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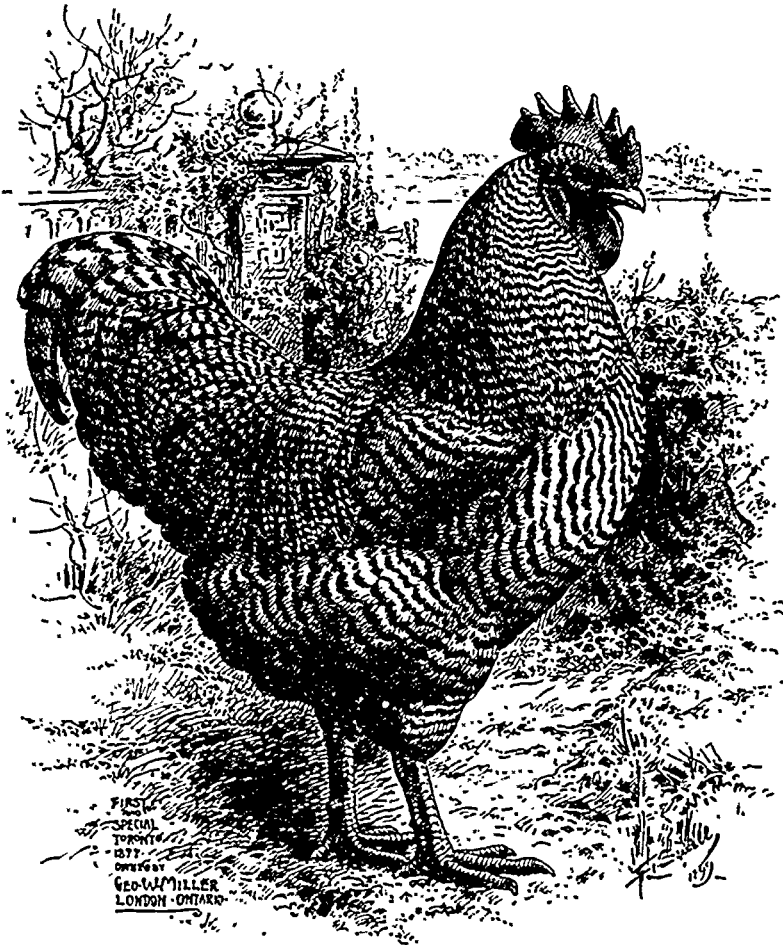
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THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

For the FANCIER, the FARMER, and the SMALL BREEDER

VOL. XX'I.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

No. 9

POULTRY FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT

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

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

POULTRY FOR THE BRITISH MARKET

HOW THE BIRDS SHOULD BE FATTENED, KILLED AND PLUCKED—IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER.

REQUESTS have been frequently made of late for information as to the breeds which will make the best fowls for export to the British market and the best methods of rearing, killing and dressing to suit that market. The following may be timely and useful.

BREEDS—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Dorkings, and first crosses which make large chickens, are all suitable. The experimental shipment of fattened poultry from Carleton Place to Liverpool last fall and which was sold at \$1.76 per pair was principally composed of barred Plymouth Rocks and first crosses of that breed. The birds sent to England in this shipment were of an average weight of 5 lbs. each. A white skin and light colored legs are preferred by the English customer.

CARE FROM HATCHING NECESSARY—It is well known to skilled poultry breeders that the future of

the chick as a table fowl, early layer, or show bird, is made or marred in the first five weeks of its existence. It is imperative, then, to carefully look after the chicks from time of leaving the nest. The proper rations for early chicks will be found in the June issue of this journal.

FATTENING PREVIOUS TO KILLING—For two or three weeks previous to being killed the young birds should be penned up singly, or, by threes and fours, and fed twice or thrice per day on a thin mash made of two parts finely ground oatmeal, one part finely ground barley, one part finely ground cornmeal. A little suet or tallow mixed in the rations during last ten days will be found beneficial. Grit and water should be supplied. Mix the food with hot milk, when tallow is not used.

HOW TO KILL—There is only one way to kill so as to suit the British buyer and that is by dislocating the neck of turkey, or chicken. Immediately after dislocating the neck, pluck the bird, great care being taken that the flesh is not torn, or, bruised to the slightest extent. Keep the bird in such a position after killing that the head will hang down so as to afford opportunity for the blood to run towards the head and coagulate in the neck. After plucking place the birds on a shaping board. This shaping board or pressing trough is easily made by placing a board five or six inches wide against a wall, making with the wall an angle of 65 degrees. The process is thus described by Prof. Robertson:

"As soon as each chicken is plucked its legs are laid alongside its breast. The stern of the chicken is struck or pushed against the wall and pressed into the angle of the shaping board or trough. Each bird is

laid in with its breast downward, a glazed brick or other weight is laid on top, another brick is put alongside to keep it in position until the next bird is pressed closely there. After the row is full, the chickens are left lying on their breasts with a board laid on top of them, with sufficient weight to hold them firmly and crush the breast bones slightly, but not so as to break them. While they are in this position the body is partly drained of the blood which collects in the neck. They are left there to cool, and set, and then they are packed in crates and shipped to market. The squeezing on the setting board gives them a more compact shape."

FAST THE BIRDS BEFORE KILLING—It is imperative that all poultry be fasted for twenty-four or thirty-six hours previous to killing for the reason that if the crops contain any food at time of killing decomposition of that food will take place and the bird be ruined for sale or eating. It is well to avoid this rock on which so many have been wrecked.

HOW TO PLUCK—As before remarked the plucking must be carefully done. It is comparatively easy if commenced immediately on the neck being dislocated. Feathers should be left on the neck for about three inches from the head. A few feathers should also be left on the top of the wings. The following cuts will convey an idea of the appearance the birds should present:

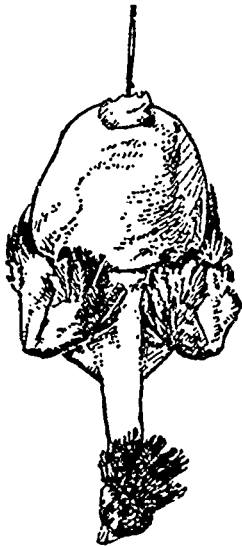


Fig. 1 shows the back view of a fowl ready to be packed.

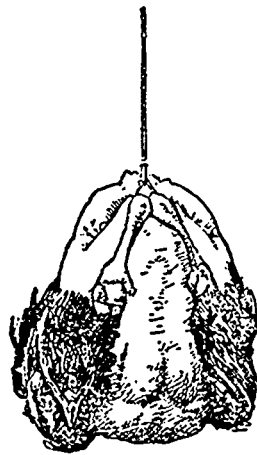


Fig. 2 shows a front view of a fowl with the head pushed through under the wing.

POINTS TO REMEMBER—A bird dropped in boiling water, so as to make plucking easier, is unsaleable in the English market.

The birds should present a clean, plump and inviting appearance. The legs and toes should be clean and if tied down (as shown in Cut 2) will give the breast a rounded appearance.

THE CANADIAN MARKET.

Birds should be fattened, killed and dressed as above for the Canadian market. Greater care should be taken in preparing poultry for our home markets. A better quality of poultry is also required. Surely we are not to send away the best. Birds for our home markets are bled. The best method of killing is by cutting the roof of the mouth lengthways and across with the sharp and long blade of a pen knife, or, a knife made for the purpose. The aim in so killing is to touch the brain at the base of the skull and cause immediate death. Care should be taken that the feathers are not soiled by the blood. Any soiling may be prevented by hanging the bird by its legs, previous to killing.

DRAWING—If it is necessary to draw the birds this should be done through a cleanly made incision in the right side of the fowl or chicken. This cut should be so made that the skin should not be severed but turn over, in order that it can be returned to its former position, after the entrails have been removed. In drawing the entrails care must be taken not to rupture the gall, or, the whole carcass will be so embittered as to be uneatable. A little experience will result in the operation being done with all the neatness needed. The heart, gizzard and liver, after being cleaned, should be put back into the fowl.

Mr. C. W. Young, of the Cornwall "Freeholder," has offered prizes of \$2.50 at the Cornwall and Remington September fairs for the best fattened and dressed specimens of thoroughbred poultry suitable for the British market. And what is suitable for the British market ought to be the poultry put upon our home market. Unfortunately too much trash is put upon our home markets. But the demand is for a first-class article and first-class men and women are wanted to produce it.

Is not the following a healthy sign of the times: Mr. G. A. Gilroy, of Glen Buel, Ont., the well known farmer, wrote me some time ago, "I have five Rock

hens. I got this spring a cockerel from the west. I have hardly an egg to set for myself. Others want them faster than they are hatched." And yet some people are to be found who will tell you that it is waste time trying to get the farmers to buy thoroughbred stock. The fact is the farmers are fast getting into the thoroughbred winner layers and rapid flesh formers.

Mr. A. S. McBean, a progressive farmer of Lancaster, Ont., informed me by letter that, "During the early part of the winter and up to the middle of February I got 40 cents per dozen for my eggs, to the middle of March 35 cents per dozen, and from that till the end of the month 25 cents. I intend getting a 200 egg incubator." The above are high prices but Mr. McBean had his eggs in winter and received the high prices. And so will other farmers who possess the enterprise and energy displayed by Mr. McBean. I presume the next step Mr. McBean has in view is the hatching and rearing of broilers for the early Montreal market. And we wish Mr. McBean continued success.

I had the pleasure of paying a visit lately to H. J. Wood, of Hull, Que., the well known contributor to the REVIEW on "Artificial Incubation." He has a most suitable location for a poultry farm which he is surely developing. He has right at home all the factors to a successful prosecution of his enterprise, viz., three intelligent and sturdy boys, eleven acres of grass and clover, a bright, tidy poultry house of medium size, and a pile of practical knowledge begotten from that good old schoolmaster experience. Mr. Woods' success in artificial incubation, with home made machines, has been phenomenal. From his own eggs he has averaged 85 per cent time and again and almost as good from boughten eggs. At present Mr. Wood has some fine barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets of different ages. His early cockerels have been marketed for some time at prices that paid well. His pullets are reserved for winter layers, of which he will keep 64 pullets and 36 yearling hens. It is a pleasure to converse with Mr. Wood. He is up to date in his views and his ideas of future development and management are sure of practical realization, if he is spared to carry them out. And so poultry development is surely coming to the fore.

Mr. Wood, of whom I have written above, is getting

50 per cent and over of eggs from 34 yearling hens, composed of barred Plymouth Rocks and barred Plymouth Rock and black Minorca crosses, on the following rations: Morning—Two pints oats, 1 pint wheat, 1 pint cracked corn. Mid-day—Mash composed of 3½ pints of clover, cut into small pieces, 1 pint shorts or provender, 1 pint bran, ½ pint oatmeal with the addition on three days of the week of 14 ozs. of Spratts' crissel. Evening—Same as morning. On Sunday a grain ration same as that of the morning is given instead of the mash at noon.

The birds are in a large yard covered with straw, into which the grain rations are thrown. So yarded the birds are doing better than when they ran at large. Many of the fowls are moulting. It is to be seen what these fowls will do in the winter months of high prices. But, as Mr. Wood remarks, "The hens of other people are said to lay 186 eggs per year and I want to find out whether I can do the same, or not. Then I would like to know during what months of the year the 186 eggs are laid. Of course I want my hens to lay when eggs are at their highest value." And we all wish Mr. Wood success. By the way, the above ration ought to be a good one for winter egg production.

Dr. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms system, accompanied by Mr. T. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Farm, visited the Toronto Poultry and Garden Produce Company's farm at Eglinton, near Toronto, on Saturday, the 5th August. From what Dr. Saunders tells me the visit was a very pleasant and profitable one. Mr. T. M. Wilson was found to be a genial manager, with up-to-date practical ideas and full of confidence in the future, which is surely warranted by the success so far attained. One poultry house of two hundred feet in length has been erected and is to be followed by six others, the whole to include about 3,000 laying stock. An incubator room is to be built and an addition made to the brooder house. At present there are 3,500 chickens of this season's hatching on the premises and from among them many of the future laying fowls will come. I hope to have the pleasure of visiting the establishment during your exhibition.

An amiable and intelligent lady came to me the other day and said she had a most suitable place for poultry raising and wanted to know how to begin so

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

as to be successful from the first. I replied that the first essential to success was a thorough knowledge of the business. "How could that be learned?" she asked. "In two ways," I replied. First, by serving an apprenticeship on some large and paying poultry farm to the business, or, gaining a thorough knowledge in years of experience by your own management in the artificial hatching and rearing of early broilers; the housing and management of the laying stock in winter, so as to have early fertile eggs for the incubators; the management and feeding of the laying stock so as to have eggs to sell at winter prices, if such is preferred to hatching them out for broilers; the management of the sitting hens and later the hen hatched chickens and their proper housing and feeding, so as to save a discouraging mortality. And then there is the early moulting of the laying stock, and getting them into winter quarters in proper condition, etc. "Oh! there is a lot to learn, is there not?" she remarked. "Yes," I replied, "it takes some time to learn it all. Many people have not the patience to learn; make a beginning with imperfect knowledge and fail and then there is the usual cry of 'no money in the poultry business.'" Let them try some other business, with the same imperfect knowledge of it, and note results.

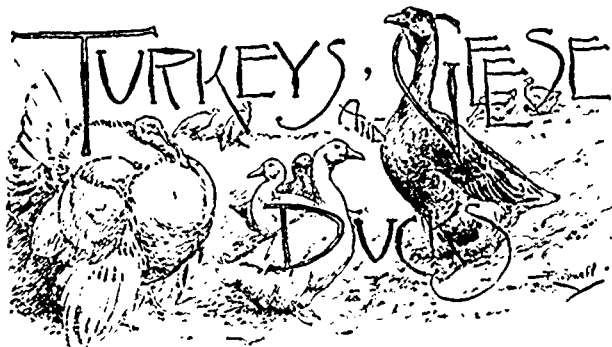
BRANTFORD POULTRY AND PET STOCK
ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR REVIEW.

WE held our regular monthly meeting in the Court House, on the night of Aug. 4th. The meeting was well attended and subjects of interest were discussed by the members. We unanimously elected our President, Mr. J. C. Montgomery, as our delegate to the meeting to be held in Toronto re a confederation of poultry associations. It is our belief that it will be a good thing if properly carried out, and to those who do not identify themselves therewith, to use a modern term. we would say you will simply "not be in it." Another subject, but of local interest, was discussed, as to the best mode of dressing poultry for our market. We are drafting a petition to present to the City Council regarding the matter.

The members report stock in good condition and looking forward to a profitable year. Thanking you for your valuable space,

Yours,
W. W. TELFER,
Secretary.



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

GOOSE BREEDING.

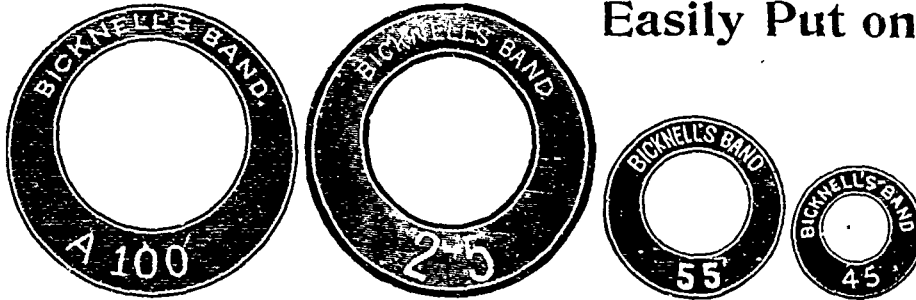
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IF the weather is pleasant they should be given every opportunity to feed upon short, tender grass, and, if kept indoors by severe storms, a few sods or bunches of short grass will be greedily accepted. Goslings with a goose may be confined by three boards, ten or twelve feet in length, and a foot wide, set upon edge, making a triangular pen. This pen can be moved as frequently as the goslings eat up the grass and require a new pasture. The old goose will seldom cause any trouble by deserting her goslings. She should be placed a little distance from other geese, and especially her mates, or they may cause trouble by jumping into the pen with her, to the great danger of the goslings. When goslings are with a hen they should be given the same opportunity to feed upon tender grass, which promotes their growth more rapidly than anything else. The hen, however, will easily jump out of the board pen already described, and should be confined in a slat coop within the pen, or may be tethered by a string attached to one leg, and fastened by a pin to the ground. The board pen should surround the coop or spot where the hen is tethered, to prevent the young goslings from wandering too far during the first few days of their lives. A smooth, hard cord, like a coarse fish-line, with a brass swivel, such as is used in some kinds of fishing tackle, makes an excellent tether. A strip of

cloth, half an inch wide, can be securely fastened around the leg of the hen to which the cord is attached. The swivel will prevent any knotting or twisting of the cord. These swivels can be obtained for a small sum from wholesale dealers in fishing tackle. At first the cord should not be long enough to allow the hen to get out of the pen. As the pen is enlarged or removed she may be given more liberty. As the goslings grow, care should be taken to provide them with plenty of fresh grass by frequently moving the pen, or giving them larger pasture ground. After they are ten days old, the goose and her flock can be allowed to roam at will in a pasture with short grass, although it is better that the goslings do not have an opportunity to swim, as they are liable to become chilled by the cold water. They should be protected from storms or from sudden showers. For this purpose a large box may be kept near the pen in which they can be confined. Goslings, while small, are covered with down, which seems to have little power to shed water, and soon becomes wet, and the goslings become chilled and soon die, unless thoroughly dried and warmed. They should also be confined at night where they are safe from the attack of rats, weasels or minks. The box or building in which they are confined should be provided with a sufficient supply of cut straw or hay to cover the floor, and this should be frequently changed. It is better to give a fresh supply every day, as the bedding soon becomes soiled and wet, and young goslings are liable to contract rheumatism from sleeping upon it.

When goslings are hatched in incubators they can be readily cared for by using some good artificial brooder, such as "Peep o' Day," or some other equally good one. The brooder should be so arranged as to give plenty of fresh air, and yet provide a warm place where the goslings can run when chilled. Care should be taken not to overcrowd the incubator, boxes, or pens where goslings are confined, as by crowding they are liable to injure or even kill one another. The first day or two, the incubator should have a temperature of 90 to 93, which may soon drop to 80 or 85, according to the weather conditions. At the end of two or three weeks, and much less time than that after June 1st, the brooder can be dispensed with altogether. The brooder should be so located that the goslings can have a good run on tender

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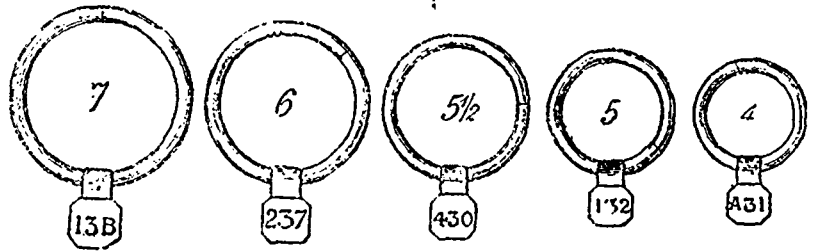
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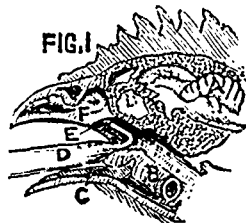
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grass. Wire netting, one foot wide and one inch mesh, makes a good fence. This can be held in place by small sticks, and while the goslings are quite small the pen should be placed rather near to the brooder. The bottom of the brooder should be covered with fine sand, which should be frequently changed so that it may be dry and clean. However goslings are cared for, the shallow dish of sharp sand saturated with water, and the water supply so guarded as to prevent the goslings from getting themselves wet, should be kept within their reach all the time.

Goslings occasionally get "cast." That is, they fall upon their backs by accident, and are unable to get up. A goose at such a time has sufficient instinct to turn the gosling over with her bill, but the hen fails to comprehend the necessity of this, and it is always well for the attendant to count the goslings at every feeding time, when, if one is missing, it may, perhaps, be found alive and returned to the flock.

In extremely hot weather, or in the bright sunshine, goslings are liable to become sunstruck, and should be provided with shade from the heat of the sun. The box in which they are confined at night will serve for this purpose if it stands with the open side towards the north. When goslings are confined in a brooder, shelter may be provided by placing a box in the yard, or shade may be given by laying two or three boards on some low boxes so that the goslings may run under them. As the goslings increase in size they should be given larger liberty, and the better the pasture, the more rapid the growth. After four or five weeks old, feeding at morning and at night will prove sufficient. Some breeders use a few sweet beef scraps in the food at this time, which may be composed of soaked cracked corn and meal in equal proportions, seasoned with a little salt. This food may be varied with whole grain—as a little wheat or corn—as they grow older. When penned up at night, some green oats, Dwarf Essex rape, kale, sweet corn, or sorghum may be put in the pen, and will usually be eaten up before morning. If the supply of tender grass is scanty, fodder crops like those above enumerated may be grown and supplied to the goslings several times during the day, or the flock may be hurdled upon small areas of these growing crops by use of wire fences. If frequently changed from one part of the field of oats or rape, to another, the ground can be repeatedly pastured as

new growth takes place, and a good many goslings fed upon a comparatively small area.

As the weather becomes warm they can be allowed free access to water, in which they can swim if they choose, without danger of getting chilled. As soon as the quill feathers have developed upon their backs, the goslings will be out of danger from injury through getting wet in showers or storms. And when the flight feathers of the wings have grown sufficiently to reach nearly to the tail, the goslings are ready to sell to the fatterer or to be penned up for fattening.

The important points in the successful rearing of goslings are: Not to overcrowd when penned together; to protect from severe storms or showers; from the excessive heat of the sun by day and from damp floors by night. With attention to these points, one is almost certain to rear all, or nearly all of the goslings hatched, for no class of young domestic poultry is as hardy, vigorous, and free from disease, as the gosling.

FATTENING.

Geese for fattening should be penned upon high, gravelly soil, or land that will not become muddy in wet weather. A pen for fifty geese should be perhaps 40 feet or more square, and should be bare of green crops, and provided with some shelter from the sun. A good shelter may be made by putting four crotched posts in the ground, upon which rails can be laid covered with white birches or boards. These may be fastened down so that a high wind will not blow them off and injure the geese in the pen. A wire fence, four or six feet high, is suitable for the sides of the pen. In fattening goslings during the warm weather of summer, provision should be made for as much air as possible. If the weather is warm they eat less, and consequently fatten more slowly. When the weather is cool they fatten more rapidly. When penned up for fattening they may be fed for one or two days quite moderately, in a way to prepare them for the regular fattening ration. During this time they can have a little green food, and such grain food as they have been accustomed to. For fattening, they should be fed upon scalded dough, made from Indian corn meal and sweet beef scraps. Water should be provided in pails or buckets, giving them a fresh supply three times daily, but only sufficient for them to drink, and not enough for them to

attempt to bathe, as water spilled around the pen is apt to make the ground muddy, and any unnecessary exercise is a hindrance to fattening.

(To be continued).

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

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

A FEW years ago a new variety of ducks, which was after all but a revival of an old variety, began to attract the attention of the public. These birds were small and had a peculiarly upright carriage. Their movement was somewhat different from the waddling gait of the heavier breeds, and from this, and their supposed original habitat, they were christened Indian Runner ducks.

This breed is in build, long, narrow and racy looking, not an ideal build for a table duck, and, indeed, it is not claimed that it is a great table duck. It is claimed, however, to be the most prolific among ducks. Some breeders advertise that it lays as many eggs as the Leghorn fowl, a claim which may be somewhat exaggerated, but which indicates the great object for which the Indian Runner duck is kept.

It is a pied or parti-colored duck, having a head of light fawn or gray, divided by markings of white; a white neck; a fawn or gray breast, back and body, a white fluff; and a fawn or gray tail. The top of the wings are also fawn or gray. Fawn is preferred to gray in its color, but either is admissible.

At the Boston, Mass., exhibition in January, 1898, there was a very nice exhibit of the Indian Runner duck, American fanciers having imported in that year and the preceding year quite a number of specimens from England. I am not quite sure but I think the first specimens were imported into the United States in 1896. While not yet very common, there must be in the aggregate quite a large number of Indian Runner ducks in the United States.

At the meeting of the American Poultry Association in Boston, Mass., January, 1898, this breed was admitted to the American Standard of Perfection. The standard weights were fixed at 4½ lbs. for drakes and 4 lbs. for ducks, but I am informed by a prominent breeder of this

duck that he has had drakes which weighed 5½ to 6 lbs. and ducks that weighed about 5 lbs. Under judicious management it would seem possible to increase the weights of the Indian Runner duck. But would an increase in weight be desirable? I am inclined to think not. If one wishes a market duck, when heavy weight is an important factor, he has his choice of the Rouen, the Aylesbury, the Pekin and the Cayuga. If the Indian Runner could be bred to the weights of these breeds, it still would not, in my opinion, equal them for market purposes. To do this its shape would need to be changed, and the narrowness it possesses would have to give way to a breadth corresponding with that of these big ducks. It is large enough to fulfil its special purpose, the production of numerous eggs. With increased size there would be danger of injuring its fecundity, fewer eggs would probably be produced. Increased size, too, would cause it to consume more food, and the result would be that fewer eggs would be produced at a higher cost for keeping, or, in other words, as a layer it would prove less profitable than it now is. No one duck could have all the good qualities possessed by all breeds. If it becomes admirable for the table, it must be content to be less admirable as a layer, and vice versa. Great prolificacy and great table qualities never have been and never will be united; they are antagonistic to each other. Supremacy in one direction means inferiority in another direction. No doubt good table qualities and good laying qualities can be united, but as soon as this is secured, greatness in either direction has to be sacrificed. In my opinion the Indian Runner duck will be more popular if it is bred for the one purpose for which it is now recommended, great productiveness, than if its breeders attempt to bring it up to weight of the great table breeds.

As it is a parti-colored duck, with definite markings, it would seem to be a good duck for the fancier to exercise his skill upon. Accurately marked and with the right shades of color, it will be, if not a beautiful, at least an interesting duck. I am inclined to call it beautiful. I think the fancier should have his try at this duck, and so increase the interest in the duck fancy of the country. We cannot have too many breeds or too many fanciers of ducks in this country. May their race increase.



We invite correspondence for this important department of commercial poultry raising, which is growing so rapidly in Canada

FIRST VENTURE WITH A BROODER.

ALTHOUGH I have raised chickens for a dozen or fifteen years, I never knew how easily it could be done until about a year ago, and it came about in this way: My annual struggle with the sitting hen had been watched by derisive friends until my husband must have felt some pity, for he declared that, if I would fuss with hens, he intended to buy me an incubator. This was an alarming idea. I told him that I was not smart enough to run one. However, the subject came up again in September at the Dryden Fair, when we saw the machines hatching chickens right before our eyes, and, apparently, all the operator had to do was to talk. I concluded then that maybe I, too, could hatch chickens that way. I was growing used to the idea of the incubator when my husband proposed getting the brooder, too, so that I could have the operator of the incubator give me some instruction about the care of the brooder. To this I agreed, when he was seized with another idea and he added: "Why not get all of these chickens, too, and learn to run your brooder this fall, when there is nothing else to do?" Sure enough, one might as well die for an old sheep as a lamb.

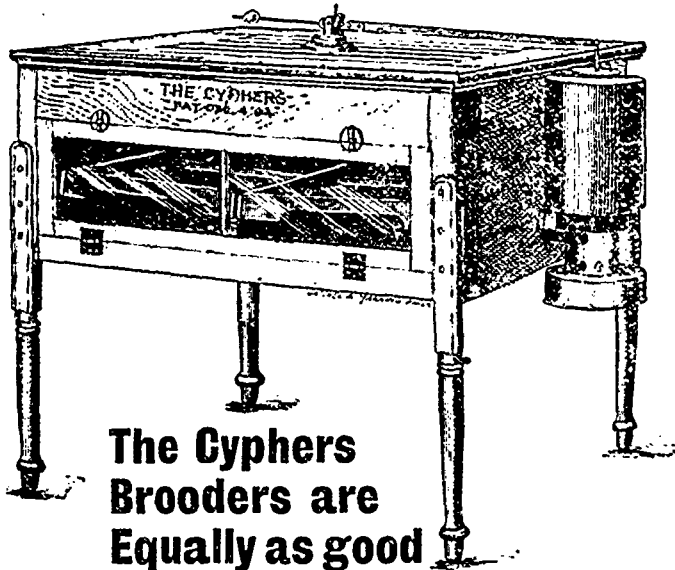
Well, we loaded up a beautiful one-hundred-egg incubator and a one-hundred chick outdoor brooder, and one hundred and forty chicks of decidedly mixed varieties. During this process I had enough good advice given me to raise all the chicks in the United States. We brought the outfit home, set up the incubator in the cellar furnace room and the brooder by the back door, on the edge of mother's flower garden, where the one hundred and forty chicks could scratch for bugs. (My mother was away on a visit). It was a cold, sour day and the chickens peeped dismally in baskets, so I made up my mind that I would start the brooder fire and let the incubator expert, who was to

help me, change anything I had done not just right. Fortunately, the brooder is so simple that even a woman can manage it. All that is necessary is to have it set level so that the hot water will circulate perfectly. The floor of the hover, back of the curtain, was covered fresh every day with coarse bran, which the chicks liked to eat, and the rest of the floor with clover chaff. In this was scattered, from the very first, a food consisting of cracked corn, wheat, oats, barley, peas, charcoal and grit, a perfect food in every way and all they had for two weeks, when I began giving more corn and wheat, feeding often, a little at a time. They had fresh water before them all the time. If a chick seemed to be drinking too much I would tuck him back of the curtain. No thermometer was used. I tested the heat by putting my hand on the water tank. When it was so hot that I could just hold my hand on it without being burned it was all right. Besides this I would put my hand under the curtain at the end furthest from the lamp; when it felt comfortably warm it was just right.

I built a pen for the chicks to run out on the grass for a few days. After that I let them out on the lawn and garden after the dew had dried off, unless a cold wind was blowing. You must know that raising chickens in October is not what it is in June, and I had a great many more chicks in the brooder than it was built to hold. All the children in our neighborhood lived in our back yard and dug angle worms for the chicks. If angle worms produce gapes, all my chickens would have died of the disease. But not one had it. When the children were not by the brooder the old ladies were watching to see if chicks could thrive without a mother. Friends from away helped to amuse the chicks, and finally mother came home and found those 140 chicks scratching for dear life in her posie beds.

During the first two weeks I lost about a dozen, which were trampled by the rest at night, as the brooder was so full, and a yellow cat caught eleven. When the chicks were three weeks old I began giving them a mash for breakfast. It consisted of corn meal, wheat bran, sifted ground oats and animal meal. This was seasoned with salt and pepper and scalded, but not fed until it was cool. Sometimes I put a bit of soda in it. They never had any disease or any lice. After they were a month old the prepared food I gave

**THERE ARE INCUBATORS AND THERE ARE INCUBATORS
But there is but one**



**The Cyphers
Brooders are
Equally as good**

**Cyphers
Incubator
and but one place in
Canada to get them,
viz.: C.J. DANIELS,
Toronto**

DON'T be persuaded by the other fellow to buy "something just as good," because the Cyphers has no equal. Don't buy another make because it's a dollar or two cheaper than the very best (Cyphers); that dollar or two will soon be spent in extra time sitting up nights watching that unreliable regulator that varies from 100 to 116 or 120 degrees.

Professor L. G. Jarvis in his last year's test of Cyphers Incubator at Experimental Farm, Guelph, says, "The temperature in the Cyphers Incubator did not vary one half point all through hatching season." These experimental stations know a good thing when they see it. Cyphers Incubators are the only machines used at Experimental Farms both at Guelph and Ottawa.

The Cyphers Incubator is also absolutely fireproof; other makes catch fire, never the Cyphers.

The Cyphers hatches out a larger percentage of good, strong, healthy chicks than any other incubator on the market. Take the Cyphers machines and don't do as many of our customers have done, bought two or three other makes of incubators and then had to buy the Cyphers from us to hatch chickens with. The Cyphers is a strictly first class machine in every respect and will last a life time. No moisture required as the machine supplies its own moisture.



We are headquarters for all kinds of Poultry Supplies—Incubators, Brooders, Egg Testers, Clover Cutters, Bone Mills, Mica Grit, Oyster Shell, H. O. Poultry Food, Granulated Bone, Superior Meat Meal, Blood Meal, Scratts' Crissel, Cut Clover Hay, Clover Meal, Panacea, Sheridan's Condition Powders, Dr. Hess' Louse Killer, Lee's Liquid Lice Killer, Lambert's Death to Lice, Granulated Charcoal, Evans' Root Cutters, Sanitary Drinking Fountains, Grit and Shell Boxes, Leg Bands, Conkey's Cure for Roup, Poultry Netting, Picket and Wire Fence. Fourteen varieties of Standard bred fowls, eggs and stock for sale at reasonable prices.

Lice and Mites on your poultry? Paint roosts with Crank or Balance Wheel. Lee's Lice Killer. All done. Next morning look, and see all mites and lice lying dead on roost boards. Many customers report finding them in piles a half inch deep where each fowl roosted the night before. Seeing is believing. Same with hogs. Paint rubbing posts or sprinkle floor of sleeping pen. All done. No more lice, mites or fleas. No handling, no labor. Cheap. Only \$1.00 for a gallon can. Want some?

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

1 quart can.....\$.35	2 quart can..... .65
4 " "..... 1.00	3 gallon " All Cans free 4.50



**Bone, Vegetable and Root
Cutter
Standard Mill No. 3.**

C. J. DANIELS,

221 RIVER STREET, TORONTO

them at first was omitted, and the only grain given them was cracked corn and a little buckwheat - all they would eat. The mash was continued as long as I had them. They always had fresh water, grit and sifted coal ashes.

The cockerels and pullets were separated the first of January, and on February 27 a little black Minorca pullet laid the first egg, being five months old. I then sold all of the cockerels for broilers and had the extra room for the pullets. There were sixty-five of them and they were soon all laying.

We ate all we could during the winter of the young chicks and I sold the pullets in the spring to farmers, when I needed the room for young stock. Altogether, those chicks netted me \$38, which more than paid for the brooder, and which was on hand ready for further duty.

My advice to beginners is to buy a good brooder first and do not try to experiment with your first lot of chicks. How I succeeded with my incubator and how I experimented with my brooder the next time—well, that is another story.—MRS. GEO. E. MONROE, Member American Black Minorca Club.

COOLING EGGS WHILE HATCHING.

BY H. J. WOOD, HULL, QUEBEC.

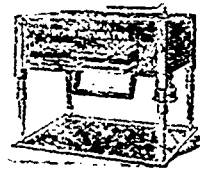
IN the report of the Poultry Association of Ontario, published in 1896, there was an article issued by the French Government containing the results of certain experiments in coolings eggs during incubation in which it was represented that incubators which had before been used without success were, when the eggs were cooled for one and a half hours per day during the whole time of incubation, used with great success hatching as high as 81 per cent of all eggs put in machine. Being struck by this we in our last hatch of this season determined to do the same as this Madame Dieudonne' had done and herewith I report results as our experience may here in it something that may assist some other person.

The hatch was set May 29th, 162 eggs all from our own stock and at the same time a hen we set on 14 eggs so that we might fill up the amount with her eggs at testing time. At close of first day we cooled eggs for 15 minutes, second day 22 minutes, third day

30 minutes, fourth day 45 minutes, fifth day weather was cooler and so cooled eggs for 25 minutes only, sixth and seventh days 15 minutes only and thereafter we cooled them for about 45 minutes every day up to but excluding the 19th day when we gave them 85 minutes the weather being very hot. As to the testing, on the third day we took out 11 bad and doubtful, at eighth day took out 3 more to put in the 14 from the hen by 18th day eggs were reduced to 145 from which we hatched 99 chicks 68 per cent, most of the balance being dead in the shell. Now, the conclusion I draw as to this system of cooling is that it is not a bad thing if you don't do too much of it. In our case we believe that hatch would have gone to 85 per cent if we had not cooled on the 19th day as at that time we could distinctly hear the chicks whistling within the shells and the whole hatch was certainly progressing well up to that date. And now any fellow hatcher who is wishful to better his hatches can couple our experience with that of Madame Dieudonne' and use it either as an example or a warning, my firm belief being, from what I have seen of both accidental and intentional cooling of eggs during incubation is that, done with discretion, it will increase the average of eggs hatched.

THE DES MOINES INCUBATOR.

THE construction of this machine, for which the Rocroy Farm, Montreal, are Canadian agents, is described as follows:



"We manufacture our own machines, every part. Cabinet makers of the most proficient class are employed to prepare the material and put it together. No wood or metal is used except that of an excellent and superior quality. The proprietors of the Des Moines Incubator Company are extensive dealers in lumber, and therefore are in a position to obtain the very best quality at a cost that many others would be obliged to pay for second or third grade material.

The two casings are joined together in a manner that prevents any possible chance of warping. The inch space between the two walls is filled with the

best non-conductor of atmosphere known, mineral wool. When the hot air tanks have been adjusted to

Des Moines

INCUBATOR CO.

THE BEST

AND THE

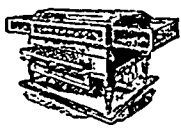
CHEAPEST

95 per cent. hatches are often reported by those who use these incubators. The reasons for this record are absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fireproof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 118 pages catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated catalogue of Incubator and Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.
"The Poulter's Guide," new edition, 15 cents, by mail.

O. ROLLAND,

Sole Agent for the
Dominion,

21 St. Sulpice St., Montreal



In the country, village, or in the suburb money may be made in the poultry business by the employment of correct methods. You can't afford to keep hens to hatch and brood your chicks. A better and more economical plan and one more certain of good results will be found in the use of the

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER.

The remainder of the story and plan of procedure is in our book on Incubation and Poultry. Send 10 cents for it.

RELIABLE INCUB & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.

their places they are packed and covered to a depth of two and one-half inches with this mineral wool, and when the other top coverings, cardboard paper, and the narrow, tongued, grooved and beaded flooring, are fitted to the places, every particle of heat that is produced from the upper part of the tank is retained.

The legs are handsomely turned and are of the same kind of wood as the outside casing.

The outer casing of our "Successful" hot-air and hot-water machines consists of No. 1 hardpine, tongued, grooved and double beaded. Every joint is united firmly and perfectly. No "hatchet and saw" carpenters do any part of our machine work. We have such mechanics in our lumber yards, engaged in piling

and sorting lumber. The inner casing is constructed of selected white pine.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE.

The fronts of our new style "Successful" hot-air and hot-water machines are equipped with two separate doors, fitted perfectly air tight. Both doors are made with glass panels, and between the two doors is a one-inch dead air space. The advantage of double doors in holding the heat better than the single door machine needs no argument.

The thermometer can be observed plainly and easily without opening either door.

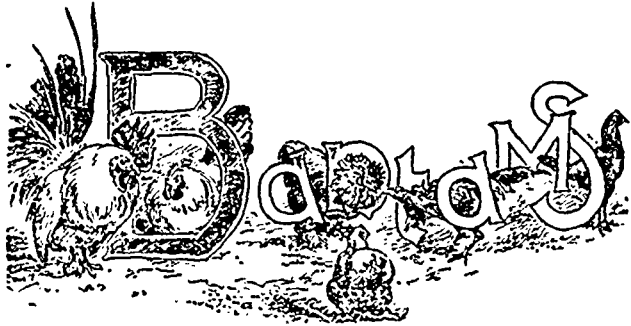
All parts of the exterior woodwork are finished in their natural colors. One heavy coat of high grade liquid wood filler is first applied, which must harden, then the surface is sand-papered and brought to a polished finish. When this has been done, two coats of good varnish complete the finish. After the last application of varnish, it must dry for forty-eight hours before crating.

There is no possibility of fire from either our Incubators or Brooders, as the heat receiver and the jacket surrounding the lamp flue are heavily insulated with asbestos and mineral wool.

No particle of the woodwork comes in contact with the heated metals.

ONE OF OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

All of our new style machines, hot-air and hot-water, are furnished with a nursery under the egg drawers to receive the chicks as soon as they leave the shell. This is a very important addition and serves several purposes. When using the patent trays, the egg-pocket table is moved back when the eggs begin to pip, leaving a space in front. Through this space the chicks will drop into the nursery, floor of which is covered with hay chaff. If the wire trays are used the openings between them answer the same purpose. With this arrangement the newly hatched chicks are made comfortable and the necessity of opening the machine during the period of hatching is avoided. Often a poor hatch will result just on account of opening the incubator doors to remove one or two dozen chicks. This nursery not only gives comfort to those out of the shell, but prevents the chicks that are hatching from being trampled over by their more lively brothers and sisters who are "just out."



OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAMS.

BY P. PROUD.

THERE is no other breed of Bantam that has awakened such interest, or caused such a boom in the fancy during the year 1898 as Old English. For years this charming variety has been hanging fire as it were, but, like all other new breeds, once they are launched in the exhibition world, and classes provided for them, their popularity is quickly assured by such a novelty lover as the English exhibitor. And why, I ask, should not the Old English Game Bantam find equally as much favour as the large breed of Old English Game, from which they have descended. To-day in North-country shows and at all the big events throughout England, there are no classes which fill better or pay better than Old English Game, and I have no hesitation in saying that with proper attention in breeding, the Old English Game Bantam would soon become a very popular breed.

I have been greatly amused at the correspondence which has lately appeared in the columns of *The Feathered World*, re the origin of Old English Game Bantams, and whilst reading this correspondence, and enjoying my evening pipe, with my feet on the fender my thoughts have gone back nearly thirty years to my schooldays, when I first entered the ranks of Bantam fanciers. My first purchase I well remember, even yet, was a pair of lovely little yellow-legged spangled or speckled Bantams, for which I paid the modest sum of 1s. 4d. each, and these were spangles, beautifully broken in colour, cobby in shape, and nice flow of feather, perhaps not quite so small as the pre-

sent day type, but otherwise quite their equal. At that time I was only eight years of age, and I also remember, as if it was only yesterday, the school-master examining us in history one sultry afternoon in July, and as we each toed the mark round the blackboard, and it came to my turn, the master in solemn tones asked me who was the originator of Old English Bantams, and in those days I had a lot of George Washington's disposition about me, and could not tell a lie, so I replied, "Please, sir, it wasn't me." At this he smiled, and said, "I am quite aware of that, Pringle. But you keep Bantams, don't you?" I answered, "Yes, but I bought them from Richard Noah, at the Mill, and I believe he got them from his grandfather, who kept them, so he says, ever since he was a lad." The master did not ask me any further questions that day.

This was my first experience, and ultimately I gave up the spangles in favour of the modern black-reds, which I have kept on and off ever since. But I am digressing, and, as the old lady remarked, I must get on with my knitting.

As an example of the rapid strides the Old English Bantam has made I need only refer to Whitehaven Show of November 11th, 1898, where a black-red cockerel which carried off first prize was claimed at catalogue price, £10 although, had this bird been seen running about in any of the back yards twelve months previously, it might have been bought for eighteenpence. Then at Birmingham Show, three weeks later the third-prize bird was bid up to £11 11s. and which a couple of years ago would not have fetched as many shillings.

Why is it, then, you ask? Simply a whim of the Fancy, which must have something novel, no matter what the price may be. Still, I honestly believe that Old English Bantams have come to stay, and I shall be greatly surprised if they don't become very popular in a short space of time. They are exceptionally hardy and healthy, they will live and thrive where it would be impossible to rear the modern Game Bantam. Of course, like the Old English Game fowl, the variety of colors is legion, but those which up to the present have found most favour, both in the eyes of judges and the Fancy, are spangles and the black-reds, whilst here and there a blue dun will be found in the prize-list, but for my own fancy give me

GUELPH, THE SMITHFIELD OF CANADA, WILL HOLD THEIR

Eighteenth Annual Exhibition

Under the auspices of the

Guelph Fat Stock Club and Poultry Ass'n **At the Victoria Curling Rink** **On the 6th, 7th and 8th of December, 1899**

Open to the World. We have added extensively to our Prize List, for which we will pay liberal prizes.

Our Special Prize List will be one of the largest ever offered at any show in Canada.

Entries close Dec. 2nd. For Prize Lists and particulars, address

JAS. MILLAR, Pres.

L. G. JARVIS, Judge.

J. McCORKINDAL, Sec'y

the spangles, which I consider a very attractive variety, and which must ultimately become the most popular.

Compared with the Old English fowl, the Bantam is yet in its infancy, as it were, from a standard point of excellence, and some little time must elapse ere the necessary improvements can be attained, even by careful breeding.

I will now try and describe what I consider should constitute an ideal Old English Game Bantam.

Head medium length. Beak strong, slightly curved. Eye large, fiery red and bold. Comb small and single and of fine texture. Earlobes free from white. Face and wattles, bright healthy red. Neck, fairly long, and well set on between square and prominent shoulders. Neck hackle to come down well on to the shoulders. Chest, broad and full. Breastbone straight (this is very important) the breast being firm and well developed. Back short, broad at shoulders, and tapering towards the stern. Wings short, first meeting under tail and fitting closely to the body, and should be full, if not the bird has the appearance of what is termed flat-sided. Tail should be directly in opposition to the modern Game Bantam, viz., main or primary feathers fairly long and strong; sickles, broad, good length and nicely bowed, with four or five side-hangers of medium length covering the width of the tail each side. Legs, short, thick, muscular in thighs, well set apart; shanks, medium length, round in front—not flat (which shows weakness), and in black-reds,

spangles, and blue duns the colour of legs should be white or yellow, white for preference. Toes, fairly long and muscular, straight; the back toe to be carried in a direct line with the middle toe, and should grasp the ground firmly, the point of the toe being flat on the ground. Carriage, quick and sprightly, with a bold, defiant look. The bird in the hand should handle hard and firm; the harder the better.

Points of Color in Black-red.—Cocks: Face and eyes, red; beak, white or yellow to match the legs; neck and saddle hackles, bright orange-red; back and wing-bow, deep red; breast and thighs, black; wing-bar, blue-black; wing-end or bay, rich chestnut; tail, glossy black. Although white in tail is to some degree a fault, it should only count against the bird very slightly in the show-pen.—“Feathered World.”

MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting for the election of officers was held in the directors' room at the exhibition grounds on Wednesday evening, July 12th. There was a very large attendance of poultrymen from all parts of the province. H. A. Chadwick occupied the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The general order of business was suspended for a little to allow any present to be-

come members before the election of officers. A discussion then followed about forming an association that would embrace the whole province, and not be a local one, as some claimed the association had been in the past. This brought out a warm discussion and so much time was spent over it that it was impossible to deal with the new rules and regulations proposed to lay before the members for consideration, in which provision was made for embracing any other poultry association that might be formed in the province. These proposed rules will be published and sent to every member of the association for consideration and will be taken up at a special meeting to be held next winter at the place where the annual exhibition is held.

The officers for the ensuing year are:—President, A. B. Stovel, Winnipeg; 1st Vice-President, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 2nd Vice-President, J. Thompson, Carberry; 3rd Vice-Pres., J. Kitson, Macdonald; 4th Vice-President, W. F. Crosby, Manitou; Secretary, E. R. Collier, Winnipeg; Treasurer, E. B. Lemon, Winnipeg. Directors, H. A. Chadwick, St. James; C. Midwinter and G. Wood, Louise Bridge; J. Todd, Winnipeg; T. H. Chambers, Brandon. Auditors, G. Harcourt and S. Wise. Representative to Winnipeg Industrial, A. B. Stovel.

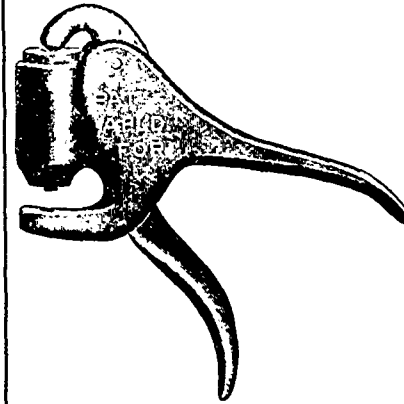
T. M. Percival, Brandon, made the following financial statement regarding the Brandon Poultry Exhibition:—

To Government Grant	-	\$350 00	
“ Gate Receipts, including entry money	- - -	248 70	
Total	- - -		\$598 70
By Prize List	- - -	\$298 50	
“ Rent of Hall	- - -	50 00	
“ Judge	- - -	75 00	
“ Advertising, Printing, etc		63 00	
“ Lumber and labor in making coops, etc	- - -	135 45	
			\$621 65

The deficiency was made up among the Brandon exhibitors, so that the association is free of any indebtedness. The report was received with applause. It was decided that the secretary's salary should be \$50 a year. The next exhibition is to be held in Winnipeg.

THE RELIABLE SPRING-LEVER POULTRY PUNCH.

If you keep a record of your chickens of the different breeds, hatches, strains, etc., there is no better, quicker, easier way than by using the



Reliable Poultry Marker for punching the web between the toes. Hundreds of private marks can be made when your chickens are hatched, and a record kept so they can flock together until matured, and be separated by their mark. The Reliable

Poultry Punch is made in one size only, which can be used on any age fowls.

The leverage provided in this device for marking poultry enables one to punch with perfect ease any kind or number of webs. The punch plunger in this marker is always in perfect alignment with the hole or die at the base of the punch, and this not only prolongs its durability, but makes a clean cut, never tearing the web.

The punch is self-opening, this action being produced by a strong coil spring encased with the plunger, which is compressed in the act of punching. The operation is in no way obstructed by the hands of the operator, and this enables one to punch the web at any desired point with absolute accuracy—no guess work. Those who have had experience in this line will appreciate the many important advantages of this punch. They are well made, handsomely finished and carefully tested.

EARLY LAYING.

Inclosed please find my first egg from a Rhode Island Red pullet, hatched March 20th. Fairly good early laying, is it not? You will see her at the Industrial Exhibition and I prophesy you will like her.

Sincerely Yours,

WILL SECKER.

Dunbarton, Ont., August 21st. 1899.

[If as nice as the egg we undoubtedly shall.—Ed]



THE AMERICAN BARRED PLYMOUTH
ROCK CLUB.

EDITOR REVIEW.

I HAVE had dozens of letters lately from breeders inquiring "What are the objects and benefits of the Club." I would answer these questions as follows:—but first let me add that what I say not only relates to this Club but to the other specialty clubs as well. So fellow breeders, it matters not what variety you may breed or fancy, there is a specialty club representing it that is working for its advancement and is worthy of your support. Join it. Send in your application to day. Remember that in strength there is unity, the wide world over.

The objects of this Club shall be the fostering and improvement of the Plymouth Rock Fowl, and the protection and advantage of the membership. To circulate among the people a thorough knowledge of the merits of these fowls, and the profit and pleasure derived from intelligent and systematic breeding. To urge the adoption of the true shape, color and required barring by breeders and judges alike. To offer at the leading state show club prizes that not only attract general interest but encourage fanciers to renewed efforts to produce extra fine and nearer perfect specimens of standard pure bred poultry. Let our club emblem come into general use by all reliable breeders and fanciers joining the Club and using the emblem on their stationery and with their advertisements. It is a guarantee of reliability, of honesty

and integrity. These are the objects. You can see the benefits, and the reputation we seek.

Now let all fanciers give these matters their attention. They should recognize the fact that the general success must help their individual prosperity. As the show season approaches it is time to act. I want to hear from all lovers of barred Rocks. Consider this a personal invitation and write me to day for circular, etc.

I note with much pleasure that the poultry press is taking sides with the specialty clubs and urging their readers to enlist. Mr. Editor, we are obliged for this, also the promptness and space our articles have received in the past. Again thanks and success to you.

I am,

Fraternal'y yours,

H. P. SCHWAB,
Sec. & Treas.

Rochester, N. Y. Aug. 10, 1899.

THE AMERICAN BUFF PLYMOUTH
ROCK CLUB.

To the Breeders and Fanciers of Buff Rocks:—

AS your thoughts turn toward the shows, the premiums that you are going to win in competition, have you thought as to whether you are eligible to compete for those specials, open to the members of the Buff Rock Club only? If not, after you have heard as to what they will be, you will ask yourself "Why did I not join in time, if for no other reason than to be able to compete for these?"

Therefore, I herewith extend a hearty invitation to all fanciers and breeders who are not members of the Club, to join. The dues and fee are \$1.00 each. Dues payable in advance the first of every October.

The Club offers a silver cup to each state having ten or more members. The members of that State only are allowed to compete for the cup. The majority decide at which show it will be contested for. A number of States are already entitled to cups and several more lack only a few, so you had better join at once and help your State along. Our membership list contains the names of nearly two hundred members and includes the majority of prominent breeders in the country.

The Club will issue a catalogue the coming Winter, which will be in keeping with our excellent efforts in the past. We still have a number of copies of our

last one, which I will be pleased to send upon request.

The time and place for the annual meeting has not been decided upon yet. Several associations have offered liberal inducements for the meeting and others are to be heard from. So let every breeder who has the welfare of our variety at heart and who is not a member, join at once that he may vote on this and other questions of importance.

I will gladly answer any questions in regard to the buffs or the Club.

Yours fraternally,

W. C. DENNY, Sec.

Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY ADVERTISING

BY FRANK B. WHITE.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE NATIONAL FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION, AUGUST 2, 1899, AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO.

Mr. President and Members of the National Fanciers' Association:

IN attempting to prepare a paper on so broad a subject as my text implies, in a clear and comprehensive light, in the brief time allotted me, I find myself very much like I imagine one of you fanciers would be were you to stand before a pen of a dozen choice birds of your fancied breed that all scored alike say, ninety-five points, yet differing in essential and important characteristics, each good, but on the whole no one better than the other.

There are several approaches to a subject of this kind, each one important, but not any one that can be eliminated entirely without affecting the whole. To choose from a fund of knowledge and experience on a particular subject for presentation is, therefore, not an easy thing to do and like the fancier who stands before the beautiful fowls, not willing to part with any one of them, but with an eager desire for them all, so I find myself desirous of giving you very much more than I know would be well for one meal and more than I could serve out to you in so short a time. I have, in the preparation of this paper, therefore, endeavored to place myself in the shoes of the

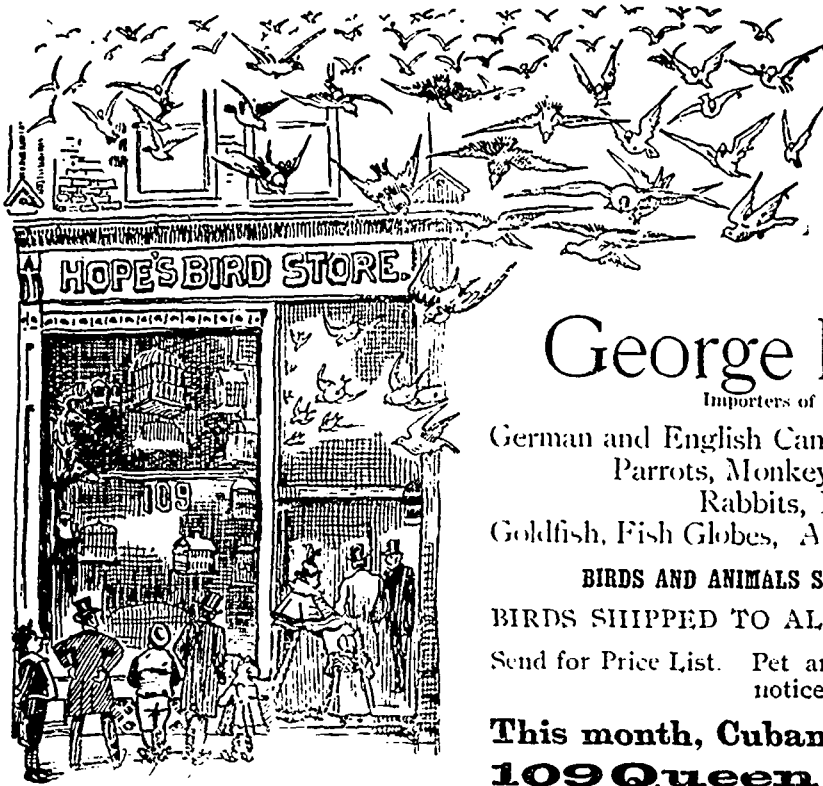
poultryman and speak from a limited knowledge of the advertising question.

When your secretary asked me what I wanted to talk about, my reply was, without meditation, "Poultry Advertising." It is a question that I am very much interested in. It is a question that you, gentlemen, ought to be greatly concerned about. I am interested in the poultry question not simply from a fancier's point of view, but from the broader (and I believe more practical and substantial point of view)—the commercial side of the question.

The question of food and food supply is occupying the minds of thinking people throughout the whole wide world; so while I am interested in feathers I am also interested in meat, and I believe there is no better meat for human food than poultry.

The question that confronts you is, "How can I make my poultry yard pay, yield a profit, bring returns sufficient to warrant the expenditure in time and money?" I never knew of a successful merchant who filled his shelves with choice goods and then locked the door of his store and pulled down the blinds so that the passersby could not see what was within. I cannot conceive of a poultryman making his business profitable without advertising. He must advertise in some form or other. He may have the choicest birds in the whole country; what good are they beyond gratifying a selfish fancy if there is no demand for them? It therefore resolves itself to a creation of a demand as the one essential factor in the proper conduct of a poultry business, equal to a knowledge of breeding, mating, feeding and in every way caring for the fowls.

A good name in advertising is the best stock in trade that can be inventoried. It will not burn up. If you invest \$100 in advertising judiciously, you may consider that you have added to your stock in trade a value which—though you cannot weigh it on your scales—is just as important as though you were to invest in stock, supplies or anything else that may be a necessity in your business. There are many institutions to-day, the good will of which is worth more than all material, fixtures and, in fact, all else that pertains to the business. A concern in the East with a capital of something like \$500,000 in tangible assets is reputed worth a million and a half dollars. It is said that if this institution were to be burned out,



Exhibition ARRIVALS

George Hope & Son

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

German and English Canaries, Singing Birds, Fancy Birds,
Parrots, Monkeys, Squirrels, Guinea Pigs,
Rabbits, Fancy Pigeons, etc.
Goldfish, Fish Globes, Aquariums, Bird Cages, Seeds, etc.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS STUFFED AND MOUNTED TO ORDER.

BIRDS SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND U.S.

Send for Price List. Pet animals and birds procured at shortest notice if not in stock.

**This month, Cuban Parrots a Specialty, \$5
109 Queen St. W., Toronto**

slick and clean, so that not a scrap of paper was to be left to indicate that it ever had a former existence, the mere name would be worth a million dollars. Why? Because of the clientage, the reputation, the good name that it has built up during the last twenty-five years or more.

I am not one to maintain that newspaper advertising is the only kind of advertising worthy of consideration. I do say positively and emphatically that I believe it to be by far the best, the most economical and the most lasting in results. The successful man succeeds because he has succeeded first in advertising himself thoroughly. He may not have done this in the newspapers, but most likely his advertising has come through the newspapers. You can, without much trouble, call to mind a breeder of your particular fancy who stands out head and shoulders above his competitors. Why? Simply because you know him better. He has been advertised to you either through the press or by his friends or business con-

tact. In some way the fact has been made known to you, which is nothing more or less than advertising. You probably at the same time can recall another in your line of business, well advertised, but in whom you have no confidence. That is the bad kind of advertising; the serpent-like style that deceives and destroys rather than builds up.

As to the efficacy and power of advertising I need say nothing more; it is self-evident.

In my experience in the advertising business I have been privileged to start a goodly number along advertising lines. I confess that I have never yet attempted to launch a customer on the advertising sea without more or less doubt. My confidence has increased year by year as I see the good results coming from careful work on the part of the advertiser. I deal in advertising just as your grocer deals in sugar, tea, etc., or as your dry goods merchant sells cotton, calico or any other staple. To me it has a fixed and established value just as real as if I could feel it be-

The "PEERLESS" LEG BAND

Made of Aluminum. Is bright. Stays bright.



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

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

Fulton's Book of Pigeons

Reduced to \$5.

Large full page engravings of all varieties.

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

H. B. DONOVAN, Toronto.

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

Duck Culture,

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

Address H. B. DONOVAN, Toronto.

W. BARBER & CO,

Importers and Breeders of all kinds of

Games and Game Bantams

Also Fox Terrier Dogs

OUR RECORD AT THE PRINCIPAL SHOWS:

Jan. 1891—New York. 13 firsts, 7 seconds, 1 V.H.C., 4 H.C., 3 ten dollars in gold, also 3 five dollars in gold. 1893—The World's Fair, Chicago. Our 45 entries, won 33 firsts, 7 seconds, and 3 thirds. 1898—January—Buffalo, N. Y. 19 firsts out of 20 on Games. First on Game pen; also ten dollars in gold for best collection; also a good share of firsts on Bantams. 1898—January The Ontario Show at London. We won more specials than all the Game and Game Bantam breeders, including the Champion Game Cup, the Champion Game Bantam Cup, and a wagon load of other Specials, too numerous to mention. 1898, September—The Toronto Industrial. 16 firsts, 14 seconds, 12 thirds and two medals. 1898, September—The Western Fair, London. 14 firsts, 12 seconds and ten thirds. 1898, September—Ottawa Central Fair. 16 firsts, 14 seconds, and 15 thirds. "Ontario," Toronto, 1899, 9 1sts, 13 2nds, 11 3rds and 6 specials. At the great New York Show, 1899, 8 1sts, 6 2nds, 3 3rds, 4 4ths and 7 specials.

Birds for Sale at all Times and Eggs in Season.

242 Queen St. W. Toronto

tween my fingers, because I am able to see (in a measure) the end from the beginning. The poultryman who has never had such an experience, naturally questions the advisability of putting money into something that he cannot see has any particular value to it. He therefore needs the assurance of its worth, and encouragement from those who have succeeded. I can take you to poultrymen who expend three, four and five thousand dollars a year in advertising who will tell you that it has paid. One customer for whom we have expended this last year in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars, reports a business of fifteen thousand dollars—perhaps the largest of any single poultry advertiser in the country. It is worth your while to investigate these facts.

To advertise successfully there are several things that should be taken into consideration, and the more essential are these. The careful preparation of advertisements, attractive, argumentive, forceful, truthful, and do not try to advertise others—advertise yourself, placing these advertisements in papers of worth—papers that go into the homes of the buying class—those most likely to be interested in what you have to say. There is the shotgun sort of advertising and there is the rifle-bait style. I recommend both, but it depends upon conditions as to when and where either or both should be used.

Your advertising in the newspaper will not be complete unless you follow it up with attractive and well prepared auxiliary advertising, literature—neat circular, booklet or catalogue, and good stationery. When you receive an inquiry in response to your advertisement it should become your positive duty to treat that inquiry just as you would a new friend. It may have cost you to receive that inquiry fifty cents or a dollar; it is worth your while to put as much more, if need be, with it to make the sale. I would treat that individual inquiry just as if there were no others and as though the success of my business depended upon making a sale to that particular individual. A careful following up of that new acquaintance may lead to a business freindship, profitable not only with him but with his friends and his friends' friends. Thus you see the cumulative or continued effect of good advertising. If you were to call at my office and state that you wanted to do some advertising, and I were to hand you out a cold, illy gotten up circular and tell you to read it, and pay no further attention to you, you would think me a poor business man and your conclusion would be just, but no more so would I be than would you if you were to receive an inquiry and not give the careful attention to it that it deserves.

(To be continued)



Light Brahmas

FOR SALE

The entire stock and good will of the

MIDDLESEX POULTRY YARDS FOR SALE

Consisting of seven cocks and 39 hens, which make up my five breeding pens for 1899, the result of 15 years' breeding. Any person taking the flock may have them at

Seventy-five Dollars

Also one 100-EGG VICTOR INCUBATOR and one 200-CHICK VICTOR BROODER for \$15. Having disposed of my business I am leaving Dorchester and the above will be sold without reserve.

H. W. Partlo, Prop., Dorchester, Ont.

One Thousand New Standards

FREE

The new Standard of Perfection issued by the American Poultry Association **is now ready**, and contains all changes made at Toronto. We propose with the help of our friends to give away 1,000 copies. How can it be done? Easily.

To anyone sending us five new subscribers with \$2.50, we will send free by mail a copy of the new Standard when issued, the regular price of which is one dollar, and they cannot be bought for less. You cannot earn a dollar more easily or pleasantly. All can avail themselves of this offer without further authority. We have said plainly what we are prepared to do. Samples of REVIEW to show your friends will be sent free on application. Cash MUST accompany all orders, and we cannot accept renewals at this special rate. Address

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto.

POULTRY PORTRAITS

NO. 1—ENGLISH TYPES.

Elegantly Printed on Special Chromo Paper.

Size 9 x 12. Fit for framing. Contains:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Indian Game Pullet. | 8. Buff Coch'in Hen. |
| 2. Black Hamburg Cock. | 9. Silver Wyandotte Pullet. |
| 3. Pair Frizzle Bantams. | 10. Black Minorca pullet. |
| 4. A Group of Bantams. | 11. Single Comb Black Orpington Cockerel. |
| 5. Embden Gander. | 12. Champion Black Langshan Cock. |
| 6. Pair of Pekin Ducks. | |
| 7. Black Hamburg hen, "Perfection" | |

Price, 25 cents for the set of 12, free by mail,

or sent free for two subscriptions to REVIEW.

Address H. B. DONOVAN, Publisher, -- 124 Victoria St., Toronto.



Single-comb Brown Leghorns, White and Buff Wyandottes, Houdans, Rose-comb White and Brown Leghorns, and Buff Plymouth Rocks. The largest stock of the above varieties owned in this country, and the records will substantiate the claim of **SUPERIORITY AS TO QUALITY**—not records made at the county fairs, but records made in the strongest competition at the greatest American shows—New York, Boston and Washington—where, in the past five years, my stock has been awarded 186 first, 60 gold medals, 18 silver medals, and 6 silver cups. The line of blood I am breeding and exhibiting has produced and is today producing, prize-winning specimens in every section of this country and in many parts of Europe. "Like begets like." Send for illustrated circular, giving full record of the leading and most popular strains of above varieties. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

SCOTCH COLLIES AND FOX TERRIERS
JAMES FORSYTH, Riverside Farm,
Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.
Lock box No. 11.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS.

I am now offering eggs from my grand birds. In addition to my long list of wins I won fourth on cockerel at Toronto this winter and bought the third and fourth hens. This was in the hottest class ever seen here. I am also breeding from the first prize cockerel at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1898. Price \$3 for 13, \$5.00 for 26. A few birds yet for sale,
J. E. BENNETT, 1142 DUNDAS ST., TORONTO

2100 Cds for Best Leghorn Cocks, Cocks and Pullets at New York.



Empire State Farm.

BROWN LEGHORNS.
ROCKS: Buff and White.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON LAWTON'S STATION, N. Y., U. S. A.
WINNERS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING \$2 per 13.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

Settings: 13 eggs, \$3.

Buff Rocks, choice 13 eggs, \$3.

Address R. F. HOLTERMANN, Editor "Canadian Bee Journal," Brantford, Ont.,

POULTRY AILMENTS.

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

DISEASE EXPERIMENTS.

F. E. HEGE IN NORTH CAROLINA STATION
BULLETIN 152.

THE bulletin describes a portion of the work of the poultry section of the station for the year ending July 12, 1898. The houses and appliances are described, as well as the diseases observed among the poultry and the treatment followed. A feeding experiment with ducks and three tests with chickens hatched in incubators are also reported.

Little disease was observed among the poultry. This is attributed to the fact that the fowls were kept clean and comfortable, the houses well cared for, and continual war waged on vermin.

A number of chickens were treated for diarrhœa. From these cases and the experience of previous years "It seems that, if taken in time a cleansing of the system by the use of either sweet oil or calomel, followed by soft food containing, say, 10 per cent black pepper (or less, if the fowl will not consume as much . . .) will almost invariably effect a cure, but if the trouble is not noticed at once cures are infrequent. What causes the occasional cases in the yard has not been determined, unless . . . the fowl in moulting is naturally weaker than when in full feather. No severe cases have appeared except during the moulting season."

Several of the chickens suffered with sore head. Some of the cases were successfully treated with an application of copper sulphate.

"Sore head is a serious drawback to poultry raisers in the South and if the disease strikes a flock during June or July, nothing could do the fowls more damage, as it is extremely contagious, apparently healthy fowls one day being covered with sores on the head the next . . ." "Sore head in winter is indeed a rare occurrence and that is another indication that stagnant blood is really the prime cause of the disease. Sulphur and salts both act on the system of the fowl, cleaning it from almost any lingering disease germs."

Feeding powdered sulphur mixed with the morning

food 3 times a week ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb to each $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. of food) and adding $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Epsom salts to the gallon of drinking water is regarded as a satisfactory preventive of sore head. This was followed from March 1 to October 1.

A number of cases of roup were also treated.

"There is no doubt that the colds which had developed into mild cases of roup were caused by the chickens roosting where the chilly night air was continually upon them. We . . . are satisfied that if the fowls are placed in positions not exposed to draughts the disease is not necessarily contagious. Previous experiments made by the writer in 1891 and 1892 fully convinced him of the foregoing. There can be little doubt that if a laxative has been given the subjects when first isolated and nostrils had been cleansed daily their period of confinement would have been decreased by several days."

ROUP—TWO VIEWS OF IT.

I see our good friend Mr. Hege thinks mild roup not contagious. Don't you try it on, mind that. Let me explain when it seems not contagious. I will lead up to the condition by telling what I did to the flock. I put copperas in the drinking vessels for a disinfectant, and red pepper in the feed, and in two weeks nearly all the mild cases were well, and I then took out the weak ones and any that kept cropping out during the winter.

Now, a flock like that is largely immune. You can take almost any one and put it with cold or roup and it will not be affected. I find the colds come on approach of winter; and by December or January 1st you will have but little trouble if you handle the birds right. But put a fowl that is running at the nostrils in a flock that never had it, and see in two weeks if it is not contagious.

There is another vital point I want to combat. That is this: J. Campbell, of Elizabeth, Pa., writing in December number of one of the journals, says any fowl that had roup in any form was totally unfit for breeding, and the only course to rid your place of it is to kill every fowl that shows the least sign of it. I must deny that in toto, with this explanation: A fowl that is scrofulous or a weak one is no good for breeding, but any bird cured is just as good as one

that never had it. Mr. Campbell is a man of ability, as all who know him know, and I like to follow him in his experiments, and he writes truth, but in this I think he has been led astray by some conditions which he forgot or overlooked. Let me ask these questions. First he says, "And it can be fully proven, roup, so called, in any form is highly contagious." Now, do you, or anybody, know a disease that is so very contagious to be hereditary in man? Does any person say because I had grippe my child, unborn perhaps two years, would have it. Or if I had smallpox, the child would have it? Or typhoid fever, or any such disease? We all know they can not follow. That is proof enough, but I had a single comb brown cockerel two years ago. He was sired by my first cock at New York and was fully better than his sire. I was depending on him to win at New York, but in October he had the roup. I had taken him to a friend's farm when young. He got worse, and by January he was a walking skeleton. Big chunks of matter came out of his wattles. But by March 1st he seemed well. I brought him home and put him in a small pen, 12 x 12

feet, to one hen, as people had said the offspring of such a bird would be roup. Well, I set about three settings, and they hatched well, and stronger Leghorns I never raised. Not one to this day has had the roup. Two of his pullets won at Washington. One won first at West Chester, and also won at New York City. One died of some bowel trouble. I had the most of the daughters up to this fall. I sold one, and the rest are fine show hens. The hen I mated him to was a show hen of wonderful size and shape, and I got show females instead of males. Now, last season those females mated to a light cockerel threw some wondrously fine-colored males. The cockerel has always had vertigo since he was so sick, but not a sign of any disease in any of them but the one.

Then again for eight years I killed every chick or bird that showed any sign of roup, and was sure I bred from only those that never had it, but it came just the same. The trouble is, it is in the ground, and you can hardly disinfect it out. But three years ago, or nearly four now, I got ahead of it with a condition powder. Keep your chicks from crowding in

ROUP CURE GUARANTEED ROUP

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

Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, California,
Pacific Coast Agents. G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. J. DANIELS, 221 River St., Toronto, Ont., CANADIAN AGENT.
 Please mention this paper. Do not send stamps.

the coops in the fall and also in their houses and feed a condition powder having iron in it and the roup will not amount to much in your flock. The position I have taken I can sustain by a bookful of evidence. I am not concluding from one trial. If you breed from a hen or cock while they still have the disease it will be transmitted, but not when it is out of the system. But I have seen stock that

Use Guest's Roup or Tonic and Condition Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

WARDSVILLE, ONT., Jan., 1887.

I had one hen nearly blind, I gave

SEAFORTH, ONT., Oct. 6th, 1886.

A good article always will recommend itself.—JOHN FINCH.

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

were running at the nostrils, even the cockerel, and their eggs set, a lot in an incubator, for broilers. I thought, now surely they will all die, but behold! they never showed a sign of it, and some were kept for breeders. But it is unsafe to run such risks, for at times they will hatch with swelled eyes from such stock.—W. W. KULP.

I have had considerable experience along these lines and write to endorse what Mr. Hege says in regard to roup not being contagious. Am sorry Mr. Trafford failed to describe the disease he calls "roup" for his article is very emphatic in saying that roup comes by contagion and that colds do not develop into roup, as many claim they do. Possibly I may never have had to contend with roup, but if swelled heads with eyes closed and sometimes bursting-out, nostrils closed up, or, if open, running a very offensive-smelling matter which the fowl is frequently rubbing off on sides of body, throat sometimes nearly closed up with canker and slime and the fowl hardly able to get its breath is not roup, I am at a loss to know what roup is, and don't want any practical knowledge of it.

I have had fowls with all the above symptoms, and yet I can truthfully say I don't believe roup (if the above is roup) is contagious. Like Mr. Hege I have put a well fowl in same coop with birds badly affected as above, and after remaining for a week or two, eating and drinking from same vessels as did the sick ones, it never contracted either cold or roup. I never put up a chicken affected with cold or roup except for convenience in getting hold of them to administer a remedy. I differ very much from Mr. Trafford where he says he prefers lice to roup. Roup does not generally affect fowls every month in the year, as lice do, and, if taken in time, no poultry ailment so easily yields to treatment.

For a number of years I have been using kerosene oil and spirits of turpentine, about two parts of the former to one of the latter. This is used by injecting it up the nostrils and saturating the head with it. When the fowl is hoarse or breathing hard a few drops down its throat gives almost instant relief. When roup assumes an eruptive form, or is complicated with sore head, I anoint head and face with an ointment made of axle grease and calomel, or some-

times I use Mustang Liniment successfully. For clearing up the eyes and reducing fever I use sulphate of zinc lotion dropped in the eyes two or three times a day. I also use Epsom salts and sulphur once or twice a week given in dough or mash. I believe that the opinion that roup is contagious comes from the well-known law of nature that "like causes produce like effects," and if one bird has been exposed to sudden changes of weather or roosted in a draught and caught cold another bird or whole flock is liable to do the same thing. Roup may be, and I believe sometimes is, epidemic, but contagious, never.

I know this opinion is counter to many poultry writers, but I think it is being and will be demonstrated beyond a doubt. I hope others will try the experiment of putting a well fowl in the coop with a sick one and have all the inciting causes removed so it will be a fair test of contagion or not contagion. Yours for the truth, JOHN L. JOLLY in "The Feather."

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION.

Mr. J. Bertie recently handed us what looked somewhat like a large elongated potatoe, but which on examination proved to be a conglomeration of the contents of several eggs enclosed in a tough skin. In size it was $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and 7 inches in circumference at the narrow end. What caused the retention of the eggs we cannot say, as the hen, a barred Plymouth Rock, is not over fat. We submitted it to Dr. Wesley Mills, the eminent scientist of McGill University, Montreal, and append his reply: "It is, I believe, a form resulting from the yolks and probably some of the white of possibly three eggs remaining long in the oviduct and undergoing degeneration. If the hen laid recently the case would be puzzling, though I do not say it is impossible."

WEST'S FLUID,

The Powerful Disinfectant and Lice Destroyer

A Sure Cure and Preventative
of Chicken Cholera, etc.

NON-POISONOUS.

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

Manufacturers **The West Chemical Co.,**

Agents Wanted

15 Queen St. East, TORONTO



MORE PREMIUMS HAVE BEEN WON

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

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

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

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

Look!

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



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

Address **Chas. Mueller,**

Box 391, - - Waterloo, Ont.

SPRING RUN POULTRY YARDS

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

Have always won the Lion's Share

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

BIRDS SCORED TO 90½.

Send for circular giving prices with show record. Mention REVIEW. 400

CUT PRICES

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

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

H. E. BECKWORTH, Proprietor Polish Poultry Yards,
Box 251, BLENHEIM, ONT.

BUFF COCHINS.

A. W. Bell.

536 Ontario Street, Toronto.

Breeders' Cards

One of these
Spaces

3 months.....	\$3 00
6 "	5 00
12 "	8 00

No Extra Charge for the
Use of Cuts.

Pheasant Culture

FROM EGG TO EGG.

By DR. T. SHANNON MCGILLIVRAY

A treatise that gives all the successful points in keeping and breeding this handsome and profitable inmate of the yard and aviary.

Price 25c.—free by mail.

Address:

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,
Toronto, Ont.

Acqueduct Poultry Yards

The breeding season is over and I will now

SELL FOR HALF PRICE

the following:

- 5 W. Leghorn Yearling Hens
- 3 Black Langshan Cocks
- 10 Langshan Yearling Hens

This is your chance to acquire good stock for a song.

JOHN F. HILL, Welland, Ont.

SIXTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE IN

"ARTIFICIAL POULTRY RAISING"

AND

"The Incubator and its Use"

Both books by James Rankin, the most successful man in commercial poultry business. Each book covers its own ground fully. Price 25c each by mail.

H. B. DONOVAN, - - Toronto

HOW A ST. THOMAS "NEW CRANK"
FILLED HIS COOP.

ST. THOMAS fanciers tell the champion chicken stealing story of the season. Last spring a well-known citizen developed the "chicken fever" and spent a good deal of his spare time in calling on the different breeders in the city. Among others was a physician whose hobby is barred Rocks. The doctor had been breeding for some years, but this season he purchased a sitting of eggs from a leading American breeder. On the occasion of the "new crank's" first visit these chicks were a month or so old, and gave promise of developing into something fine. The doctor's chest swelled with pride as he dwelt upon their fine points to his visitor. That night two of these chicks disappeared, but no one thought of blaming the visitor of the afternoon. Some time later a buff Rock breeder lost a pair of promising youngsters, and by a queer coincidence the "new crank" was a visitor at his yards the afternoon previously. One old breeder put two and two together and came to the conclusion that the "new crank" knew something of the whereabouts of the missing chickens. He told his suspicions to the buff Rock man, and a visit was made to the supposed thief's place. Sure enough there were the missing buffs. The owner picked them up and took them home without any protest from the man in whose yard they were found. The doctor could not identify his barred beauties, but he successfully worked a game of bluff. He sent a note asking his early spring visitor to again favor him with a call. As soon as he appeared he was accused of having stolen the chicks. He emphatically denied it, but the doctor refused to discuss the matter and gave him an hour to return the birds or answer in the Police Court. Within the specified time the chicks were returned.

The alleged thief is well known in the city, and outside of the chicken fraternity is still highly respected. He is in receipt of a salary of \$100 a month, and is the owner of as cosy a home as the city boasts of. No criminal action has been taken on account of the respectability of the man's family.

COMMUNICATED.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF 1899
EXHIBITION.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand	\$ 127 57
Ontario Government Grant	\$1200 00
Less Discount	41 00
Members fees	222 00
Entry fees	1158 13
Special prizes received in cash	300 00
Special prizes value (per Dr. Bell)	813 25
Interest from Bank on Deposits	3 53
	<hr/>
	\$3783 48
PAYMENTS.	
Prizes paid in cash	\$1645 98
Prizes paid in value (per Dr. Bell)	813 25
Judges fees and clerks \$275.00, \$14.25	289 25
Clerks for Secretary, extra work	21 00
Advertising and Printing	117 50
Postage, Express, Telegrams &c	71 78
Stenographer reporting Meetings	5 00
Americans visit to Agricultural College	89 20
Secretarys salary	150 00
Secretarys expenses at Toronto & R. Ry fare	10 40
Auditors fee (1898 & 1899)	20 00
Paid over to Toronto P & P Stock Ass'n.	405 00
Balance in Banks	145 12
	<hr/>
	\$3783 48
	THOS. A. BROWNE Sec'y.

Audited and found correct.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, Aug. 24th 1899.

STRATFORD'S CHANGE OF DATES.

EDITOR REVIEW.

I HAVE been requested by the board of the Perth Poultry Association to inform you of the following progress of our Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Directors of the County of Perth Poultry Association was held on Friday, Sept. 25th at which Mr Wm. Sanderson resigned his position as Secretary. In accepting his resignation the directors passed a hearty vote of thanks to him for his efficient services to our infant society. E. W. Harding of Stratford was then chosen to fill Mr. Sanderson's place.

Among other business the dates of our show were changed to Dec. 26th to 30th.

It was also decided to make our first show a purely local one.

Yours respectfully

E. W. HARDING,

Sec'y

Stratford, Aug. 28th 1899.

WINNIPEG LIST OF AWARDS.

ANDALUSIANS—Pair, 1 C. E. Smith. ANCONAS—1 Ancona Poultry Yard. BRAHMAS—Light, 1 H. A. Chadwick, 2 S. G. Newhall, 3 J. W. H. Inbotham; dark, 1 Meadow Glen Yards. COCHINS—Buff, 1 Hon. T. Greenway, 2 and 3 F. D. Blakely; black, 1 Smith, 2 S. Ling; partridge, 1 Greenway, 2 Anderson, 3 Meadow Glen Yards; white, 2 Geo. Wood. DORKINGS—Any variety, 1 C. Midwinter. GAMES—Black or brown breasted red, 1 J. A. Mullen; Indian, 1 Ling, 2 W. H. Ross, 3 W. E. Baldwin. GUINEAS—White, 1 Smith, 2 Midwinter, 3 M. G. Yards; pearl, 1 Ling, 2 Smith, 3 M. G. Yards. HOUDANS—1 S. Wise, 2 Midwinter, 3 J. Wilding. LA FLECHE—1 Smith. HAMBURGS—Golden pencilled, 1 Smith; silver pencilled, 1 Smith; silver spangled, 3 M. G. Yards (no 1st or 2nd given); black, 1 Smith. JAVAS—Black, 1 A. G. Luxton, 2 John Kitson. LANGSHANS—Black, 1 Chadwick, 2 M. G. Yards. LEGHORNS—Single comb white, 1, 2 and 3 Woods; single comb brown, 1 A. Williams, 2 T. G. Taylor, 3 M. G. Yards; rose comb white, 1, 2 and 3 Wood; rose comb brown, 2 M. G. Yards; black, 1 Luxton. MINORCAS—Black, 1 Reid, 2 Midwinter, 3 M. G. Yards. ORPINGTONS—Black, 1 A. W. Petit. POLISH—White crested black, 1 M. G. Yards; silver, 1 M. G. Yards; golden, 1 Greenway, 2 Smith, 3 M. G. Yards. RED CAPS—English, 1 Luxton. PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred, 1 G. A. Grundy, 2 W. Rutherford, 3 Luxton; white, 1 Smith, 2 Luxton; buff, 1 Ross, 2 Todd, 3 M. G. Yards. SPANISH—Black, 1 Luxton, 2 Wood. WYANDOTTES—Golden laced, 1 and 3 Ling, 2 Reid; silver laced, 1 Grundy, 2 Balls, 3 T. McKay; white, 1 Wood, 2 Kitson, 3 M. G. Yards; buff, 1 and 2 McArthur, 3 F. W. Watson. BANTAMS—Buff Pekins, 1 Smith, 2 M. G. Yards; Pekin, any other variety, 1 Anderson; Black Africans, 1 Chadwick, 2 M. G. Yards; Sebright, 1 and 3 Chadwick, 2 M. G. Yards; Game, 1 Balls, 2 Reid, 3 Newhall; Japanese, 1 Smith; any other variety, 3 M. G. Yards. CHICKENS OF 1899—Brahmas, light—1 Higginbotham. Cochins, black, 1 Smith, 2 and 3 R. S. Preston. Dorkings, any variety, 1 and 2 Midwinter. Games, black or brown breasted red, 1 J. A. Mullen, 2 Balls, 3 Mullen, duckwing, 1 and 2 Balls; Indian, 1 Balls, 2 Ling. Guineas, pearl, 1 Midwinter. Houdans, 1 Wilding. Javals, black, 1 and 2 Midwinter. Langshans, black, 1 Ling. Leghorns, single comb, white, 1 A. W. Gate, 2 and 3 Luxton; single comb brown, 1 Taylor, 2 Gate, 3 Williams; rose comb white, 1 and 2 Wood; rose comb brown, 1 Williams; rose comb buff, 1 Walter Johnston, 2 King, 3 Balls. Red Pile, 1 Ling; black, 1 and 2 G. R. Howard. Minorcas, black, 1 Midwinter, 2 M. G. Yards. Polish, white crested black, 1 and 2 Balls; golden, 1 Smith. Plymouth Rocks, barred, 1 Lemon, 2 Rutherford, 3 Midwinter; white, 1 Luxton, 2 and 3 Smith; buff, 1 and 2 Balls, 3 Todd. Spanish, black, 1 and 2 Wood. Wyandottes, golden laced, 1 Ling; white, 1 Wilding, 2 Balls; buff, 1 and 2 McArthur. Bantams—Sebright, 1 Smith; Game, 1 Newhall. BREEDING PENS—Brahmas, light, 1 Ancona Poultry Yards, 2 and 3 Higginbotham. Cochins, buff, 1 Blakely; black, 1 Smith; partridge, 1 Anderson. Games, black or brown breasted red, 1 Balls; Pile, 1 Anderson; duckwing, 1 Balls; Indian, 1 Balls, 2 Ross. Houdans, 1 Midwinter, 2 Wise. Hamburgs, golden pencilled, 1 Smith; silver pencilled, 1 M. W. Cordingley; golden spangled, 1 Todd. Javals, 1 Midwinter, 2 Kitson. Long Straws, black, 1 Ling. Guineas, pearl, 1 Midwinter. Black Spanish, 1 Wood. Leghorns, single comb white, 1 and 2 Wood; single comb brown, 1 Taylor, 2 Williams; rose comb white, 1 and 2 Wood; rose comb brown, 1 Williams; black, 1 Luxton, 2 Howard. Minorcas, black, 1 Midwinter, 2 Wilding. Plymouth Rocks, barred, 1 Rutherford, 2 Lemon; white, 1 Snick, 2 Bell; buff, 1 Ross, 2 Todd, 3 Balls. Polish, golden, 1 Smith, 2 Preston; any variety, 1 Smith, 2 Balls. Wyandottes, golden laced, 1 and 2 Ling; silver laced, 1 S. J. Thompson & Son, 2 Grundy; black, 1 Wood; white, 1 Kitson, 2 E. Coatsworth-buff, 1 McArthur. Bantams—Buff Pekin, 1 Smith; Sebright, 1 Smith; Game, 1 Midwinter. INCUBATOR AND BROODER IN OPERATION—1 Midwinter, 2 J. S. Law. Dozen hens' eggs, light color, 1 N. Brown, 2 Ed. Brown; dozen hens' eggs, dark color, 1 Brown; dozen hen eggs, heaviest, 1 Balls. TURKEYS, DUCKS, GESE—Bronze, 1 M. Maw, 2 and 3 Midwinter; Holland, white, 1 Luxton; buff, 1 Luxton. Geese—Emden, 1 Midwinter, 2 M. G. Yards, 3 Anderson; Toulouse, 1 Midwinter, 2 May, 3 Smith; China white, 1 Midwinter, 2 M. G. Yards, 3 Luxton; China

brown, 1 Luxton, 2 Midwinter, 3 Smith. Ducks—Aylesbury, 1 and 2 Smith; Pekin, 1 Ling, 2 M. G. Yards, 3 Midwinter; Rouen, 1 M. G. Yards, 2 Luxton, 3 Kitson; Cayuga, 1 Luxton, 2 and 3 Smith; Muscovy, 1 Smith, 2 Midwinter, 3 M. G. Yards. Turkeys—Bronze, of 1899, 1 and 2 Midwinter. Geese, Emden goslings of 1899, 1 and 2 Kitson; Toulouse goslings of 1899, 1 Maw, 2 Luxton; 3 Midwinter; China brown goslings of 1899, 1 Luxton. Ducks—Rouen ducklings of 1899, 1 Luxton. Heaviest turkey, 1 Maw.

BRANDON PRIZE LIST.

HAMBURGS—Silver spangled, 1 J. McLean; black, 1 T. Chambers. LANGSHANS—Black, Ling. LEGHORNS—Single comb, white, 1 Luxton, 2 Garside, 3 Mrs. Nunn; single comb brown, 1 and 2 Mrs. Nunn, 3 Garside; rose comb white, 1, 2 and 3 Mrs. Nunn; rose comb brown, 1 and 2 J. T. Hutchinson; any other variety, 1 and 3 E. Hannay, 2 H. Balls. MINORCAS—Black, 1 Chambers, 2 A. Carter, 3 G. Mutter. POLISH—White crested black, 1 and 2 Balls; white crested white, 1 A. Walker; buff, 1 Garside; golden, 1 Smith, 2 Garside. PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred, 1 and 2 D. McLean, 3 Luxton; white, 1 and 3 Smith, 2 Luxton. RED CAPS—1 and 2 A. Walker. BLACK SPANISH—1 and 2 White. WYANDOTTES—Silver laced, 1 Carter, 2 Balls; white, 1 G. Knowlton, 2 and 3 Wilding; any other variety, 1 Ling; chickens, any other variety, 1 Balls. BANTAMS—Pekin, 1 Garside, 2 Anderson, 3 Higginbotham; Game, 1 and 2 Anderson, 3 Carter; Sebright, 1 Hutchinson, 2 Smith; any other variety, 1 Anderson. BREEDING PENS—Andalusians, 1 Garside. Bantams, 1 and 2 Higginbotham. Cochins, partridge, 1 Anderson, 2 A. Sheither; any other variety, 1 Anderson, 2 Smith. Dorkings, 1 G. Mutter. Indian Game, 1 Garside, 2 Chambers. Pit Game, 1 Anderson; any other variety, 1 Balls, 2 Anderson, 3 Porteous. Hamburgs—Golden spangled, 1 McLean; silver spangled, 1 McLean; any other variety, 1 Smith, 2 Chambers. Leghorns—Single comb white, 1 Garside, 2 R. Hesson; rose comb, 1 Knowlton. Minorcas, 1 Wilding, 2 Chambers. Polish, white crested black, 1 Balls; any other variety, 1 Garside, 2 Smith. Plymouth Rocks—Barred, 1 and 2 Chambers, 3 Grundy; white, 1 Percival, 2 White, 3 J. Henry. Wyandottes, silver laced, 1 Carter, 2 Grundy; white, 1 Knowlton; any other variety, 1 Luxton, 2 White. Bantams, 1 Smith. TURKEYS, DUCKS, GESE—Bronze Turkeys, 1 Hutchinson, 2 Mrs. Nicholson, 3 T. H. Jackson; any other variety, 1 and 2 Luxton. Geese—Toulouse, 1 Smith, 2 Luxton; China, 1 Smith, 2 and 3 Luxton; any other variety, 1 Anderson, 2 Luxton, 3 McCurdy. Ducks—Aylesbury, 1 and 2 Smith; Pekin, 1 McLean, 2 Ling; Rouen, 1 Luxton; any other variety, 1 and 2 Smith, 3 Luxton. Turkey chickens of 1899, 1 Foster, Chater, 2 Mrs. Carson, Kennay, 3 Knowlton; any other variety, 1 Mrs. McKellar, 2 and 3 Hutchinson. Toulouse goslings, 1 Luxton, 2 and 3 A. Walker. China goslings, 1 Luxton, 2 Mrs. Abey; goslings any other variety, 1 Foster, 2 Hannay. Pekin ducklings, 1 S. Edgar, 2 Luxton, 3 J. McLean. Rouen ducklings, 1 A. Luxton. Best exhibit in Cochins classes, Anderson; best in Plymouth Rocks, Smith; best pen Polish, Gars'de.

TORONTO BIG FALL SHOW.

The total entry this year is not quite so large as that of 1898, caused in great part by the limited number in some of the young bird classes and a falling off in the pigeon and cage bird sections, Mr. Massie is not showing any birds this year.

Amongst the classes notable by reason of the large competition, we may quote the following: 20 black Minorca hens and 14 cocks, 14 buff Cochins Bantam cocks and still the Bantams don't pay; 3 Light Brahmas are looking up again 33 in each of the young bird classes, 12 black Langshan pullets, young Houdans 10 and 9, white Wyandottes 17 cockerels 20 pullets, barred Rocks an even 30 in each of the young bird classes, while the whites have 18 & 20. White Leghorns 19 cockerels and 21 pullets, brown 11 & 13. Black Minorcas 11 cockerels and 12 pullets and no less than 9 barred Rock pens. In old light Brahmas there are 15 hens and 10 cocks, a healthy sign. 11 Langshan cocks, 8 Houdan hens, Buff and Silver Wyandotte hens an even 10 each. Barred Rocks again large 17 cocks, and 20 hens. White Rock hens a large class of 18. In brown Leghorns there are 16 hens, in buff 11 cocks and 9 hens. Aug. 30th, 1899.

FALL FAIRS AND THEIR DATES.

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

ENTRIES CLOSE.

London	- - - -	Sept. 6th
Ottawa	- - - -	Sept. 8th

WINTER SHOW DATES.

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

Woodstock	.....	Dec. 6, 7, 8.
Hamilton	.....	Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16.
Ingersoll	.....	Dec. 13, 14, 15.
Toronto	.....	Dec. 19, 20, 21 and 22.
Petrolia	.....	Dec. 26, 27, 28 and 29.
Stratford (local)	.....	Dec. 26 to 30.
The Ontario	.....	Jan. 8 to 12.
Boston	.....	Jan. 15 to 20.
Owen Sound	.....	Jan. 16 to 19.
Hanover	.....	(Date not yet decided on).
Montreal	.....	Jan. 17 to 22.
Galt	.....	Jan 16, 17, 18.
Brantford	.....	Jan. 18, 19, 20 and 22
Eastern Ontario,	.....	(probably), 4th week in Jan.
Huron	.....	Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1 and 2

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

WHAT "CYPHERS" DOES.

MR. A. P. MUTCHMOR, Ottawa, has a three legged chicken which, when he wrote us, was ten days old and doing well. He adds: "Of course the Cyphers Incubator did it. Chicken fanciers here have had hard luck this year, owing to the sudden changes in weather and so much rain."

MR. C. E. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT., won the silver medal for best display of poultry at the Winnipeg fair, the bronze medal going to Chas. Midwinter. The latter lost first place for heaviest turkey by one pound. His bird was hatched and raised in Manitoba.

WE WOULD AGAIN REMIND INTENDING EXHIBITORS that entries for London close on Sept. 6th and those

for Ottawa on Sept. 8th. Both fairs deserve the best that all poultry breeders can give them.

MR. BROWNE

has called the meeting of the directors of the Poultry Association of Ontario for September 7th at 2.30 p.m. where his resignation will be handed in and, we presume, his successor appointed.

THE "INTER STATE POULTRYMAN" POINTEDLY SAYS

"It may be a little amusing to the practical publisher to know that his contemporaries send out notices begging for puffs from advertisers so they can make a showing as an advertising medium. A little experience in this line came to our direct attention. A breeder made a call at our office and said he had received one of these compliment fishing letters. He had not received a single response to the advertisement he had in the journal named, but said he was after free advertising and made a reply and had it printed. Well, here is a pointer. How many more of these letters are printed or written for a like purpose? The intelligent reader can judge for himself." The REVIEW never asks for a testimonial. Those which we publish are sent in by the good will of the advertiser.

"PHEASANTS AND PHEASANT KEEPING,"

is the title of an interesting little pamphlet written by Dr. J. S. Niven and published by Messrs Jno. S. Pearce & Co. Dr. Niven is just now in Ireland where he is enjoying a brief visit to his native land.

MR. SHARP BUTTERFIELD,

judged the poultry at Brandon Show in July. Many grand birds were shown, the display excelling that of any former year.

MR. VICTOR FORTIER,

we hear, recently paid his annual visit to London on his usual purchasing tour.

THE CANADIAN PHEASANTRY,

have had a most successful breeding season and have no less than eighty young goldens in their largest enclosed aviary, all yellow legged and bred from the old cock which is now disporting himself in Riverdale Park, Toronto, one of the city's prettiest breathing places.

MR. DANIELS

in sending us a subscription for Mr. C. C. Heaven, Oakville, titely says "REVIEW is read by Heaven now, eh?" Um 'yes, but kindly don't go to the other extreme.

POULTRY EXPORTS.

Mr. James Ruddin, alderman of Liverpool, was in Ottawa last month. He is one of the largest dealers in poultry in Great Britain, and handled the trial shipment of chickens sent by the Department of Agriculture last year. He has been travelling through Canada making arrangements with several firms for shipments of chickens and turkeys to the British markets. The department has received inquiries from another large importer in Manchester, who will also be coming to Canada next month to make arrangements for the handling of fattened chickens and turkeys. The department is going on with its proposal to establish two fattening stations in each of the eastern Provinces to show how the fattening of chickens can be carried on most economically and profitably.

SOUTHERN FAIR, BRANTFORD—A FIVE DAYS EXHIBITION—SEPTEMBER 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.

The Directors of the Brantford Southern Fair have again appointed their Exhibition to extend over five days, commencing on Saturday, September 16th, and ending on Thursday, September 21st. It is intended that the Southern Fair this year will eclipse that of 1898 as much as that of 1898 did the Fair the previous year. The main objects of the Society are being kept well in view, over \$4,000 in cash prizes being provided as premiums for excellence in the various departments. In addition to the large outlay on Buildings and Grounds last year, the Directors have now in course of erection an immense Modern Exhibition Horse Stable, capable of providing comfortably for that department. The Ladies' Department is again in charge of the Ladies' Board of Directors, who are adding many new features. Entertainment for visitors is being provided in many ways. Platform attractions will be by the best artists that can be had, and these will be supplemented by Horse Jumping, Military Sports, Band Concerts, Fireworks, etc., etc. Arrangements have been made for the carriage of passengers and exhibits at single fares on and after September 15th and good for returning up to the 23rd and also for excursion rates on special days.

GUELPH WILL START THE WINTER CIRCUIT.

The Guelph Poultry Association held their annual meeting on Aug 1st. There was a large gathering of members present, and the following officers were elected. Hon. Pres. J. B. Powell, Pres. A. W. Tyson,

1st Vic-Pres. Geo. Chamberlin, 2nd Vice-Pres. J. A. Harper, Sec. W. A. McMaster, Treas. G. J. Thorp. Also a number of Directors. The Association decided to amalgamate with the Fat Stock Club the same as last year and hold a combined show on the 6th, 7th and 8th of December 1899, and expect to make this the best local show they have ever held and with a list of officers like these it is bound to be a success. They are busy preparing the special prize list which will be very attractive to intending exhibitors. Full particulars will be found in their regular announcement.

With Review Advertisers.

In this column we note from month to month new display advertisements, changes for same and the advent of yearly "For Sale" ads.

Exhibition arrivals are nicely displayed in Geo. Hope & Sons' neat announcement. You should not leave the city without seeing their unique collection of birds, pet animals, cages, foods, etc. A healthy young parrot for \$5 should prove a great attraction and that is what they offer for this month.

Fishers Island Farm send us one of the neatest little catalogues we have ever seen. A bronze Turkey, in bronze ink, embellishes the front cover. Send them a card for one. In renewing their ad. for a year they announce a grand lot of young stock for sale in their specialties.

Mashquatch Poultry Yards have March, April and May hatched cock creels for sale. Strong, vigorous birds, also pullets that promise well a winter layers.

H. S. Babcock has some nice birds for disposal now that the season is over. Write him.

Victoria Poultry Yards have the popular Wyandottes, "Klondike buffs" and whites. Birds for fall and winter shows and satisfaction guaranteed.

Black Minorcas and white Rocks. J. H. Minshall's are well known and can win. He has a grand lot of chicks for sale now, all bred from winners. See his large exhibit at Toronto if you are there.

Dunbarton Poultry Yards have something to say regarding their white Indian Games this month. This is a grand table bird and is freely used as a cross for producing meat. Look up their ad.

What do you need that Daniels can't sell you in the way of foods and appliances? Nothing that we know of. His full page announcement gives some idea of what he has to dispose of. Write him for anything you want. There is but one Daniels, C. J.

Hawkins Royal Blue strain Plymouth Rocks, barred, white and buff. Wyandottes in silver, white and buff. He offers show birds that can win in any competition. Hundreds of choice birds to choose from Catalogue free. Read his new ad. on front cover.

Blue Andalusians. "America's Champions," claims Newton Cosh. He has several year old cocks, good ones, to spare, and a nice lot of youngsters. His birds have won at our recent largest shows, including New York and the "Ontario."

John S. Pearce & Co. invite you to send for a 72-page book, "Pearce's Practical Points." It will cost you but a postal card and contains much general informat on.

6000 Ferrets for sale by S. & L. Farnsworth. Can be shipped safely any distance. Book on care and working free.

Have you any "disappointments" to dispose of in Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Leghorns? If you have A. P. Mutchmor will exchange. All fancy pigeons or fowls for them. No runts or sickly birds wanted, but strong, healthy stock, no matter if disqualified. Full particulars on application.

Hershey's Reliable Poultry Food is well spoken of as an egg maker. It is put up in 15 and 25c. packages, from any dealer or will be sent direct from the factory in Ingersoll.

Berner's Buff Leghorns will appear in REVIEW for a year. He has a lot of good early chicks that can win at fall shows. Write him for particulars.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED AT
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA,

BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Terms—50c. per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One Page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
Two columns.....	20 00	35 00	50 00
Half Page.....	15 00	25 00	40 00
One column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	3 00	5 00	8 00

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

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

Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.

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

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 15th to insure insertion in issue of same month. Address, H. B. DONOVAN

124 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Advertisements of 27 words, including address, received for the above objects, at 25 cents for each and every insertion, and 1 cent for each additional word. Payment strictly in advance. No advertisement will be inserted unless fully prepaid.

Twelve Adv. \$2.50

An advertisement of 30 words will be inserted EACH MONTH for one year in this column for \$2.50, paid in advance. Advertisements may be changed every month if desired.

This Coupon is good for one advertisement of 30 words in the "For Sale and Exchange" column. THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, Toronto.

To meet the wants of advertisers who are continually using this column, and who find it a great trouble to be constantly remitting small amounts, we have adopted the plan of issuing Coupons (as above) good for 30 words each, 4 for \$1. Any one buying these Coupons can use them at any time in lieu of money when sending in an advertisement. Not less than four Coupons sold.

THESE RULES must be followed:
1. Payment MUST be made in advance, the amounts are too small to permit of bookkeeping.

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Bants For Sale—Golden and silver Sebrights, Black Buff and White Pekens, White Polish, Black Africans, Black Tailed Japanese, Pyle Game and Golden bearded Polands. Prices reasonable. Bert Hicks, Woodstock, Ont.

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Pat (just over)—Be livins' who'd give a guinea for sich pigs as thim?
Mike Whist, mon! They think no more as a guinea here than sixpence in Ireland; shill, it's dom dear pork—Judge.

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

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

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Games at Starvation Prices—Irish Bk Reds, Tornados, Irish and Mexican Gray, Heathwoods, Cornish Indians and Rouen Ducks circular free. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y. 1299

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Black Leghorns—I intend selling out this variety for want of room and have about 30 young birds to dispose of at very low prices. H. P. Bonnick, Eglinton.

For Sale 25 pairs March hatched White Leghorn chicks. These birds are of splendid quality and of the choicest breeding and are well grown and in good form for the Fall Fairs. Geo. E. Lee, Highgate, Ont. 1299

Buff Leghorns—A breeding pen of one year old, four hens and a cock of buff Leghorns for sale cheap to make room for young ones a snap for some one. Phipps Bros., Grimsby.

A Bargain Single comb brown Leghorns, cock direct from Howell New York, 8 hens Forsyth all yearlings \$10 or 3 hens and cock \$5 all A.I. birds satisfaction guaranteed. L. V. Zavitz, Toronto Junction, Ont.

White Leghorns—A breeding pen of nine yearling pullets and one cockerel, not related. Will sell cheap to make room for young ones coming on. Jas. A. Livingston, Grimsby. 11

Minorcas.

Northup's 1898 Minorca Catalogue, the most complete ever published in descriptions, prices, 1000 winnings, new pictures of buildings and fowls, contains much information, fully indexed under 60 headings. Rose and single comb black Minorca cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets Bargains. Geo. H. Northup, Box 178, Ithaca, N. Y. 400

Pigeons.

Fancy Pigeons For Sale—Pouters, Fantails, Turbits, Trumpeters, Jacobins, Inside Tumblers, Owls, Dragons, Carriers, Muffed Tumblers, and Purvian Guinea Pigs. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Bert Hicks, Woodstock, Ont.

Sacrificial Sale of my entire stock of fancy pigeons. Birds at 14 Phoebe St., Toronto. Write for list of prices to Robt. Burroughes, 47 Dundas St., London, Ont. 29

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

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

Plymouth Rocks.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—I have about 28 Beauties will sell the whole lot at a bargain. H. P. Bonnick, Eglinton.

I Have a Few choice cockerels in barred Rocks fit for show room only \$1.00 each, also 1 yearling cock, eggs in season. A. Roleau, The Brook, Ont.

Poultry Appliances and Food.

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

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

Rocroy Farm, sole agent for Des Moines Incubator Co. 34-eggs capacity, \$11.50; 100-eggs, \$15.50 and \$19, delivered in Toronto. Send 3 cents for catalogue of poultry. 21 St. Sulpice St., Montreal. 1099

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I am Compelled to dispose of my Poultry plant and offer all my stock as follows, trio Buff Leghorn fowls, 30 Buff Leghorn chicks, Trio White Plymouth Rock chicks, Small bone cutter, small incubator and Brooder, 225 ft. 60 inch wide netting and 2 exhibition coops. Would take bicycle or shot gun in part payment. Write for prices. Wm. F. Lowe Almonte, Ont. 1099

For Sale or Exchange—7 S. C. Brown Leghorn hens 1 cock not related for S. C. barred Rock pullets. For sale 1 red cap cockerels 1 red cap cock. John Grant, Rockland, Ont.

Talking Machine—For M. B. Turkeys or Embden Geese, I bought an over stock of Gramophones, they are worth \$25 each. Write what you have. J. H. Healey, Wheatley, Ont.

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

Various.

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

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

Partridge Cochins, barred Rocks and black Javas; eggs and stock for sale; a pen of Jayas, cock and four hens, good ones; also Mastiff dog, 15 months old and a beauty. L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg, Ont. 11

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

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

For Sale—5 White Rock hens and 1 cock \$5, 5 White Wyandotte hens and 1 cock \$5. W. S. Yule Jr. Aurora.

I Will Have young birds for sale this fall from the following breeds, Cornish Indian Games, White and Silver laced Wyandottes. Write for prices. Eadie Gibson, Wheatley, Ont. 100

Young Stock and a few breeders for sale. Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Houdans, games, light Brahmans and B. P. Rocks, early hatched. Fit for exhibition and cheap. S. W. D. Frith, Winchester, Ont.

Black Langshans—2 yearling trios, 1 white Rock cock, also 1 white Fantail Pigeon cock at \$1.00 each, the best of stock. J. W. Potter, Walsh, Ont.

A Choice Lot of early black Minorca cockerels from 50 up, also some yearling hens \$1.00 each One blue Andalusian cock \$1.00. All AI stock. E. R. Frith, Maxville, Ont.

For the Fall Fairs—A few good birds in, P. Cochins, D. Brahmans, Barred Rocks G. and S. bearded Polands, Houdans and W. Leghorns. Prices reasonable. Wilson & Son, East Oro Ont.

For Sale—S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. Large vigorous stock. Unexcelled laying strain. Pekin ducks (Bankin strain) very large. Prices reasonable according to quality. R. C. Allan, Cobourg. 300

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Wanted on Plant in New Jersey—Broiler and Duck man, who understands picking and packing, must be willing worker, sober and well recommended. Address T. & A., Box 237 Metuchen, N. J.

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

Wyandottes.

Golden Wyandottes. If you are looking for a bargain in Golden Wyandottes, write for prices to Wm. Williams, Bloomington, Ont.

White Wyandottes—At last Ontario in class of 86 birds won 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel 4th cock, special best pair and special best female in the show. A few birds for sale. Chas. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 100

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

White Wyandottes Exclusively—Free range stock for sale after Sept., eggs in season. P. Wellington, Blackwell Station, Ont.

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

Jacob Dorst, 533 Logan Ave., Toronto, breeder of S. L. Wyandottes. Stock for sale at all times; eggs in season, \$1.50 per 13, \$2.50 per 25. 11

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Blue Andalusians winning all 1sts and specials at America's two greatest shows in 1899, Ontario, Toronto and Madison Square Gardens, New York.

I have a choice lot of Yearling Cock Birds for Sale, some with good show records, also a grand lot of young stock. Will sell cheap to reduce stock before winter sets in. Order now.

NEWTON COSH,

Box 218, Brantford, Ont.

**BERNER'S
BUFF LEGHORNS**

The time is here again if you want early birds to win at fall shows. Write to me. I have a grand lot of early hatched chicks, the best I ever raised. They are fully matured, rich and uniform in color, bred from my Ontario winners of three 1sts, as follows: 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, also specials for best male, best female and best pair. Write your wants.

G. BERNER, 267 Shaw St., Toronto. 800

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**HERSEE'S RELIABLE
POULTRY FOOD.**

We say by feeding this food that it is just as easy to produce more eggs as it is to make a cow produce more milk. Poultrymen and farmers everywhere are using this food. Shortens moulting and prepares your bird for the show. Most wonderful food known. Ask for it and take no other. 1c. and 2c. a-package. Sold by leading dealers, or sent direct.

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Manufacturer of Poultry Supplies,
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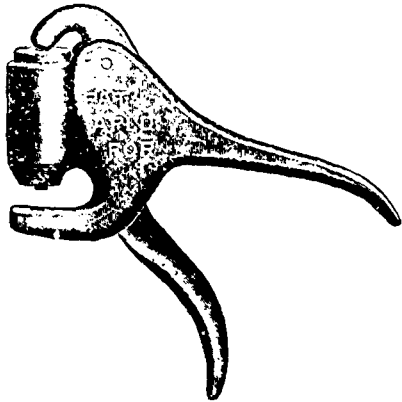
**FOR SALE AT YOUR OWN PRICE OR I
WILL EXCHANGE.**

for hens or pullets in Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns or Wyandottes. A good chance to get rid of your surplus stock or disappointments. I do not want exhibition stock but merely stock to put on a farm. I have the following exhibition fowl I will exchange for any of the above varieties: Trio of Black Javas, pair White Minorcas, pair Andalusians, 2 pair W. C. Black Polands, trio Rose Comb White Leghorns; trio Black Hamburgs; pair Silver Sebright Bantams; trio Golden Sebright Bantams; trio Black Rose Comb Bantams, 2 trios, Buff Cochins Bantams; White Cochins Bantam hen. On in Pigeons. Pair White Dragons, pair Silver Dragons, blue Dragon hen, yellow Dragon hen, pair Yellow Turbits, pair Blue Turbits, Black Turbit Cock, red Turbit Cock, pair Archangels, pair blue Chequer English Owls, blue Ch. Eng. Owl Cock, yellow Jacobin cock, pair red Jacobins, pair black booted Tumblers, pair Nuns, 2 black Barb hens, silver dun med. face Antwerp cock, pair med. face blue Beards.

It is impossible for me to give you a description of all these birds here, but shall be delighted to furnish any enquirer with full information or will send birds to any reliable party on approval. Kindly state what you wish to exchange and the price.

A. P. MUTCHMOR,

162 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.



The Reliable Spring Lever Poultry Punch.

If you keep a record of your chickens of the different breeds, hatches, strains, etc., there is no better, quicker, easier way than by using the Reliable Poultry Marker for punching the web between the toes. Hundreds of private marks can be made when your chickens are hatched, and a record kept so they can flock together until matured, and separated by their mark. The Reliable Poultry Punch is made in one size only, which can be used on any age fowls.

The leverage provided in this device for marking poultry enables one to punch with perfect ease any kind or number of webs.

The punch plunger in this marker is always in perfect alignment with the hole or die at the base of the punch, and this not only prolongs its durability, but makes a clean cut, never tearing the web.

The punch is self-opening, this action being produced by a strong coil spring encased with the plunger, which is compressed in the act of punching. The operation is in no way obstructed by the hands of the operator, and this enables one to punch the web at any desired point with absolute accuracy—no guess work. Those who have had experience in this line will appreciate the many important advantages of this punch. They are well made, handsomely finished and carefully tested.

Price, post paid, 35c. Address—
H. B. DONOVAN, Toronto.

H. H. WILLIS

GRANBY POULTRY YARDS,
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BREEDER OF

1ST PRIZE WINNING EXHIBITION BARRED

Plymouth Rocks

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

6000 FERRETS.

Pure blood furnished, not akin. Finest strain in the land. Bred from good workers. Small, medium and large breeds. Trained. Will kill rats and hunt rabbits. Price low. Safe arrival guaranteed. Book, "Care and Working," free. **S. & L. FARNSWORTH, New London, O. 1199**

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WE WISH to inform you that we now have ready for distribution our new 72 page book "Pearce's Practical Points," being a compendium of all the most up-to-date information relating to Poultry and its management, with which is combined a catalogue of our very complete line of Poultry Supplies. Send for a copy.

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Five Days

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September 16 to 21

Expenditure Over \$10,000.00

GREAT ARRAY OF
SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Southern Fair, starting on Saturday, September 16th in full blast, with music and special attractions is continued except Sunday without let up every morning, afternoon and evening, till the close on Thursday, September 21st, at 10 o'clock p. m.

The full programme of special attractions is given each afternoon and evening, and is better and more varied than ever before in the history of the Southern Fair.

Opening Day Saturday, Sept. 16th.

Full programme of Special Attractions,
Extra Special Acts for this day only.
Military Band Concerts
Programme of Athletic Sports,
Brilliant Illuminations at night.
Balloon Ascensions.

Judges' Day—Monday, Sept. 18th.

Judging in all departments except Live Stock,
Programme of Special Attractions,
Grand Band Concerts,
Programme of Athletic Sports,
Balloon Ascension.

Citizens' Day—Tuesday, Sept. 19th.

Full programme of Special Attractions,
Judging of Live Stock,
Grand Pronouncement of Horses and Cattle,
Judging of Hunters,
Hurdle Jumping,
Band Concerts,
Grand Display of Fireworks.

Bombardment of Apia, by Britain and America

Farmers' Day—Wednesday, Sept. 20th.

Horse Judging continued,
Judging of Hunters and Hurdle Jumping,
Grand Pronouncement of Live Stock,
Programme of Special Attractions,
Band Concerts,
Grand Display of Fireworks,
Bombardment of Apia.

Ladies' Day—Thursday, Sept. 21st.

Final Judging of Horses,
Hurdle Jumping,
Extraordinary program of Special Attractions,
Band Concerts.

Special Entertainment for Ladies Day only

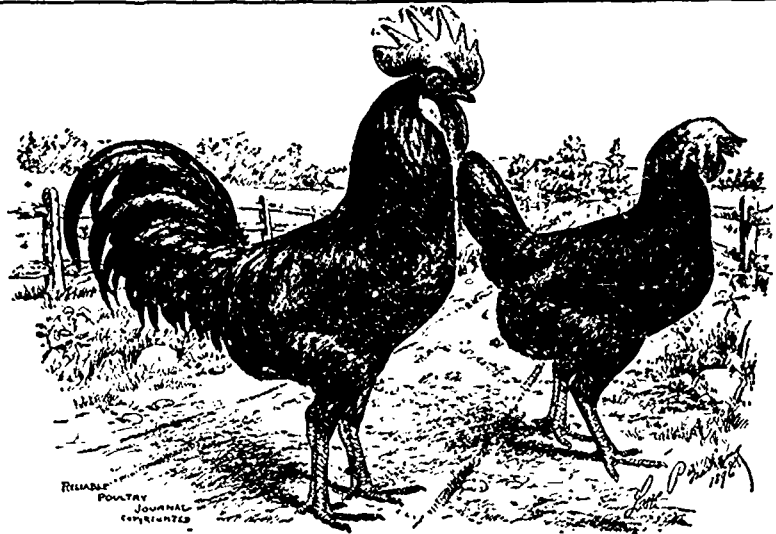
The whole to conclude with an Illuminated Bicycle Procession, to be followed, by an extraordinary Pyrotechnic Display and the Bombardment of Apia.

THE FIREWORKS will close each evening with the Extraordinary PICTORIAL PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY, entitled "The British and Americans in Samoa," showing the British cruisers "Porpoise" and "Royalist" and the American Cruiser "Philadelphia." Apia is visible on the tropical island of Samoa. The cruisers are seen steaming in. After taking their positions, they bombard Apia. The scene represents Britain and the United States fighting for the first time side by side.

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3,500 Pure Bred Chickens for Sale

B. Plymouth Rocks

Black Minorcas White Leghorns

Only 50c Each

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

A Few Breeding Hens at \$1 Each.

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

1099

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

EGGS  **Graham's Gold 'Dottes**
REDUCED IN PRICE.
are the best. WHITE LEGHORNS ditto.
Eggs after June 1st half price. The little white Leghorns are crowing, the little gold 'Dottes are growing, getting ready for the show. A few of my best black Langshans yet for sale cheap.

A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ontario

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

200
BLUE BLOODED
YOUNGSTERS
FOR
SALE.

Most of these chicks were sired by first cockerel at the Ontario, 1899, and first cock at last Industrial and Western Fairs. They show their Royal Breeding in every section.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Askin Poultry Yards,
LONDON, Ont.

White Plymouth Rocks.

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

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