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1st Prize Langshan Cockerel at Missouri  
State Show, held at Mexico, Mo.,  
Score 94<sup>1</sup>, by Russell.  
Owned by JOHN HETTICH,  
Bowling Green, Mo.



Golden Sebright Bantam Cockerel, winner of 1st at  
Boston and Toronto, 1899. Owned by  
M. F. DELANO, Falmouth, Mass.

—CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, Toronto, Aug., 1899.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

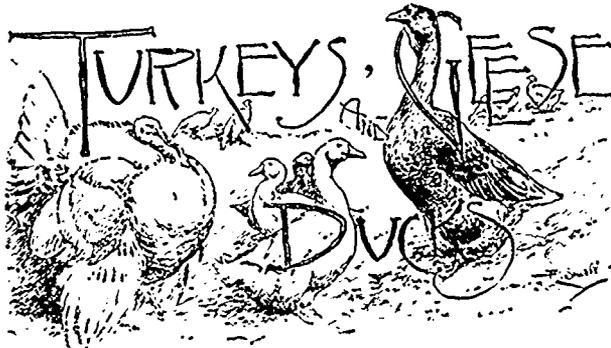
DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

For the FANCIER, the FARMER, and the SMALL BREEDER

VOL. XXII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, AUGUST, 1899.

No. 8



## GOOSE BREEDING.

(Continued.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are indebted to Mr. A. A. Brigham, Ph.D., director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, for advance proofs of this most valuable and comprehensive article on Goose Culture, and also for procuring for us duplicates of some of the engravings to be used in connection with the Report. The copies of REVIEW containing this series of articles should be carefully preserved for future guidance. The first part appeared in November, 1898, REVIEW

At this time, the more freedom they can have the better, as it gives them exercise, and access to a small pond, brook, or spring hole, gives the best possible accommodation for them. If no pond hole or body of water is accessible, the large half barrel or tub sunk in the ground in the yard and kept filled with water should not be forgotten.

The amount of green food or roots, the variety and quality of the grain food given, with attention to a proper supply of shells and grit, will largely influence egg production.

Most breeds of geese lay frequently from 10 to 20 eggs, when they want to sit. After a goose has been a day or two on the nest, she can be taken off and put in a coop, which should be large enough so that she

can stand erect. If she is confined here, at a little distance from her mates, she will usually abandon the idea of sitting after five or seven days, and when released will shortly begin laying again. Some breeders make a practice of allowing the geese to sit at the end of the second litter, while others break them up again, and usually obtain a third litter of eggs. The number of eggs laid, however, in the second litter, is usually smaller than at first, and less are usually laid in the third litter than in the second. Toulouse geese are less likely to become broody, and sometimes they will not manifest any desire whatever to sit. When each goose has her own nest, she can easily be set at the end of the second or third litter, as desired. At this time the goose plucks off more or less down from her breast, with which to line the nest and cover the eggs whenever she leaves them. It is better that one person should care for the geese regularly, and he should be quiet and gentle in his movements, so as to gain the confidence of the flock and make them as tame as possible. The advantage of this will be evident when the geese wish to sit, during incubation, and while the goslings are small. A quiet, docile goose does better than a shy one.

### CARE OF EGGS AND HATCHING.

The eggs should be gathered as soon after they are laid as possible, to avoid their being chilled. They should be kept in a moderately warm place, not too dry, and should be turned over every day until set. It is well to mark the date upon the shell of each egg as laid, and, as before stated, also the number of the colony, and the name or number of the goose which laid it, if possible; in setting eggs, one can then pick out those first laid. The sooner they are set after

being laid the better, but they may be kept several weeks. Usually, however, the vitality is somewhat affected by long keeping, and the goslings are not so strong and active as when hatched from fresh laid eggs.

Hens are generally used to hatch the first eggs, and for this purpose quite large hens, as Brahmas or Cochins, are generally preferred. Five to seven eggs, according to the size of the hen, are enough, as they require considerable heat, and should be well covered. Ducks are sometimes employed to hatch goose eggs, and will cover seven to nine eggs. Turkeys will hatch goose eggs nicely, but are rarely used for that purpose. Geese are generally allowed to sit on a part of the second or third litters laid. A goose is usually given eleven eggs for a sitting, although a very large one might cover thirteen. A goose covers the eggs with the downy feathers with which she has lined the nest, whenever she leaves it to feed or bathe. The ganders should be left with the geese during incubation. They will remain near the nest of their favorite and courageously defend her from any intrusion. Children should never be allowed to approach them at such a time, as they are capable of inflicting serious injury. Eggs can be successfully hatched in incubators, but most of the breeders in this State set the eggs under hens or geese.

Some breeders wash the eggs if covered with mud, while others do not. If the nests of the geese are properly provided with straw, the eggs will never be sufficiently soiled to require washing. A basement, or a fairly close building, where a reasonably mild and uniform temperature can be maintained, makes an excellent place for setting hens on goose eggs. After the eggs have been incubated for about seven to ten days they can be tested, and the infertile ones taken out. The fertile ones can then be all placed under a part of the hens, if several have been set at one time, and fresh eggs placed under the others. The infertile eggs will be found to be as good for use in cooking as fresh eggs. The shells and lining membranes of goose eggs are thicker and tougher than those of hens' eggs, and care has to be exercised that they do not become too dry. Sprinkling the floor will help to keep the air of the place moist, and many breeders sprinkle the eggs and nest during the last two weeks of incubation, and still others dip the eggs into water

instead of sprinkling them. Some use lukewarm water, others use cold water. Eggs under a goose, however, seldom need attention, as more or less moisture is brought to the nest when the goose bathes, as she will at intervals, if allowed the opportunity. It is well to place food and water near the nest of the sitting goose at hatching time, so that she will be less likely to leave her nest before all the goslings are hatched. The fertile eggs usually hatch at the end of 28 or 30 days, but a longer time is occasionally required. Eggs have been hatched on the fortieth day of incubation.

#### GOSLINGS, CARE AND FEEDING.

The very early goslings are more valuable than those later hatched, because they mature earlier, and are the first to be ready for market. If hatched before the grass starts in the spring their care is rather a difficult matter. They require to be kept indoors, and on an earth floor, if possible, and should be provided with some kind of green food, as chopped lettuce or cabbage. Oats may be sown in shallow boxes of earth, and their tender blades make a good substitute for grass. As a rule, however, goose breeders calculate to have the first goslings hatched about the time grass begins to grow in the spring and the weather becomes sufficiently mild to allow the young goslings to be put out of doors. When hatched they do not require feeding until they are 24 or 36 hours old. The goose will take excellent care of her young brood, and need not be disturbed until time to feed them. Some hens, however, become restless on the nest, and are liable to kill the young goslings by treading upon them. In such cases it is well to give the goslings to a more quiet hen, or perhaps remove them to a wool-lined basket or box by the kitchen fire, where they can remain during the day, to be returned to the hen at night.

A good feed for young goslings is scalded, finely cracked Indian corn, with a little sweet Indian meal or bran mixed with it. It should not be wet and sticky, but just enough water should be added to make the dough have a crumbly consistency. Northern flint corn, finely cracked, is preferred by some feeders. At the end of 24 or 36 hours they may be removed from the nest and fed. Water should be provided in a shallow dish, in which a few pebbles or bits of coal

have been placed, or some other provision made to prevent the young goslings from getting into the water, and getting the soft down, with which they are covered, wet, thereby becoming chilled. Sharp sand, saturated with water, should be provided in another shallow dish, where they can help themselves at any time. While small they should be fed four or five times a day, and when ten days old a little food may be put into the building when they are shut up for the night. Do not overfeed. Grass is the natural food of goslings, and where the supply is abundant less grain food is required. If, however, the supply of grass or green food is scanty, they should be fed more frequently and a larger quantity, as goslings to be profitable must be kept growing from the time they are hatched until sold. One point should be remembered—the water dish should never be allowed to become empty for any length of time, either while the goslings are small or at any time during their life.

(To be continued).

### CALL DUCKS.

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

**W**HAT are they good for? Well, what are any ducks good for? They are good to look at, for they are small, and neat and trim. They are good to eat, just as good as the large ducks, only there is not so much meat on one of them—two may be required. They are good to show, weigh less than the big birds, and so make a saving on express charges, and win just as much in prize money. They are good—well, they are good for almost anything that any duck is good for.

Many breeders live where space is a great consideration. They do not feel that they can keep large fowls, because of lack of room. They do not think they can keep large ducks for the same reason. So Bantams in fowls and Bantams in ducks are demanded, and the Call ducks are the Bantams among ducks.

We have two varieties of Call ducks, the white and the gray. The first is pure white in plumage, a lovely white, too. The second has the coloring and marking of the wild Mallard, the same coloring which makes the Rouen one of the most beautiful of domesticated fowls.

Except in coloring there is nothing to choose

between these two varieties. As a breeder of Rouens I naturally think the gray the more beautiful variety. But I know there are others who fancy a white plumage, and I am not going to condemn their choice.

Call ducks can fly. But one can easily regulate that by cutting off the first joint of one wing when they are hatched. Almost no risk attaches to the operation, the bird is not disfigured, and flight thereafter is forever restrained. If one does not wish to do this, he can clip one wing when the birds are partially grown. This operation will have to be repeated at each moult.

I do not breed Call ducks, but I greatly admire them. I feel that there is not a sufficient interest in the duck fancy, and therefore I advocate their breeding. I would like to disabuse the minds of the public of the false idea that ducks can be successfully bred only when they have access to streams and ponds. While water is a desirable adjunct to water-fowl breeding, yet it is not indispensable. I have reared ducks and successfully when the only water was what was furnished in the drinking fountains. I have reared them with no green food and in the most contracted quarters, and the birds laid well, kept in good health and beautiful plumage; their eggs were fertile and the ducklings strong and vigorous. And if I could do this, another could repeat the result. I shared the common idea that water was indispensable, but experience shattered that idea. I know now, that where one can raise chickens he can also raise ducks, and that he can raise the latter with one-half of the trouble and care that must be bestowed on the former. I was utterly astonished at the easy success I had with my chicks. The pleasure that I derived from them I would like to see others enjoying. This world is none too bright, and we all ought to be glad of the opportunity of adding to it a little light. Duck raising will prove an innocent pleasure to many a man if he can be induced to take it up, not as a business but as a fancy. As a business it is exacting of time and strength, but the care of a few ducks is a light and agreeable recreation. And for such a recreation, the Call ducks are admirably adapted. They have the necessary beauty, and because of their small size they require but a comparatively small amount of space. One is not tempted to make a business of them as he would be if he had Pekins, for example. If one is going into the business on a large scale, the large breeds of ducks are to be selected, but if one wishes to breed ducks simply for a recreation and can allow them but limited space, try the Call ducks.



PERFECTION  
Mcroy & Capp,  
Butler, Ind., owners.

THE above illustration, sketched from life at Chicago show, January, 1899, was first B.B.R. Bantam cockerel at Chicago and Toledo shows, with a score of 97 by Chas. McClave. This bird is grand in station, carries a low, close tail and has very light lemon top color.

MALAY BANTAMS.

BY P. PROUD.

WE now come to the color of Malay Bantams. There are two distinct shades of the red, either or both of which are acknowledged in the Standard and in the show pen. The one is much

lighter and brighter altogether in top color of cocks than the other, and should be as near as possible the color of the modern Game Bantam, which I have described for pullet breeding, and the hens to mate with this should be partridge, and if sound in body color they should produce both good cockerels and pullets, for as a rule they breed very true to color. The other shade of red is the dark maroon top-colored cock. The breast, wing bar, flights, and shoulder points should be a lustrous black, hackle a dark red, wing-ends or secondaries rich bay. The hens to mate with this shade of bird, which, as a rule, are harder and shorter in feather than the bright reds, should be the wheaten or cinnamon of one uniform shade of color throughout. By mating in this way exhibition specimens of both sizes can be bred from one pen, which is a great advantage to those where space is at a premium.

Whites are a very taking variety, their beautiful snow-white plumage and rich orange legs and beaks showing up well together. They are easily bred, providing care is taken not to breed from male birds that are strawey or yellow on top, for using such birds is simply a waste of time, as the produce will invariably turn out fifty per cent worse, and as such are useless in the show'pen. In mating up your whites, then, let your first object be in selecting a cock pure white on saddle and back, and one free from willow in leg, for this is one of the failings of whites, but with proper selection in mating up the fault can easily be remedied.

Pyles are very few and far between, no doubt owing to the difficulty in obtaining the desired color in the male birds, but this can be remedied if my instructions on breeding pyle Game Bantams be followed out, viz.: Take a couple of white hens, and mate them to a rich deep-colored red cock, care being taken that he is a rich dark bay on wing ends, and particularly sound in his black both on breast and wing bar, and by doing so you will be rewarded by a fair percentage of better pyles than have hitherto graced the show pen.

The following year I would breed brothers and sisters together, and should the percentage of good birds from the first cross be satisfactory, then by all means go on again on the same lines, as well as by using the best of the pyle cockerels from these, and mating him to his sisters. Never use a pyle cock

that is weak in his bays as a stock bird, for it is labor in vain, as they are useless either for stock or exhibition purposes ; I would much prefer to use a dark wing-ended bird, even should he be faulty in breast or top, rather than use an otherwise perfect colored bird with pale wing ends. This reminds me of what a noted Bantam breeder and exhibitor said to me the other day, " Proud, you are telling young Bantam fanciers too much ;" but from the numerous encouraging letters I have received from all parts of the country, I am happy to learn that the practical information I have penned, with a view of giving all young fanciers a helping hand, has been so thoroughly appreciated, that no matter whether I am telling too many of the secrets of breeding, etc., or not, I shall continue on the lines I have set down, and shall carry out my promise set forth in the opening chapters of this work—viz., that everything that can be of use to the young fancier will be written in language as brief and as simple as possible, that he who runs may read, and may benefit by his reading. It is not that I am telling young fanciers and amateurs too much, but I am telling them, perhaps, something hitherto unknown to them, and which those already in the know would prefer keeping secret.

If you can give a struggling fancier a little advice by the way or put him on the right road to successful breeding after his years of toil, I say do so, and I feel confident that he will be heartily thankful for your assistance ; and remember that " good advice costs little, but is worth much."

While on the pyle question, a little incident has just flashed through my mind which occurred some eighteen to twenty months ago, which will prove what I have said, viz., that good advice, if acted upon, is valuable in the fancy.

A friend of mine, whilst acting on my behalf as reporter of a certain north country show, purchased a pyle Leghorn pullet at a nominal figure, and as he had never had any experience in pyle breeding he asked my advice. After seeing the pullet and ascertaining how she was bred, I told him which I thought would be the best way to mate her. He acted upon my advice ; the result was that no less than seventy-five per cent of the chicks turned out winners, including Dairy medal and challenge cup winners.

Did I tell him too much, think you? I do not think so, but I evidently told him enough, and it pleased me not a little to see him, as the Yankees say, " On the top of the heap," when the cards went up.

The advice cost me nothing and I gave it to him at the same price, and I am sure it was gratifying to him to breed so many winners the very first season, and with a variety which he had never kept before.— " Feathered World."

## THE PROPOSED CONFEDERATION.

### EDITOR REVIEW.

If you will kindly permit me to use the columns of your valuable journal to give a few opinions or ideas on the circular and committee report published in the July number of the REVIEW, pages 263-4, you will greatly oblige me.

"The Representative Poultry Association of Canada."

First. The circular says it will increase the membership of local associations. In what way? I would ask our friends. Second. Will local associations allow this Association to fix their dates? In a great many cases they will not. Third. I do not think it will in any way lessen corrupt actions, as anticipated. Fourth. Is very important. Hope they may succeed, is my earnest wish.

Now, as to the report of the Committee. First, the name of the Association and the ground sought to be covered by it is too large. I would favor an Association for Ontario, composed of delegates who would meet annually to discuss poultry interests and the shows and how to improve them, to suggest dates and circuits, and to devise ways and means to get financial support from the Government for the local associations and get the local associations affiliated with the Ontario, under the Agriculture and Arts Act, so that each and every local association would be an incorporated body and would report direct to the Department of Agriculture, the same as branch agricultural and horticultural societies do, on the lines pointed out by me in the May number of the REVIEW.

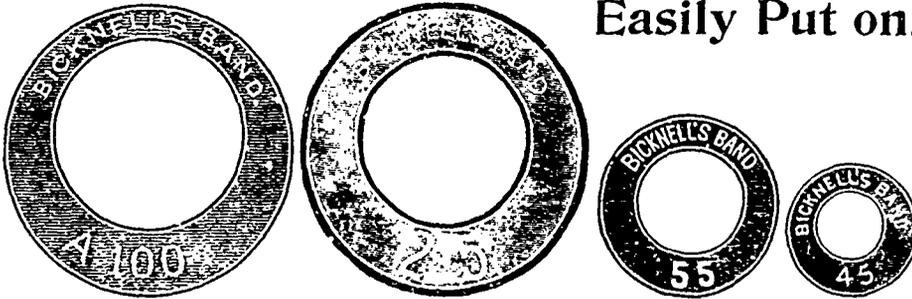
Second. I do not see how delegates can settle disputes or protests, and decide on corrupt actions, nearly as well as the local officers, who can have those matters brought to their notice at once, without having to wait probably a year before the delegates would meet, and then the parties would have to appear before them, no matter how great the distance and expense, which latter item would be one of the greatest drawbacks the Association would ever have to encounter. And on the ground of the heavy expenses of delegates from all parts of the Dominion, which as yet has only a sparse population compared with the area of territory that would be covered, I think it would be better to cover only our own Province.

We hope to have a delegate at the meeting, and when the whole subject is discussed, as it will be, we hope the very best possible association will be formed to promote the interests of Canada and her poultry fanciers ; and I also hope every poultry association will be represented and take an active interest in this important movement.

I would also like to hear some of our friends give then opinions in REVIEW, as by exchanging views and opinions we will be more likely to get the very best results in any line of business. Let there be a rousing meeting of the poultrymen at the Industrial in Toronto. Yours fraternally, Wm. COLLINS.

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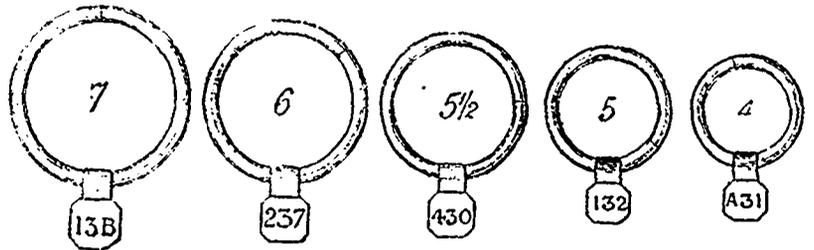
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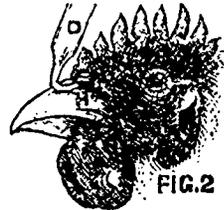
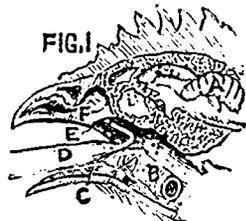
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## POULTRY FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT

CONDUCTED BY A. G. GILBERT, MANAGER POULTRY DEPARTMENT, DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

**Note**—Mr. Gilbert is nothing if not practical and experimental. He will from his rich store of information on the subject of "Practical Poultry," give REVIEW readers each month the results of his experience for the past thirty years. He will be glad to answer questions or afford information on any particular subject.

### WHEN IS AN EGG FERTILIZED.

IMPORTANT OPINION BY PROF. WESLEY MILLS,  
M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

SOME time ago Mr. H. W. Collingwood, the managing editor of "The Rural New Yorker," sent me an article by Mr. O. W. Mapes, in which the following statement occurred:

"Can any one tell us at what stage of development the egg is fertilized? Is it before or after the white begins to form? It would seem that, after it is fertilized, it would be necessary for the egg to be finished and laid, on the same principle that a pregnant animal must give birth to her young. I am satisfied that no hen ever yet laid an egg until a group of eggs from the ovaries have been partially developed. I am also satisfied that this following group of partially-developed eggs is reabsorbed in the circulation, when the hen quits laying."

Mr. Mapes described a hen that was laying regularly. She was given nothing but water for ten days. She laid only one egg. She lost one pound in weight, and contained no eggs larger than a pea when killed."

I sent the article to Prof. Wesley Mills, of McGill University, of Montreal, with a request for his opinion on the subject. With his usual kindness Dr. Mills complied with my request and sent me the following, which I forwarded to Mr. Collingwood and which I



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EGGS FOR HATCHING \$2 per 13.

### BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

In the pen a cock and four pullets, purchased and selected for me by the well-known poultry expert, Mr. Jarvis, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, who has also acted as judge for many years in the leading poultry shows of Canada and the United States. The cock is Thompson, bred at Canton, Ohio, it won 1st as a cockerel. Again under Bridge it this year tied for first place for cock in very strong competition. One pullet took 1st at Canton, Ohio, the other was one out of the pen which took first for the best breeding pen. The cock was also pronounced by Mrs. Comyns-Lewer, editor Feather World, London, Eng., who visited the great Toronto Poultry Show this year, as the most perfect type of the Barred Rock she had seen on the American continent.

Settings: 13 eggs, \$3.  
Buff Rocks, choice 13 eggs, \$3.  
Address R. F. HOLTERMANN, Editor "Canadian Bee Journal," Brantford, Ont.,

now send to you for the benefit of your numerous readers. It is well known that Dr. Mills is one of the leading physiologists in America and his opinion is therefore of much value. He says:

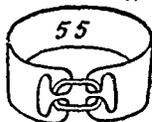
"I venture to express the following views: 1. The eggs are formed in the ovary, and are always at different stages of development, only one being ripe at the same time, as a rule. 2. The egg is fertilized either in the ovary, or at the upper part of the oviduct or egg-tube. 3. The latter is, especially in its lower part, a gland, and secretes the various parts of the egg outside the yoke. 4. The conclusion that the eggs of the hen referred to by Mr. Mapes were absorbed, does not seem to me to be a necessary one, and inasmuch as, in a non-laying hen there is always a multitude of small, imperfectly-developed eggs in the ovary, renders it probable that not atrophy or absorption, but incomplete development is the condition Mr. Mapes found. Nevertheless I would not assert that absorption is impossible. 5. It is rare that

one egg enters the lower part of the oviduct before the other already there is expelled, but such cases do occur, and explain the phenomena of double-yolked and other peculiar eggs. This latter subject is treated in an interesting way in a recent number of the "American Naturalist."

It is intended to make a contest between incubators in operation a feature of our Canada Central Exhibition next Fall. A prize of ten dollars is offered. I wish it had been more. However, it will come. It is admitted by the directorate of the exhibition that the poultry show is a drawing feature, and it is certain to receive more attention in the future. A new building of modern design is likely and is certainly necessary. There is a large attendance at this exhibition, and incubator and brooder manufacturers can rest assured that the field is a new and extensive one. There is no part of the Dominion where poultry development is taking place more rapidly than in the

## The "PEERLESS" LEG BAND

Made of Aluminum. Is bright. Stays bright.



This band is light, neat and durable. It is easily put on and it "stays on" SURE. To put it on, place it around the fowl's leg. Press it together. Then take the small locking piece with slot in it and slip it over the parts of the band that project outward. Then turn locking piece so that slot runs in the same direction as the band, i.e., horizontally. Then bend down backwards the two projecting pieces, flat with the rest of the band. The band is then on "to stay." This is extremely important, for it is most provoking to have a lot of birds scored and a week later find half the bands off. To have the birds scored again costs money. The "Peerless" stays on. It CAN'T come off. Price, post paid, 30c. per dozen. State breed and sex when ordering.

H. B. DONOVAN, 124 Victoria Street, Toronto.

### Fulton's Book of Pigeons

Reduced to \$5.

Large full page engravings of all varieties.

New edition re-written right up to date. For sale by

H. B. DONOVAN, Toronto.

The 4th edition of James Rankin's book, "Natural and Artificial Duck Culture,"

is just out. It has been enlarged, revised and illustrated. A question bureau has been added, designed to answer all questions concerning the diseases, cure, management and feeding of the duck from shell to market. Price 25 cents.

Address H. B. DONOVAN, Toronto.

## W. BARBER & CO.

Importers and Breeders of all kinds of

### Games and Game Bantams

### Also Fox Terrier Dogs

OUR RECORD AT THE PRINCIPAL SHOWS:

Jan. 1891 - New York. 18 firsts, 7 seconds, 1 V.H.C., 1 H.C., 3 ten dollars in gold, also 3 five dollars in gold. 1893 The World's Fair, Chicago. On 15 entries, won 33 firsts, 7 seconds, and 3 thirds. 1898 - January - Buffalo, N.Y. 19 firsts out of 20 on Games. First on Game pen; also ten dollars in gold for best collection; also a good share of firsts on Bantams. 1898 - January - The Ontario Show at London. We won more specials than all the Game and Game Bantam breeders, including the Champion Game Cup, the Champion Game Bantam Cup, and a wagon load of other Specials, too numerous to mention. 1898, September - The Toronto Industrial. 16 firsts, 11 seconds, 12 thirds and two medals. 1898, September - The Western Fair, London. 14 firsts, 12 seconds and ten thirds. 1899, September - Ottawa Central Fair. 16 firsts, 11 seconds, and 15 thirds. Ontario, Toronto 1899. 9 1sts, 13 2nds, 14 3rds and 6 specials. At the great New York Show, 1899, 8 1sts, 6 2nds, 3 3rds, 4 4ths and 7 specials.

Birds for Sale at all Times and Eggs in Season.

242 Queen St. W. Toronto

# Central Canada Exhibition Association

Twelfth Annual Exhibition at  
Ottawa, Ont., September 11th to 23rd, 1899

**Two Full Weeks**

THE POULTRY AND PIGEON DEPARTMENTS OF THE PRIZE LIST HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY REVISED SINCE LAST EXHIBITION, PRIZES INCREASED AND NEW CLASSES ADDED.

A large entry of Poultry and Pet Stock is respectfully solicited. Birds fed and taken care of at the expense of the Association.

F. H. GIBBORNE, Chairman Poultry Dept. WM. HUTCHINSON, M.P., President. E. McMAHON, Sec'y.

Ottawa valley. Last spring, to the amazement of the oldest inhabitant, early chicks sold for \$1.50 per pair. They were incubator hatched and brooder reared. But it goes to show the march of events.

A farmer's wife in the neighborhood of Green River, Ont., says that she has about eighty white Leghorn chicks of good quality. She considers them a most profitable breed. "From one flock of thirty-five hens," she writes, "we are getting an average of two dozen eggs per day, and they are large eggs, too. I weighed eight dozen a few weeks ago and they turned the scales at twelve pounds. The eggs were not sorted, but weighed just as they were gathered." What the farmer's wife should now try to do is to get the eggs in winter and sell them at the winter figure in Toronto.

A British Columbia correspondent says that in the neighborhood of Quesnelle the weather has been stormy and wet, and the loss in young chicks has been over the average, in consequence. With us the early chicks are well developed, and beyond the influence of wet and storm, and we have had an unusually wet time of it since the beginning of June.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, of "Farm Poultry," is afraid that circumstances will not permit of his contemplated visit to Canada during the next month.

A poultry fancier in Carleton Place, Ont., wrote to me a short time ago: "I will have valuable stock by September if pure bred stock is worth anything, and I think it is. I have read everything for the past three years that I could find, on feathers and chicks, and I commence to think that if I know nothing about feathers and a good bird when I see it, some people, who never read a poultry paper, must know less." My correspondent is right. The man who keeps poultry and does not read a live poultry paper is very much like the sailor steering the ship without a compass. He may know that the vessel is going but he cannot tell where she is. Now-a-days, the man who does not read is out of date.

Poultry development is taking place very rapidly in the Maritime Provinces. A well known breeder in Sussex, N.B., writes: "I have had a prosperous spring trade in eggs for hatching. Have sold about 2,000. Our early hatches did not come off well, but that is the general complaint about here. The later

"ILLUSTRATING THE PROGRESS  
OF THE CENTURY."

**BEST OF ALL!**  
**Canada's Great**

# EXPOSITION, TORONTO

Aug. 28th to Sept. 9, 1899

COMBINED WITH WHICH WILL BE

## The Greatest Poultry Show and International Dog Show

of the present year. The best Prize List in the Dominion, and every important breed provided for.

**ENTRIES FOR POULTRY AND DOGS CLOSE AUG. 19th.**

The Attractions of the Exhibition will be better than ever. Everything up-to-date, Novel and Interesting. Features from all parts of the world. For Prize Lists and Entry Forms, address

J. J. WITHROW, President.

SEP

H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto.

hatches did well. I have about 400 chicks which are doing well. Some of them will make the exhibitors at the fall shows, down this way, hustle." Another poultry fancier in Fredericton says that he is going to send 500 fattened chickens to the English market as soon as possible. If the enterprise is as successful as he anticipates, and there is no reason why it should not be, he will go into the business on a much more extensive scale. And so the good work goes on.

It is gratifying to note that the business of the Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Company is progressing most satisfactorily. The company have commenced to erect building accommodation for their laying stock and the most improved methods of construction will be adopted. Mr. T. M. Wilson, the popular manager, writes a week ago: "During last week I was compelled to refuse orders for over 1,300 birds, and I think the demand for new laid eggs unlimited. I will be able to state more definitely in the fall on these points, as by the 1st of October I hope to be turning out an average of 200 birds per day and housing 1,500 laying stock." And so the good work goes on and the demand for the superior quality becomes greater as the Queen City increases in size and population.

### NOTICE.

I hereby caution all fanciers to be on their guard in regard to dealing with a party under the name and address of Theophile Malouin. Clarence street, Ottawa, Ont., as I find him out to be a fraud in the fancy. He received money from me under false pretenses, so steer clear of him.

The city directory, Ottawa, gives the address of Theophile Malouin as 59 Clarence street, a member of the firm of Hood & Co., Hood & Co. being composed of George Wood and Theophile Malouin.

Any fancier wishing to see his correspondence with me can have a copy and judge for himself.

Owen Sound.

JAMES McLAREN.

"The Co-operative Farmer," Sussex, N. B., says:— We are glad to note an awakening interest in the raising of poultry, for it is undoubtedly a branch of farm work which is capable of bringing into these Maritime Provinces not only thousands but millions of dollars.

There has perhaps never been a year when there was a keener demand in our local markets for good fowl and chickens and other poultry meat than this one. Since March last 12c. per pound has been paid quickly for well fattened fowls, and for the month of June over 80c. per pair has been the price for chickens weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds each, and they have been scarce at that figure. Eggs, too, seem to have been scarce.

## POULTRY AILMENTS.

Note.—We invite items of interest, questions, etc., for this department.

### SOME CAUSES OF BAD LAYING.

MRS. BORTON IN "FOWLS."

How many hundreds of amateur poultry keepers are plagued with hens which don't and won't lay! Is there no remedy for this evil? It would almost seem, judging from the continuous wail raised in the correspondence columns of the poultry papers, that breeds of non-layers as well as non-sitters are carefully and studiously bred, the progeny of which all fall to the share of the guileless amateur, or the beginner in the art of what is fast becoming the science of poultry keeping.

Truly the woes of the beginner in poultry keeping are legion. The sitting breeds won't sit, the non-sitters pretend they will, and sit long enough to ruin the eggs before they finally desert their nest, while both unite in causing the luckless owner the greatest possible expense while they don't lay.

Of course, there is a remedy. Practically the game is in our own hands, and the matter resolves itself into a question of how the birds are managed and treated from the egg (aye, and before that), to the laying pen.

It is a big subject if we are to consider all the causes of non-laying amongst hens, but happily, our editor limits us to some of the causes of bad laying.

I suppose one of the most fruitful sources of bad laying is over-feeding. It is one of the evils most difficult to check. The ignorant are always wasteful and extravagant, and there is no greater waste than that of giving animals more food than they can either eat or digest. No matter what the stock is, or what animals are kept—be they poultry, pigs, horses, cows or dogs—more harm is done to all by over-feeding than by under-feeding. So surely as animals are fed recklessly, extravagantly and ignorantly, so surely does disease, and often death itself, follow; and, in the case of poultry, liver disease is induced, internal fatness, and consequent inability to lay. A hen's food is required to supply material for egg-making, and to supply heat to her body, and also to repair the

wear and tear to her system which prolific egg-production entails. It follows, then, that it is useless to cram birds with food that fills them while it supplies no real nutriment, and none of the material essential for egg-making. It is quite useless to feed birds exclusively on such foods as barley meal, Indian meal, and maize, for although you may produce nice fat hens, no eggs will be obtained for the simple reason that hens cannot make eggs unless proper material for egg-making is supplied to them. The food must be properly balanced, sufficient carbonaceous or starchy food to provide warmth or fuel for the hen's body, but also enough nitrogenous, or flesh-forming food, to nourish the hen, and enable her to use up what is over from her own requirements to make the egg.

It is not within the province of this paper to point out the right sorts of food to use. It is easy to ascertain the constituent parts of food. The table of food which appears in Mr. Lewis Wright's book, and which has been copied into almost every poultry book, is excellent. It will bear careful study, and is well worth the trouble. The amateur must work for himself. We get the great advantage of the research and study of successful poultry breeders, but unless we take the trouble to master these elementary details fully for ourselves, we can never use the information we obtain with any great profit. The lazy amateur who is always picking other people's brains leaves off much where he began, for he is too indolent and too ignorant to know how to use the knowledge he obtains. Therefore, to this feeding question I will only add that one essential ingredient both for health and for egg-production is ample green food, and another absolute requirement for winter laying (even bad layers lay in summer) is animal food in some form. This they must have until Nature supplies it.

Next to feeding, housing has a good deal to answer for. A hen that is alternately heated in a hot unventilated house at night, and chilled in a cold run exposed to wind and rain by day, is not likely to prove a good layer. She requires all the store of food she takes in to keep herself warm and enable her to battle with the elements. Keep your fowl-house warm but airy and perfectly dry, and give the birds a covered run, well protected from driving rain and wind.

It is not necessary to review these causes one by one; there is not space to do so in detail. Suffice it

to say that bad feeding, bad housing, and bad management all in their turn cause bad laying.

But there is another cause more important than all these, important in themselves as they doubtless are, and that is bad breeding. Here we get to the very root of the matter. This is really the source and foundation of all bad laying. Ask any average amateur poultry keeper who suffers from bad layers, how his birds are bred? Who were their parents? Whether the parents were good layers, or whether they in their turn were bred from good layers?—and they will be able to give you no sort of information. They know nothing, and do not think it of very serious import; and yet here we put our finger on the most serious cause of bad laying. So long as the poultry keeper takes up his eggs promiscuously from the nest boxes, and sets them to rear his stock for the following season, so long will the cry of "no eggs" be raised by the disconsolate owner all through the winter. It has been shown, over and over again, by writers in the pages of "Fowls" and elsewhere, said and resaid, that a laying strain of hens takes as much

pains, trouble and attention to produce, as it does to breed a bird for the exhibition-pen perfect in all fancy points. But in his pig-headed obstinacy, the average amateur goes on his way on the old lines. "It can't be done," he says, in his lazy indifference; it is not worth the trouble. But it can be done by everyone, and is worth the trouble, if poultry are worth keeping at all. To breed a bird of any variety, perfect in color and fancy points, does require great experience and an outlay of money; but to produce a laying strain, it only requires watchfulness, perseverance and personal attention. Notice the bird or birds which lay the oftenest; notice the bird who lays the best-shaped egg or the best-colored egg, or whatever other point you wish to perpetuate. Mark the hen if necessary, mark the eggs—and, for good stock purposes, set no other eggs.

Persevere in this course for a year or two, and see then if your egg table is not improved. It is amazing that people generally cannot be convinced of this simply theory. A farmer will not keep a barren cow; a sow who fails to produce satisfactory litters is soon converted into bacon; but people go on in a happy-go-lucky way toiling to rear weakly chickens from unhealthy hens, or at all events from rank bad layers, and then fill the columns of the papers with their jeremiads about the unprofitableness of poultry keeping.

In the present breeding season let everyone look well to it. Breed chickens only from good layers; the chickens of the heavy breeds ought to be early hatched, for

## ROUP CURE GUARANTEED ROUP

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE is the only remedy that will cure roup in all its forms as long as the fowls can see to drink. For canker, especially in pigeons, this cure excels all others. It is simply put in drinking water and the fowl takes its own medicine. The lives of two chickens is enough to pay for one tube which will cure a hundred or more. Directions in every package. If this fails to cure we refund the money. Sent postpaid. Small size 50 cents, large size \$1.00.

Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, California.

Pacific Coast Agents. G. F. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

C. J. DANIELS, 221 River St., Toronto, Ont., CANADIAN AGENT.

Please mention this paper. Do not send stamps.

## Use Guest's Roup or Tonic and Condition Pills.

If your fowls or pigeons have Roup, even if almost dying, give one Pill every day, for four or five days.

They are especially suited for Roup, Ropy diseases, Bad Moulting, Bad Fledging, Weak Young Pigeons, Chickens, Turkeys or Ducks, &c. For General Unhealthiness in Birds, either young or full grown. Skin diseases, Inflammatory diseases, Colds, with great difficulty of breathing. Indigestion, Cramp, Pip, when Apoplexy is feared, and going Light if given before the vital organs are too much affected. As a tonic give an occasional dose when required. For pain and inflammation in the Egg-producing organs. When used for Egg-bound, oil must also be applied in the usual way. From weakness and prostration from Overlaying. For Scour or Diarrhoea in Chickens, young Pigeons, Turkeys, etc. Canker. Leg-weakness.

Since the introduction into Canada of these Pills, the Agent has received numerous letters from Fanciers all over the Dominion endorsing the Pills in the highest manner.

**Read This.** Dear Sir, I can recommend them to be the best. I tried several other receipts, but no good. WARDVILLE, ONT., Jan., 1887. I had one hen nearly blind, I gave her three Pills. She is now in good trim. Send me another packet. B. J. YORK.

Dear Sir, Please find enclosed one dollar for your celebrated Roup Pills. A brother fancier met me in the street to-day, he wished to get the pills as he had some sick birds. He used them last winter and found them good. A good article always will recommend itself. JOHN FISCH. SEAFORTH, ONT., Oct. 6th, 1886.

**Sold in Packets for 25 Cents and One Dollar. Address James H. Cayford, Box 1168 Montreal.**

late hatched chickens will not be winter layers. Ruthlessly kill any hen who does not do more than just pay her food bill, and see if next winter the cry will not be a different one. Blessed with pullets which have had a good laying mother, and a sire bred of a good laying strain (for the cock is equally important), you will be in a position to write, and, so far as the causes of bad laying are concerned, be able to claim that the problem is solved.

AN AILING FOWL.

BY E. COBB, F.Z.S.

**T**HE importance of attending to the proper health of one's poultry cannot be over estimated. No matter what amount of care and attention be paid to the growing chickens, if the same are produced from unhealthy and diseased parents, it is an impossibility to reap a full measure of reward for one's industry. Our experience is that there is nothing the average fancier neglects more than health of his stock birds. We fully admit that when a bird gets to the stage that it refuses to eat, that it is continually gasping as it were for breath, that on catching hold of it it is discovered that there is hardly an ounce of flesh on its breast-bone, that then most fanciers will spare neither trouble nor expense in their endeavors to effect a cure. But it is rare indeed to find a poultry keeper who systematically overhauls his birds in order to accurately ascertain the true nature for the time being of their constitutions, and thus by detecting the first symptoms of disease immediately set to work to remedy the evil. Knowing that this is so, and knowing also that a vast deal of labor, disappointment and

**WEST'S FLUID,**

**The Powerful Disinfectant and Lice Destroyer**

*A Sure Cure and Preventative of Chicken Cholera, etc.*

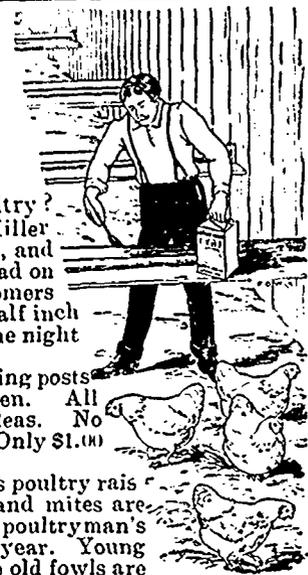
NON-POISONOUS.

\$1.50 per Imp. Gallon. 1 gallon reduced makes 50 to 100 gallons

Manufacturers The West Chemical Co.,

Agents Wanted 15 Queen St. East, TORONTO

**Lice and Mites**



Mites and Lice on your poultry? Paint roosts with Lee's Lice Killer. All done. Next morning look, and see all mites and lice lying dead on roost boards. Many customers report finding them in piles a half inch deep where each fowl roosted the night before. Seeing is believing.

Same with hogs. Paint rubbing posts or sprinkle floor of sleeping pen. All done. No more lice, mites or fleas. No handling, no labor. Cheap. Only \$1.00 for a gallon can. Want some?

**Lee's Lice Killer** makes poultry raising easy and profitable. Lice and mites are at the bottom of most of the poultryman's troubles at all seasons of the year. Young chicks will have no lice if the old fowls are free from vermin.

Don't judge the genuine by the imitation. If there were no genuine there would be no imitations. Adopt new methods. Hours spent in dusting and greasing the poultry can be more profitably utilized elsewhere.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dunbarton, Ont., March 14th, 1899.

C. J. Daniels, Esq., Toronto.

Dear Sir.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of two gallons Lee's Lice Killer, recently ordered from you. As a liquid lice destroyer I consider it superior to all others ever tried by me, and I have used it in California, where they claim that lice never sleep, but I could paint my roosts in the afternoon and could almost give a written guarantee that my fowl would rest well for many nights to come. If properly applied (a very simple matter) it will do the business.

Very truly yours, WILF. SECKER.

536 Ontario St., Toronto.

C. J. Daniels.

Dear Sir,—I have tested Lee's Liquid Lice Killer at different times and in different ways and found it as a disinfectant most excellent.

If Lee's is used according to directions it will keep fowls and houses free from lice and mites. The use of Lee's makes poultry keeping much easier, I can therefore most heartily recommend it to all breeders and keepers of fowls. It is a dead shot on all insect life.

A. W. BELL, M.D.

PRICE OF LEE'S LICE KILLER.  
FOR POULTRY AND STOCK.

1 quart can .....	\$ .35
2 " " .....	.65
4 " " .....	1.00
5 gallon " .....	4.50

CANS FREE.

SOLE GENERAL AGENT FOR ONTARIO, ADDRESS

**C. J. Daniels, 221 River St, Toronto**

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

expense may, in most cases, be saved, it is with the feeling of confidence that we shall have done more good to those fanciers who will adopt the method we advocate of periodically—at least once a month—generally overhauling their birds, than it will be possible for us to do for others who wait until the disease is apparent to the ordinary observer before applying the remedies we recommend, and we have no hesitation in saying that the reader who will not, or cannot, adopt such a system, will not derive one-half of whatever benefit may be contained in the pages of this section. To the well-known saying, "Prevention is better than cure," we would add, "The effects of remedies applied in the early stages of any disease are worth twenty to one as when the same are administered in the final stages." If our readers will but bear this in mind, and act in accordance, we shall feel that no apologies are needed from us for having treated what some may feel inclined (erroneously) to consider a secondary matter at such length, and, that our endeavors to help both sick fowls and their owners will not altogether be in vain.

#### DIZZINESS—STAGGERS.

Symptoms.—Running backwards, throwing up its head, running around and falling down, sometimes dead—equivalent to symptoms observed in a horse suffering from a like complaint, and, in our opinion, arising from the same causes, and requiring similar treatment, hence our reason for, many years ago, having designated this complaint by the same name as is known to veterinary surgeons, viz., "stagers."

Cause.—Pressure of blood on the brain, and the breaking of a blood-vessel.

Predisposing Causes.—Possibly in some cases hereditary, but usually from over-feeding or feeding on too stimulating as well as too fattening foods, such as hempseed. In every case that has come under our notice the subject has either been fed with a goodly proportion of maize or potatoes, or has been grossly over-fed, and, in one instance, a premature moult had been induced, during which time the bird had been fed largely on hempseed. It will thus be gathered that by over-stimulating the system, or by over-feeding, or by feeding on very fattening foods, this complaint is liable to arise.

Treatment.—In mild cases, where the bird has merely a slight unsteadiness in its walk (N.B.—This

symptom should not be confounded with lameness), a good pinch or two of Epsom salts, repeated every day for two or three days, and by twenty-four hours fasting, and at once putting a stop to the predisposing causes, will probably effect a cure. But in more severe cases, especially if the bird actually falls down in a more or less unconscious state, bleeding should be immediately resorted to. Take a sharp small blade in your pocket-knife or a lancet, and make a small incision (longitudinally) in the large vein under the wing, and let the blood flow fairly freely in the case of an unconscious bird, anyhow until consciousness is restored. Then press the wound tightly, and apply powdered matico; a bird that would not regain consciousness under such treatment is hardly worth the trouble of reviving, for another attack (most liable to arise) will in all probability safely carry him over to the great majority, but if it is desired, stop the bleeding (Professor Hill recommends from four to six drachms to be taken from a mature bird) and apply ammonia to the nostrils and turpentine to the back of the head.

When the operation is over and consciousness regained, administer a teaspoonful of slightly warmed treacle, and in five minutes time follow with a teaspoonful of castor oil; if an ordinary teaspoon is used to administer the oil, or, in fact whatever be used for this purpose, it is advisable before putting the oil in to first of all dip it into milk; as then the oil will readily run off. Keep the bird on a low, unstimulating diet for some time to come.—Feathered World.

#### OVER-WORKED LIVER.

##### EDITOR REVIEW.

I am seeking information and would thank you to answer me through your valuable paper, if you know?

What I wish to know is this, I have lost two or three valuable hens (Plymouth Rocks); they become dumpy and will not eat, face and comb turning yellow. I have given them nearly everything, but it does them no good.

Exeter.

Yours truly,

SUBSCRIBER.

[From the meager description of the symptoms we should judge the birds to be affected with some liver complaint. If green food has not been liberally supplied this may be the cause. In any case cut off corn and hard grain, feed on bread and milk and supply lettuce and chopped dandelion—if they will eat the latter—liberally. Dust well for lice and supply cracked oyster shells. Please report results.—E.D.]

## BANTAMS FOR SALE.

Having purchased the stock of Messrs. Gray & Baldwin, I have a few Cockerels and Pullets to dispose of in

**BROWN REDS, BLACK REDS AND RED PILES.**

Readers of the REVIEW do not require to be told the quality of this stock, as the NUMEROUS PRIZES won by Messrs. Gray & Baldwin are sufficient to warrant the stock as being second to none. Write me what you want and I shall only be too pleased to describe you what I have.

### FANCY PIGEONS.

I have A GRAND LOT of birds TO DISPOSE OF in pairs or odd birds in all varieties and offer them for sale AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR WORTH in order to make room. Write me for price list and description of anything you want. BIRDS WILL BE SENT ON APPROVAL to reliable parties.

**A. P. MUTCHMOR,**

162 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

1239

### Look!

*Barred P. Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns,  
R. C. Brown Leghorns.*



My yards are headed by strong, vigorous males, mated to females especially selected not only to produce high scoring specimens but large sized birds and **unfailing egg producers.** Parties purchasing eggs from me can feel assured to receive **eggs from my best pens only.** Barred P. Rock eggs \$2 per sitting. R. and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly and cheerfully answered. 109

Address **Chas. Mueller,**

**Box 391, - - Waterloo, Ont.**

## SPRING RUN POULTRY YARDS

DR. W. A. CRUM and L. A. LOGSDON, Carey, Ohio, U.S.A.

Have always won the Lion's Share

of prizes in the leading shows, on their white and Buff P. Rocks, White, Silver and Buff Wyandottes, and Toulouse and Embden Geese. At the great Toledo show, and at Carey and Sycamore, Ohio, **they swept the platter.** If you want stock that will win or eggs that will hatch winners for you, send us your order.

BIRDS SCORED TO 96½.

Send for circular giving prices with show record. Mention REVIEW. 109

# CUT PRICES

As I have hatched all the chickens I can possibly attend to I will sell *Eggs the Balance of the Season at Half Price, \$1.50 per 13, \$3 per 26, in Mixed Settings.*

Polish and Hamburgs, all varieties, and Houdans. Customers desiring eggs all from one variety may have them on payment of 50c. per 13, or 75c. per 26 extra. **Eight chicks from 13 Eggs Guaranteed, or replace at half price.** At breeders and first prize show birds at \$8 a trio, less than one half their value. G. B. Polish, W. B. W. Polish, Buff L. Polish, W. C. B. Polish, G. U. n. Polish, B. Hamburgs, S. S. Hamburgs, G. S. Hamburgs, S. P. Hamburgs, G. P. Hamburgs. Not a bird under 90 points. If birds are not satisfactory I will cheerfully return money, less express.

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**Kills all Vermin peculiar to the Feathered Stock.**

Powerful but non-poisonous, acts instantly without inconvenience to the fowl. Has been thoroughly tested by leading fanciers all over the Dominion and found to give unequalled satisfaction. Serves a double purpose - kills vermin and is a disinfectant and germ destroyer. Used liberally it is a preventative of Roup and other diseases.

Put up 1 lb. cans. **PRICE 25c.**

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Limited,  
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FROM EGG TO EGG.

By DR. T. SHANNON MCGILLIVRAY

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The breeding season is over and I will now

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5 W. Leghorn Yearling Hens

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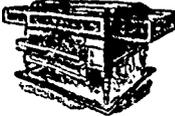
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Stallions and Mares of all ages and several prize-winners for sale, all registered in the Hackney Stud Book.

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Prize winners and first-class specimens always on hand. This is the largest and oldest established Poultry Farm in England. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, containing list of prizes and testimonials from customers in all parts of the world free on application.

Never before so free of Insects.

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London, Ont., June 9, 1899.

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Gentlemen, - I have just got through handling over my birds, especially those intended for the fall and winter shows, and am glad to be able to say that I have never before found them so free from insects as they are this year. I would just say that the **direct cause of this is that I treated them with Pearce's Electric Louse Killer** according to directions. You have the best article of its kind that I have ever used. Yours truly, W.M. McNEILL.

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### Plymouth Rocks

and BLACK MINORCAS. To make room for young growing and crowing stock, I will sell cheap yearling hens, year old cocks and chickens, at low rates to suit. One of my customers tells me that out of nine or ten different strains of barred P. Rocks, mine won't be behind the best of them. Eggs in season. A Bone Cutter for sale, nearly new.



## MORE PREMIUMS HAVE BEEN WON

by these two strains during the last four years, when competition was hottest, than all others combined. The \$250 Madison Square Cup and the \$25 Elmira Cup were won by these strains.

We can spare now, from our breeding stock, 15 Minorca hens at \$3 each, 15 more at \$4 each and 20 Exhibition hens at special rates; 10 B.P. Rock hens, well barred to the skin, \$3 each; 1 cock and 4 hens, C.I. Game, \$20; 2 Trios B. Javas; \$10 per Trio; 3 black Cochin Bantam cocks and 6 hens, \$4 each. All hatch of 1897 and 1898. Every one offered will breed winners if well mated. We wish now to reduce stock.

Eggs from all varieties balance of season, including our best, \$2 for \$13. Show birds from all, special rates, 1,000 chicks to select winners from in the fall.

Address J. Y. BICKNELL, 314 Vermont St., Buffalo, N.Y.,  
Poultry Farm at Darien, N. Y.  
or C. S. WHITING, Darien, N. Y.  
Name the REVIEW. My Score Card, and Rubber Bands will be furnished by the Editor of the REVIEW and duty saved. J. Y. BICKNELL.

## Fisher's Island Farm

EGGS FOR HATCHING:

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks,  
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Our birds have been winners the past season at Pittsburg, Toronto, and New York. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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See February REVIEW for wins at Toronto.

11

## FATTENING CHICKENS.

EVIDENCE OF PROF. JAMES W. ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING,  
BEFORE THE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND  
COLONIZATION, 1899.

(Continued from last month.)

THE chickens were fed from the troughs three times a day at first. After the first ten days they should be fed only twice a day. At the end of the second ten days, they may be fed by the use of the cramming machine which has been already described. During the last ten days of the fattening period a small portion of tallow should be put with the feed. At first, at the rate of one pound of tallow per day for about 70 or 100 chickens. The quantity may be gradually increased until one pound per day is given to from 50 to 70 chickens according to size. The best way to mix the tallow is to melt a portion of it, thicken it while still hot with meal, and then mix the right quantity of that paste with the other feed for the day.

The chickens at the fattening stations at Carleton Place, Ontario, and Bondville, Quebec, were fattened in the manner above described.

An important point is to feed regularly; and if any food remains in the crop from a previous meal, not to feed at all until the crop is quite empty. In case a bird becomes sick it should be taken out and put in an open run without food for a day. Grit should be offered to all the birds once a week, and water supplied every day.

The following tables show the results from the chickens which were fattened at Carleton Place.

On 11th October, the 133 chickens weighed 575 pounds.

The following table shows the gain per week:—

1st week ending October 18	. . .	57 lbs.
2nd " " 25	. . .	74 "
3rd " November 1	. . .	127 "
4th " " 8	. . .	12 "
5th " " 15	. . .	13 "
6th " " 22	. . .	58 "

Total gain . . . . . 341 "

The average gain per chicken was two pounds nine ounces. The chickens begin to moult at the end of the third week, and did not thrive well again until the beginning of the sixth week.

The total quantity of feed consumed was:—

Ground oats	. . .	1,256 lbs.	
" barley	. . .	247 "	
" wheat	. . .	172 "	
" pease	. . .	63 "	
		1,738 "	at \$1 per 100 lbs . \$17 38
Tallow	. . .	23 "	at 3c. . . . . 0 69
Skim-milk	. . .	2,589 "	at 15c. per 100 lbs. . 3 88
			\$21 95

The cost for feed at those prices was 6.43c. per pound of increase live weight, or practically 6½c. per pound.

The quantity of feed consumed was 5.1 pounds of ground grain plus 7.6 pounds of skim-milk per pound of increase in live weight.

I may mention here that in feeding 48 smaller chickens at a later date at Bondville, the quantities of feed consumed per pound of increase when the chickens were fed from the troughs were greater than when the cramming machine was used.

The following table shows the quantities consumed per pound of increase live weight:—

	Ground meal.	Skim milk.
From trough (3 weeks)	. . . 6.73 lbs.	plus 9.38 lbs.
By machine (10 days)	. . . 5.15 "	6.17 "

In all instances the figures do not include anything for labor.

Reverting again to the chickens at Carleton Place, at the end of six weeks they were starved for from 24 to 36 hours and killed by wringing their necks. They were plucked but were not drawn. A ring of feathers about two inches long was left at the head of each bird. They were placed on a shaping board as already described. After being thoroughly cooled each bird was wrapped in a piece of clean brown paper leaving the neck and head to project at one end and the legs at the other.

Shipping cases were made to hold 12 fowls each. The cases were 33 inches long by 19 inches wide by 6½ inches deep. The ends were one inch thick, as

also was the centre piece across the middle of the case. The sides, top and bottom were of five-eighth inch spruce. The fowls were sorted into sizes. The largest birds were reserved for exhibition uses in Canada; and nine cases containing 108 fowls were shipped to James Ruddin, Esq., St. John's Market, Liverpool.

They were sent by express from Carleton Place to St. John, N.B., and thence in cold storage to Liverpool.

The total charges, for freight in cold storage from St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, for selling commission and other expenses, such as wharf dues and cartage was  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pair of chickens. Taking the ordinary freight charges on a less-than-car-load lot from Carleton Place, via St. John to Liverpool in cold storage, the total transportation and selling charges would amount to about 18 cents per pair of chickens of an equal weight with those sent in the trial shipment. The 108 chickens weighed five pounds more than 11 pounds per pair on the average.

The following table shows the cost with freight on usual basis (not express) of laying down and selling such chickens in Liverpool:—

	Per Pair.
Original cost of chickens . . . . .	54 cents.
Cost of feed . . . . .	33 "
" shipping cases . . . . .	3 "
Freight, commission, etc. . . . .	18 "
	—
	\$1.08 "

These figures do not include anything for labor of feeding or shipping. The chickens which were consigned to Mr. Ruddin met with a ready sale at eight pence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed 11 pounds per pair, that was equal to \$1.76 per pair. Mr. Ruddin wrote as follows:—

"I was agreeably surprised at the all-round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons. On opening the cases the birds were found to be in beautiful condition and presented a most saleable appearance.

"After the birds were uncased I hung one to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white in color as soon as the bird had dried out of the chilled state; to-day,

five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh-killed bird.

I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price, and on a par with the present rates for Surrey chickens. For small weekly arrivals, I venture to think the price could be maintained, but anticipate that large consignments would bring the figure down to seven pence (14 cents) per pound."

These fowls were landed in Liverpool in the second week in December. That is not a particularly favorable time as poultry from all quarters is being received then before the Christmas markets.

Shipment of the fowls from the Bondville, Quebec, fattening station was made to London, England, at the same time. They also were landed in fine condition, but they were not sold so well as those in Liverpool. Some of them were sold for three shillings (that is 75 cents) each, and the smaller ones did not do so well. The London shipment was not sold to my satisfaction. Another firm in England cabled to the firm who are the largest shippers of eggs from Ontario, inquiring whether they could ship a large quantity of fattened poultry weekly—of poultry similar to those in our trial shipments. These three firms alone intimated their ability and willingness to handle about 2,000 cases per week at good prices.

By Mr. Calvert:

Q. May I ask you one question. In shipping in cold storage, what is the additional cost of transport?

A. Ten shillings per ton additional for cold storage on the steamship, the ton being 70 feet cubic measure or 2,240 pounds weight.

By Mr. McNeill:

Q. Was that industry carried on all the year round in England?

A. The whole year round. The scarcity in chickens is from January to June; and the greatest supply from June to the end of December. As to the possibility of having it all the year round in Canada, I may say that we have still something like 40 chickens fattened last fall in cold storage in Ottawa, in the very best condition.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Does not keeping them cold affect the flavor and the price?

A. I have been testing them as to flavor and other

qualities, and I find them uninjured. In fact they have a method now in England of defrosting frozen beef, and one cannot tell the defrosted from the unfrozen chilled beef.

By an hon. Member :

Q. Does the storage not discolor the flesh of the chickens?

A. Not at all. It is quite white.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Does not freezing discolor beef?

A. Beef when taken out of cold storage becomes discolored readily on the surface ; but the flesh inside need not be discolored. The Liverpool merchant said that the flesh of the chickens we sent over was particularly white.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. What is the object of feeding the tallow?

A. It makes the flesh of the chickens juicy.

By Mr. Rogers :

Q. You do not think the blood would color the flesh?

A. It does not appear to do so. Since there is no cut on the skin of the chicken, either on the neck or for removing the entrails, the chickens will keep a long time without any decomposition. The juices of the flesh are not exposed, and there is no chance of bacteria getting at them. The safe keeping is possible only when the chickens are starved for thirty-six hours, and there is no food in their crops or intestines to decay.

Some turkeys sent over from Ontario last year, starved twenty-four hour and plucked, killed and prepared in the way recommended, were landed in splendid condition ; whereas some turkeys sent from Prince Edward Island, with the feathers on and the crops full of food, were landed in such condition that they had to be cut and sold on hucksters barrows for one shilling and six pence.

By an hon. Member :

Q. Are there facilities for regular transportation in cold storage?

A. There is regular cold storage from St. John and Halifax, and regular cold storage from Montreal till navigation on the St. Lawrence closes.

By Mr. McLaren :

Q. Which is the more harmful, leaving the feathers on or the food?

A. Oh, the food. It causes decomposition. The

feathers being left on prevent the birds from being properly cooled, but otherwise they preserve the skin.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Would extreme hot weather have any deleterious effect upon the process of feeding?

A. I do not think so, unless it was continued too long.

Q. Would the birds thrive if kept closed up in hot weather?

A. I think, if they were kept in shaded, well ventilated places, they would do well.

#### FATTENED VERSUS LEAN CHICKENS.

One morning I bought in the market in Ottawa 100 chickens just as they were brought there alive to be sold for food. I did not get the best on the market and I would not take the worst.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Were they dead?

A. No, they were all alive.

I had some coops or crates as already described. I put some of them in an open shed ; and I put other coops beside a close board fence outside with a board protection overhead. When I got these chickens home they cost me 38 cents a pair. I valued ground oats at a dollar per hundred pounds ; and I had skim-milk from a couple of cows. I valued the skim-milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds. I fed them a little over five weeks, exactly 36 days. I did this for my own information and at my own expense. I obtained some information in addition to what was got from the Government stations.

For every pound of increase in live weight they consumed on the average 5.44 pounds of ground oats, plus 6.43 pounds of skim-milk. At \$1 per hundred pounds for the ground oats and 20 cents per hundred pounds for the skim-milk, the cost was nearly six and three-quarter cents per pound of increase in the live weight for feed only.

By Mr. McLaren :

Q. Did you use the crammer here?

A. I had one brought here in order to give lessons in the use of it, but my own chickens were not fed by the crammer.

When I got these chickens home I killed three average chickens as soon as I could. I selected them as a fair average of the lot. I had them dressed and steamed until they were fairly tender. After being

steamed they were put aside, wrapped in napkins for two days. During that time they probably lost a little in weight, but not very much, as they were wrapped up. I then took them and carefully removed all the edible portion. I found that the edible portion on these three chickens weighed 2 pounds 6 ounces. They were a fair average of the 101 chickens which I had bought. After I had fed the other chickens in the way I have mentioned (and mine were not fed by the cramming machine) for a little over five weeks, I again selected three chickens, as nearly the average as I could select them, and killed them. I treated them in precisely the same way as the first lot. After removing the edible portion, I found that I had 7 pounds 6 ounces off the three. That is, I had more cold chicken for the table per chicken from those which had been fattened than I had off the whole three that were killed before being fattened.

The following table shows the difference in the weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens killed after being fattened for 36 days:—

WEIGHT OF THREE CHICKENS.

	Before Fattening.	After Fattening.
With feathers off . . .	8 lbs. 8 ozs.	16 lbs. 4 ozs.
Ready for cooking . . .	5 " 2 "	11 " 6 "
After being cooked and left cool two days . . .	3 " 8 "	9 " 2 "
Bones . . . . .	1 " 2 "	1 " 11 "
Edible portion . . . . .	2 " 6 "	7 " 6 "

This shows that there were three times more edible portion from the fattened chickens than from the others, and every ounce of it was of better quality.

By an hon. Member :

Q. There was a gain in quality too?

A. Yes. A great improvement, anyone who has used fattened chickens as I did last winter would never willingly go back to lean chickens.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. What time was it you bought those chickens?

A. I bought them in October and killed them in November. That shows that as a householder in Ottawa it would pay me a great deal better to pay 60 cents for a well fattened chicken than to buy the other ones as they are sold on the market at 20 cents each. I would have better value at 60 cents than I

would have at 20 cents, and I am confident that in the market here as well as in England there will be a very large demand for fattened chickens and at a good price per pound.

By Mr. Calvert :

Q. It costs some 6½ cents per pound for the increase?

A. About that.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. You have allowed nothing for labor?

A. No, I am taking the cost of the feed only. The labor is an item that is not a very serious one, and the manure is an exceedingly valuable thing for the garden. In many localities in Canada there are farmers who grow thousands of chickens, and who can sell them at three months old. If each such locality had a good chicken fatterer, he would find himself in a profitable business, and could provide a market for all the chickens raised by his neighbors who have not time to fatten them themselves. I think an export trade can be built up which may be made worth several millions of dollars a year in five years' time, if the business is taken hold of and carefully handled.

By Mr. McLaren :

Q. For a man starting in at the present time would he be able to find a market for those he has?

A. I think so, both in Canadian cities and in Great Britain.

By Mr. Martin :

Q. What breed of chickens do you prefer to have?

A. In England the breed which is preferred is the Dorking. They are a long breasted heavy bird. We found the Plymouth Rock and grades of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and light Brahams do very well. Any of these heavy bodied fowls do well. I did not find any difference between the fattening qualities of the cockerels and pullets, but in shipping they should be put in separate cases. The more evenly the birds are sorted in each case as to appearance and size, the better they will sell in the English market. An Englishman, in buying, does not like to have an assortment of birds of different sizes and appearances in the one case.

By Mr. Calvert :

Q. Do you know why they object to birds with black legs?

A. No, I do not ; but they do not want them.

By Mr. Cargill :

Q. Supposing a person is going into this line of business and getting chickens ready for the market, where would he find a market for them ?

A. It is quite likely that he will find business men in Toronto and Montreal to whom he could sell them for export. There are a few men in Montreal and Toronto who export turkeys and some of them say they will export chickens this year if they can get them. Some firms in England, three at least, have been writing to ask where they can get chickens. There is also a capital local demand growing up for fattened chickens ?

I have been authorized to arrange for starting several more of these fattening stations in different parts of the country this year, for the purpose of giving object lessons in different places.

By Mr. Burnett :

Q. I want to ask you a question in regard to plucking. Did you allow them to get cold or did you pluck them immediately ?

A. Immediately after the necks were wrung, while the chickens were still warm.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Would you kindly tell me about winter accommodation ; surely something more than mere coops are needed if it is to be continued in winter, or is this only an industry to be carried on in the spring, summer and autumn.

A. I think in this country fattening will be carried on only from July to November, out of doors ; then the chickens will be killed off and stored for domestic use or for export.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence I find it correct.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

### INTERNAL TROUBLE.

EDITOR REVIEW.

IS it the proper thing for a member of the Poultry Committee of the Central Canada Exhibition Association to try and induce a reporter to publish anything that might be hurtful to the exhibition? What would the directors of the association think of such an individual, who shows his personal animosity

to such an extent? If they called for his resignation or struck his name off the committee it would be only doing an act of justice. Yours respectfully,

Ottawa, 24th July, 1899.

S.  
[We take it our opinion is asked on above. We give it freely, and that is that fighting—and it seems unavoidable and is not always unhealthy—should be done in committee. After that the mouth of every self-respecting man should be closed. Personal grievances, real or supposed, should be forgotten and nothing but the general good thought of.—ED.]

### ARE FANCIERS INJURING OUR FOWLS.

BY C. J. DEVLIN, OTTAWA.

IT appears to be one of those stock ideas on the subject of poultry raising which drift about from one writer to another, and are eagerly seized on by those who seem to view with distrust any attempt to show that pure-bred stock of any kind is better than that which has been produced from hap-hazard mating.

These critics appear to believe that better results will follow the plan of some farmers who know nothing whatever about the individual laying qualities of any of the mixed breed of hens in their flocks, and who, therefore, make no selection of the best layers from which to secure eggs for hatching, but take them indiscriminately from the whole flock, little and big, ill formed and good shaped, good and poor layers, mated, it may be said, with a male sprung from a poor laying mother, and kept over winter, perhaps, because he was so unthrifty and weak of constitution as to be unfit to sell or kill in the previous fall ; and from such sources the stock is replenished.

I do not think that the foregoing is an overdrawn illustration of the " method " adopted on very many farms. Just how the stamina, laying qualities and thriftiness of fowls can be secured by such work I fail to see. If the average farmer obtains a few pure-bred and good fowls, say of the Plymouth Rock breed, one does not have to wait many seasons to see the stock become greatly deteriorated in size and general excellence as layers. I think those who have noticed the introduction of pure-bred poultry upon farms will agree that this is the usual result.

Now let us for a moment look and see what work the fancier does in order to make his stock fit for the

show. He is governed by a standard of excellence which states the weight, shape and characteristics his fowls must have if he wants to win prizes and have high scoring birds. The result is that his whole care and time is given to the production of the most perfect specimens, not merely in the matter of feathers, but as perfect specimens as possible in size, vigor, full breasts, and other points that are of as special value in a practical and economic sense as from a "fancy" point of view.

Take the Plymouth Rock again, a breed that I am mostly interested in and have made a study of. Its productions and its propagation to the present time are due wholly to the fanciers. If it were not for them there would be no Plymouth Rock worthy the name in the course of a very short time. There is a science in keeping a breed of fowls to a rigid standard, and the average farmer does not possess a knowledge of that science, and yet the average farmer would be very sorry to have this magnificent breed of fowls lost to the world in its present shape and excellence.

It is a mistaken idea to think for a moment that the fanciers as a class are indifferent to the laying qualities of their fowl. Those most worthy of the name, and those who to-day are doing most to advance the interests of the "fancy," are striving to build up most perfect flocks in all respects, and they are succeeding, too, I feel assured. I would like someone to point out to me a farmer who has tried to increase the size of his fowl or their eggs, and who every year selects the most prolific layers as breeding stock. The truth of the matter is that the people of this country are indebted to the fanciers for every valuable breed of poultry they have, for our fowls would long since, but for their care in keeping the breed pure and of fine quality, have degenerated into the nondescript collections that are to be seen in nine out of ten farm yards. I am further of the opinion that it is high time that, if justice cannot be done them, they should at least be freed from the unjust charge of having been an injury to our domestic breeds of poultry. Some few individuals, improperly called fanciers, have perhaps bred their flocks with such poor judgment as to cause them to lose stamina, but the great body of fanciers, who are working intelligently and for the good of the practical as well as æsthetic side of

poultry culture, should not be held responsible for the failures of a few breeders.

I strongly imagine that one of the chief reasons why some may speak against the fancy—from an experience, perhaps, with a few pure-bred fowls purchased from some fancier—is because they do not give these fowl proper treatment in order to secure the best results. It is but natural that when taking home a fine trio or breeding hen, for which a good price has been paid, that nothing should be thought too good for these birds. They are often penned up by themselves, and fed, perhaps, a dozen times a day on all sorts of good things: and as a result the fowls become fat and indolent. They, therefore, lay indifferently, and the eggs that are laid are naturally largely infertile. The birds and their breeder are, therefore, blamed for what was, perhaps, wholly the fault of the purchaser.

Let the fancier have his due; he has done and is doing the farmer and practical poultryman an exceedingly good turn.

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#### A NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED IN HANOVER, ONT.

---

PROPOSE TO HOLD A SHOW IN JANUARY.

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HANOVER has formed a Poultry Association known as the Hanover Poultry and Pet Stock Association, with the following officers: Hon. president, T. H. O'Neill; president, P. B. Flanagan; first vice-president, Christ. Hertel; second vice-president, Geo. Reiss; executive committee, John Sandlos, A. E. Wagner, Ed. Lynn, C. Winkler and John Hertel; secretary-treasurer, H. G. Kirchner. It was partly decided to hold a show either before or after the Owen Sound, but will let your hear from me later in regard same. Yours, etc.,

H. G. KIRCHNER, Secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Kirchner emphasises the fact that the new association is up-to-date by sending us a first instalment of six new names for REVIEW. Hanover is in the midst of a section that should make poultry a leading feature.

### FALL FAIRS AND THEIR DATES.

Toronto Industrial	Aug. 28 to Sept. 9
Great Eastern, Sherbrooke,	Sept. 4 to 9
Western Fair, London	Sept. 7 to 10
Central Canada, Ottawa	Sept. 11 to 23

#### ENTRIES CLOSE.

Toronto	Aug. 19th
Sherbrooke	Aug. 28th
London	Sept. 6th
Ottawa	Sept. 8th

### WINTER SHOW DATES.

The dates so far chosen that we can learn of are as follows. Show committees should try as far as possible to avoid clashing of dates as it must necessarily tend to lessen entries.

Woodstock	Dec. 6, 7, 8.
Hamilton	Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16.
Ingersoll	Dec. 13, 14, 15.
Toronto	Dec. 19, 20, 21 and 22.
Petrolia	Dec. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
The Ontario	Jan. 8 to 12.
Boston	Jan. 15 to 20.
Stratford	Jan. 15 to 20.
Owen Sound	Jan. 16 to 19.
Hanover	(Date not yet decided on).
Montreal	Jan. 17 to 22.
Galt	Jan. 16, 17, 18.
Bramford	Jan. 18, 19, 20 and 22.
Eastern Ontario	(probably) 11th week in Jan.
Huron	Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1 and 2.

Other secretaries of shows in Canada are requested to send dates.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

#### IT IS RUMOURED

THAT the judges at the coming big Industrial Exhibition show in Toronto will be provided with movable stands, after the style of a music stand, with card rack attachment, that no clerk will be permitted and that once a card is placed on a pen and the judge passes the section the award must remain as originally placed. By this method, if it passes, it is hoped that the judges will be induced to exercise more care in the placing of the award cards, and acting entirely on their own responsibility will be unable to say with seraphic smile accompaniment, "the cat (clerk) did it." If this is required of the judges—and it is not too much to expect—it is imperative that the entry tickets be placed on the coops so that no

error as to identification of birds be possible. In some cases, that of the Bantam classes especially, this is not now the case. The tickets should be centred in all cases.

#### THE COMMITTEE

propose visiting the building before the end of the present month, when all details, repairs, etc., will be attended to, and Supt. Daniels may be relied on to see that everything is ready for the reception of the exhibit. Don't forget, entries close August 19th.

#### SHERBROOKE

is offering three money prizes of \$1.50, 75c. and 25c., for a fee of 25c., and the classification is complete in all details. Mr. H. F. Fraser is to superintend, and under his care the birds will be well looked after. Mr. Butterfield will judge and entries close August 28th. The list is ready and can be had on application to the Secretary. The list of specials is a lengthy one and all birds may compete free and without special entry.

#### THE WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, SEPT. 7 TO 16, 1899.

The directors of this ever progressive institution find themselves facing their annual difficulty, that of providing sufficient accommodation for exhibitors and visitors at the great live stock and agricultural show of Western Canada, but now as in the past they are equal to the occasion, having plenty of money and hard earned experience. An extensive addition is in course of construction to the machinery hall, nearly doubling its capacity.

The agricultural, horticultural and dairy buildings have been moved and reset, so as to form one immense exhibition hall, and one hundred and fifty feet of an addition has been built thereto.

Also a new permanent public office building over one hundred and fifty feet long is being erected at the King street entrance, for express, telephone, telegraph, barber shop, parcel room and press offices, and to crown all two large open stands, 540 feet by 40 feet—up to date in every particular for the comfort of the public—with additional refreshment booths and dining halls underneath.

The special attractions are being arranged for, and it is safe to say that only the very best will be engaged and plenty of them.

The new secretary, Mr. John A. Nelles, will fill the position vacated by Mr. T. A. Browne, after ten years of service, and as the adage goes, "new brooms sweep clean," great things may be looked forward to. We wish the incoming officer ever success.

—  
THE WORLD,

after all, is but a small place and the mail clerk is a magician. A letter from Russia reached the REVIEW office during the past month, simply addressed CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, no location whatever. We are preserving the envelope as a curiosity.

—  
THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

has decided to meet in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1900. Other cities that desired the meeting were Chicago, St. Louis, Jackson, Mich., Detroit and New York, and these places all received votes varying from twenty-one (Chicago) to one (New York). Cedar Rapids was selected by a vote of twenty-seven. The dates are January 15 to 20.

—  
AGENTS WANTED

to take subscriptions for the REVIEW. The fall fairs offer a grand opportunity. We can give liberal terms to those who are willing to work. At the present low subscription rate of the REVIEW it sells on sight and no breeder can refuse to take it. Write us for circular of terms, etc. Samples supplied free.

—  
"THE DISEASES OF POULTRY,"

by D. E. Salmon, D.V.M., Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, is a 250 page treatise on the diseases to which fowls are subject to, is written in plain style and in detail. The illustrations are numerous and valuable, in number no less than seventy-two. Simple diseases, those more intricate, complications, etc., are treated in a masterly manner and it is evident the author is familiar with his subject in no common degree.

The book is published by Geo. Howard & Co., Washington, D.C., the price being but 50c. We have been able to make arrangements with the publisher to supply it at this rate.

EGG FLAVORS AND FLAVORING.

—  
BY H. A. YELDHAM.  
—

IT is possible to assert, without fear of contradiction, that there are eggs—and eggs; but amongst the many who are directly interested in the all-the-year-round production of a wholesome and nutritious article of food, there are few whose efforts, or desires, are not limited to quantity or number, size and appearance. To the average man there is one thing which is of even more importance than the nutritive value of his food, and that is the taste. In the size of an egg lies a great part of its market value, and, strangely enough, in its color also, although it is somewhat of a mystery why purchasers prefer brown to white when making a selection. It is, moreover, generally agreed that a saleable egg should be fresh, excepting, of course, the period immediately preceding election time, or the public appearance of any unpopular personage.

The most careless consumer, however, is frequently made aware that a large fresh brown egg can be offensive to nose and tongue, although alluring to the eye. In short, it is not necessary that the fragile calcareous covering should reveal, when broken, moist immature feathers, attached to a sodden-looking substance of dirty grey or sickly yellow, or send forth a shocking scent to render it objectionable.

The scent and flavor of an egg are both worth careful consideration, for they can be modified and varied both before and after production. A faultless egg, carefully cooked, has a delicate and distinctive odor, to which the most sensitive epicure could not object, and a flavor as delicate, peculiar to itself. From this degree of absolute perfection there are limitless variations, and there is an extensive range of flavors before any definite point of nastiness is reached. But that some otherwise good eggs are positively nasty everybody knows. The shell is porous, and through its minute interstices some pungent substance will penetrate. To give a common instance, eggs wrapped in ordinary newspaper will, if preserved for any length of time, acquire a flavor not unlike the smell of printing ink. Again, onions and eggs are bad neighbors

in the market basket, for the latter acquire the only vice, but none of the virtues, of the former. These troubles are easily avoided by packing eggs in a substance having a greater affinity for unpleasant odors—lime or charcoal, for example; but the control of flavor before production needs more care.

Of all the breeds I have tried, the Minorca gives the sweetest flavored egg. I do not know that these birds are particularly careful feeders, and I am of opinion that in this matter the color of the fowl is of as little consequence as the color of the egg, but such is the fact nevertheless. The albumen is pure white when coagulated, and almost as opaque as the kernel of a coconut. The yolk is of a golden yellow, being neither as pale as that usually seen in white-shelled eggs, nor as dark as in those of stronger flavor. But it is possible with careful feeding to produce eggs as delicately flavored from mongrel stock.

It is the much-prized "house scrap" or kitchen table refuse which is to be blamed for most of the foul-flavored (no pun) eggs sold. Fish, onions, cabbages, and possibly tea leaves are the worst thing commonly thrown down; and just as a turnip-fed cow will give turnip milk, so will a hen fed on coarse-tasting food produce strong-tasting eggs.

A plam wheat diet gives the best results, and for season after season I have used nothing but wheat. Indian corn, I think, gives a richer flavor. What effect the numberless insects consumed by a hen in the course of her rambles may have on the eggs it is impossible to say, but I regard many of the coleoptera with a suspicious eye, and wonder what they taste like—to the hen.—"Poultry."



Ernest Charlton is a specialist in white Plymouth Rocks and has young

March and April hatched stock for sale. Grand birds for the fall shows

Mr Sharp Butterfield has again been engaged to judge the winter show of the Ingersoll Poultry Association.

William Thorn offers 35 yearling hens and 6 cocks for \$1.00 to \$1.50 each to make room for young stock, which he will have for sale after 15th September. He also has Ayrshire cattle for sale.

Perrin's buff Dotes—wear diamonds. See his new ad for the solution.

Barred Plymouth Rocks of blue blooded stock are advertised by Geo. W. Miller. He has 2000 chicks for sale sired by the first prize cockerel at the 1899 Ontario show and first cock at last Industrial and Western Fairs. If in need of winners write him.

N. H. Smith breeds birds wholesale and has 3,500 to select from in barred Rocks, black Minorcas and white Leghorns. He has priced them low, 50c. each, for quick sale. The chicks are April, May and June hatch and farm raised. He guarantees satisfaction and states that if customers are not pleased with appearance of stock on arrival it may be returned. Also Berkshire hogs and bec.

H. H. Willis breeds barred Rocks and good ones. He has a lot of yearling stock to sell at low rates for immediate disposal.

"Buy blue blood," advises R. H. Essex in his new ad on back cover, and his buff Rocks have it in their veins. Winners, bred from winners and can breed winners.

W. J. Gordon makes a specialty of the popular white Wyandotte, and offers young stock for sale from several well known strains and crosses of them. He can and will please you, so he guarantees.

W. A. Wilson has some fine early hatched S. C. white Leghorn cockerels for sale, full grown and ready for the early fairs. Write him for description and prices

Hope's Bird Store, Toronto, can now supply Cuban Parrots, nice young healthy birds, for \$5.00 each packed. They will soon advance in price again. They have also in stock other Parrots, Paroquets and birds of all varieties.

Will Secker says a good deal about the Rhode Island Keds—vigorous, active, blocky and tame—are some of the terms he uses. They are good table fowl and good layers. Also white Wyandottes for sale and other breeds to follow.

Toronto, Nov. 15th, 1898.  
The West Chemical Co.,

15 Queen street east, Toronto.  
Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in stating that I have used West's Fluid in

## Our Bone Cutter Book

treating of balanced rations for all fowls, young or old, will interest any poultryman. It also tells about the Webster & Hamnum—the only bone cutter receiving an award at World's Fair, Chicago. Also Clover Cutters, and Grit Crushers.

It is free, but may save you many dollars on your feed bill. Write for it

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Box 16, Syracuse, N. Y.

my pigeon lofts for about two years and have found it the cheapest, and most effective lice destroyer and disinfectant I have ever used. I have no hesitation in recommending your fluid to all who should require it for similar purposes.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) I. B. JOHNSON.

## CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

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

Terms—50c. 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.

Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mons	6 Mons.	12 Mons
One Page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$15 00
Two columns.....	20 00	35 00	40 00
Half Page.....	15 00	25 00	30 00
One column.....	12 00	20 00	25 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	20 00
Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	3 00	5 00	8 00

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

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

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 15th to insure insertion in issue of same month. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN  
124 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Twelve Adv. \$2.50

An advertisement 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" column. THE 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.

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.

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.

**Books, etc.**

**Binders for Review**—We can now supply neat binders for REVIEW, will take in a whole year, free by mail for 35c. They are indispensable to those who wish to retain their copies neat and clean. H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

**Cage Birds, etc.**

**A Parrot for \$5.00**—A nice young Cuban, also double and single yellow heads, Maracaiho, Amazon, Dwarf and other parrots, Paroquets and love birds at low prices. Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen street west, Toronto.

**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, warranted cocks, \$2 each.

**Cages, Japanned**. From 35c. Cages, brass, from 65c; Cages, breeding, from 75c; Cage appliances, nest and nesting, seed, etc., everything in the bird line at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen

**Dogs.**

**Scotch Collie Puppies**—A number of very grand ones, sired by imported Otterburn Conqueror ex my best imported bitches, that will be sold to bona fide poultry men and farmers at from \$10.00 to \$20.00, about a quarter their actual value; also a number of older ones. Apply at once to C. Y. Ford, Kingston, Ont., N.B. This strain can be easily trained to take care of poultry, cattle and sheep.

**Do You Keep a Dog?** THE CANADIAN KENNEL GAZETTE will tell just how to care for him, and will also give you all the laws of the month, portraits from life of the best dogs living, and many other good features. \$1 a year, 10c a copy. Address H. B. Donovan, Publisher, Toronto.

**Ferrets**

**Ferrets**—Fine brown and white ferrets for sale cheap if taken soon. Martin Sider, Winger, Ont., Canada.

**Game.**

**Eadi. Gibson**, the poultry king of Wheatley, Ont., breeds Canada's finest Cornish Indian games. Young stock from two different matings for sale at right prices in the fall. 100

**For Sale**—Two tries of Pyle Game, winner at the Ontario and Industrial, first-class stock, stamp for reply. F. Troth, 200 Salem avenue, Toronto.

**A Few Genuine** Georgia and Virginia Stags for sale. The best pit game in Canada. For information address Box F this office.

**Exhibition Game and Game Bantams**, B.B. red, pyle and duckwings of the highest quality for sale at reasonable prices. Chicks for sale in the fall. Write for prices. A. J. Grigg, Jeweler, Clinton, Ont. 100

**Close Bros.**, importers and breeders of high class exhibition Game and Game Bantams, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks. Birds for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Stamp for reply, Mitchell, Ont. 200

**Free, \$1.00 Egg Circular** Games, Irish black reds, Heathwoods, Irish and Mexican grays, Tornados, also Houten and Pekin ducks, Cornish Indians \$2. Stock at all times. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N.Y. 1000

**Leghorns.**

**25 Single Comb** white Leghorn cocks and hens, including first cock at Ontario, 1899; some of these birds will be shown at Industrial in September. J. & W. Barr, Jewellers, Woodstock.

**White Leghorns**—A breeding pen of nine yearling pullets and one cockerel, not related. Will sell cheap to make room for young ones coming on. Jas. A. Livingston, Grimsby. 10

**Utility Strain** S. C. W. Leghorns. Large birds, large eggs. Yearly average 198 eggs. Incubator lots \$8 per 100. Single settings from best selected layers, \$2. R. C. Allen, Cobourg, Ont. 200

**Minorcas.**

**Black Minorcas**—March hatch, cockerels and pullets, fit for earliest fall shows, prices right; also 9 last year's pullets at \$1 each to make room, also 3 pair high class white fan pigeons at \$1.50 per pair. S. M. Clemo & Co., Welland, Ont.

**Northup's 1898 Minorca Catalogue**, the most complete ever published in descriptions, prices, 1000 winnings, new pictures of buildings and fowls, contains much information, fully indexed under 60 headings. Rose and single comb black Minorca cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Bargains. Geo. H. Northup, Box 478, Raceville, N.Y. 100

**Pet Stock.**

**For Sale Cheap**—Angora and Himalayan Rabbits in pairs, or fine bucks for \$1.00 each. I also sell a lot of grand young Belgian Hares at \$1.00 pair; Myssman Guinea Pigs at \$2.00 pair. W. M. Anderson, Palmerston, Ont.

**Pigeons.**

**Sacrificial Sale** of my entire stock of fancy pigeons. Birds at 11 Phoebe St., Toronto. Write for list of prices to Robt. Burroughes, 117 Dundas St., London, Ont. 200

**Flying Homers**. To make room for some imported stock from Belgium, I can sell several pairs reasonable. Single pairs \$1, from best strains. Exchange Belgian Hares. James McLaren, Stephen St., Owen Sound. 200

**Bargains in Pigeons**—Swallows, Pouters, Owls, Turbits, Blondinette, Tumblers, Carriers, Fantails, Antverps, etc., etc. Write for what you want. We can please you. Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen St. West, Toronto.

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

**White Fantails**—Two pairs, and eight hens of the finest quality ever bred. Pair each blue and red Swallows, and two good black Magpie cocks. Best value for money of any loft in America. C. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 200

**I Have for Sale Very Cheap** Swallows, Barbs, Archangels, Turbits, Carriers, Dragons, Fantails, Satinettes, Blondinettes, Magpies, Jacobins, Owls, Parlor Tumblers in pairs, and odd hens; also 3 blue Pigmy Pouter hens. Write for just what you want and I will please you by my reply. W. M. Anderson, Palmerston, Ont.

**Plymouth Rocks.**

**For Sale**—A few nice light colored barred Rock pullets, suitable for exhibition purposes; also a few cockerels, 2 hens. Address Arnold Martin, Edgely P.O., Ont.

**Poultry Appliances and Food.**

**Shipping Labels** printed on red express paper. "Eggs for Hatching," 25 for 10c. "Live Fowls," double the size of others, 15 for 10c, free by mail. Use these and have your eggs and stock handled with care. Stamp for samples. H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

**Silica Poultry Grit** is guaranteed also, lately free from scales of mica and contains silica, oxide of iron, lime and magnesia. No oyster-shell necessary. Acknowledged by all poultry men to be the best digester in the market. In bags of 100 lbs. for \$1. Order from your dealer, or direct from us. Laurentian Sand and Gravel Co., 13 St. John St., Montreal. 200

**Rocroy Farm**, sole agent for Des Moines Incubator Co. 54-eggs capacity, \$11.50; 100-eggs, \$15.50 and \$19, delivered in Toronto. Send 3 cents for catalogue of poultry. 21 St. Sulpice St., Montreal. 1000

**Sale or Exchange.**

**Five Cochon Hens**, cock and Jacobin pigeons for sale cheap or exchange for white Rocks, Leghorns, black Minorcas, white Wyandottes or others. W. S. Perrin, Newmarket, Ont.

**Game Bantams**—Pair duck wing, \$5.00; trio pyle, \$8.00; best English strain; show coop for 4 pair, well finished, rare chance. R. H. Marshall, Galt, Ont.

**For Sale or Exchange**—A number of homing pigeons, pure bred, choice birds, any color; or will exchange for pure Pouters, black pied or blue pied or white Pouter pigeons. W. J. Gordon, Pickering, Ont. 200

**Various.**

**Peacocks and Peahens**—3 very handsome peacocks and 3 peahens; all in bright plumage, for sale at \$8.00 pair or two (2) pair for \$15.00 W. M. Anderson, Palmerston, Ont.

**For Sale**—Nearly all our breeding stock. Write for prices and description of same. Young stock for sale Sept. 1. Medd Bros., Constance. 999

**For Sale**—Barred and white Rocks, silver and white Wyandottes, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Red Caps Partridge, Cochins, Black Spanish, Pekin, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks; prices reasonable. R. & A. Lawrie, Wolverton, Ont. 100

**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. Pequegnat, New Hamburg, Ont. 11**

**DO YOU WANT BARGAINS in eggs?** Look up my advertisement on another page. W. W. Reid, Ayr, Ont. 100

**12 Choice Hens**—1 cock, pullets and cockerels, buff cochins, pullets and cockerels, black Minorcas; also 20 hens and 1 cock, black Leghorns. W. Pemberton, Poultry Yards, Delhi.

**For Sale**—2 white Rocks, 2 black Wyandottes, 1 white Wyandotte, 1 Dominique, 1 Houdan, 1 black Cochin Bantam. All are yearling males winners and in condition for immediate showing; females if wanted. Geo. Bogue, Strathroy, Ont.

**After September 1st** March and April-hatched chicks in black and white Minorcas, black, white and buff Rocks, and white Wyandottes cheap; must have room. W. J. Wilson, Amherst Park, Montreal.

**White Leghorns**, early hatched, exclusively from first winners at greatest shows ever seen on this continent. Barred Rocks as fine as any in America; exhibition birds a specialty. W. E. Hoggarth, Cromarty, Ont.

**Wanted.**

**Agents Wanted** to solicit subscriptions to REVIEW. Liberal terms. Good money for sharp canvassers. All take it who see it. Write us in time for show and fairs. Samples sent. Send for circulars and terms. Address H. B. Donovan, Toronto, Ont.

**Wyandottes.**

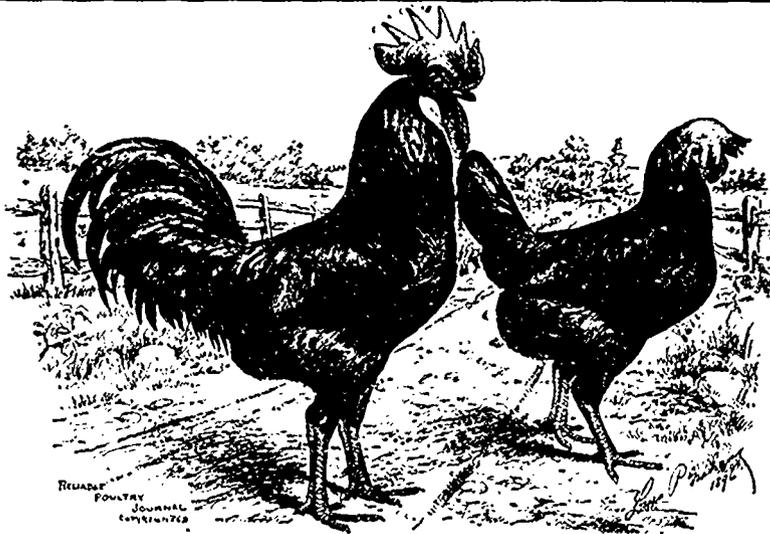
**White Wyandottes Only**. Eggs for hatching from good healthy stock, free range, \$1 per 13. P. Wellington, Blackwell Station, Ont. 999

**White Wyandottes**. At last Ontario in class of 86 birds won 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel, 1th cock, special "best pair" and special "best female" in the show. A few birds for sale. Chas. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 100

**Jas. Arthur**, breeder of silver faced Wyandottes exclusively. My birds win wherever shown. Young birds for sale after September 1. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Arthur, 731 Lorne Ave., London, Ont. 100

**For Sale**—Silver Wyandotte eggs for hatching from my well known strain of prize winners, also barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per setting. W. H. Uley, Victoria Square, Montreal. 999

**Jacob Dorst**, 563 Logan Ave., Toronto, breeder of S. L. Wyandottes. Stock for sale at all times; eggs in season, \$1.50 per 13, \$2.50 per 25. 11



## 3,500 Pure Bred Chickens for Sale B. Plymouth Rocks Black Minorcas White Leghorns Only 50c Each

All these chicks were hatched April, May and June and raised on farms of 200 acres—free run. All stock warranted. Any one buying of me and is not well pleased with stock when it arrives can return it. I have Scott's strain of MINORCAS, also Duff and Northup strains, OF LEGHORNS, G. M. Smith's and Knapp's, BARRED ROCKS, Thompson's and Lefel's.

*A Few Breeding Hens at \$1 Each.*

All orders filled in rotation. Don't wait till they are all sold, then send order and be vexed because you can't get any like last fall. Send your orders at once and have them booked. P. S. Lots of extra fine cockerels in the above breeds. 1099

**Also 20 BERKSHIRE PIGS, 2 SOWS IN PIG.  
100 SWARMS OF BEES, only \$2.00 A SWARM, full of honey.  
N. H. SMITH, Lock Box A, Tilbury, Ont.**

## EGGS Graham's Gold 'Dottes

REDUCED  
IN  
PRICE.

are the best. **WHITE LEGHORNS** ditto.

Eggs after June 1st half price. The little white Leghorns are growing, the little gold 'Dottes are growing, getting ready for the show. A few of my best black Langshans yet for sale cheap.

**A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ontario**

**BARRED  
PLYMOUTH  
ROCKS.**

**200  
BLUE BLOODED  
YOUNGSTERS  
FOR  
SALE.**

Most of these chicks were sired by first cockerel at the Ontario, 1892, and first cock at last Industrial and Western Fairs. They show their Royal Breeding in every section.

**GEO. W. MILLER.**

Askin Poultry Yards,  
LONDON, Ont.

## White Plymouth Rocks.

Extra fine cockerels and pullets for sale—March and April hatch. Some **GRAND BIRDS FOR THE FALL SHOWS THAT SHOULD WIN IN ANY COMPANY**, also a few of last year's breeders. Birds that are snow white. No culls sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

**ERNEST CHARLTON,  
BROOKSIDE POULTRY YARDS**

Ilderton, Ont.