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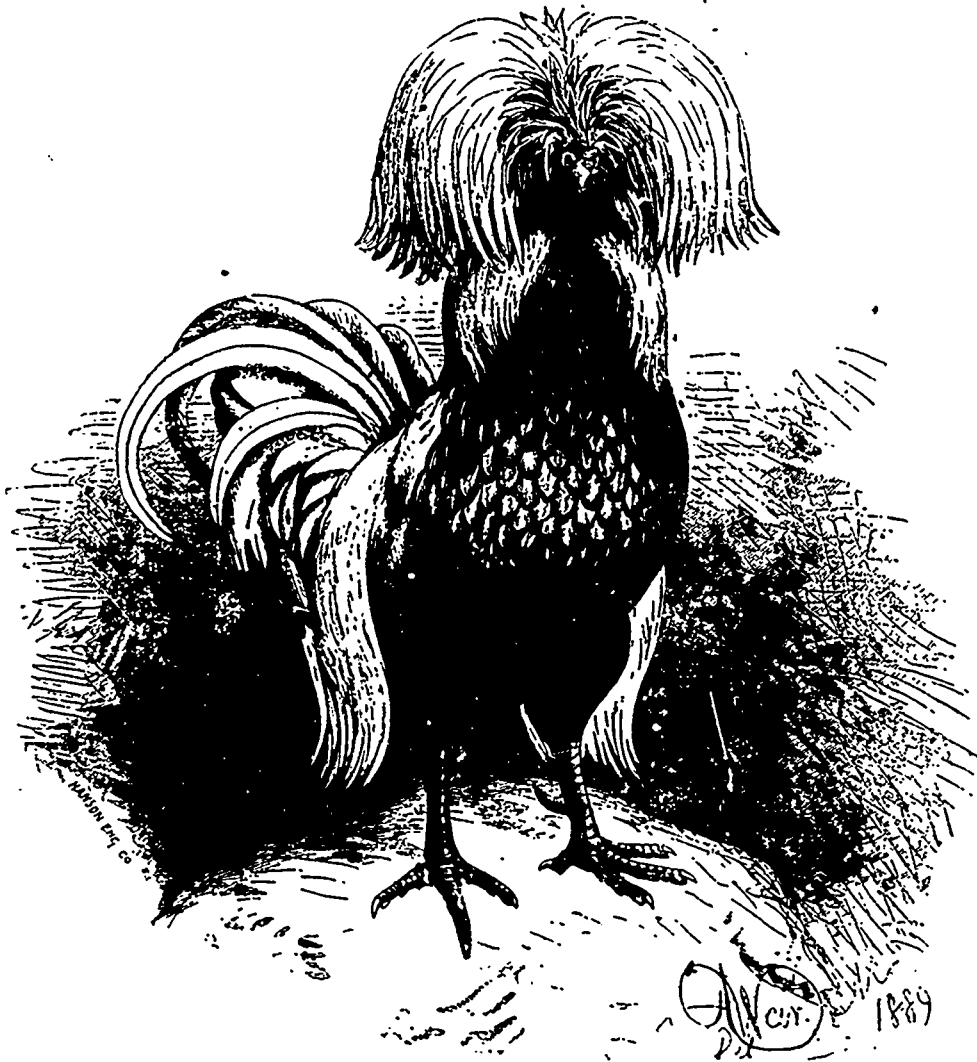
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Portrait of English Prize-Winner—

SILVER POLISH COCK.

Cup at Birmingham, 1889.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

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No. 7

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE IMPERIAL PRODUCE COMPANY

OF Toronto, which is working up a large trade with Great Britain, says in its last report:—

EGGS.—The alteration in the American tariff should result in a large business being done with Great Britain. An immense quantity of eggs are imported into England from Russia, Germany and France. We are ready to handle a trial shipment. Toronto is also a very large market for eggs. We shall be pleased to receive requests for boxes in which to ship.

TURKEYS.—A large and profitable business can be done with these, in season, if selected and packed with great care. Only first-class, well-fed birds must be shipped. Merchants well posted and situated in the right locality for gathering same, should discuss the matter with us.

Here is an opening for any amount of Canada's surplus poultry and its products.

THE NEXT SHOW

of the Dunnville Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held on Dec. 9th, 10th and 11th next. Mr. J. H. Smith is Secretary.

THE MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION is the name of the latest formed Canadian Association, and as its name

indicates is in the "Prairie Province." Our reporter says a meeting was held June 2nd, in the office of the Farmers' Advocate, TRIBUNE building, among those present were Mr. Scarth, M.P., T. Weld, of the Farmers' Advocate; H. W. Dayton, of the P.O. department; J. Lemon; R. Waugh of the Nor'-West Farmer; R. C. Hickson, S. Ling, T. Reid, A. Hallings, W. Short, J. Cuddy, G. Gawston, B. Moffatt, H. S. Maw and J. W. Bartlett. Several persons sent excuses for non-attendance, promising to become members and aid the association in its work. Mr. Weld was elected chairman. It was decided to adopt the name of "The Manitoba Poultry Association," The membership fee was placed at one dollar. It was decided to elect a secretary-treasurer, also a provisionial executive committee to prepare and submit a code of by-laws. J. W. Bartlett was elected secretary-treasurer, and Messrs. Waugh, Ling, Maw, Dayton, Cuddy and the secretary a provisionial board. The association meets in the same place on Tuesday evening, June 17, to receive the report of the committee re by-laws and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

MR. J. W. BARTLETT'S

name will be quite familiar to many of our Ontario readers, he having bred and shown dark Brahmas for a number of years and latterly silver-laced Wyandottes. The association has the REVIEW's hearty good wishes for its success.

IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. Jas. McLaren, Owen Sound, recently received some buff Cochins eggs from England, D. G. Davies, Toronto, several sittings of Indian Game (which by the way did not hatch satisfactorily) and Mr. John Nunn, Toronto, Sebright Bantam eggs. Several pairs of white and black Australian Swans have been and are being imported for gentlemen having water facilities for these graceful birds.

WRITING OF SWANS

reminds us of the many pleasant hours we spent feeding some of these birds, which were quite tame, "at home." They were in the habit of coming to the rivers bank to be fed and would eat bread out of the hand quite freely. Cygnets, or the young of the Swan are, in Britain quite hardy and easily reared, but are liable to be carried off by otters. The old birds will stand no interference with their nests and fight savagely to protect their homes.

MR. H. P. HARRISON,

Toronto, has returned from his trip to Europe, and we learn Mr. Groves is on his way home, in fact will probably be here when this reaches our readers. Mr. Groves is bringing some stock over with him.

THE CHESTER FANCIERS CLUB

has blossomed out into a full blown association, yclept the East York Poultry Association.

CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

Mr. Alexander Delaporte, Toronto, a few days ago noticed a coop of market poultry which seemed to be packed as close as the proverbial herrings. Drawing the attention of an officer of the Society For Prevention Of Cruelty To Animals, the coop was opened and no less than eleven of the poor fowls were found actually smothered to death while several more died in a few minutes after being released. These fowls were shipped from an outside point to a Toronto dealer, and we hope the case may be pushed with all the vigor the law permits. Mr. Delaporte says such cases of cruelty are of almost daily occurrence and that he is determined to do his best to bring the offenders to justice.

AN EARLY LAYING PULLET.

A white Leghorn pullet owned by Mr. A. G. Brown, Watford, hatched on 13th February last, laid her first egg on June 12th, just four months old. Others of the same hatch will lay soon.

A GOOD YEAR FOR CHICKS.

Mr. Brown says he has found it a good year for raising chicks, especially since the warm weather set in, in fact this is the almost universal report from all over Canada. We expect to see large chicken classes at the fall shows this year.



NOTES.

BY F. M. CLEMANS, JR.

JUDGING from the reports common in the poultry journals nowadays, incubators have not proven a mascot to all the poultry-men

who have discarded the hen as a hatcher. Incubator hatches of 12½% of eggs put in the machine seem to be as common as any, and it is said that the great broiler boom at Hammonton, New Jersey is suffering a serious back set. Undoubtedly we have much yet to learn about the artificial productions of poultry and the time has not arrived when the faithful old setting hen is to be laid on the shelf. She is yet the dependence of nearly all fanciers who expect to raise gilt edge chicks and even the market poultryman may yet find it to his advantage to give the old hen a chance. We do not want to disparage incubators, undoubtedly there are machines which, with an operator who understands his business thoroughly, will do good work.

"Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks" is the legend seen at the head of as many adv's as of yore. They are two "old breeds" that never get too old to be good. When you go to the shows you find them in undiminished numbers and their admirers are quite as numerous and enthusiastic around the coops as of old. There is no secret to this unchecked popularity. It is a fact patent to all, that merit alone could secure such continued success. The light Brahmas came in with an unprecedented boom,—in fact the excitement which attended their advent and the fancy prices paid for specimens have not since been surpassed even in the palmiest days of the poultry fancy in America. The light Brahmas were the pioneers and opened the way for the cordial reception given the Plymouth Rock, which, as the embodiment of the Yankee idea of a general purpose fowl came to the front and soon divided the honors with the Brahmas. These two breeds have "come to stay." The "boom" which they had at first has grown into "settled respectability."

Dust is the greatest exterminator of lice, and as lice are the worst pests of the poultry yard, dust should be one of the requisites of every well-managed yard. The dust fills up the breathing-pores of the louse and causes death from "lack of breath." It is undoubtedly true that lice kill more chicks and grown fowls than are lost from other vermin and from disease and accident.

THE CARE OF TURKEY POULTS.

—
FOWLS.
—

THOUGH generally found to be healthy and strong upon their reaching maturity, and likewise able to withstand a variable climate, it is especially during their early growth, that turkeys require considerable care and constant attention, perhaps more so than most other varieties of domestic poultry.

The hatching of turkeys is frequently entrusted to ordinary barn-door fowls, in preference to the parent birds, and is a method decidedly advantageous in many respects to the successful rearing of the young poults, common hens not only being generally more careful in tending the chick when very young, but also seldom having that inclination, natural to turkeys, of wandering long distances across the meadows away from the farmstead.

During the first few days after hatching it is advisable to keep the hen and young chicks under shelter, at the same time allowing them to have sufficient accommodation to run about. Their first diet may consist of hard-boiled eggs, meal, and crumbled bread, together with a frequent supply of green foods, which latter are most important, and should be composed of chives, onion-tops, or lettuce, all finely cut and given quite fresh. A small quantity of chaff, with some clean sand, among which they can scratch, also placed on

the floor of house or shed in which they are kept will be found acceptable to the young birds. A supply of pure water must also be provided, and the small earthenware drinking-fountains generally used by pigeon breeders, and which can be purchased for a mere trifle, will be found to be exceedingly useful and particularly well adapted for the purpose required. A small quantity occasionally of new milk is also beneficial.

Insect food being only obtainable in the meadows, and forming as it does a considerable portion of their daily diet, it is, therefore, not only natural, but essential, that the young birds should be allowed to ramble in the vicinity of the homestead as early as they are strong enough, provided the weather be favourable for their doing so. When as yet so young, the space allotted to them should be limited to a moderate extent, which can easily be done by fencing a portion of the grass land apart from the other poultry by the use of light wire hurdles or the ordinary mesh netting. When, however, a few weeks old, it will be found necessary to let the young poults have full liberty to wander over the pastures surrounding the farm. Care must be taken that in the immediate vicinity where they are thus allowed to roam, there is no river or pond left unprotected, into which the poults might chance to fall, for when engaged in their favourite pursuits, searching for insects, they not unfrequently come to an untimely end when darting after flies near the water's edge.

The progress of turkey poults to maturity depends in a great measure as regards the prevailing weather during their growth, and it is especially in cold and wet seasons that the greatest care and attention has to be bestowed upon them; ample shelter should always be provided to which they can resort during rain or sudden thunder storms, nor must they be permitted to wander

among the fields in the very early morning when the grass is still very wet with dew.

Regarding the shelter required by the poults, to which they will return to roost at the approach of nightfall, and also where they can repair if necessary during the day, it is advisable to have dry comfortable houses, free from all draught but at the same time properly ventilated and, moreover, kept particularly clean; and if sufficient accommodation cannot be provided in the various sheds connected with the farm buildings, the ordinary portable poultry-houses will prove excellent substitutes if conveniently placed in the adjoining meadows. The supply of broad, well-shaped perches, on which the birds can safely roost, is likewise a matter requiring care and attention, the crooked breasts, not unfrequently seen in adult turkeys, being the result of growing poults having rested on inferior and faulty perches. Any possible attacks by vermin upon the poults during the night must also be cautiously guarded against, care being taken that all doors are securely fastened when the birds have retired to roost.

As they gradually attain age, and in order to have them in a plump condition for market, the feeding of the young turkeys is in most respects similar to that required in fattening other kinds of fowls destined for the poulterer's shop. Barley-meal, oats, Indian corn, together with a little wheat, will be found suitable; a small quantity of poultry spice mixed once a day with the usual soft food will be an improvement, and also be relished by the young birds. In the autumn during the time of harvest, the poults will also be actively engaged in searching for the different kinds of scattered grain to be found in the corn-fields.

The ailments to which these birds are sometimes subject are usually the result of inclement weather during the

summer period, and a few roup pills, or pepper-corns, administered in time generally prove to be a sure remedy.

Provided then that there is the necessary accommodation, and the management of the birds is properly attended to as described, the rearing of turkey poults, in addition to the other stock, will prove successful on most farmsteads.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT

OF THE POULTRY MANAGER OF THE
CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL
FARM, OTTAWA.

(Continued from last month.)

FOUR died within a week and the remainder were placed in the brooder where they grew rapidly. Examination of the unhatched eggs showed chickens in the first stages of development in most of the eggs, thus proving that the mishap to the incubator at the end of the first week had been fatal to the embryo chick. As enquiries by letter, and from visitors, are becoming more and more frequent, I would recommend more extended experiments in the way of arriving at the simplest and safest manner of artificial incubation. From what has been attempted in this way in the past two years, the hot water incubator without a lamp has been found the most reliable. If the eggs are properly tested at the proper time and the infertile ones removed, there can be no doubt, with proper attention, the incubator will hatch as great a percentage of chickens as hens set on the same number of eggs. Beyond doubt the chickens grow as well in the brooder as those brought up by hens.

HOW THE CROSSES DID.

Several crosses were tried with gratifying success in most cases. A cockerel of a cross, between a black-breasted red Game cock and Brahma hen, made a very handsome large bird. Hatched

on the 30th May, it weighed, when killed on the 19th December, 7¼ lbs. The cross between the same black breasted red Game cock and black Minorca and white Leghorn hens resulted in plump birds, game shaped, and showing the markings and many characteristics of the male parent. One cockerel is so well marked as to be easily mistaken for a brown red. Several of the pullets of the white Leghorn cross with same male bird are very little different from the pure black breasted red Game. All the Game cross pullets ought to make excellent layers, and when they begin to lay, their record will be carefully noted. The cross between a Plymouth Rock male and Wyandotte and Houdan hens did not make as large birds as anticipated. The four Plymouth Rock Brahma crosses (males) of the year before (May 1888), turned out suitable market fowls, weighing, when killed 8 lbs. 7 ozs., 8 lbs. 3 ozs., 7 lbs. 15 ozs. and 7 lbs. 6 ozs., respectively. The females of this cross matured into goodly proportioned fowls, laying large eggs. In the experiments made so far (two seasons) no cross has rivalled the pure Plymouth Rock, the nearest approach being the Plymouth Rock Brahma cross of 8 lbs 7 ozs. and the Game Brahma cross of 7 lbs. 4 ozs. It is important that experiments in the way of crossing different varieties, calculated to make superior market fowls, should continue. The results cannot fail to be of interest to all who are desirous of having fowls of larger size and better quality of flesh placed on the market.

A DISEASE WHICH WAS GENERAL IN THE CITY AND VICINITY.

Fowls in the city and vicinity were attacked during the summer months by a disease which appears to have been general in the locality, and which was the cause of many losses. A dairy farmer in the neighborhood reported the

loss of forty fowls in a short period. Not far distant from him a farmer stated his loss at thirty-five, and many others were losers to an equal or less extent. Enquiries as to the nature of the disease and for treatment were frequent. Fifteen fatal cases occurred among the farm fowls. As soon as the first cases were noticed, and others in the neighborhood were reported, particular attention was given to the phases presented by the disease. The fowls affected did not show any outward difference from the others, until they were noticed slow in coming to feed, or refusing to eat, and then it was too late to save them. On handling the ailing ones they were found to be mere skeletons, the breast-bone sticking out with the sharpness of a knife. As quickly as noticed the sick fowl were separated from the others and given bread and milk with a few drops of Pain Killer in the drinking water. In some cases a condition pill was given, but despite every effort the invalids wilted away as in a rapid decline until death, generally attended by convulsions, followed. There was no discharge as in cholera, nor was the ailment caused by lice. The fowls had a fair run, and the premises and grounds were quite new. In two cases the fowls had become so weak from emaciation as to choke to death from inability to swallow the bread and milk they attempted to eat. One gentleman, well known in the city, besides writing for information, brought two of his sick fowls to the poultry house to show the condition they were in after being ill for some days. They were too far gone to benefit from the stimulating treatment given and died during the night. The whole of the farm poultry, although in the month of July, were at once given a general allowance of soft feed—seasoned with cayenne pepper or ground ginger—in the morning in lieu of grain. A small quantity of tincture of iron was put in the water for drink. While this

treatment did not cure any of the sick, it certainly seemed to prevent others from being attacked. It may be stated that at first cholera was suspected, but in no case were there any symptoms to prove a case, nor was there any cause in the case of the farm fowls for an outbreak, the premises being new and the runs used for the first time. Any information from any quarter near or at a distance (not heard from) with an experience of this disease, will be gladly received with a view to further investigation.

BE INNING OF WINTER LAYING.

Winter laying commenced about the 10th of December. One or two hens began to lay earlier, having got over their moult. The Plymouth Rock pullets, as already mentioned, laid through the fall, with a short stoppage, from time of first laying on 28th August. Other pullets laid as follows:—

Brahma, hatched 2nd May, laid first egg 22nd December, 1889, Game cross hatched 30th May, laid first egg 23rd December, 1889, buff Cochin hatched 21st May, laid first egg 26th December 1889, white Leghorn hatched 21st May, laid first egg 18th December, 1889, black Hamburg hatched 24th June, laid first egg 31st December 1889. Other pullets are expected to lay soon.

THE WILD GEESE.

The wild geese have grown to large size in captivity. They did not breed last season, but will probably do so next season, when they will be in their third year. In October last, the largest gander weighed 15½ lbs., and the next in size was within short weight of being as heavy. During the hot weather water tanks were provided for them, and added much to their good condition.

PACKING EGGS.

Several enquiries have been made as to the best manner for packing away

eggs, in summer, when the price is cheap and keeping them until the winter season. I would suggest, in view of the importance of the matter, that experiments should be made of certain well recommended methods, in order to ascertain the best and simplest.

ENQUIRING FARMERS—INFORMATION
THAT WILL BE USEFUL TO THEM
AND OTHERS.

During the past year numerous farmers from the locality and a greater distance have visited the poultry department with evident desire to gain all the information possible as to the most profitable sorts of poultry and the best methods of caring for them. It afforded me great pleasure to impart all the information in my power, and the interest displayed in the different points of merit in each breed was a source of great gratification. From the tenor of the questions asked on the occasion of such visits, the following general information may be found of service, and anticipate many questions others are desirous of having answered. As preliminary, I may state that the best authorities hold that the poultry department of the farm ought to be of the best paying. The same authorities state that a hen will yield a profit of one dollar per annum. This result, however, cannot be obtained without a thorough knowledge of the best methods. A farmer can no more receive a return from neglected hens than he can from neglected fields. It is not a whit more unreasonable for him to expect paying crops from frozen ground than it is to anticipate a crop of eggs at winter prices from frozen hens. A profit from his fields can only be derived by the systematic, intelligent and industrious manipulation of the soil. So it is with poultry. He must understand what he is about. He knows that his fields must be properly fed to ensure a paying return. The laying stock must be equally as well fed. They must be comfortably

housed in the cold season. They must be given food best calculated to furnish egg-forming material and to gently stimulate; material to furnish lime for the shell, meat to make blood. There is a constant drain on the resources of the regularly laying hen as there is on the fields from which successive crops are reaped. The farmer supplies the drain on his fields by a liberal supply of manure. He must supply the drain on the resources of the laying hen by similar generous treatment in food. In summer, when the hen can roam at large, she supplies herself with all the necessary egg-making material. But when she is confined to limited space, in winter, she must be furnished with all she has been accustomed to help herself to when abroad. And this is the whole basis of winter laying. Let the hens be supplied in the house as nearly as possible with what they can pick up outside, and what is it? We will speak about it directly. First, it is absolutely necessary that the laying stock should have good winter quarters.

A GOOD HOUSE NEEDED.

A comfortable fowl house can be cheaply and expeditiously made in the corner of a barn, shed or outbuilding. It should be cheerfully lighted and face the south-west if convenient. Tanned felt paper makes a good lining and is obnoxious to vermin. The house should be divided into pens, large enough to hold 20 fowls, and no more. Fowls do better in small colonies. The laying stock must not be crowded or they will not be layers long. The temperature in the coldest weather should be high enough to keep the water from freezing—at any rate, warm enough to prevent the combs of the layers from freezing. A wooden floor is better than any other kind. In the cold weather the best earthen floors will get damp, and keep so, and damp is disease and death to poultry.

WHAT SHOULD BE IN THE HOUSE.

The best roost is a 2 by 4 inch scantling, put broadside over two 12 inch boards, forming a platform to catch the droppings, which as manure, is worth 75 cents to \$1 per barrel. Heavy fowls should not have to jump more than 18 inches. Each pen should contain a dust bath, so that the fowls can roll in dry dust and keep down lice. A small box to hold broken oyster shells, old mortar, gravel, crockery, broken into small pieces, &c., &c. Some of the substances are absolutely necessary to furnish grit to grind up the food. They are the hen's teeth. A certain amount goes to furnish lime for the egg shell, but much of the lime for this purpose can be given in the shape of proper food.

TREATMENT OF LAYING STOCK.

The hens should be kept in constant activity. A lazy hen is never a laying one. Cut straw, hay, chaff or dry leaves should be scattered liberally on the floor of each compartment, and in this all grain feed should be thrown, so that the hens will be kept scratching for it. A cabbage suspended from the roof or ceiling high enough to make the hens jump at it is a capital way of keeping them busy. Occasionally substitute a piece of cow's liver, lights or any tough sort of meat for the cabbage. In very cold weather the chill should be taken off the water for drink. Laying fowls require plenty of fresh water, hence the importance of having the house warm enough to prevent water freezing. Take away all the male birds from the laying hens. The cock bird is a nuisance in the pen of layers. He not only monopolises the most of the food, but teaches them to break eggs, and so learn to eat them. Besides, the stimulating diet is too fattening for him, and will ruin him as a breeder.

THE PROPER FOOD FOR LAYING STOCK.

In the cold weather of winter a warm meal in the morning is necessary to start and keep up a steady supply of eggs. A good plan is to throw all the waste of the kitchen, in the shape of scraps, pieces of bread, uneaten vegetables, &c., into a pot; heat up in the morning till nearly boiling, and then mix bran, provender, shorts, or whatever is most abundant or cheap on the farm, into a hot mess, dusting in a small quantity of red pepper before mixing. Let the mixture stand for a few minutes until the meal is near cooked; then feed in a clean trough, with laths over it, to keep the hens from jumping in and fouling or wasting the feed in their eager anxiety. Feed only enough of this soft stuff to barely satisfy, never enough to gorge. When a hen has had so much food that she will go into a corner and mope, she has had too much, and if the overfeeding is continued will soon cease to lay. The laying hens are the active ones. If food is given at noon, it should be oats, and scattered among the litter on the floor. This meal should be light. The last feed in the afternoon should be generous. Each hen should be sent to roost with a full crop to carry her over the long night. Green food, in the shape of vegetables, usually grown on every farm, will be relished by the layers. Cabbages, turnips, carrots are generally the most convenient. Small potatoes boiled and mixed with provender or bran is a good change for the morning meal. Some of the above named vegetables should always be in the pens of the layers. There is no danger of their eating too much. Red clover hay steamed, chopped and mixed with bran, and given while hot, is one of the healthiest foods for the morning meal. Meat in some shape must be given at least twice a week, to furnish blood-making

material. Hens fed on meat lay well. If given no meat the hens will eat their eggs and pick feathers from one another. In cold weather warm the grain feed.

WHAT QUANTITY TO FEED.

Experience will teach the "happy medium" in feeding. It is desirable to feed well, but not so much as to make the hens too fat. And here the advantage of having small colonies of fowls, where different breeds are kept, will be evident, for what would be generous and stimulating diet for Leghorns, Minorcas and others of the Spanish family, would be too fattening for Plymouth Rocks or Brahmans. As before stated, give enough to keep the hens active. When meat is given, it is not necessary to give so much grain. For instance, if meat is fed at noon it will be only necessary to scatter a few handfuls of oats in each pen to keep the inmates at work. When a hen becomes too fat she will lay soft-shelled eggs. Where plenty of meat is to be had as one of the cheapest articles of food a greater quantity of oats may be given. Wheat is the best all round food. The waste of the farm in conjunction with meat and the hot morning meal and exercise will bring plenty of eggs.

WHAT SORT OF FOWLS TO HAVE.

Beyond question, the best all-round fowl for the farmer is the Plymouth Rock. The best two breeds are the Plymouth Rock and the white Leghorn, for the reason, as the tables published in a preceding part of the report prove, that the Plymouth Rocks put on flesh more rapidly, and the white Leghorn lays more eggs than any other of the Standard breeds. Closely following come the Wyandottes as an early flesh producer and layer. Then follow the Brahmans, but they are slower in development. Another advantage in keeping Plymouth Rocks

and Leghorns is, that while the Plymouth Rock hens are hatching chickens, after laying all winter, the Leghorns (being non-sitters) will go on laying, and pay the expense incurred while the other breed is sitting. The common barn door fowl is a good winter layer when not too old nor too inbred. Where a farmer has a large number of mixed fowls, and he does not care to get rid of them, he can do a great deal to improve the state of things by procuring a thoroughbred cock or cockerel, and breeding from him.

HOW TO BREED.

If his fowls are large he should get hold of a Leghorn, Minorca or Andalusian male; if small he should place a Plymouth Rock, Brahma or Wyandotte male among his fowls. It is best to breed from a certain number of his best fowls. By observation he will soon find out which are his best layers, and those he should breed from, and so a flock of good layers will be produced. A hen is at her best at two years of age. She does not lay so many eggs in her third year, and after that should be disposed of, unless of extraordinary worth as a breeder. One of the greatest drawbacks to a farmer keeping poultry successfully is that he allows his fowls to inbreed from year to year, until they are so reduced in size as to be unfit for table use, and their laying qualities are things of the past.

VICES.

Two of the worst vices which fowls, in confinement are given to, are egg eating and feather pulling. The first is caused by being kept in too great numbers in limited quarters; a craving for animal food; the nests not being dark enough, and the eggs exposed to view in consequence; the male bird being among the layers, and breaking an egg; hens laying soft-shelled eggs. The second vice is caused by the absence of blood food, such as meat;

fowls being in two great numbers, and not kept busy enough. Both faults, once acquired, are very difficult to stop. Prevention in both cases is far better than any cure. The nests for the layers should be as retired as possible, and a little difficult to approach. Eggs should be gathered as soon as laid. If the habit becomes general, stop the hens from laying, by ceasing the soft food, and give nothing but oats. If convenient, move the hens to a strange pen, and that will aid in stopping the egg-production. If there is an incorrigible egg-eater in the pen she should be killed, or she will teach every companion to be as vicious as herself. In feather-pulling a "bit" is sold by dealers in poultry supplies to go into the mouth; another plan is to feed the pullers nothing but feathers, and separate them from one another. With care to have the layers kept in small numbers, with the proper variety of diet, neither of these habits should be acquired.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

A few points to remember are:—

1. Make hens lay when eggs are dearest.
2. Breed stock when eggs are cheap.
3. Keep a non-sitting breed to lay when sitters are hatching, and pay expenses of latter.
4. Breed as many chickens as possible and as early as possible. They all represent so much money.
5. Keep all the pullets. They are worth \$2 each as prospective early winter layers.
6. Kill, or otherwise dispose of, all hens after three years of age.
7. Breed the best flesh-formers for market. Feed them up to as great weight as possible.
8. Well-fattened, well-dressed poultry will bring the best price from the best customers.
9. If not accustomed to poultry, begin with a small number. Learn

to make a success of the few, then go on with a larger number.

10. Do not neglect the little essentials to success, such as lime, gravel, meat, plenty of clean water, green food, dust bath, &c., &c., regularly supplied to layers.

11. Keep strict account of every cent of expenditure and receipts. Charge the poultry with all expenses and credit them with all receipts. The droppings at 75 cents per barrel will go a long way to pay feed

12. Market gardeners, and dairy-men are particularly well situated to permit of their dealing profitably in poultry. The former has spare time in winter; the latter is among the best customers in the city every day.

DISEASES.

Poultry like all other animals are subject to disease. But with a run such as they should have on a farm, and proper care in the cold, wet weather, of a certain portion of the fall, diseases should be rare. The disease most common to poultry in this portion of Canada is roup in its different phases of cold, catarrh and throat affections. The first symptoms are running at the nostrils and sneezing. In its more virulent form it is attended with swollen head and closed eyes, and a most offensive discharge. It is better on detecting a case to kill the bird at once and burn it. If neglected it will contaminate all the others in the pen by dipping its nostrils into the drinking water, and so disseminate the virus. It is very contagious. A simple cold if neglected will develop into roup. Treatment for a cold is to inject with a syringe a small quantity of coal oil, and if handy a few drops (5 or 6) of carbolic acid added. Two or three injections ought to effect a cure. Isolate the fowl from the others. The most frequent causes of disease are keeping too many fowls together and filthy quarters.

Bantam Department

BANTLINGS.

AS the hot weather advances plenty of shade becomes more and more a necessity. If you have a corn patch, set the coops in or around it and the chicks will lie under the spreading foliage during the sultry part of the day, and come out to feed and scratch when it is cool. Melon plantations are also excellent, but as the birds grow and the melons ripen the former cultivate too found a love for the latter and it is a case of "good bye melon" if the chicks are left in that vicinity.

Sweet fresh milk given three or four times a day is excellent for young Bantams, skim milk also is good when sweet but avoid giving sour or thick milk, it is no more fit for young chicks than it is for young children.

An excellent food for hot weather is rice boiled quite soft but not "mashed" with a sprinkling of oatmeal over it to make it crumbly. It is strengthening and nourishing and counteracts any tendency to looseness of the bowels so fatal in very hot weather.

While striving for reduction in size don't lose sight of the fact that vigor of constitution is of vital importance if your show specimens are also to be used in the breeding yards, as in nine cases out of ten they are. Give all the freedom possible within a reasonable limit, nothing is so conducive to good health as plenty of exercise in the fresh open air.

MR. A. R. MCKINLAY,
Glen Villa Poultry Yards, Deer Park,
Ont., has just imported a choice pen
of black Cochins Bantams. This pen

with the addition of those he already has will give him quite a nice start in this handsome variety, especially if he succeeds in raising a flock of chickens this year, although the season is now well advanced. We would like to see them shown at the Industrial, they would attract much attention.

MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

We have received a postal card asking for information re Bantams, but as no signature whatever is attached we must decline to answer it. We can take no notice whatever of anonymous correspondence.

THE SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAM.

BY H.S. BABCOCK PROVIDENCE R.I.

I WONDER if it is possible to say anything new about the silver duckwing Game Bantam! This little beauty has been so long known and has been so widely popular, that it has had its Homer and Heroditus, its poet to sing its praises and its historian to record its triumphs, in all parts of the world, still one can be pardoned if he repeats some of the good things which this fowl has elicited.

It is beautiful. Not with the gorgeous coloring of a tropical bird, but with the simplest blacks and whites, mingled into grays or contrasted in an artistic manner. The soft gray, black pencilled female, or the silvery hackled, black breasted male, is each, in its own way, about as attractive as anything can well be which wears feathers. The figure, too, adds to the attractiveness of the fowl; slender, jaunty, trim, elegant, all such adjectives are admissible.

The time was when the Duckwing sold because of its plumage, and sometimes despite of its figure. That time

has passed. It must be now, first of all, an exhibition Game in figure. Form is of more consequence than color; extra form, like charity, covers a multitude of sins—in color. But the ideal bird is, of course, the high-stationed, slender, low tailed one, with the purest color and most accurate markings.

Some time ago I read an article on Exhibition Game Bantams by an English authority in which it was stated that in the best strains in England there were to be found occasional specimens with feathers on shanks and toes, and that this result would follow either long continued inbreeding or a sudden out-cross with a bird of a different strain. I have never, in some years of experience with Game Bantams, seen a bird with any approach to such a defect, but I have wondered if my experience was exceptional. Some of the readers of the REVIEW may have produced such birds. If they have it would be well to have the fact stated, for the public ought to be informed of the truth. Truth is the breeder's best protection. If A breeds Game Bantams and sells a setting of eggs to B; and if B hatches from those eggs one Bantam with feathers on its shanks, and does not know that such is a *possible* result; B will be likely to think A is a fraud and his stock worthless. But if B knows that Game Bantams do occasionally produce such a chicken, then its appearance will not cause him to think any the less of A or of his stock. The truth in such a case is valuable to both A and B.

One of the greatest difficulties in breeding high-scoring males is to get the wing bows clear in color and free from rusty feathers. These rusty feathers sometimes creep down into the wing bar and despoil it of half its beauty. A solid black breast and a clear hackle are none too easy to get together though singly they are not so very diffi-

cult to obtain. The breast is apt to be dotted with white if the hackle is free from striping. In the females a tendency towards redness shows, especially upon the wings, but may taint the whole plumage. Even in black-red there is this same red to guard against, and the duckwing, in order to obtain better station, has in late years I think, been crossed with the black-red. This has probably not been done directly in the case of the silver, but the black-red blood has been introduced through the golden duckwing hens, which have obtained it directly from a cross with the black-red. At any rate the difficulty exists and often causes a bird, which would otherwise have been a winner to lose the coveted position.

For breeding, especially for breeding clean colored pullets, a little white on the breast of the male is no objection, for such birds usually produce the clearest colored grey females with distinct pencillings. Some of the males especially if the females in the pen are dark, will have solid black breasts. At the same time, however, an exhibition pen of silver duckwings is a good breeding pen and will produce a handsome percentage of standard and high scoring birds. One of the best matings which can be made in this variety is to mate the highest scoring *Standard* birds together. While special matings seem almost unavoidable in some varieties of fowls, it is to the credit of the silver duckwing Game Bantam that with it a single mating is sufficient for the production of exhibition specimens of both sexes, and the better the birds are the better will the mating be. Mating in the breeding pen and matching for the exhibition coop are one and the same thing. The breeder who knows how to select a coop of these Bantams for exhibition is fully competent to mate a pen for breeding.

MORE CONGRATULATIONS.

Editor Review,—

NOTICE with much pleasure that you have added a Bantam Department to your excellent paper, the REVIEW. I feel satisfied it is just what is wanted. With kindest regards

Yours very truly,

GEO. LAMPREV.

Guelph, Ont.

LONDON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE regular meeting of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held in their room Albion Block on the evening of the 10th inst. President McNeil in the chair, with the usual attendance of members. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, it was moved by Mr. Stockwell, seconded by Mr. Robson, that the following members constitute a committee to further the details in connection with the formation of the Homing Antwerp Loft proposed by Dr. Niven at our last meeting, and to report at the next meeting of this Association A. Bogue, (Chairman), Col. Aylmer, Dr. Niven, G. G. McCormick and R. Oke. Carried. R. Oke brought up some young Homers for inspection. The action of the Western Fair Board was severely criticized for the manner in which they had ignored the report of the poultry committee. The members reported their stock all doing well. Adjourned.

R. OKE

Sec.

June 20th, 1890.

EAST YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR meeting of the East York Poultry Association (late Chester Fanciers' Club) was held at the Club room, Chester, on Tuesday, 17th June, the President Mr. Otter, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members present. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, Mr. Otter and Mr. Self were elected to judge the birds brought for inspection, consisting of silver-laced Wyandottes, Minorcas, and Ornamental Bantams, result: 1st on Wyandottes, John Gray; 2nd R. Bloy. 1st on Bantams, E. J. Otter; 2nd and 3rd R. Bache. As fanciers outside of Chester had applied for membership it was decided on a notice of motion by Mr. Bache, to change the name of the club from the Chester Fancier's Club, to the East York Poultry Association. Several members report good success with their chicks this spring and there seems no doubt that the Chesterites will be able to hold their own at the coming shows. Three new members were proposed and accepted. After discussion on various methods of poultry raising, the meeting adjourned. Receipts of the evening, \$2.50.

JOHN GRAY,
Sec'y.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

WE give on our frontispiece a portrait of the silver Polish cock the cup winner at the Birmingham show of 1889. *Poultry*, to whom we are indebted for the engraving says it is one of the best it ever saw.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

PRIZE-lists for this exhibition are now ready and can be had by applying to the Manager Mr. H. J. Hill, Toronto. The poultry list is larger and better than ever and several sections have been added for breeding pens, an innovation long desired. It is fully expected that the next will be the largest show of fowls ever seen at the Industrial.

WHAT "WATERFOWL" WANTS.

Editor Review:—

YOU have added a Bantam Department to the REVIEW, now don't you think you could find space for a section devoted to Turkeys, Ducks and Geese; these varieties are almost entirely overlooked and though they may not be so ornamental as Bantams, no one can deny that they are much more useful from a practical point of view. Put your considering cap on, Mr. Editor, and ask your readers for an expression of their opinions. I know what the result will be.

Yours truly,
WATERFOWL.

Winnipeg, Man., June 10, 90.

What say the readers of REVIEW.—
ED?

BUMBLE FOOT,

THE *Feathered World* writing editorially on this subject says:—
No trifling ailment is more disfiguring or more troublesome, to get

rid of than "bumble foot." It consists in a swelling under the ball of the foot, and varies in size from a moderate sized corn to a large open swelling which disfigures the bird and quite unfits it for the show pen. Some folks think it has some mysterious connection with the fifth toe, which is no doubt abnormal and may injuriously effect the structure of the rest of the foot. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the two breeds which are most subject to the bumble foot, namely, the Dorking and the Houdan, are also the two in which the fifth toe is deemed an essential. Bumble foot is chiefly caused by over taxing the activity of heavy birds. A light active bird, such as a Hamburg, can fly from any height without injury. A large heavy bird, such as a Brahma or a Cochin, will not usually attempt to fly from any height, and is indeed incapable of reaching an elevated position except by easy stages. A lean Dorking or Houdan can fly almost as well as a Hamburg, and on putting on flesh is apt to attempt to fly down direct from high perches. This is the root of bumble foot. A careful arrangement of the perches will usually prevent this ailment from appearing. There is no reason whatever for fixing a perch higher than three feet from the ground, and two-and-a-half feet is a better height than three feet. Again, the perches should all be on the same level. To put them ladderwise causes much competition and scrambling for the highest places, and many tumbles amongst the competitors. Now is the time to see to this matter before the young cockerels and pullets get heavy enough to be injured by the high perches. When birds have once become effected they should not be allowed to roost at all, but be bedded on straw, and kept on a grass run. If there seems to be any matter in the swelling it may be lanced by making two cross cuts, extracting the matter, and keeping carefully bandaged

until the wound is quite healed. Caustic is also sometimes used with advantage in slight cases. We never tried it, but we fancy that painting with acetic acid would be likely to be beneficial. Perhaps some reader will try this last remedy and report progress.

NOTES ON EVERY DAY NEEDS.

BY W. COOK,

Author of "The Practical Poultry Breeder."

INCUBATOR HATCHED CHICKENS.

WE find that there have been a great many chickens lost this season that have been brought out by an incubator. We would refer our readers to an article on this subject in the columns of this paper. There is nothing more disappointing than to find the birds die off when they are once hatched, and to all appearance seem to be doing well for a week or two, then they begin to droop and die. No doubt the cold winds are the cause of this. If they are sheltered from the winds, the cold does not hurt them in the least; on the contrary, it rather tends to make them all the harder, for we find those chickens which have no shelter and no coop to run to, to sleep in at night and shelter them from the rain, do far better than those which are coddled up so much in splendid houses. Chickens, in some respects can be taken too much care of; they can be killed by kindness.

CLEAR OUT ALL THE OLD HENS.

Those who have only a limited space for their poultry, and have been pretty fortunate with their young ones, should begin to clear out some of their old hens now eggs are so cheap, so as to give the young ones every opportun-

ity of growing, as their eggs in the autumn or early part of the winter will be very valuable, therefore it will be penny wise and pound foolish to keep the birds running too thickly on the ground.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

The lovely month of May has once more returned when all nature dances for joy; undoubtedly this month is thought the best in the year. The flowers begin to open and show their beauty, and herbs and vegetables respond to the warm rays of the sun. I hope that all poultry-keepers will have a profitable month with the chickens, both in hatching and rearing. At this time of the year the bottoms should be taken from the coops, for the chickens do much better as a rule without bottoms than with them. I know it is not always convenient to poultry-keepers to set the coops on the ground, and perhaps it may not turn out so profitable in the long run. I will give my reasons for this:—

HOW TO COOP THE CHICKENS.

Where a person has only got a small piece of ground, and the coops are moved everyday—as, if strong healthy chickens are required, they ought to be—the place is soon covered with manure. For instance, take a small back garden with three coops in it, which have to be changed every few days, the ground soil soon becomes covered over; in another case of a small field or orchard that has some twenty or thirty coops in it, if they are changed every few days the same thing occurs, and the ground speedily gets used up. In any such case I would advise the use of coops with bottoms in, for by doing this they can rear three times the number of chicks on the same space as well if not better, for the nights excrements, and also some of the days too, remain in the coop, and can easily be done away with, which keeps the ground

cleaner; consequently the chickens grow faster, besides being stronger and healthier.

DUST FOR THE COOPS.

Some kind of dust, such as that from the road, dry earth, or peat moss, should be put in the coops. The latter will be found both the best and most convenient, because it lasts much longer before it needs removing, and in addition to this it is a disinfectant, besides saving a lot of labor and being so soft and dry, keeps the chickens feet clean and dry.

When the coops do have bottoms in, they ought to have a piece of board nailed across the front, inside the bars, so as not to interfere with the shutting of the door. This board should be, say, two and a half inches wide, or for very young chicks two inches would be wide enough, as they can get over it better. If this is not done the hen will soon scratch all the peat or dust outside.

We find there are some remarkably large chickens in different parts of the country this season. We do not think we have ever known chickens grow faster; no doubt one reason is, because there are not so many of them. We have a few chickens about nine weeks old which appear almost full grown. We think there will be some fine birds come up for show this season.

(To be continued.)

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

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

1. Give a concise, clear and exact state-

ment of case, always stating age, sex, and breed.

2. Enclose 3 cents stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first instance, later through POULTRY REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.
5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.
6. Answers to be to name in full, initials or *nom de plume*, the first preferred.

QUE.—Some weeks ago one of my Leghorn hens became slightly lame, and continued to be so until she had difficulty in getting around. Her legs got scabby—little lumps on them—and one morning I found her dead on her back. Her appetite was vigorous to the last. I notice to-day another of my hens getting the same way—lame—and looking much in comb the same. Thought I would write you and see what is the matter and get you to suggest a remedy. I enclose stamp for reply, and would esteem it a favor if you can give me a pointer.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours truly,

W. H. LAIRD.

ANS.—Change the feeding, using an abundance of vegetable food. Avoid dampness and see that the hens are free from vermin. Give one Compound Cathartic pill immediately and after the lapse of a day a Compound Rhubarb pill for two days in succession. Apply to the leg freely the following ointment:—

Olive oil 3 parts.

Coal oil 1 part.

Thicken moderately with flower of sulphur.



We want agents in every town in Canada, liberal terms will be made.

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

U. S. OFFICE.

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

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

To any one sending us five new subscribers with \$5 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50, a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these, books so don't be afraid the supply will run out.

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WM. B. SCOTT, MILFORD, ONT.

Breeder of pure Plymouth Rocks and large Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$2 per 13 or \$3 per 26.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.

Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT.

Breeder of Americas Choicest Houdans, Red Caps and Langshans, Partridge Cochins (A. Bogue's strain). Eggs from all of my breeds at \$1.50 per 12. Don't Exhibit.

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.

Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese a specialty.

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Breeder of W. & B. Leghorns, B Javas and S. S. Bants. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting or \$3.00 for 26.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.

Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Houdans. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

W. S. ODELL, OTTAWA, ONT.

S. S. Hamburgs and Pekin Ducks.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

BY

H. B. DONOVAN.

TERMS - \$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

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

H. B. DONOVAN,
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This Coupon is Good for one Advertisement of Thirty Words in the "For Sale and Exchange" or "Stock Transfers" columns.

Canadian Poultry Review,
Toronto, - - - Ontario.

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A Business Change - necessitates the disposal of my entire lot of white Pouters, including a fine 20 inch cock, an 18 inch cock and an 18 inch hen also some very promising youngsters. J. A. McCallum, box 147, Simcoe, Ont.

For Sale. - Imported B. Minorcas and light Brahmas at your own prices. As I am moving away from the city I am compelled to sell out the entire lot all birds warranted first-class. E. C. Jackson, 312 Queen St. East, Toronto.

For Sale. - Light Brahmas, one cock and some fine hens, cheap if taken at once, must go, have no room for them and one pair Pekin Bants. John G. G. Ford, Milton, Ont.

Black Minorca Eggs for Hatching. Six Pullets at \$2 each for sale. Eggs \$2 per 12. From carefully selected pens, no better stock in America. C. J. Ashton, London, Ont. 4-5-6-7.

For Sale. - The finest Black-Red Games in Canada, as follows: first and second hens 91, 94; first and second pullets 94 1-2, 93 1-2, at Owen Sound; second pullet 94, Ottawa; also two pullets 93 1-2, 92 1-2; two hens 94, 92 1-2, the whole lot for \$30.00 or offers. Imported cock Sam, \$30.00. Having got burned out in Owen Sound, I have now no place to keep my poultry, so they must be sold, until sold will sell eggs from choice birds for \$2.00 setting. R. B. Smith, care of Brignall and Thompson, Belleville, Ont. 6 7

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THIS SIZE AD.



3 months..... \$3 00
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Will have a few settings of Eggs to spare from my Exhibition Pen of B. B. Red Games. Pen consists of Matthews cock, 1st the winner at Detroit this winter, two imported Heaton hens, and three extra fine Heaton Pullets, amongst them being winners at Detroit, the above pen is very hard to beat. Eggs \$5 per setting of 12, express paid to any part of Canada.

S. STAPLEFORD,
WATFORD, ONT.

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Eggs for hatching in season. Birds old and young for sale. Descriptive Catalogue and Price List Free.



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Birds for Sale at all times. Eggs in Season. Send for Circular giving Prizes and Matings.



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W. McNEIL, Prop.,

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White and Black Cochins, all kinds of Poland and Hamburgs. Golden and Silver Sebrights, Black African, Pekin and Japanese Bants. Fowls for sale at all times, and Eggs in season.



F. M. CLEMANS, Jr.,
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Black - Wyandottes
EXCLUSIVELY.

Send for my now finely illustrated Catalogue, giving Standard for Black Wyandottes.

Eggs from best yards \$3 per 12, \$5 per 26. shipped in baskets, safe arrival guaranteed.

Some fine chicks for sale at reasonable prices. Solid black, dark under color, fine combs, lobes and shape.



WHAT IS GOOD FOR MANY MILES IS ALL THE BETTER TO THIS EYE. AYE MORE

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequalled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE TO ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do is return to show our goods to those who call - your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from \$2 to \$10 a day at least, from the start, with-out experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.