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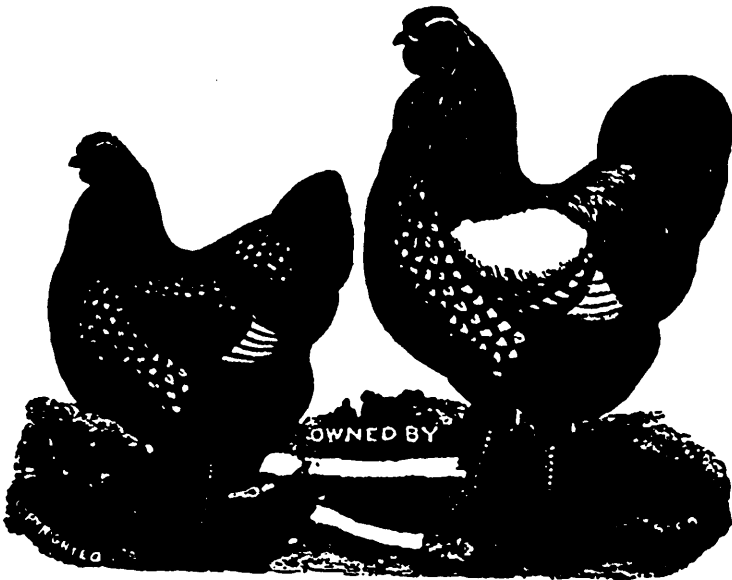
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.....AT.....

Nanaimo, 1893, - Victoria, 1894.



CASCADE

Poultry • Yards.

Headquarters on the North Pacific Coast for high class.....Barred Plymouth Rocks..... Silver Laced Wyandottes..... Felch Pedigree Strain Light Brahmas..... Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns..... Buff Pekin Bantams..... Pouter and Jacobin Pigeons..... Angora Rabbits..... and other Pet Stock.....

A few more White and Brown Leghorns for sale. Prices will be made reasonable for quality of stock.

Young stock after September.

Eggs, \$2.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 26.

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BUFF LEGHORNS  
(EXCLUSIVELY.)

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F. T. PALMER,

Box 1278. Seattle, Wash.

(Member American Buff Leghorn Club.)

Nanaimo, B. C., April 26th, 1894.

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Seattle, Wash.

Sir:—I got 23 chicks from the 30 eggs you sent me. There was only one clear egg the lot.

Yours truly,  
SILAS KLOHN.

Mt. Shasta Poultry Yards.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS

Three Hundred Birds  
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The best breeding bird Mrs. Kay ever sold, "Joker," now heads my best pen. He took 1st at Southampton, and 3rd at Leghorn Club Show, England; 1st at World's Fair, and 1st at Columbus, Ohio. His son and daughter as Cockerel and Pullet each took 1st at World's Fair; 1st at Syracuse, N. Y., and 1st at N. Y. Show in Feb., '04—his son beating 1st Palace imported by Aug. D. Arnold. No eggs for sale. If you buy birds of me and they don't suit you, I will take them back, return your money and pay return charges; so you will only be out of pocket express charges to your place.



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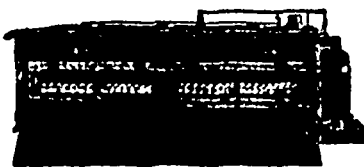
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3,000 chicks from one machine in less than four months. Prices reduced, making it the cheapest machine on the market. Thousands in successful operation in this country, Canada and Europe. They are giving universal satisfaction everywhere. First premiums at twenty-seven consecutive shows. More than 100 in use within a radius of 100 miles of our factory, some of the farmers using from 2 to 8 machines. Send 2ct. stamp for catalogue.

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Our Langshans are winners everywhere shown. We won 1st on cockrell at the late Ontario show, in competition with the best birds in Canada. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs, in season, \$3 per setting, two, \$5

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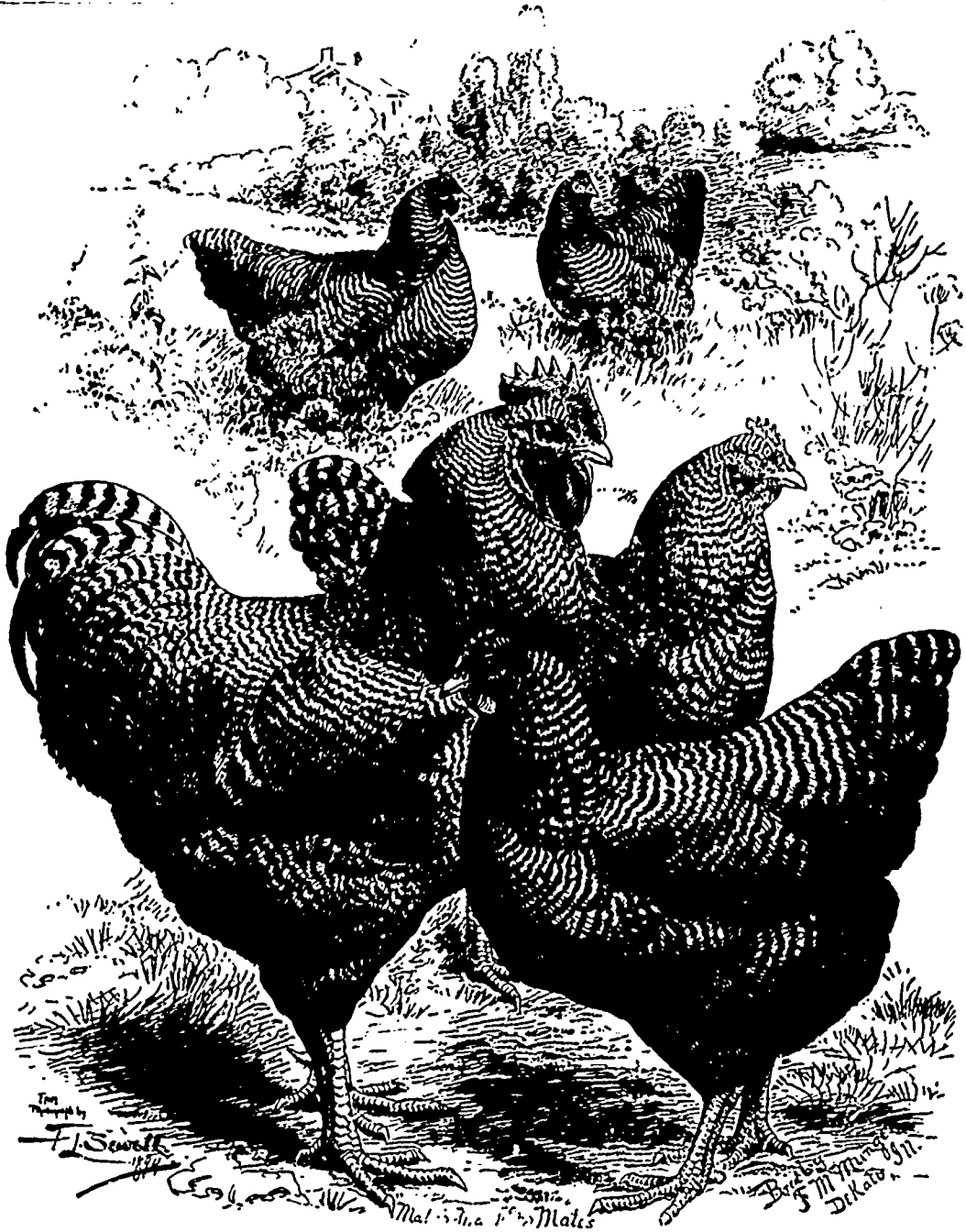
THE  
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Vol. 1.--No. 3.

NANAIMO, OCTOBER, 1894.

TERMS: { 50c per year, in advance.  
Single copies, 5 cents.



"MATCH-MARK" AND MATES,  
Sweepstakes Cockerel at the great Chicago Fat Stock Show, November, 1891.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY  
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### IMPORTANCE OF COLD STORAGE.

Money can be borrowed on butter, eggs, cheese, chickens, and farm products of all kinds that will keep, as easily as on diamonds and watches. Not only is this so, but there is a great deal more money loaned on ordinary products than in all the pawnshops in New York. This is a business which is growing every year, and which has now assumed such an enormous proportion that it makes up a large part of the discount line of several banks.

Cold storage and the development of the storage-warehouse business in New York have made this possible. Most of the warehouses, especially the storage warehouses, are to the banks what the pawnbroker's safe is to him, only the banks act through some one else, while the pawnbroker owns the warehouse and the capital both. Until recently it was not possible to keep long in good condition dairy products, eggs and many small fruits, they would spoil if not used within a few days after they were placed on the market. The cows and the chickens do not adjust themselves to the demand of the public, which requires in the winter an extra amount of butter and as many eggs as in the summer. As cold weather comes on, the effects of the cows and chickens are largely directed to keeping themselves warm, with the result that their contributions to the public food supply are diminished.

In the summers before cold storage warehouses existed, the farmers had to send their milk, butter and eggs at once, so that they would be sold before they spoiled, with the result that the prices fell to such a low point that at times the shipments to the commission merchants did not realize enough to pay the freight. There is a minimum price below which it would not pay the railroads to transport, and commission dealers and retailers to handle farm products, and that price the consuming public must pay for their benefits, no matter how plentiful the supply is. So in the summer the farmers made little money, and the New York public got only a small part of the benefit. In the winter the supply was so much less, that while the public had to pay high prices the farmers had not enough milk and eggs to sell to reap much benefit.

Then came the introduction of cold storage and the cold-storage warehouse, which is so recent that the big men in

the business are still young or middle-aged, while the acceptance of butter and eggs as good collateral is so recent that young note-dealers easily recall the first paper which came in with butter and eggs security.

The first effect of this innovation was to make a great deal of money for the men who had capital and relied on their own judgment and the possibilities of cold storage. They are rich men to-day, for they anticipated the future by two or three seasons. Some of the first men to take advantage of the cold storage business in this manner were produce commission dealers.

In the summer when butter and eggs were low, they bought up all they could carry and pay for, and put them into cold-storage warehouses. In January and February they unloaded, and made over 200 per cent profit. They made their purchases direct from the farmers, who shipped to them, and put the butter and eggs in the warehouse at once, so they came out almost as fresh as they went in. The only reason they did not make more money was that they had insufficient capital, and the business of borrowing money on butter and eggs was in its beginning. Butter and eggs were not then regarded as good collateral.

The next year the men who had made the big profits the year before went to their banks and used their personal credit to secure the money to carry their purchases. More butter and eggs were carried over to the winter season that year than the season before. Though the total amount of profit was larger than that of the first year, the per cent. of it was not so high. Their purchases stiffened the prices in the summer, and their unloading made a weaker butter and egg market in the winter.

It occurred to some of the storage warehouse men that there should be some way by which they could make a profit out of the business over their storage charges. They found it when they got the banks to accept storage warehouse receipts for butter and eggs as good collateral for loans. When this was accomplished almost every produce man took to speculating on butter and eggs. The possibilities of the storage warehouse business developed to include chickens, game and meat of all kinds. When chickens were low a wholesale chicken man could buy them in thousand lots, and store them until the market quotations on them were higher.

The big creameries and butter factories

were among the first to take advantage of this new state of things, demanding higher prices for their butter in the summer, or storing their surplus product until winter. The farmers then profited by the facility with which the summer surplus could be disposed of, while the public for the first time had good butter at a low price in the winter, and cheap eggs the year round, irrespective of the weather or the feelings of the cows and the hens.

Now the banks will accept storage certificates for collateral as readily as they would United States bonds, when the application for a loan comes to them through men whom they know. Every month the value of the collateral increases, and about the only possibility of loss is an earthquake or a fire, and the cold storage warehouse is regarded as an excellent insurance risk. The owners can protect themselves by insurance.

A man needs very little capital now to go into a butter, eggs and cheese speculation. He buys from the farmers and at once has the butter, eggs and chickens sent to the cold storage warehouse. He goes to the owner of the warehouse and gets a loan of 86 per cent. of the value of his storage certificates on payment of the storage and the brokerage fee for getting the loan. He gives a note for the loan, which the warehouse men endorse, and deposit with the storage certificates in their bank. With this money the buyer can go back and get more butter, eggs and chickens until he has enough stored to feed a country town for six months. The bank carries the loan on until winter.

Then when the rural supply of butter, eggs and chickens begins to diminish and the market prices increase, the produce man gradually unloads his holdings, making sale from samples. As fast as he makes a sale he gives an order for the goods on the cold storage warehouse man, receives the money and takes up the storage certificates from the bank. When all the loans are taken up the produce man owns absolutely the rest of the things he has stored, and he can do with them what he pleases.

Some produce men enlarge this speculation by making contracts with their customers by the year. They agree on a price from month to month, and at those prices they agree to furnish a fixed quantity. The market quotations may be higher or lower than the agreement. The produce man's profits come in the

difference between the prices at which he buys in the summer plus his warehouse bill and interest charges, and the price he gets.

So far no one seems to have taken advantage of the possibility of getting up a corner in chickens, butter and eggs, though there is an exchange at which there is expensive speculation. A man can contract for 1000 pounds of February butter, just as he can go to the Produce Exchange and contract for February wheat, or to the Consolidated Exchange and buy February petroleum. However, there is slight danger of corners. Occasionally one man tries to carry too much and falls, but where he agrees to deliver future eggs and chickens he usually has them in this cold storage warehouse at the time, and makes the price based on the market quotations of that day and the storage charge.

The banks look more favorably from year to year on this kind of collateral, for they have had few losses. The market quotations are usually toward the increase of the value of the security, as the prices always rise from summer until spring. There is no danger of a bear raid which will smash prices and make the collateral worth less than the face of the notes. The products are easier to sell than real estate, and practically almost as easy to market as standard railroad securities.

It may be well for some one to point out to the farmers who are in the habit of railing at New York banks and capitalists that if no one would loan money on butter, eggs, chickens and small farm products, only so much of these could be carried as the individual capital of the produce men would permit, and prices in the summer would be much lower. The fact that the New York banks will loan money on these products prevents the low drops in price that used to come every summer at the expense of the farmer. It also lowers the price paid by the customers in the city during the winter, for all the farm products stored in the summer and fall have to be sold during the winter to prevent their running into the lower prices of the next summer.—*New York Sun*.

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As old geese are better layers and mothers than young ones and young geese are always in demand in the markets a poultry man finds it will pay to keep the old ones, as they are prolific for twenty years.

### THE CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.

H. S. BARCOCK, IN RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL.

The Indian Game fowl has been long enough in this country to enable us to gain a practical knowledge of its merits and demerits. We have not now to depend upon the rose colored views of its self-constituted special advocates, nor upon the less trustworthy statements of its enemies. We can guarantee information from many sources, and from that information obtain a more correct idea than was at first possible.

In 1887 Mr. H. P. Clarke, of Indianapolis, and the writer of this article, independently of each other, imported Indian Games into this country. Two years later, in 1889, Mr. George F. Whitfield, of Drayton, England, sent a pen of Indian Games, consisting, as I remember, of a cock, one hen and two pullets, to the exhibition at Buffalo, N. Y. These birds were the stock that afterwards passed into the possession of C. A. Sharp & Co., of Lockport, who named the cock "Agitator," and one of the females "Lady Whitfield." In 1889 Mr. C. A. Bowman of Elmira, N. Y. also imported some Indian Games, and the writer made a further importation. The year 1890 was the great year for importers and importations of Indian Games. Messrs. Sharp, Bowman, Arnold, Webster and others engaging in the business.

From this brief review it will be seen that it is but a little more than six years since the first Indian Games were imported into the United States, and that the greatest importations were made as late as 1890. But birds from the first importations were bred so that in 1893 the Indian Game was distributed to all points of this country. The writer has himself sold the fowls as far west as our country extends, as far south as Mexico, and at almost innumerable points between. From many of his customers, as well as from his own personal experience he is able to present what he believes to be the facts in reference to this fowl.

In breeding to color the fowl at first presented not a few difficulties. The imported birds varied in both ground color and marking, and some strains of them were very much affected with white in wings and tail. But the breeding to color has become more and more satisfactory each year and flocks are

growing more and more uniform as time passes. The Morenthal birds were peculiarly exempt from white, and this blood has proved of great value in giving soundness of color to other strains.

Combs still are far from perfect. The Frayn strain, of which the Whitfield is an off-shoot, produces much poorer combs than the Morenthal strain. Suffolk Prince, a straight Morenthal bird, I believe, or else a bird produced by crossing a Morenthal cock on the Frayn hen, was an excellent bird in respect to comb, and has begotten many good combed birds, as did his sire and many of his brothers in my own yards. But he who dares to claim for the Indian Game a very perfect comb, is either inexcusably ignorant of the facts or is extremely parsimonious in the use of truth. Still the combs are, I think, improving, and better—much better—combs are now bred on the average than was the case three years ago.

The size has remained about stationary. We can raise big cocks, but the hens run comparatively small. We get some heavy hens, especially when they are two or three years of age, but the pullets are not so heavy as we fanciers should like them to be. The difference in the weight of male and female in this breed is much greater than it is in nearly every other breed. For the practical poultry man, this is a really desirable condition of things.

The majority of the males eventually will be slaughtered and the increased size makes their carcasses more valuable. The smaller size of the females makes their keeping more economical and the majority of them will be kept for breeding purposes. Thus, there is a nice adaptation to the needs of a raiser of market poultry. No special trouble has been found in rearing, keeping or managing the Indian Game. Given the same care as Plymouth Rocks they have been as easily reared and managed. There will be in every breed an occasional ugly tempered specimen and the Indian Game is no exception to the rule. I have bred a few such brutes among the Indians I have raised, but no larger a percentage than among other breeds.

As a table fowl the Indian Game has more than proved all the claims made for it by its most earnest champion. It has the meaty body, the color and the quality that make it take a place ahead of anything we have had in this country. The Dorking closely approaches it, but the Dorking fails in color and is withal a less hardy fowl. No fowl ever left a

stronger impression upon its progeny than an Indian Game cock. Mated to almost any other breed, the chickens show a preponderance of Indian Game characteristics and these characteristics are especially marked when the chickens are dressed for market. I venture to assert that an indifferently marked Indian Game cockerel, possessed of the characteristic form and flesh qualities of the breed, is worth not less than ten dollars to any farmer who rears one hundred chickens for the market. This particular form of demand for the males is increasing and will greatly increase when the practical poultry rearers learn of the tremendous value of the Indian Game for this purpose.

As a layer the fowl has been both satisfactory and disappointing. It has been satisfactory to those who are wise enough not to expect the highest development of antagonistic qualities. It is simply an impossibility for a fowl to be at once the best table fowl and the best layer. For such a supreme table fowl the Indian Game is a surprisingly good layer, and it is a fair layer under any consideration or comparison. But certain enthusiastic but indiscreet admirers of the breed trumpeted the idea far and wide that the Indian Game was a phenomenal layer and classified it among the great laying breeds. Such statements were not warranted by the facts. They were either ignorance run riot or unblushing falsehood. And those who bought the fowls upon expectations raised by such false praise found the Indian Game, as a layer, a disappointment. They expected the prolificacy of the Leghorn, and they were foredoomed to disappointment. It could not be otherwise. And the result of such indiscriminate praise of raising expectations which never could be realized has been what might have been expected, an injury to this excellent breed, for the disappointment of these misled buyers has caused not a few of them to assert that the Indian Game was a miserable layer. The truth lies between the two extremes. It is not so poor a layer as some assert, nor is it so prolific as others have claimed. It is, in fact, an excellent layer for the best of table fowl, and it is a fair layer, measured by any reasonable standard. I congratulate myself that I have never allowed my enthusiasm for the breed to carry me beyond the limits of strict truth; and my admiration for the Indian Game is intense. I regard its introduction into this country as a public blessing, increasing the amount

and improving the quality, as it has, of the table poultry in the land. Its introduction has added many thousand dollars of value to the feathered stock of the United States and will continue to add to this value in the future. After six years experience with the breed, a longer experience than any other American breeder except one has had, I have lost none of my admiration for its good qualities, and reckon it as one of the best breeds that yet has appeared.



#### RASPBERRY CULTURE.

It is strange that the raspberry is not more generally cultivated than it is, being easy of culture, excellent for canning, readily prepared for desert, and certain of a good crop each year. Every owner of a home would do well to devote a few rods of land to so valuable a fruit. If 100 plants are selected of different varieties, planted and well cared for, they will provide an abundance of fruit for an ordinary family through a period of several weeks.

When only a few plants are set out they may be placed along a fence, as the plant delights in partial shade. When many are planted, as for market purposes, they should be planted in rows seven feet apart and four feet apart in the row. Cultivation with plow and hoe is preferable the first season, after which a good mulch of straw or clover appears to produce better results, the mulch not only keeping down the weeds, but keeping the soil moist and cool, a condition best favoring the development of the fruit.

After the bearing season is over, the old canes should be carefully cut out and burned. They are cut out that all the nourishment from the roots may go to the new canes, and thus enable them to fully ripen the new growth and thus prevent winter killing. The old canes are burned to destroy any larvae of injurious insects which may have been deposited therein.

As the new canes reach a height of three or four feet the tips should be cut off, that numerous laterals may be thrown out, and thus form a bushy plant, which will the more readily stand erect. For this cutting of tips I have found no better tool than a pair of sheep shears, with which one may go over a large number of plants in a short time.

As to varieties, who can decide when so many valuable ones are offered him, each with some claim peculiar to itself, and most of them deserving of trial.

The chief object is to get varieties with firm, large, well flavored fruit, whose seasons of ripening are not simultaneous. The Souhegan is usually counted the earliest, but I have an unknown variety, of equal quality and fruitfulness, which by a number of years of careful culture has been ripening from five to ten days earlier than the Souhegan. The Palmer is an excellent variety, early and productive, as is also the Ohio. The Gregg is a favorite, and Shaffer's Colossal is admired for its enormous fruits, which are produced in abundance. The Golden Queen is one of the most beautiful berries, large, hard, finely flavored, but not overly productive here.

With raspberries, as with most other fruits, one must contend with fungus diseases and insect foes in many localities. The root and stem borers are liable to attack the plants, and may be detected by the drooping of the canes. The injured canes should be cut out and burned.

Cane rust, or anthracnose, a fungus disease, is perhaps the worst enemy of the raspberry, and in some localities has been very troublesome. Three or four applications of Bordeaux mixture in the form of a spray, will prove sufficient if the canes are not badly affected. If seriously diseased, it is best to destroy all the old plants and start a new plantation.

With raspberries to follow strawberries, and continue until the first early blackberries may yield good pickings—who will underestimate their value?—  
JOHN L. SHAWVER, in *Mail & Express*.



On account of intimate connection between poultry raising and fruit growing. We shall publish from time to time articles bearing on fruit culture. Many a rancher could provide himself a neat little income by careful attention to these two branches of farm industry.



A word regarding our Kennel Department it has been born out of an expressed desire on the part of several provincial dog fanciers for reliable news each month as to what is going on in their particular field of sport. Broad plans have been laid and as fast as possible the department will be brought up to them. Items of interest covering all lines of dog news will appear from month to month, also occasional papers along various lines that will benefit dog breeders.

## NEWS FROM TACOMA.

The "Fancier" comes like the birds in early spring, bringing with it much good news for the poultrymen, and if the present good appearance continues it is bound to be a winner.

Now, if we will all pull together for a show circuit, setting out dates to follow close enough in order that the judge may lose no time, we will be enabled to have our pets judged at a comparatively small expense. The Nanaimo Club, as its dates are first, could open the ball, followed by Vancouver, then Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland, in the order named. By bringing up the procession in that we could have all our birds scored by one judge and we would learn who has the best birds. If the Secretaries will only talk this matter up it will be a big thing for us all. I have written to several eastern judges about such a scheme, and if the Secretaries of the different clubs will write I will forward copies of the judges' letters to them. If any of the Clubs want any certain judge they can write for prices and the letters can be passed around as I propose.

I promised to write about raising chickens with incubators and brooders, and I hoped to have had a good letter on the subject, but just at the time I was to write the letter the Governor ordered the militia out and I had to go at very short notice. However, I will say something on the subject. In order to make a success of raising poultry artificially everyone is bound to make a thorough study of the subject as it is impossible to succeed immediately merely by following the instructions of someone else.

We have machines manufactured now that will not vary two degrees in twenty-four hours. Now, if someone will invent a moisture gauge that will be as accurate the problem of artificial incubation will be solved. In my first hatch this season, I got only thirty-five per cent., in the second hatch eighty per cent., and in the third hatch sixty per cent. This looks somewhat discouraging. Where the moisture in the first hatch was too heavy, in the second it was decreased and I had better results, but in the third hatch, although the same amount of moisture was used as in the second, we had a great deal of rain, which naturally made too much steam, and the results were bad.

So you see it is not all in the heating, but the moisture is the stickier, and the

one who invents a machine with an accurate moisture gauge as well as safety valve to control the heat will make a fortune and contribute a boon for the fancier which will enable him to make a fortune also.

In regard to feeding and care of young chicks raised in brooders, I shall have something to say next month.

Yours truly,

HARRY H. COLLIER.

Tacoma, Wn.

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## JUST FOR FUN.

Fowls should be like the best raisins—good layers.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Eggs are higher this week," as the hen said when she went up on the top of the straw mow and stolen nest in the far corner.—*Ex.*

"He's like some friends," the dog remarked as for the game he went, "He'll stick to me, my owner will, as long as I've a scent."—*Ex.*

A gay young rooster tripped up to the occupant of a quiet nest and said "Will you dance Biddy?" "Excuse me," said the hen, "I am engaged for this set."—*Ex.*

What is the difference between a foreman working on a newspaper form just before it goes to press, and a carrier pigeon? One is justifying and the other is just a-flying.—*Jamestown reader.*

Scene at a base ball grounds: A ball was knocked sideways and caught on a fly. "Foul and c it," was the cry of the umpire. A charming high-school girl, looking at the game, ejaculates: Ah, really, how can it be a fowl! I don't see any feathers," and she turned to the attendant with an inquiring look, "Well, Oh! Yes, you see the reason you don't see any feathers is because it belongs to the picked nine."—*Ex.*

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The most favorable time for young turkeys is during dry weather, and the cause of loss of so many young ones may usually be traced to the large lice on the heads and to dampness. Water should be given in a manner to avoid their getting wet when drinking. Feed often but not too much at a time. Stale bread dipped in milk, potatoes, chopped onions, curds, chopped eggs, rolled oats, let and boiled rice are relished.

Among our exchanges we have the "Rural Californian," a journal for the Suburban and County Home, published at Los Angeles, Cal. There is a large amount of valuable reading between its covers, and our B. C. farmers would do well to have a copy regularly.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

## American Poultry Advocate.

The *British Columbian Fancier*, Nanaimo, B. C., is a new fanciers' paper. First number contains 24 pages, 9x12 inches, \$1.00 per year. It is handsomely printed and well edited and illustrated.

We welcome this paper in the ranks of poultry Journalism and trust it has come to stay.

## Fanciers' Monthly, San Jose, Cal.

The Nanaimo, B. C. Association has launched the *British Columbian Fancier* with F. W. Teague at the helm as Editor. The new journal is a credit to all concerned in its appearance. We have never known any poultry association to make a success of anything but giving poultry shows. That is its legitimate business and all have heretofore invariably failed when attempting to run any other poultry enterprise. We have known societies to establish Poultry farms, co-operative supply stores, poultry journals, etc., but the final result has been in every case an internal fight and failure. Nevertheless we wish the *Fancier* a long and prosperous life for it deserves to succeed.

## Columbian, New Westminster.

The *British Columbian Fancier*, "a practical poultry journal of to-day," published monthly by the Nanaimo Poultry Society, Frank W. Teague editor and manager, reflects the utmost credit upon the publishers and the editor. As a poultry journal it would be hard to excel, and displays taste and ability of a high order, both typographically and editorially. All poultry raisers in the Province should have this paper, subscription price, \$1. per year, single copies 10 cts.

The first number of the *British Columbian Fancier* reached me several days ago. I was much pleased with the general make up of the journal and for the first number it is as fine as anything I ever saw, I hope it will be a grand success.

C. H. L.

Launcester, Mass.

●●●

Just now the question of cold storage is receiving considerable attention in the province, and we publish on another page an article that shows some of the benefits of the system. All such helps should be warmly welcomed and supported in every possible way.



## CAPONS.

The first, and in many ways the best of the early works on agriculture was Fitzherbert's *Book of Husbandry*, printed in 1534. The book was the result of more than forty years of actual experience and was extremely practical. He treated on all departments of agriculture in such a clear and concise way as to make his work of great value even at the present day. In speaking of marketing he says "They ride to the market to sel butter, chese, mylke, egges, chokyns, CAPONS, hennes, pygges, gese and all manner of cornes." This places the age of capons as early as 1494. The earliest reference to them that the writer has even come across although doubtless they were known before that. Shakespeare the immortal bard refers to them as follows: "And then the Justice in fair round belly with good Capon lin'd"—thus showing his appreciation of this rich table delicacy. In this country, particularly in the east, the matter of caponizing has received much attention of late and each year notes considerable advance. In British Columbia not much has been done so far. Mr. F. J. Harding of Victoria is perhaps the most successful caponizer in the Province and the following is some of his experience: "I am," said Mr. Harding, rather new at the business but have done quite a few birds and am making experiments with a view to finding what breeds are the best for the purpose. In pure breeds I tried Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, the former were of no value being too small, while the latter were fairly good, yet I considered the breast bone too large. I am now trying the following crosses: Plymouth Rock on Dorking, Duck Wing Game and Plymouth Rock, Leghorn and Plymouth. The first named thus far seem to be the most desirable but do not reach my ideal and I am still at work on the question. I intend to try the Dorking-Brahma cross as there are several very desirable qualities in the two breeds that combined would surely make good capons. I perform the operation when the birds are about two months old and weigh about two pounds. They are well fed at night then penned up and kept for about thirty-six hours with no food, at the end of which time the intestines are pretty well emptied and will not present any obstacle to successful work. The bird is securely fastened upon its side on the operating board, a few feathers are plucked off directly over the spot where you desire to make the cut, which is be-

tween the last two ribs and just front of the thigh joint. The cut, made with a sharp lancet should not be over an inch long. The skin should be pushed as far back as possible before you cut this should also draw back the thin flap of flesh that lies just over the ribs, here if this is done there will be no flow of blood, but even if the cut should bleed no harm will be done, as it will soon clot and this can be removed. The cut or rather the ribs must then be spread with the instrument prepared for the purpose. A thin tissue of skin will now be seen, this must be torn gently with a hook provided. The testicle can now be seen. They vary in size and color but can be located without much difficulty. A thin covering is over them which must come away with the testicle or you will have a "slip" not a capon. The delicate part of the operation has now to be performed and is done with the wire or horse hair holder. The hair or wire is formed into a loop which is carefully slipped over the testicle and the tube is brought down close to it. A sawing motion combined with a gentle pulling will generally accomplish the desired result. Sometimes they are removed easily and at other times it is quite hard. See that no foreign substances have slipped into the wound and then remove the spreader, and the skin will slip back into its place and soon heals. The other side will be operated on in the same way. If the bird dies it will be at once and it can then be dressed and served up for dinner, so there is no actual loss in any case. The task is not hard but requires care and a little "nerve." Don't be afraid. After the operation the bird is shut up and fed on soft feed for a week and then let run with the others. I had one Plymouth Rock-Brahma capon that weighed 11½ lbs. when killed. The price paid for capons is usually twenty cents per lb. hence the advantage is easily seen. Their disposition is also improved and they are far less care, minor advantages that count in the end. When dressing them for the market I leave on a part of the saddle feathers and neck hackle to show what they are. Any poultry breeder will find it greatly to his advantage to caponize all his spare cockerels. I intend to do more next year.

●●●  
The Buff Leghorn, "Bro. Johnathan," has been purchased lately from, A. D. Amold by Drs. Wiant and Herringer. The price paid was something over \$100.

## SHOW CIRCUIT.

The system of co-operation has become well established and is recognized as a legitimate means of helping one another and at the same time reaping a direct benefit for ones own self. There will be at least six poultry shows held upon this coast during the coming season. To be successful they must be carefully arranged in every detail one of the most important matters to be decided is the "Judge." Poultrymen are particular about the selection of this all important official. They have spent many months of hard work and possibly many a dollar to secure good birds and they want to be sure of a competent and thoroughly reliable man to pass upon their respective merits when they appear in the show room. Most of the societies recognize the necessity of having a good man but at the same time they find it difficult with the funds at their disposal to provide for him. For some little time the question of a show circuit has been agitated, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Tacoma and San Francisco have all been in correspondence and it looks now as though something tangible would be the result. The idea will be to arrange for a certain number of judges, who are well known and as to whose ability there is no question, they will be started at a certain point and take whatever shows have been arranged for. This will mutually be a big saving. There is only one travelling expense from the east and a man can afford to judge a dozen shows in succession much cheaper than a single one. In this way first class men can be provided at a nominal figure and all by a little union of forces. Let us unite and so give the poultry industry a boom that shall have its effect in better breeding next year.

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Again we are nearing the show season and the fancier begins to eye his birds with careful glance and there comes a fond hope that when they make their bow to the public from the show pen they will not be found wanting. From the time he mated his breeding pen until now there has been much care and hard work spent on them and the question is, what will be the result? Some are unmistakably culls, others are only fair, while a few may be counted as the very cream of the lot and upon them all his hopes are centered. From now until the day of the exhibition they will be the objects of his special care and every known art will be used to bring these

few birds to the highest degree of excellence. The night before the event the finishing touches will be put on and the next day the birds will go into the show pens as the result of the very best efforts of that breeder: they will stand as his idea of the particular breed they belong to, and upon their merits he stands or falls. And then after the battle is won and the "First" is his, he will return to his home with a pardonable feeling of pride at the pleasant end of his seasons breeding operations: but if the result should be otherwise don't be discouraged but let defeat be the stepping stone to victory, and next year try again.



**Helps for Poultry-keepers.**

**Standard of Perfection:**

The new edition just issued. It contains all the latest information regarding all the breeds admitted to its sacred pages. Every breeder needs this book.

Price.....\$1.00.

**Five Hundred Questions and Answers:**

This choice little book contains a vast amount of necessary information put up in such shape as to be easily comprehended. The first chapter is on Feed and Care, the second on Diseases, the third on eggs, and so on.

Price.....25c.

**Low Cost Poultry Houses:**

Many an unfortunate poultryman has cause for deep regret on account of mistakes made in his poultry house. This book is intended to remedy such mistakes. It is well illustrated and practical in every line.

Price.....25c.

**Pigeon Queries:**

This is a little volume every pigeon fancier should have, to refer to, it is brim full of practical information. The amateur will find it specially helpful.

Price.....25c.

**Duck Culture:**

British Columbia should be the home of the duck. The cities present good markets and the profits are A. 1. Every breeder should look into this question, and there is no better way to do so than through Jas. Rankin's book on Duck Culture. It tells you every thing.

Price.....50c.

All the above sent from the FANCIER office on receipt of price. If you want any publication not in the above list write and we will get it.

**TACOMA'S GREAT SHOW**

Inter-State Fair, October 22-27.

The Inter-State Fair, now being held in this city, has decided to hold a Poultry and Bench Show, beginning October 22nd and lasting until the 27th, inclusive. It will be one of the largest shows of the kind ever seen in the Pacific Northwest. The management has made arrangements for plenty of coops and will charge no entrance fee, giving each exhibitor a season ticket for that week at the small price of \$1.00. This includes admission to the Fair. Several incubator companies are expected to have machines on exhibition, and hatching throughout the week. One of the leading poultrymen of the northwest will be chosen to place the ribbons, the prizes to consist of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Highly Commended and Commended. It is hoped that many of the British Columbian poultrymen will be on hand with their birds, as Tacoma will give them such a welcome as they never had before.

This is a chance that poultrymen should not allow to pass them, for by means of this exhibition we can learn whether we have good stock or not and will know what birds to groom for the shows this winter. A diploma or medal acquired at this Fair will be a great advertisement as poultrymen from all over the Northwest are expected to exhibit and in that way we will come into competition with the best birds of the Pacific Coast.

Anyone interested in this subject, by sending his name to the undersigned, will receive entry blanks and rules governing show.

Hoping that I may see many of the British Columbia Fanciers with us, I am

Yours truly,

HARRY H. COLLIER,

Supt. Poultry Dept.

Tacoma, Wash. Inter-State Fair.



**WHAT IS THE MATTER?**

SCENE I.

"Give me a dozen fresh eggs please," said the family man as he entered his grocers on Monday morning. "I am sorry, but we have 'nt any;" have been out since Friday, and don't know where we can get any. We have orders for at least ten dozen waiting now.

SCENE II.

"I tell you there is no money in keeping hens, I have tried it and know."

Thus spoke the family man's friend, who had a place near town and had been trying his hand at poultry keeping. The family man passed on, but his mind was at work. Surely there was a problem here that should be solved. When he wanted fresh eggs he could not get them and his friend had just told him there was no money in keeping hens, although at that very time eggs were forty cents a dozen, and wheat was selling for one cent and a quarter a pound. The demand exceeded the supply and yet judging from one man's experience there was "no money in hens." What is the general verdict of British Columbia breeders? Do your hens pay? If so, how much have you made; if not, how much have you lost? These are important questions to many of our readers, and what we want is an expression of opinion. Write the editor and tell him what your experience has been and then we will have some idea as to general results and also be able to determine where the difficulty, if there be any, is. Will you write at once?



**EXHIBITION DATES.**

Season 1894-5.

**PACIFIC COAST.**

Nannaimo, B. C.—Second Annual Show Nannaimo Poultry Society, Dec. 18-21st. P. W. Teague, Secretary, Nannaimo, B. C.

San Francisco, Cal.—Second Annual Exhibition California State Poultry Association, Dec. 26-Jan. 2nd. A. Armstrong, Secretary, Petaluma, Cal.

Vancouver, B. C.—First Annual Show Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Winter 1894-5. Geo. Bartley, Secretary.

Tacoma Wash.—First Annual Show Tacoma Poultry Association, Jan. 8-13. H. H. Collier, Secretary, Tacoma, Wash.

Portland, Ore.—First Annual Exhibition Oregon State Poultry Association, Winter 1894-5. H. S. Hudson, Secretary, Gaston, Oregon.

Kansas City, Mo.—First Annual Show Mid-Continental Poultry Association, Dec. 18-26. A. D. Hawk, Kansas City, Mo., Secretary.

Seattle, Wash.—First Annual Show Puget Sound Poultry Club, Winter 1894-5. Thomas Moore, Secretary.

**AUSTRALIA.**



**CLUB RATES.**

We have made arrangements so that we can send you the BRITISH COLUMBIAN FANCIER, and

Colorado Poultry Journal.....\$1.00

Poultry Chum......85

THE  
BRITISH COLUMBIAN  
**FANCIER**

Published Monthly by

**NANAIMO POULTRY SOCIETY,  
LIMITED.**

NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FRANK W. TEAGUE,  
Editor and Manager.

Special Contributors:  
AMERICA'S LEADING FANCIERS.

OUR MOTTO.

**POULTRY FOR PROFIT.  
LEASURE.**

Price Fifty Cents per year, in advance.

Single copies Five Cents.

Address all communications to

F. W. TEAGUE,

Victoria, B. C.

Copy for articles or advertisements must reach us by the 10th of each month, in order to insure publication in the next issue.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 MO.	2 MOS.	3 MOS.	4 MOS.
1 Inch	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00
2 "	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
3 "	4.00	7.00	10.00	13.00
4 "	5.00	9.00	12.00	15.00
5 "	6.00	11.00	14.00	17.00
6 "	7.00	13.00	16.00	19.00
7 "	8.00	14.00	18.00	21.00
8 "	9.00	16.00	20.00	23.00
1 Col	10.00	18.00	22.00	25.00

SPACE.	5 MOS.	6 MOS.	1 YR. per qtr.
1 Inch	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	\$3.00
2 "	11.00	12.00	5.00
3 "	16.00	18.00	7.00
4 "	18.00	24.00	9.00
5 "	20.00	28.00	11.00
6 "	22.00	32.00	13.00
7 "	25.00	35.00	15.00
8 "	30.00	38.00	17.00
1 Col	34.00	40.00	18.00

BREEDERS' CARDS, no display, uniform in style—40 words or less, 50 cents for one insertion Three insertions for \$1.00 Extra words over 40, 2 cents each for every insertion.

AGENTS.

We desire to rapidly introduce the FANCIER into the house of every poultry keeper on the continent and are prepared to pay a liberal commission to reliable men and women who are looking for a pleasant occupation during leisure hours and are willing to work for us.

Write to the Manager at once for terms, Sample Copies, and printed matter.

PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN.

All kinds of printing for poultrymen can be secured at this office. Write for samples if you want circulars, cards, letter heads or anything else in this line. Prices right.

ADVERTISING ETHICS.

It has been discovered that there are mean poultrymen. Their meanness shows itself in various ways but the particular phase that is attracting attention just now is their short memory as shown by their forgetting to pay their advertising bills. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs particularly for the publisher who likes, and is expected to meet his own obligations promptly. The great question now is how is the present state of things to be remedied. How are these human sharks to be prevented from biting so many innocent and unsuspecting editors and managers? To catch and expose them is not so easy as appears at first; of this we have had an example recently in the case of the *Fanciers' Monthly* which spoke clearly and at the same time, we believe, fairly regarding one L. R. Freeman, who had not only refused to pay what was justly due the *Monthly* but also had dealt unfairly with a customer who had sent money for birds and then could get neither birds or money. What is the result? Immediately the *Southern Fancier* pipes up, and speaks well of this "bridge that has carried them over safely." In due time other papers have taken up the matter some speaking one way and some another until the outsider has serious doubts as to "where he is at." The party in question may or may not be a cheat, all depending upon whose opinion one accepts. This much seems sure, under present conditions individual papers must depend pretty much upon their own experience, for some men seem to deal one way with one paper and quite different with another. Of this we have ample proof even in our esteemed southern contemporary, which is carrying at present in its advertising columns a firm that has an undesirable reputation for dishonest dealings, and which would find the door of most respectable journals shut to it, and yet we feel sure the *Fanciers' Monthly* has been promptly paid all that is due them for that particular advertisement. After all, circumstances alter cases, and we shall have to judge men pretty much as we find them and leave the rest to the good divinity that presides over poultry papers and their "staff."

MR. COLLIER, Superintendent of the poultry department at the Tacoma Fair contributes a letter which appears on another page. The date fixed for the poultry exhibit is Oct. 22-27,

and it is to be hoped that British Columbia fanciers will be well represented. A special poultrymen's day has been arranged for, Oct. 22. Let every fancier on this side of the line do all he can to advance the interests of this particular event and thus start, a series of international shows that will be full of pleasure and profit to all connected with them.

●●●  
**NANAIMO  
POULTRY  
SOCIETY,  
LIMITED.**

—  
**SECOND ANNUAL  
EXHIBITION.**

—  
**December 18th to 21st,  
1894.**

—  
As we go to press, active work is being started on the second annual show of the Nanaimo Poultry Society, Ltd which has been scheduled for Dec. 18-21. The phenomenal success of last year's show makes the prospects for this year exceedingly bright at the very outset and a large and fine exhibition of fancy birds is almost an assured fact. The Nanaimo fanciers heartily backed by the business men are on the move and that means a well arranged show with plenty of good cash prizes, and we know that already birds are being put in shape for showing at Nanaimo. Now British Columbia fanciers get this date well fixed in your mind and if you want any special information write to the Secretary, Nanaimo Poultry Society, Ltd., Nanaimo, B. C., and he will cheerfully furnish it.

## TIMELY HINTS.

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

It is perhaps a peculiarity of the poultry industry that there is no dull season. Early and late the fancier has his duties to perform and his success may be easily measured by his faithfulness. Do not feel because the chicks have passed what you may consider is the critical time that you can in any degree lessen your watch and care over them. "Keep them Growing" is a good motto and one that if carried out will do much toward solving the question of whether it pays to keep hens or not.

Plenty of eggs during the winter means constant care and watchfulness. By this time your poultry house should be all thoroughly cleaned, all cracks should be closed up and the roof made tight, give everything a good dose of coal oil. Remember how much rain we have on the North Pacific Coast during the winter and provide a liberal amount of shelter. All that has been said before regarding good feed proper shelter, and lice still applies with full force, so don't neglect anything along those lines. If you intend to exhibit any birds this season pick out your best ones and begin the work of preparing them—extra care will often win a prize. Above all remember the FANCIER stands ready to help you in every possible way.

## IT IS VANCOUVER, B. C.

JAN. 16-19, 1895.

The Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association has set the dates for their first annual show as above. There is no doubt but it will be a grand success and may possibly be the finest show of fancy poultry ever held on the North Pacific Coast. To make it such however will require the hearty co-operation of all fanciers and it is hoped the desired support will be given to its full extent. From a personal acquaintance with several of the leaders in the Vancouver movement we feel sure that so far as local arrangements are concerned everything necessary will be done to boom things and that the prizes offered will be worth winning. Mr. C. W. Riley, has been appointed as superintendent

and thus satisfaction is guaranteed in the arrangements during the show. FANCIER's readers will be kept fully posted on all matters pertaining to the show. Talk it up, write it up, work for it with all your might and don't forget to be on hand at Vancouver Jan. 16-19. The secretary is C. Spice, and he will be glad to answer any inquiries.

## WHAT NEXT?

A circular has just come to hand which contains the announcement of a new book telling how to make "\$500 yearly profit." And the wonderful part of the whole thing is that all you require is 12 hens and a pile of horse manure. The writer is Adolphe Corbett, Professor on Galliniculture Science, and he has been awarded "45 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas" on account of his wonderful discovery. We should think the number small when one considers the boon he has conferred on a race struggling to earn their daily bread. Where is the man who cannot buy at least 24 hens, and then if he did not possess a pile of horse manure surely he could secure the loan of one, and lo! he has an assured income of \$1000 yearly. And then suppose next year he doubles his plant his labors will be rewarded with a \$2000. dollar income. It will only be a question of a few years before he is a millionaire. Seriously we do not take any stock in any such a scheme. The 12 hens that could make a profit of \$500 in a year even with the help of science, do not exist. The strange part of the whole thing is that the book is advertised by the Orange Judd Co.

## CHICKENS AS PLACER MINERS.

J. A. McConville, who lives near Butte, Montana, killed one of his chickens and, on cleaning it, found some small gold nuggets in the crop and gizzard. Having about thirty more chickens on hand, he began killing them and examining them. In each he found nuggets, the total amount gathered from the thirty-one being \$387.55, an average of \$12.50 a head. The gold was sent to a bank and pronounced 18 carat fine. Mr. McConville bought thirty more chickens, and turned them out in the gold-field in the vicinity of the hen-coop. Later, as an experiment, one of them was killed, and \$2.80 in gold was taken from it. McConville expects to be a millionaire—if the chickens hold out—*Columbian*.

## A POULTRY PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

FANCIERS' MONTHLY.

That is what is needed. It is a very long-felt want. It is needed not only by every publisher of a poultry journal but by every honest advertiser of poultry. He who pays his bills when they are due and ships what he agrees to ship to his customers never ought to have a dead-beat or a fraud as his competitor for trade. What the dead-beat and fraud gains the honest, business-like breeder loses. The d. b. & f. not only cheekily takes fat orders that ought to go to a reliable fancier but he injures all with whom he comes in contact: the honest advertiser, the poultry publisher and last but by no means least the whole poultry business. The movement, therefore, towards forming an association of poultry publishers for the purpose of shutting out frauds is a thoroughly good one. Publishers who don't join it for fear it might necessitate their refusing a black-listed ad. once in a while have no more business foresight than a blind kitten. The *Southern Fancier*, *American Fancier*, *Poultry Monthly*, *Canadian Poultry Review*, *Poultry Topics*, *Western Poultry Breeder*, *Buckeye Fancier*, *Western Poultry Journal*, and the FANCIERS' MONTHLY are all in favor of an association of Poultry Publishers. Other poultry journals ought to fall in line immediately. In union is strength. Let us unite not only for our own good but for the benefit of the interest our journals represent.

[This sounds practical and is surely a move in the right direction. Count the BRITISH COLUMBIAN FANCIER in Bro. Harker.]—Ed.

The Poultry Show Supply Co., of Denver, Col., have issued a very neat catalogue containing a full list of their show supplies. They make the following statement which our B. C. societies would do well to consider "The most successful shows are those best advertised. To draw the people to the show-room advertise liberally."

In our last issue notice was made of the formation of the new Puget Sound Poultry Club, a mistake being made in giving the name of the secretary as Thos. King. It should have been Thos. Moore. The actual date for the first show has not been selected yet, but it will be held during the winter of 1894-5.

**EGGS AND POULTRY IMPORTED INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR  
THREE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.**

FROM THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

	FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1891.		FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1892.		FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1893.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Eggs from other Countries, <i>doz.</i>	197254	\$30292	115301	\$17995	53612	\$9052
"    "    Provinces "	182448	27367	545904	84615	563472	87337
Total	379702	\$57659	661205	\$102610	617084	\$96389
Poultry "    Countries, lbs.	.....	\$3888	.....	\$4995	.....	\$4483
"    "    Provinces "	106000	10600	168000	16800	156000	15600
Total		\$14488		\$21795		\$20083

**\$313,024 IN 3 YEARS.**

**DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE.**

**PROVINCE OF  
BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

**THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.**

Both the Department of Agriculture and Mr. J. R. Anderson, the statistician, deserve a compliment for the third annual report which has just been issued from the government presses. Every page bears evidence of careful painstaking work and several improvements are noted over its two predecessors: such as the recapitulation tables; the consensus of opinions; the more complete returns from correspondents, and last but not least, the sketch map of Southern British Columbia. Taken as a whole it is a most valuable work on the agriculture of our Province, and the delay in issuing can well be excused when the amount of work to be accomplished and the many difficulties in the way are considered. Naturally there is considerable of interest to poultry fanciers in the volume. Attention is called to the table which has been compiled from this report and which shows the value of

eggs and poultry imported into the province during the past three years. The value reaches the nice little sum of \$313,024, and there is ample food for thought in the fact that we send out of the province over one hundred thousand dollars per year for poultry and eggs that ought to be purchased here. Under "Diseases of Animals," poultry receives a little notice; the two bugbears of poultrymen, "roup" and "cholera" being spoken of. Under "Animal Pests," several are mentioned that include in their bill of fare all kinds of poultry, one rancher being so unfortunate as to lose thirty head of poultry in one night as the result of a visit from weasels. People sometimes speak of the printing of government reports as a waste of time and money, but we are strongly inclined to think that if our farmers would get a copy of this report and *study* it carefully they would find many a valuable lesson in its pages. There is, we fear, a little misunderstanding as to the real aim of the Department of Agriculture, and so we give the following extract from a paper read by Mr. Anderson at a meeting of the Cowitchan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural Association, "The objects sought to be attained by the creation of the Department are manifold and may be briefly stated as follows:—To ascertain the needs, wishes,

and difficulties of the farming population, to serve as guides in any remedial measures which may be contemplated to be a medium of advice in all matters appertaining to the welfare of agriculturists, a department always at their disposal for consultation and advice and where they can always find the attention which their cases demand; to acquire information as to the quality of the lands in the different parts of the Province. The quantity owned, the quantity cultivated, the quantity capable of cultivation, means and facilities of irrigation and drainage, value of the property of the agriculturists of the Province, in order that a just estimate can be formed of the importance of the agricultural interests; to ascertain what crops, fruits, and live stock are most suitable for the different parts of the country; to ascertain what diseases and pests are prevalent or are being introduced and liable to become dangerous, so that remedies can be suggested and means devised to counteract them; to ascertain the climatic conditions of all parts of the Province, a matter of such importance to agriculturists; to furnish such data of our importations of agricultural productions as will give the agriculturalist an idea of the products that are most likely to prove remunerative; to ascertain the actual

production of the country and by comparison year by year to note what progress the province is making \* \* \* \* \* to ascertain by analysis the component parts of the soil from the different sections of the country so that the tillers of the soil may be able to judge what crops are best suited to their particular locality and the fertilizers most needed to bring the soil up to the desired standard." This we think puts the matter in a nutshell, and, as it were, gives a standing invitation which the agriculturists of British Columbia should never fear to take advantage of. Certain matters of interest to poultry raisers which arise from a perusal of the pages of this report will be dealt with in other articles.

●●●  
**ANSWERED.**

**WANTS A POSITION.**

MR. EDITOR:—I have been thinking some time of going into poultry raising in British Columbia. Can you tell me any place where I could get work with a practical poultry man and so learn the business. Will it pay? A. W.  
*Nanaimo, B. C.*

There are scarcely any large poultry ranches in the province, surely not many where a man could get a chance to learn the business your best plan is to advertise for such a place as you want. "Will it pay"? What? To learn the business, or raising poultry? The answer to the first is "yes" without any qualifications, to the second "yes" if you are the right sort of man and mean business.

**DUCKS.**

MR. EDITOR:—I enclose fifty cents for James Rankin's book on Ducks. Please tell me what kind will be best for me to keep.

How much water do they have to have?  
What size house for fifty? E. McK.  
*Vancouver, B. C.*

Your questions are all answered in Mr. Rankin's book. Read it carefully and then if you can't find all you want to know write us again.

**FOUND DEAD.**

MR. EDITOR:—I have found three of my hens (Barred Plymouth Rocks) dead under the roosts in the morning. They are in good condition but lay soft shelled eggs. What is the matter.  
*Alberni.*

Subscriber.  
Probably they are too fat. Throw their grain feed into some sort of litter and make them scratch for it, and see that they have access to shell and gravel.



**ANSWERED.**

*The director of this department has resolved himself into a large interrogation point, and will undertake to answer any questions our readers may choose to ask from time to time. If you are in difficulty along any line, let us know, and we will do our best to help you.*

..... WE .....  
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..... ALL .....  
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..... READERS .....  
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**BITS OF GRIT.**

CAPONIZE your Cockerels.

HAVE a system and stick to it.

ALL kinds of feed is low in Victoria just now. It is a good time to lay in your winter supply.

HAVE a good look at our advertisements in this issue. Several well known names appear for the first time. There may be something you want.

GOSSIP has it that a well known British Columbian breeder will go east shortly and when he comes back will bring a— Oh! well never mind what, you will see when the show season opens.

WE have made arrangements to give our readers a series of articles along various lines by Mrs. E. Kabelac of Colby, Washington. The first one on "Practical Feeding of Poultry" appears in this issue.

MR. J. E. R. TAGART, the well known Nanaimo fancier has gone to England for a short holiday. He will take a look at some of those fine English birds and possibly bring one or two back with him.

MANY a lively boy might make his pin money by keeping a few hens. It would of course mean some work but then the experience would be of value and would assist in forming those business habits that have so much to do with success in after years. Try it boys and see.

WE are planning to give our readers a full and correct report of all poultry, pet stock, and agricultural exhibitions held in the Northwest. These are of great value and we shall endeavor to put the record of them in such a way as to render them accessible at any time.

WE are in receipt of a neat little twenty page booklet on "Incubation—Especially adapted to the Pacific Coast," written by C. Nisson of Petaluma, Cal. It contains a lot of practical information put up in a common sense way. There are several illustrations. Price twenty-five cents, FANCIER office.

G. W. RILEY of Vancouver is at work on the "Squab" question. There should be no reason why it will not pay to raise squabs for market. The demand will probably not be large for some time but it is sure to come and when it does the industry will pay as well here as anywhere else; perhaps a little better.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION.**

**Victoria, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.**

This year's show of the British Columbia Agricultural Association is now a thing of the past so far as its actual work is concerned. "Better than last year," was the general verdict and it probably may be relied upon as being correct. Surely there was ample evidence of improvement in many departments, a fact which was appreciated by all who attended the exhibition. In an address made by the Hon. Mr. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture on the opening day attention was called to the fact that such a show should be called an Industrial Exhibition. The Directors evidently bore their hint in mind for at their annual meeting the name was changed to BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. Cattle, sheep and pigs were present in much smaller numbers than last year, but the high grade of excellence was fully maintained. The horse class was full and many fine animals of all grades were shown. The main building was taxed to its utmost capacity with a varied assortment of exhibits and a person who could not find something there to interest him must indeed have been hard to please. The first three days were anything but desirable so far as weather was concerned, but Thursday, Friday and Saturday were all right and caused the faces of the various officials to beam with delight as they gazed upon the steady flow of visitors and heard the merry clink of the silver shekels falling into the money box. Probably the management have learned some new lessons that will be of value to them and assist in making the nineteenth annual a greater success than any of its predecessors. At the annual meeting of the society, the constitution was amended so to make the directorate composed of president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and thirty members, ten are to be elected by the city and twenty by the association. The membership fee was lowered from \$3. to \$2. and the following officers were elected.—President, Dr. G. L. Milne; First Vice President, W. H. Ladner, Ladners; Second Vice-President, McL. Deans, Saanich; Treasurer, R. Seabrook; Secretary, C. E. Renouf; Directors, Major M. Mutter Somenos; J. T. McIlmoyl, Saanich; J. T. Wilkinson, Chilliwack; George Deans,

Victoria District; E. Hutcherson, Ladners; Prof. Sharp, Agassiz; J. Heatherbell, Hornby Island; A. Haslam, M. P., Nanaimo; T. Cunningham, Westminster; A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver; Dr. Tolmie, D. R. Ker, J. H. Falconer, J. Lamberton, W. Templeman, T. J. Partridge, S. M. Okell, M. Baker, N. Shakespeare and W. J. Pendray. Trustees, N. Shakespeare, D. R. Kerr, R. Seabrook, C. E. Renouf and J. H. Todd. Naturally our readers are more interested in the Poultry exhibit than any other part of the show, and it is of that feature that we shall speak more particularly. The raising of fine poultry in British Columbia has been making rapid strides the last few years and today we have in our Province, stock from the very best yards in the east and even from the Old Country. This being true one would naturally expect to see high class birds at any poultry show held here, but if one attended this exhibition with such an object in view they were doomed to swift and bitter disappointment, for such an array of poultry it was never the lot of the FANCIER man to gaze upon either here or in the east.

There were ninety-seven birds penned and divided as follows:

19	Bantams.
11	Light Brahmas.
10	Brown Leghorns.
8	Buff Cochins.
8	Black Minorcas.
4	Indian Games.
4	Silver Wyandottes.
3	White Leghorns.
2	Houdans.
2	Black Spanish.
2	Black Langshans.
1	Barred Plymouth Rock.
2	Unknown.
11	Ducks.
4	Geese.
2	Turkeys.
93	

There is not the slightest use in giving a list of the forty-six prizes awarded to the above birds for it could hardly be used as a guide in making purchases or deciding who had the best birds in British Columbia. Following the only authority used by our poultry societies in this country, the American Standard of Perfection, most of the birds would have been obliged to gracefully step down and out. A three pound Asiatic, a Leghorn with bright red ear lobes and a Lt. Brahma Cockerel masquerading as a pullet were unpleasant things for a fancier's eye to rest upon.

On general principles it is not considered wise for an exhibitor to act as judge

at a show where his own birds appear. For although he may be far above suspicion the effect produced is not of the best, and outsiders, or defeated competitors may be inclined to feel as though it would have been better had the awards been placed by someone else. Of course if there are no other birds in the class the task is not so delicate. We feel sure that the management will find a change in this matter of considerable importance to them, if they wish for the co-operation of leading fanciers.

Said one well known Victoria fancier, "If a man was to accept cash as a first prize here, he might be liable to arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses." It is presumed he was slightly sarcastic but there is a certain good thought in his statement that one may well ponder over. Possibly he had in mind that sole representative of the Barred Plymouth Rock class that had a top knot, rose comb, feathers on her legs and brassy plumage besides a few other minor defects.

That there were a few good birds will of course be admitted, but they were few, very few. Mr. Hodgson's Brahmas, Mr. Bowker's Houdans, and an Indian Game or two of Dr. Milne's going to make up the number. There were a few more that may be fairly good when they get new feathers and a few other necessary qualities but it is difficult to hazard a guess.

Lastly what was the cause of this most undesirable state of things? In the first place it was not because there were no good birds in or around Victoria. The FANCIER would agree to go to Victoria and suburbs today and pick up several hundred birds that would stand well in any show on the Pacific coast, and if they were not present at this show there was some good reason for it.

As far as can be judged there were two serious mistakes made. In all the other divisions containing live stock liberal cash prizes were given, but when it came to poultry a diploma was given for first prize and a certificate for second. The Victoria fanciers who have spent a lot of money importing fancy stock and eggs could not see why a first prize bull should receive twenty-five dollars and a high scoring Brown Leghorn winning a first get nothing, or a Southdown ram get eight dollars and a Barred Ple-

mouth cockerel get left. In fact in the whole show there was scarcely a division where good cash premiums were not paid except the poultry and the resident fanciers were soon "on to" the plan and the long rows of empty pens and the miserable birds shown gave ample proof of the effect of the narrow policy pursued.

And then the matter of judges already referred to. The Association violated its own rule numbered twenty-five, and did just what it was expected beforehand they would do. If there is one thing a real fancier is particular about it is the judge, and rightly too. There is no Society in existence that can overlook this important matter and have any marked degree of success.

And now gentlemen a suggestion, which you may take or not as you see fit. Next year when you arrange your prize list make a fair cash appropriation for the poultry division. If you like take a look at the prize list of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, the great Industrial Fair of Ontario and the Comox Agricultural and Industrial Association and see how they do it. And then secure the best local judges who are at least not exhibitors and there is but little doubt that the poultry building will present a rather different appearance than it did this year. Then a person will be able to see stock that is typical in its own class and a credit both to its owner and the province.

### PRACTICAL FEEDING OF POULTRY.

WRITTEN BY MRS. ERNEST KABELAC,  
FOR B. C. FANCIER.

There is a very interesting discussion going on now in the English poultry papers as to the merits of different systems of feeding domestic poultry. Those whose tables of egg results are coming out the best average yearly, advocate cooking almost all the food, at evening feeding cooked grain, and adding when the fowls are nearly satisfied a few handfuls of uncooked corn to their rations just to give tone to the internal organs. I believe with a large run this system would be good, but that if confined the heavier breeds would be likely to grow too fat. Another gentleman claims that grain buried in the earth several days has given him better results than when fed in the ordinary way. He

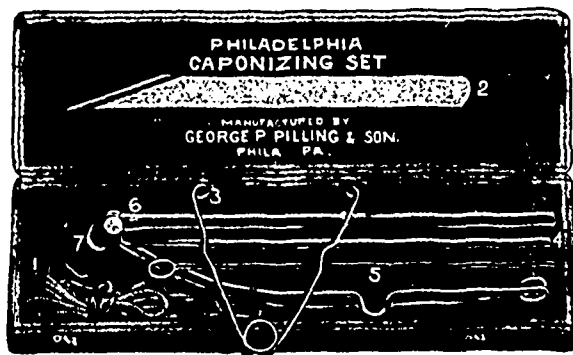
claims that the commencement of germination renders the food far more easily and quickly digested. It is certain that the husk is rendered much softer by staying a few days in the earth and probably some chemical change takes place which may be beneficial to the diet of a fowl.

All the writers agree on the importance of good sound grain, indeed food of all kinds, being chosen of the best. Several advise the purchasing of a mill and sound grain and grinding ones own meals. This would only do where few poultry were kept, or where the owner possessed unlimited leisure.

Cooked foods are good and easily assimilated but unless fed sweet and new, and every precaution taken that none is left to get sour, they are very apt to introduce disease into the flock. I believe they are of more utility to the keeper of fowls solely for market purposes, than they are to the fancier and amateur. The aim of the former is to get as much produce as possible from his fowls, and market them in a fleshy condition. The latter does not grudge a little extra expense in feed if he can secure brighter, harder feather and a long healthy life to his pets. Then the mongrels usually have more liberty than do the fancy fowls, a mesalliance not

being dreaded in the former case. And with full liberty fowls must be unusually well fed to become fat. Cooked and scalded meals and grains certainly go further than do the uncooked, but the tendency of an unlimited diet of cooked food is to induce fat. Milk is very fattening also, and I have been using it this year to mix the early meal of scalded middlings, to which I add cooked rolled barley every few days. I found it answer splendidly with my early chickens it also caused the hens to lay freely, but when June and July came I found the milk did not agree with my tiny chicks, and I shall not feed it only to young chicks in cold weather. A friend of mine who lived near my poultry farm in France reared large numbers of Langshans every year. He never used any cooked food or paste on the place at any time. The chicks were fed on egg and bread crumbs the first week, then millet for two weeks, and then they were fed with the older fowls on wheat, small maize, to which horse beans were added for the benefit of the older fowls. All were allowed free range and although I don't think the egg average was a high one, yet the chickens were healthy and won a fair share of medals at the principal French and Belgian Shows.

[To be continued.]



The raising of Capons is a new industry in British Columbia. You can greatly increase the value of your cockerels and find a ready market for them as well. The operation is not difficult if you have the proper appliances. We

Address all communications to

F. W. TEAGUE,

Victoria, B. C.

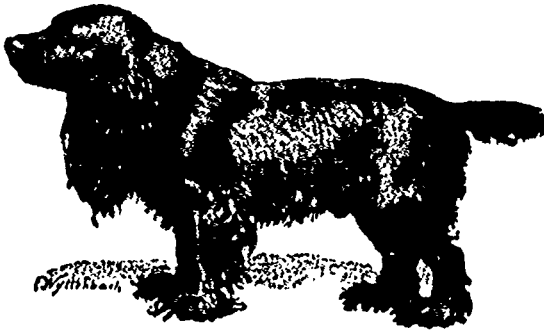
### Wanted—Agents!

Responsible agents wanted to introduce our Incubators, Brooders and general Poultry Supplies into every locality.—RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER Co., Quincy, Ill.

have arranged with Geo. Pilling & Son of Philadelphia to supply us with their caponizing sets. Send \$3 to the FANCIER office and you will receive one, also their book, "Complete Guide to Caponizing," which contains full directions.

Mr. John Gardner the Victoria breeder has recently disposed of a large quantity of his surplus stock to a New Westminster gentleman. Some of his young stock is beginning to show magnificent plumage. The striping of the cockerels being pronounced by good judges to be as fine as could be wished for.





COCKER SPANIEL.

[From life.]

## KENNEL DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, the FANCIER will furnish its readers with whatever "dog news" comes to hand and is considered of sufficient interest to warrant publication.

**M**R. Cunningham, of Oak Bay, Victoria, has some promising St. Bernards by Plinmonarch, A. K. R. 21525 ex Queen C., 618. They are nicely marked and healthy and should be heard from at our next bench show.

**T**HE question of having a bench show in Victoria next spring seems to be dormant at present. There never was a better time than the present to co-operate with Seattle and Portland, and organize a circuit with a good eastern judge to officiate. The cost would be small to each club and would be much more satisfactory to exhibitors than having local judges, whose decisions are often questioned by the uninitiated whereas the same decision rendered by a noted judge would not be even questioned.

**W**. McKeon, Sr., has quite a large kennel of Irish Setters, English Pugs and Collies. He also owns a great dane and a greyhound.

**F**. Granville Christmas has recently erected nicely arranged kennels, suitable for winter quarters at his home in Saanich. Mr. Christmas has in his kennels a number of English Setters. Some of these are being trained on grouse and pheasant, and are a nice healthy looking lot showing excellent care. Hon. C. E. Pooley has a very fair Irish Setter in these kennels, and we noticed the sable and white collie Pilot 3323, and a liver cocker bitch in Mr. Christmas' charge.

**I**n our last issue we published a lengthy report, sent in by Dr. Hamilton, of Victoria, concerning the result

of an autopsy on the death of H. H. Wright's greyhound, Dante. Dr. Hamilton had given a report to a local sheet, but the article was contorted and garbled to such an extent that he deemed it advisable to have the FANCIER publish it correctly.

**W**E publish, by request, the following clipping: "Parties owning sporting dogs, such as Setters and Spaniels, should keep them under control at this time. We hear of an old Spaniel that took her pup out every day until found out, and destroyed and eat a large quantity of pheasant eggs and chicks. We imagine it will be a hard job to break that pup to retrieve." It all depends on the quantity of chicks and eggs eaten. We can't vouch for the truthfulness of the above, but would judge that the old spaniel had fallen into bad hands in her early life, else she would have refrained from doing such a disgraceful act.

**M**R. Harry Wright has purchased from Messrs' Packard & Kent, a very handsome white, black and tan English Setter puppy by Hickory Rod, A. K. C. S. B. 2743, ex Addie Gladstone, A. K. C. S. B. 22053. Mr. Wright intends to have her properly trained for next seasons shooting.

**L**ADY Giffce, a liver and tan Cocker Spaniel belonging to Mr W Ralph Higgins, recently whelped 9 puppies, this being her first litter, of which 6 are now living. The sire of these puppies is a black and white dog by Dr. Milne's Capt Hunter ex Duck. Mr. Higgins intends keeping one or two of the litter for his own use, the others being secured by Victoria parties. Mr. Higgins desires us to state that he owns and breeds Cocker Spaniels for the love of the dog himself and does not wish to be classed as a dealer in dogs who would truck and trade poor Tray to make a nickle. We might say it had been stated that

Mr. Higgins might have made money out of the litter had he not given them away, hence the above remarks.

**T**HE late Mr. J. B. Carmichael had a very promising dog puppy out of Blenton Rapture, sired by Blenton Keefer. He is a grandson on his sire's side of champion Venio, formerly champion fox terrier of England.

**B**REEDERS and importers of thoroughbred dogs will be pleased to learn that though the influence of the Canadian Kennel Club, the duty on dogs has been removed by the Government. This is as it should be as the United States are fast approaching a state of perfection in almost every breed of the canine breed, and under the old system, buyers were greatly handicapped by the duty. Americans have all along only been required to present a sworn affidavit that the animal or animals to be imported were for breeding purposes when they would be landed duty free.

**H**ARRY Wright, of Victoria, has lately been adding some very valuable spaniels to his kennels. The good black bitch, Josephine, who arrived in whelp to champion Black Duke, owned by Luckwell & Douglas of Woodstock, Ontario recently whelped 7 pups, all solid black, six still living—three dogs and three bitches. They are a rare good litter and from their royal breeding should be the most valuable acquisition to spaniel dom that has arrived for some time. Mr. Wright is the only fancier in the Province who can boast of owning a champion Cocker Spaniel—King Pharoah's Sister.

**M**R. Frank Turner, proprietor of the Mount Tolmie Boarding and Training Kennels is going in extensively for English Setters, having several litters bred from prize winners at the Victoria show. He is training a young dog by Hickory Rod out of Addie Gladstone, and a match is talked of between this dog and Packard's Belle of Victoria, handled by Mr. Christmas.

**G**EORGE Jay, one of Victoria's popular attorneys, is the proud possessor of some cocker spaniels. His special pet, however, is a young black bitch bred by himself out of his first prize winning bitch at the recent Victoria show.

**B**REEDERS and importers of dogs and pet stock are requested to inquire our advertising rates before doing

business elsewhere. Owing to the large subscription list we are gradually accumulating, advertisers would do well to advertise in our columns.

**M**R. R. Merritt, of Victoria West, has an immense St. Bernard bitch, bred by Mr. Cunningham, Richardson St. Princess is a large upstanding animal with plenty of bone and heavy coat, a little too light in color, however. She stands higher than any bitch we have seen in B. C. although she has not yet arrived at maturity.

**I**N the next issue of THE FANCIER, readers may look for more complete news from this Province as well as abbreviated eastern and American news. We will endeavor to make our columns readable to our doggy friends, attention will also be paid to gun and rod news up to date of issue. Our subscription and advertising rates are reasonable and we trust will receive encouragement from the public.

**S**HOULD you have a dog to sell, don't fail to advertise in this paper. Poultry and Dog fanciers go hand in hand, consequently a greater number read THE FANCIER than any other paper in B. C.

## Wandering Kennels.

IN STUD:  
**COCKER "REGGIE,"**  
 A K C S B 34393

IN STUD:  
**SPANIELS.**  
**"TINKER,"**  
 A K C S B 34672. Fee \$15.

Fee to accompany Bitch. Dogs always in hand of the purest strains.

Apply to **H. H. WRIGHT, Mgr.,**  
 242 Johnson St., - Victoria, B. C.

## ENGLISH SETTERS.

Parties desiring English Setters (pedigreed) comprising the blood of the most celebrated champions of modern times, should secure one of the litter by

**HICKORY ROD,**  
 A. K. C. S. B. 27483,  
**ADDIE GLADSTONE,**  
 A. K. S. B. 22053.

ADDRESS:  
**INSPECTOR BUCKETT,**  
 P. O. Box 743. VICTORIA, B. C.

Address all communications to  
**F. W. TRAGUE,**  
 Victoria, B. C.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

### MILITARY PIGEONS.

Major Giddings, U. S. A., has an interesting little article in the October number of *Outing*, on Naval Messenger Pigeon Service, and from it the following facts were gleaned. Pigeons have been used for military service since the Franco-Prussian war. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal now have completely organized pigeon posts. Some of the nations owning upwards of six hundred thousand birds. The United States pigeon service only covers a period of three years, the principal naval pigeon station being at the Naval Military Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, with branches on the cruiser New York and U. S. P. C. Constellation. The intention is to extend the system until the whole Atlantic coast is covered. The plan being to have twelve main, and seven secondary stations reaching from Portland, Maine, to Galveston, Texas. Speaking of how the birds are enabled to find their way home. Major Giddings says "The common belief that these birds find their way home by instinct is a mistake. Their flight is guided by sight alone. When a pigeon is liberated it rises to a great height in the air in constantly enlarging circles until it catches sight of some familiar landmark by which to direct its course. When liberated from a balloon at too great a height for objects to be seen upon the earth by even its piercing vision, it drops like a plummet until it nears the earth when it begins to wheel around in a descending spiral until it finds its bearings." The average speed of these messenger birds is given at thirty miles an hour and the writer thinks they will prove of the greatest service both in times of war and peace. Pigeon fanciers

will find the article well worth a careful perusal.

### PIGEON NOTES.

JOHN HOPEWELL, IN AMERICAN FANCIER.

Young birds brought up by hand are slower to learn than those properly fed by their parents, but hunger is a good prompter, and it does not take a hungry youngster long to learn what the grain is scattered about for. I have in a previous chapter recommended having a separate room for youngsters that have been weaned and that can care for themselves. Where possible this is a great advantage, as they then do not annoy their parents while attending to the cares of a second family, and are also free from any chance of abuse from other members of the loft that they may importune "for a feed." Some male birds will feed any youngster that may solicit it, whether his own or not. Others are more pugnacious, and resent any such familiarity with severe punishment, and it is such that I want to guard against in recommending a separate room for all weanlings. Soon after being weaned a partial moult takes place of the body feathers known as "shedding of the nest feathers." These feathers are all dropped gradually through the summer, until the bird has all of its adult plumage. Wing and tail feathers are shed about the time of the annual autumnal moult, except in the case of very late hatched birds, when they are retained until the following year's autumn moult. The age of young birds can be pretty correctly determined by their feathers. In young birds, fully fledged, but still squealing, the body feathers will be laced with a very narrow edging of reddish brown color. The wing and tail feathers are comparatively short and narrow. As they increase in age, these laced feathers are replaced by the broader and clear adult feathers of the body, and when the complete fall moult takes place the wing and tail feathers are also replaced by longer and broader feathers. So that if a young bird is found to have all of its body plumage

and its wing and tail plumage as well, it can be counted on being at least five or six months old. It younger than this some of its nest feathers will be found in wings and tail. A young bird can also be told by its feet and bill. Where an adult bird's feet will usually be bright red and firm in texture, the young bird's will be of a bluish red cast and soft and fine. Many young birds are very "precocious" or forward, that is, mature very early, and I have known them to mate and breed at the age of six months. But the breeder for fancy does not want to permit this where possible, as it is better for his purposes that they be allowed to become fully mature before entering upon the duties of raising a family. Consequently he needs to keep them apart, that is, the sexes, until time for spring mating. When the proper time arrives to mate birds for the season's work, which in the latitude of New York should be about the 14th of February, the fancier should look his stock carefully over and endeavor as far as possible to put such birds together as combine the qualities he is seeking for. If he still has the original stock birds he purchased the preceding year, he knows what they have produced, and if their young proved to be good specimens he can mate them again. If their progeny proved unsatisfactory, it will then be necessary to give them other mates. Sometimes mating a son to his mother or a father to his daughter will strengthen and help to improve qualities peculiar to the variety. Brother and sister I would never where possible put together. But a young cock put to a young female of another pair, although there may be close relation between them, is preferable to mating brother and sister. What we want to aim at in breeding is a proper balancing of all the fancy points, so as to have them as near perfect as possible, not to mate so there shall be an excess of quality at one particular point to the exclusion of some other quality equally as necessary. For instance, take Turbits (a hard variety to breed perfect by the way), I would not want to mate two birds fine every way in head and beak, but deficient in frill and color, for the natural inference would be that their progeny, while they might be splendid in head and beak, would be almost void of frill and so poor in shoulder coloring as to be disqualified for an exhibition bird. The proper mating would be to take a young cock bred from well mated parents, with say good quality in head

properties, and cross him with a hen lacking in such properties, but possessed of good shape, good frill, and good color. This would be equalizing the properties possessed by the pair, and the results would probably show that a step nearer the desired point of combined excellence had been made. While the young might not show the perfection of the male in beak qualities, for instance, they would still be likely to be good in this particular, and combined with this have good frills, shape, and color. I know with Turbit breeders at the time I am writing everything is sacrificed for head qualities, but I cannot acknowledge these alone to constitute a perfect Turbit, and believe if judges do their duty they will insist on perfection in frill, shape, color of shoulders, and cleanness of thighs, as well as shortness of beak, shape of head, and perfection of shell or crest, in the make up of an exhibition specimen.

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Be sure and see the article next month on, some British Columbia Pigeons.

Pigeon raising like other kindred pastimes in the province is in its infancy but many good birds have been imported during the past six months and their effects will soon be felt.

Mr. H. R. King, a popular and efficient knight of the bell-punch on the interurban tramway, has recently taken to breeding homing or carrier pigeons, a variety that, apart from its usefulness, has a curious interest attached to it. He has brought up several fine pairs, one of which, young birds, being given a trial the other day, reached home from Steveston, eighteen miles within eight minutes; remarkable good time for a third trial.—*Columbian*.

The homing pigeon owned by James Gardner, sen., of Toronto, liberated at Montreal at 5.30 a. m. on Saturday, reached Gardner's loft at 4.30 p. m. the same day, making the 333 miles in eleven hours. These are the first birds to make this journey in one day.—*Victoria Times*.

—Mr. W. McKeon, of the Oriental hotel, has twenty carrier pigeons, some of which have made remarkable records. A pair of five months old birds were sent to Duncan's station yesterday, and flew home, a distance of thirty-five miles, as they fly, in 53 minutes. This morning they were sent over to Point Wilson on the Rosalie and let loose. They returned about noon. This afternoon the same birds made a trip from Sidney. Mr.

McKeon has in his coop one five hundred mile bird and several others that hold California records. Another pair are now on their way from the east for him.—*Victoria Times*.

Twelve carrier pigeons belonging to the freight clerk of the City of Kingston brought up from Tacoma on Thursday evening were given their liberty yesterday at 8 o'clock by Mr. H. P. Johnson from the Hudson Bay wharf. The birds are becoming quite famous on the Sound for their performances, their record for flying from Port Townsend to Tacoma being one hour and nineteen minutes, after getting their freedom yesterday morning they flew up in two circles and then headed straight for the Sound.—*Colonist*.

## BARGAIN COLUMN.

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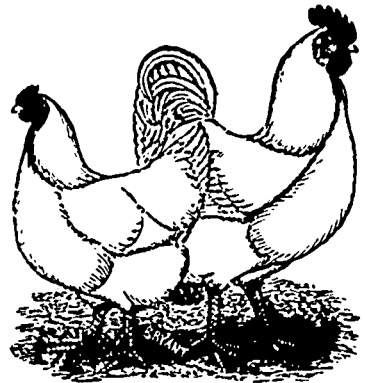
**H. R. KING, Fraser Valley Pigeon Loft** New Westminster, B. C., breeds high class Homers. Write to him if you are in want of good stock. If you want to win at the fall shows, get ready now! (34)

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