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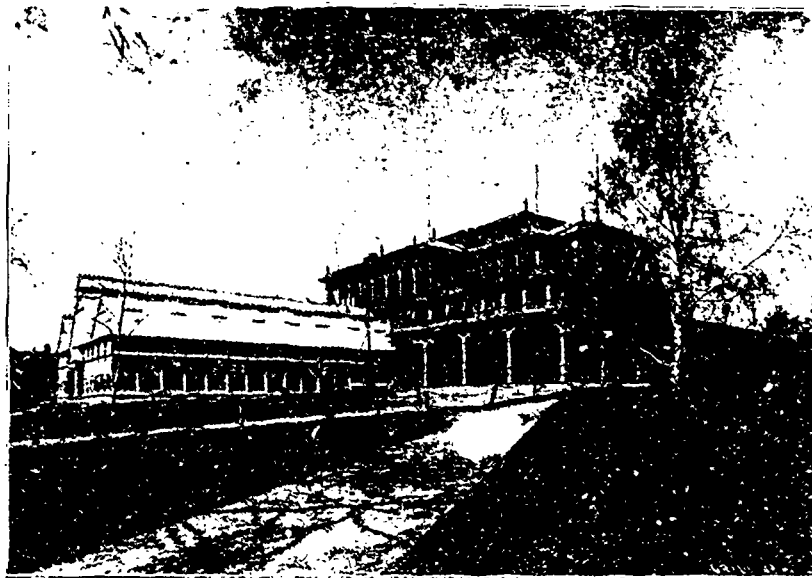
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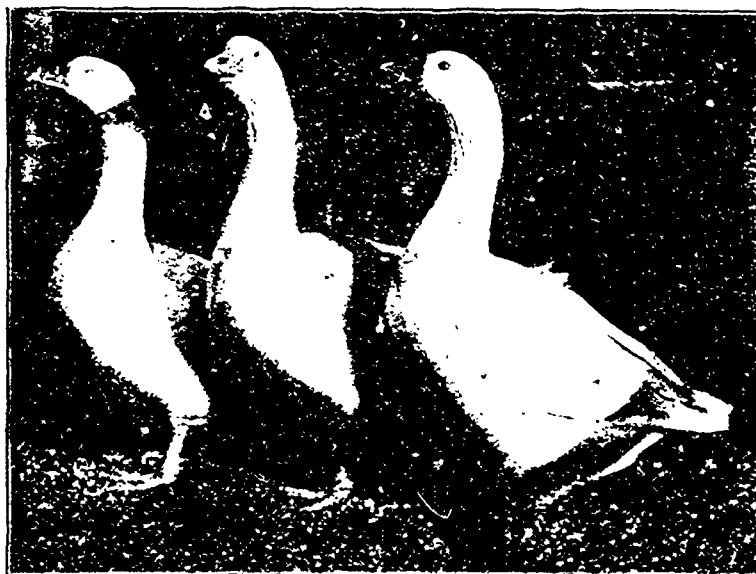
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THE PAVILION, HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, TORONTO,
WHERE THE BIG COMBINED SHOW
IS TO BE HELD.



EMBDEN GEESE.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO THE POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

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

VOL. XXI.

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No. 12

STAMINA IN FOWLS.

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

THERE are many valuable qualities in fowls which deserve careful consideration in breeding, but there is none of greater importance than stamina. It is to fowls what a good foundation is to a building. It does not matter how elegant the superstructure may be, if it lacks a solid foundation the building is destined to fall into a heap of ruins. We may breed in our fowls the greatest perfection of form and color, we may produce the highest type of productiveness, but if stamina be lacking our labor will have been in vain, for disaster awaits us, and is only just around the corner.

Stamina results from the methods of breeding and the methods of raising.

If our fowls are closely in-bred—whether in-breeding itself works the injury or whether it simply intensifies natural weaknesses makes no difference—there is danger of a lack of stamina.

The temptation to in-breed is specially strong to the fancier. He has, perhaps after years of striving, succeeded in impressing upon his fowls a desirable type, to perpetuate which in-breeding affords the readiest means. If he never carries this beyond the point where weakness begins he is safe. But that point is not always visible, and, unless he is a close observer, he may pass it unobserved, and at last realize that he is "improving his fowls off the face of the earth." Some in-breeding is permissible, but one should realize that this way danger lies. Out-breeding, crossing of strains, will bring vigor and stamina, and sooner or later this out crossing must be resorted to.

But methods of rearing also have a decided influence upon stamina. A child born of healthy parents but

reared in unsanitary quarters is liable to have its vitality sapped, and though nature intended it for a strong man, it grows up a weakling. And just so with our fowls. Howsoever strong the chickens when hatched, if the conditions for rearing are imperfect, the stamina will be to a greater or less extent undermined. Chickens, to grow into vigorous fowls, need fresh air—plenty of it—abundant exercise, and proper food. Given these, if hatched with strong constitutions, stamina will not be lacking; wanting these, parentage will not amount for much and stamina will be a minus quantity.

If we would have fowls with stamina we need to observe the following rules.

Avoid continuous in-breeding.

Use only mature stock for breeding.

Hatch chickens under the best of conditions.

Give them plenty of fresh air.

Provide for abundant exercise.

Feed sensibly sound healthful food stuffs.

Nature will do the rest.

Silkie are now having quite a revival in popular favor in England, where for a time they dropped out of sight. The general opinion there appears to be that they should be classed with Bantams and that too great a size is a grave fault. Some years ago we know this question gave rise to discussion there as in some cases they were shown and won in the Bantam A.O.V. class and again in the regular A.O.V. class. This of course is incorrect on the face of it.

Mr. T. F. McGrew, New York, has bought all the buff Cochins Bantams lately owned by Mr. Richard A. Homemeyer, Middle Village, N.Y., and who has been a most successful breeder and exhibitor of this variety.



TOO much meat should not be fed cockerels of the high combed varieties, or in fact any of the varieties of Bantams, as it has a tendency to make the combs grow too large and coarse. Many birds are spoiled in this way, even rose-combs.

A starved and stunted fowl is not necessarily a Bantam. Bantams should be Bantams irrespective of the amount of food supplied, but there is no necessity to force growth nor to feed bone muscle forming material, though in the case of Game Bantams a certain amount of this is necessary to gain reach and style.

Variety or soft feathered Bantams are all the better for being moulted in a warm atmosphere, as heat, especially moist heat, is conducive to the growth of feathers. For this very reason Game Bantams do much better when moulted in a lower temperature, coming through the ordeal with shorter and harder jackets. We like barley and buckwheat as a staple mixture for Game Bantams. Wheat is useful in the case of their more feathery brethren.

If your cockerels show too much fighting one with the other, try running a sage old grandfather in the cockerel pen.

Some breeders have argued that it is necessary to moult white birds in the dark to retain or secure the pure alabaster plumage. In our opinion and experience this is a mistake. A moderate amount of strong light is advisable, though of course the full glare of the sun is fatal to white plumaged birds. Unless air and sun are supplied in moderation, a yellow tint is imparted to the feathers.

Do not feed yellow corn to white birds while in moult. The yellow coloring matter in the corn will be distributed through the feathers. This applies to the moulting period only, it will not injure mature plumage.

We want breeders' experience, newsy notes, etc., for this department. Let us have yours. Don't hide your light under a bushel.

Few fowls of any breed; large or small, will beat the rose-comb Bantams year in and year out as layers. For the size of the bird the egg is a large one, especially that of the white variety.

Too many Cochin Bantams have combs too large and high. They would not be tolerated on the Cochin. Why on the Cochin Bantam? Get them down. The blacks fail more than the others in this.

Mr. Chas. Bonnicks, Toronto, is going into light Brahma Bantams. He is importing a pair of the best to be procured as a basis for a start.

Gray & Baldwin, Ottawa, who have been successful exhibitors of Game Bantams, we understand are dissolving partnership and disposing of their stock.

In breeding white Game Bantams the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting typical shaped birds with pure white plumage and—yellow legs. The latter is the hard nut, as it is with all white yellow-legged breeds. It is easy enough to get birds loose in feather with yellow legs, or birds creamy in color with yellow legs, but to get them WHITE in web and shaft and get sound yellow shanks and feet seems yet a long way off, though we know of one or two who are approaching this state, not by any means rapidly.

In the keeping of Bantams we favor hard grain feeding as much as possible. Our own birds never get slops or mixtures, and they keep bright and healthy. Besides being less trouble the birds do better on hard sound grain and green stuff.



GOOSE BREEDING.

BY CHAS. O. FLAGG.

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 REVIEW.

GOOSE are peculiar, in that both sexes are feathered exactly alike. Consequently there is considerable difficulty in distinguishing ganders from geese, especially when young. Some experienced breeders determine the sexes by the difference in the voice, but that is knowledge gained only by considerable acquaintance with geese. The form, size, length of neck, and size of the head, is some indication as they approach maturity, the gander being heavier, with a longer neck and larger head than the goose. A critical examination of each bird is a pretty sure method, but even this fails at times when made by a novice. On this subject Bailey says, "much difficulty is often experienced in selecting the sexes, and although practiced men are seldom mistaken, yet even they can lay down no rule that is easy to follow. Close examination may always be depended upon, but that is not easy to the uninitiated. There is a curious plan adopted in Cambridgeshire. All the geese are shut in a stable or a pig-stye, a small dog is then put in. It is said, and we believe with truth, the geese will all lift up their heads and go to the back of the place, while the ganders will lower and stretch out their necks, hissing all the time."

Before the days of steam or furnace heated houses and coiled spring mattresses, live geese feathers were a more important item and commanded a higher price than at present, and the fact that the breeding birds could be plucked from one to three or more times a season was an inducement to the keeping of geese which has very little force now. Comparatively few men pick any geese alive as in former days. The feathers obtained from the goslings fattened and killed for market are quite a source of income to the large dealer, as a good gosling will yield about enough feathers at present prices to pay the cost of picking.

Geese are less liable to disease than any other domestic fowl, which, possibly, may account in some measure for their generally long life. Goslings well hatched are seldom lost, except through accident or exposure to hard storms while still very young.

From the characteristics enumerated it is easily seen that the business of goose raising is of necessity somewhat restricted. It cannot be conducted in such a wholesale concentrated manner as is duck raising at the present time. The relatively large number of males required, the exclusiveness of the gander and his mates, the comparative large amount of range necessary for the breeding stock, and their aversion to close confinement, are some of the reasons why very large numbers cannot profitably be kept together. For the above reasons the business of goose breeding is never likely to be monopolized by a few breeders on a grand scale, but is likely always to remain in the hands of the many farmers who have low lying lands along brooks, rivers, and ponds, which, while comparatively worthless for other purposes, furnish ideal conditions for successful goose breeding.

VARIETIES.

Many geese are kept which are of no particular breed, having descended from the importations made by the early settlers. They have probably been more or less crossed with the improved breeds during the last fifty years, but present no fixed colors aside from white, gray, or particolored, nor special type of body. Of the breeds usually met with, Toulouse is probably most common, and African and Embden share with it the honor of being popular breeds. Brown and white China, as pure breeds, are not so popular unless for ornamental purposes, the Canada goose is bred pure to furnish a supply of ganders for the breeding of

"mongrels," and occasionally the Egyptian goose is bred solely for ornamental purposes.

TOULOUSE.

This breed takes its name from one of the cities in southern France, although it was from Marseilles, a city in the south east of France, that this goose was first imported into England. It probably reached this country at a later date than the Embden or Bremen and African or Hong Kong breeds, as a prominent poultry judge in a personal letter states that he saw both those breeds at exhibitions at an earlier date than the Toulouse.

This goose is massive in appearance and has probably reached a greater weight than any other variety—60 pounds per pair having been recorded at an American exhibition. It matures more slowly than other varieties, and in order to look well when dressed requires to be well fattened, so as to fill out the loose skin forming the abdominal pouch which characterizes this breed even when a few weeks old. When pure bred they are better for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade than for dressing as "green geese" at twelve weeks old, but crossed with the Embden or African breeds they grow more rapidly and mature earlier. Toulouse geese usually lay more eggs in a season than Embden or African geese, but not as many as the best China geese. They are nearer non sitting than any other variety, but some individuals make good mothers. The goslings are greenish yellow in color, generally hardy and vigorous. They are quiet and peaceable, and more easily confined by stone fences than other breeds, and would be more likely to be contented in close quarters. Toulouse geese are gray in color, with a square massive body, carried fairly horizontal, the abdominal pouch, or loose folds of skin between and behind the legs, almost or quite touching the ground. The shoulders should be broad, the neck medium in length and moderately stout, the head and bill strong and presenting a fairly uniform curve over the top to the bill, which is reddish with a whitish or flesh colored nail at the extremity. The eye is brown or hazel, the rim usually the color of the bill. The throat has a fold of pendant skin known as a "dewlap," less prominent, however, than in the African. The feathers of the neck are decidedly curled or twilled from the head toward the shoulders. The head, neck, back, and thighs are a dark gray

shaded with brown, breast gray, but gradually shading into white at the abdomen, which color extends to the tail. The tail is white, with a band of gray across the center of the top. When viewed squarely in front little, if any, white should be seen, and the breast should be broad and full. The legs are rather short, stout, of a deep reddish orange color, and placed well apart. The gander and goose are exactly alike in feathering and color, and it is often difficult or impossible to distinguish the sexes by appearances only. Standard weights are, for adult gander, 25 pounds, goose, 23 pounds; young gander, 20 pounds; and goose, 18 pounds.

EMBDEN.

In size, for exhibition purposes, this variety must be the equal of the Toulouse, although 54 pounds per pair is the highest American record of weights of which we have knowledge, but Felch says. "fully one third the exhibitions show Embdens of greater weight than the Toulouse, and we are of the opinion that the Toulouse is susceptible to greater growth for extra care, while the Embden is better grown under neglect."

The Embden considerably resembles the Toulouse in form, having descended without doubt from the same parent stock, but must be pure white in surface color. It has the same decidedly curled or twisted appearance of the neck feathers, but the abdominal pouch is but slightly developed, as compared with the Toulouse, consequently, the body of the bird appears a little higher from the ground. The neck and head should be of fair size, avoiding a small or snaky appearance. The American Standard color for the bill is a flesh color, but there is often an inclination to orange—the color of the legs, and the English Standard requires the bill to be "rich orange" in color. The nail at the end of the bill is nearly white, as also the claws. The eye is bright blue, and the rim the color of the bill. These geese are inclined to lay a little earlier than the Toulouse, and their eggs average a trifle heavier, but they do not lay quite as many eggs and are much more persistent sitters. They make excellent mothers. The goslings when hatched are of a rich yellow color, which changes to white as the quill feathers grow. They are generally hardy and grow rapidly, their perfectly white color makes the dressing of them as "green geese" an easy matter as

compared with that of dark colored birds, and when put on the market they are not excelled in appearance.

This breed was first introduced into this country in 1821 by Col. Samuel Jacques, of Boston, who bred them for many years on his estate at Medford, Mass., under the name of Bremen geese, as it was from the seaport city of that name, in Germany, he obtained them. The name Embden is derived from a seaport city of Prussia, in the province of Hanover, East Friesland, and it is interesting to note that the letter of instruction to the captain of the ship relative to the care of this importation of 6 geese (2 ganders and 4 geese) is dated "Emden, 17th August, 1821." Under date of December 12th, 1850, Samuel Jacques, Jr., writes, "The original stock has never been out of my father's possession, nor has he ever crossed it with any other kind." In 1826 one of the imported females was marked by cutting a hole through the web of the left foot with a gun-wad punch, and in 1850 she was "in as fine health and vigor as any of her progeny. She has never failed to lay from 12 to 16 eggs every year for the last twenty-seven years, and has always been an excellent breeder and nurse." In 1849 one of her brood, at exactly nine months old, weighed 22 pounds. The progeny of this importation was sold in "almost every State in the Union, as also Canada and Nova Scotia."

In 1826, James Sisson, of Warren, R.I., imported a trio from Bremen, and others were imported about the same time by John Giles, of Providence, R.I. In 1852 a pair imported from Bremen, by Burnham, weighed, on shipboard, alive, 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and was sold with four others, to a gentleman in New Orleans, La., for fifty dollars per pair. When crossed with dark feathered birds, the progeny is most frequently white or pied, and as the latter almost invariably have white breasts and yellow or mottled bills and yellowish legs, they present almost as fine an appearance when dressed as pure white birds. The crosses are desirable for market, but should never be used for breeding, as rapid deterioration in size and quality is almost sure to follow.

AFRICAN.

A veteran goose breeder, William Rankin, says of this breed, "I think the most perfect goose is the pure bred African, as they lay more eggs, mature

earlier and make more pounds of flesh in the same time, while they are very vigorous and hardy, and you will almost always raise all you hatch." African geese have a more erect carriage than either the Toulouse or Embdens, but not so erect as the modern brown and white Chinas. The body should be large and long, well developed through the shoulders and breast, the neck moderately long, of fair size and gracefully curved, head rather large, with moderately long, stout bill, and a knob or protuberance at the base of the upper mandible. There should be a heavy dewlap or pendant fold of skin under the throat. The bill and knob should be black, and the eyes hazel or brown. The color of the plumage of the back, wings and tail is dark grey, shading to light gray on the breast and under parts of the body. A dark brown stripe extends from the head down the back of the neck. Legs, dark orange in color, with black claws. The notes of this goose resemble those of the brown and white China much more than those of the Toulouse and Embden breeds.

The utmost confusion prevails in poultry literature regarding the name of this variety. Saunders says: "The principal breeds of geese are the China goose (which is also called the Guinea goose, Spanish goose, African goose, and a host of other names in the English tongue), Toulouse goose and the Bremen or Embden goose." Under the name of China goose he gives a fairly good but very brief description of the African goose. It is true that his description might apply to the brown China, but he makes no mention of a white breed under "China."

Bement, under the heading of GUINEA or AFRICAN GOOSE, says. "This is the largest of the goose tribe which has fallen under our notice, it is the size of the swan, and it often weighs more than twenty-five pounds. We have now in our possession one pair * * * which will weigh, in common, ordinary condition, over twenty pounds each. We once owned a gander that weighed twenty-four pounds." His description of this goose, colors of plumage, knob and dewlap, agrees well with that of the African goose of the present time. He says, "Africa, and perhaps the other southern countries of the old continent, seem to be their native abode," and quotes authorities to prove the identity of the so-called Siberian, Russian or Muscovy goose with the Guinea or African goose.

The above, published in 1845, is, so far as we can learn, the first application of the name African to this goose. Kerr has a chapter on the CHINA GOOSE, accompanied with an excellent cut of the African goose, entitled "The Hong Kong, or China Goose," and says, "Of this variety three beautiful specimens were exhibited at the late agricultural show, held in the county of Philadelphia (Penn.)." * * * In introducing this variety to the reader Mr. Dixon says: (edition published in England) "There is a venerable joke about a Spanish Don who knocked at a cottage door to ask a night's lodging. 'Who's there? What do you want?' said the inmates. 'Don Juan Jose Pedro Antonio Alonzo Carlos Geronimo, &c., &c., &c., wants to sleep here to-night.' 'Get along with you,' was the reply, 'how should we find room here for so many fellows?' The China goose is in the same position as the Spanish Don. It has names enough to fill a menagerie. China goose, knob goose, Hong Kong goose, Asiatic goose, swan goose, Chinese swan (*Cygnus Sinensis*, CUVIER), Guinea goose, Spanish goose, Polish goose, Anas and Anser *Cygnoides*, Muscovy goose, and probably more beside." (We can add to the list knobbed goose, African goose, and Indian goose.)

"Confusion, therefore, and perplexity, are the certain lot of whoever attempts to trace this bird in our books of natural history. Its place of birth has excluded it from all monographs or limited ornithologies. In very few systematic works is it mentioned at all, which is remarkable of a bird so striking in its appearance, which there is every reason to believe must have been domesticated for a long period. The uncertainty that has existed as to its correct name, and really native country, may be one cause of this. Like the Jews or the Gypsies it has not been allowed to claim a place among the natives of any one region, and, like many others furnished with a variety of aliases, it ends by being altogether excluded from society." The old writers call it the Guinea goose, for the excellent reason, as Willoughby hints, that in his time (1635-1672) it was the fashion to apply the epithet "Guinea" to everything of foreign and uncertain origin. Kerr adds, in a footnote, "The epithet 'Indian' has also answered the same accommodating purpose." After stating the fact that Cuvier calls this goose and the Canada goose true swans,

Dixon continues: "A goose, however, it decidedly is, as is clear from its terrestrial habits, its powerful bill, its thorny tongue and its diet of grass. And, therefore, we have determined to call it the China goose, concluding that Cuvier is right about its home, and other authors about its goosehood."

One of the best authorities upon poultry subjects in Eng. 'nd, in a recent work, after naming and describing Toulouse and Embden geese, names the "Chinese," and says: "This variety is not very common in this country, and, though classed with geese, is really more like a swan. It is known as the Oie de Guinee (Guinea goose), of Buffon, and is distinguished especially by its long neck, and a large knob at the base of the bill. From this latter point it has been called the knobbed goose, and also the Hong Kong, from the place of its origin. Although first brought over from China, it is well-known in many parts of both the continents of Asia and Africa. It is a very prolific layer, and the quality of the flesh is regarded as superior to that of the common goose. The semi-swan like appearance gives it a great advantage over the ordinary goose, which is not to be regarded as highly ornamental, but it is smaller in body. In color, the bill and legs are orange, the knob being black. The usual color is a grayish brown on the back and upper parts, passing to white or whitish gray on the abdomen. The fore part of the neck and breast are a yellowish gray, and a very dark brown stripe runs down the back of the head to the body. Some birds are white, with a pale stripe, but in all specimens of the Chinese goose this stripe is present. Another important point must not be omitted, namely, the folded skin attached to the throat, forming a kind of dewlap. As an economic breed this can be recommended, though neither the eggs nor the birds are as large as in the common goose." Mr. Brown does not mention the African goose, and it evidently has not been bred as a variety distinct from the Chinese, as in the United States. The reader will notice that the dewlap is made an important characteristic of the Chinese geese in England, while in this country it applies to the African, and not to the Chinese varieties.

Another English authority, writing upon the breeding of geese, describes only two breeds—Toulouse and Embden—but in an article upon "breeding geese for

the table or market purposes only," says, "Spanish or Canadian ganders may be used for crossing with other varieties, and such crosses are generally very successful." This mention of the "Spanish" goose is the only reference he makes to the English relative of our African goose. As before stated, 1845 is the first record we find of the use of the name African, although under numerous other names the goose had long been bred, probably to about the same type. Felch, in a personal letter writes: "The African goose, I believe, has been credited to Africa—the region near Zanzibar. It is a goose as heavy as the Embden or Toulouse, has a shorter, thicker neck, and darker gray color than the Brown China; knob and bill are black, with a prominent dewlap—a kind of feathered throat wattle; and a voice harsher and heavier than all others. My own belief is that it is a species indigenous to Africa. We cannot say it is like the brown Chinas or the domestic goose of India, all of which have longer and more swan-like necks, while the African weighs all of six pounds more than the Chinas. I think that they were imported to this country long before the white and brown Chinas were received."

A breeder of this variety, with more than thirty years' experience, writes that he first knew of them in 1859, when some were landed at Essex, Mass. What he learned from persons who had them led him to believe that they came from Hindostan, and he called them India geese, and all pure bred ones were known by that name. He next found geese landed by a Providence (Mass.) vessel, and said to have come from Africa. These birds were scattered about the section west of Boston, and were called Africans, and exhibited by that name. In 1879 they were exhibited under both names, but the name African being adopted about that time in the American Standard of Perfection, the breed has been known by that name ever since. He finds very few pure bred Africans in Rhode Island, many specimens showing admixture of brown China blood. He has, since 1859, known the African or India goose to be a distinct variety, with a fixed type and breeding, without particular variation.

The American Standard of Perfection requires that the adult African gander shall weigh at least 20 pounds, the goose, 18 pounds; the young gander, 16

pounds, and goose, 14 pounds. This is exactly 4 pounds heavier in each instance than is required by the standard for either brown or white China geese. As to their laying qualities, doubtless considerable difference exists between different families of the breed. At this Station the average egg production has been less than in the case of either of the other four breeds. For three successive seasons—care and feeding being the same in each case—Mr. William Rankin, however, who has bred African geese for many years, kept careful records of the production of eggs by the individuals of his flock, and always preserved for breeding purposes the best specimens from his most prolific geese whenever any birds were required to replenish his flock, has found them better layers than either Toulouse or Embdens. Under date of February 17th, 1898, he writes in reply to an inquiry: "In 1888 I kept 12 African geese, and the flock averaged 37.42 eggs each. I also kept, the same year, 6 Toulouse geese which averaged 30.68 eggs each, while 10 Embdens, kept the same season, averaged 28.12 eggs per goose. I have since done better with the Embden; I think one goose laid 68 eggs in the season of 1895. The product of geese depends largely upon their liberty and food. My African average has always been the largest." In regard to the development of special qualities by breeding, Mr. Rankin says, "Thirty years ago I rarely had a bird that would lay over thirty eggs; now they often lay sixty, and occasionally more. * * * When I was a boy my father used to say, 'If you raise ten goslings from a goose you are all right.' Now we feel that we ought to raise from twenty-five to thirty." African geese averaged larger and heavier than those of any other breed kept at the Experiment Station. The goslings are a dark yellowish green color, and usually strong and active. They lay on flesh rapidly and make excellent green geese, although the dark feathers are objectionable in the shape of "pin feathers." They have a quiet, mild disposition when well treated, and feed well when put in the fattening pen, being less liable to rush wildly about, and waste flesh by excitement, than some kinds of geese. This variety is the general favorite for mating with the Canada goose in breeding mongrels.

THE BROWN AND WHITE CHINAS.

These two varieties of geese are smaller than either

of the three varieties already described, and are sometimes termed "bantam geese." They are not very largely bred even in a pure state. Many so-called "brown Chinas" are much too heavy in weight, and not sufficiently erect in form to be classed as pure specimens of that breed. There is evidently considerable intermixture of African blood in many so-called brown Chinas, as is evidenced by the tendency to develop a dewlap, as well as the larger size and more horizontal carriage of the body.

The thoroughbred brown China gander should weigh when full grown but about 16 pounds, and the adult goose, 14 pounds; the young gander, 12 pounds, and the young goose, 10 pounds. The body should be round and full, the neck long and handsomely arched. In walking, the body is carried quite erect, and the neck and head thrust upward and forward, giving the bird a tall, important appearance. Head moderately large; bill rather long but comparatively slim, excepting at the base of the upper mandible, which should support a large knob. Color of bill and knob, very dark brown or black. Eyes bright, large, and brown or hazel in color. The distribution of the color of the plumage is much the same as in the African, except that where the African is gray the brown China should show a decided brown color. The head and stripe down the back of the neck should be dark brown, wings and tail, brown; other plumage grayish brown, shading lighter on the under parts of the body. Legs dark, with a greenish or orange tinge; claws, black.

The white China goose, in size, weight, shape, and style, is the counterpart of the brown China, but the color should be pure white; the knob should be large and orange colored; the bill orange, with a white nail; the eye a rich blue, with an orange rim; and the legs orange, with white claws. Both breeds have a rather shrill, harsh voice, more noisy and disagreeable than that of Toulouse or Embden geese.

These two varieties of geese are more swan-like in appearance than the African, although all three are doubtless usually included in descriptions of the Chinese goose by some English authors. Dixon, writing of the white China goose, which he describes separately from the "China goose," says: "My attention was first directed to these singular birds by Mr. Alfred Whitaker, of Beckington, Somerset. 'I

wish you could have seen the white variety or species, as it is so far superior in every respect to the brown.'

* * * The white China goose is of a spotless, pure white—a very few gray feathers have since appeared—'more swan-like than the brown variety, with a bright orange colored bill and a large orange colored knob at its base. It is a particularly beautiful bird, either in or out of the water, its neck being long, slender, and gracefully arched when swimming. It breeds three or four times in the season; but I was not successful with them, owing, as I fancied, to my having no water for them, except a rapid running stream. * * * My geese were from imported parents, and were hatched on board ship from China.'" After the foregoing from Whitaker, Dixon continues: "On visiting town in May, 1848, my efforts to get a sight of any white China geese were unavailing. There were none left in St. James' park; there were not any in the Surrey gardens, choice as that collection is; nor were any visible at the principal places where poultry is offered for sale. The Zoological society had parted from their specimens, in consequence of being overstocked with other things. Their head keeper seemed only to consider them in the light of a variety of the *Cygnoides*, but he spoke most decidedly of his experience of the permanence, not only of this variety, but also of that of the dark legged and the red legged sorts of the brown kinds, thus indicating three races, which, I repeat, would be considered as species, were they now discovered for the first time."

Here is pretty conclusive evidence that the "Chinese goose," as described by many of the European writers upon poultry, included within its ranks, fifty years ago, the types of three breeds, in all probability approximating the breeds we, in America, now call African, brown China, and white China. This tends to reconcile the discrepancies in the descriptions of the "Chinese goose" given by various authors, as some doubtless described one type and some another, under the same name. The author quoted above, however, reports very indifferent success in several instances, in endeavouring to breed the white China as a pure breed, although they seemed to be prolific enough when crossed with the common goose. It is quite possible that the difficulty was wholly due to unwise in-and-in breeding.

(TO BE CONTINUED).



pullets. Lots 1 to 3 had no exercise; they were fed grain from boxes. Lots four to 9 had exercise, the grain fed being scattered in straw litter. In other respects all the lots were treated alike. The food consisted of a mash of bran and shorts, chopped corn, and oats, 2:1:1, fed in the morning with a little whole grain (a mixture of wheat, corn, oats, and barley). The corn was fed sparingly and the barley was discontinued after a short time, since it was not relished by the chickens. In the evening whole grain only was fed. The chickens were usually given cut meat and bones three times a week, and were supplied with cabbage or other green food. Occasionally they were given a little cayenne pepper during the winter, and they had access to coal ashes and gravel.

RESULTS OF FEEDING TESTS WITH CHICKENS :

Lot.		Cost of food.	Number of eggs laid.	Value of eggs.	Cost of food per dozen eggs.	Average weight of eggs per dozen.	Average weight of eggs per year per fowl.
		Cents.			Cents.	Pounds.	Pounds.
WITHOUT EXERCISE.							
1	Old hens	53 1/4	64	\$0.56	9.9	1.57	8.4
2	Late hatched pullets	56 1/4	137 1/2	1.32	4.9	1.40	15.98
3	Early hatched pullets	61 1/4	157 3/4	1.68	4.6	1.49	19.51
WITH EXERCISE.							
4	Early hatched pullets	62	181 3/4	1.88	4.1	1.42	21.46
5	Old hens	62	106 3/4	1.00	6.9	1.52	13.54
6	Late hatched pullets	63	150 3/4	1.51	5.0	1.39	17.42
7	Brahma-Leghorn pullets	73 1/4	145	1.47	6.1	1.52	18.39
8	Light Brahma pullets	81 1/4	147 3/4	1.40	6.6	1.63	20.03
9	Barred Plymouth Rock pullets	63	79 3/4	.79	9.4	1.48	9.8

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.

BY J. DRYDEN, UTAH EXPERIMENT STATION.

IN the winter of 1896-7 feeding tests were made with nine lots of chickens to test the influence of age, breed, and exercise on the amount and cost of egg production. In addition, the relative fertility of eggs under different treatments and the relative value of two incubators was also tested.

Lots 1 to 8, inclusive, were made up of 4 chickens each, and lot 9 of 5 chickens. Lots one to 6 were rose-comb Leghorns, lot 7 Brahma-Leghorn pullets, lot 8 light Brahma pullets, and lot 9 barred Plymouth Rock pullets. Lots 1 and 5 were old hens, lots 2 and 6 late hatched pullets, and lots 3 and 4 early hatched

The results of the feeding tests are summarized in the table given on this page.

The principal conclusions reached were the following: The profit in feeding young hens or pullets was six times as great as in the case of hens three or four years old. Early hatched Leghorn pullets gave better results than those hatched later. The chickens which had exercise consumed more food and produced more eggs at less cost than those which had no exercise. Exercise had no apparent effect on the weight of the chickens. However, the eggs produced by the chickens having no exercise weighed 3 per cent. more than those produced by the chickens having exercise. The eggs of the Leghorn hens weighed more than those of the Leghorn pullets, and those of the light Brahma pullets more than those of the Leghorn pullets. The eggs of the barred Plymouth Rock pullets averaged

SECOND

Annual Exhibition

OF THE

INGERSOLL POULTRY and PET STOCK Association

TO BE HELD IN THE

TOWN OF INGERSOLL, ONT.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 2, 3 & 4, '99
➤ S. BUTTERFIELD, London, Judge. ➤

Many additions to our Prize List.

Coops, feed and attendants free.

WE PAY ALL PRIZES BEFORE YOU GO HOME.

Bring along your birds and have them scored before going to other shows.

Breeders, be with us as our show takes place just before the Ontario, and by doing so you can tell exactly what to send there.

Remember - NO EXHIBITOR'S NAME WILL APPEAR ON THE COOPS TILL AFTER THE JUDGE HAS FINISHED scoring all the birds. Send for Prize List. All birds to be in by Monday afternoon. Address all communications to

C. H. KENNEDY, *President.*

1298

S. A. GIBSON, *Secretary, Ingersoll.*THE
FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL

Exhibition

of the EASTERN ONTARIO
POULTRY ASSOCIATION
WILL BE HELD AT
**January
24 to 27,
1898**

Brockville, Ont,

Poultry Judge - SHARP BUTTERFIELD. Entries close January 16th, 1899.

For Premium Lists, etc., address

190

F. H. GISBORNE, Sec'y, 87 Cartier Street, Ottawa.

**The
Second
Annual
Exhibition**
OF
THE
Lambton Poultry and Pet Stock Assoc'n

WILL BE HELD IN

PETROLEA, December 15th to 19th, 1898.

GUARANTEED PRIZE LIST. Open to the World. L. G. JARVIS, Judge.

Send for Prize List of regular and Special Prizes.

R. B. SMITH, *President.*

1298

J. W. KEDWELL, *Secretary.*

about the same as those of the Leghorn pullets. In the author's opinion, with intelligent care and feeding the average capacity of a Leghorn pullet is 200 eggs per year. No advantage was observed in crossing Brahmas and Leghorns.

A trial of two different incubators was made. This included a comparison of the relative fertility of old, medium, and fresh eggs of the different lots of chickens mentioned above. The data were not regarded as sufficient for drawing definite deductions concerning the incubators. Exercise apparently reduced the percentage of fertility of the eggs. The percentage of fertility was highest with eggs from early hatched pullets and lowest with eggs from old hens, though the results are not regarded as conclusive. The fertility of eggs averaging five days' old was 300 per cent greater than eggs averaging twenty-two days' old.

THE COMING WESTERN GAME SHOW.

THE National Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club will hold its first annual meeting and exhibition with the Chicago show, January 9th to 14th next.

Mr. B. N. Pierce of Indianapolis has been selected to judge the Games and Mr. W. E. Walden, of Watervliet, Mich., will act if for any reason Mr. Pierce should not be able to. Mr. Thomas Corrie, of Chicago, and Mr. A. E. Brown, of Morgan Park, Ill., will judge Game Bantams, Mr. Brown passing on the merits of duckwings and brown reds. These men are all well and favorably known as judges or breeders, and score cards given by them should be valuable.

The Chicago show offers liberal regular cash prizes, and substantial specials will be offered by this club. A large exhibit is confidently expected, and much work is being done toward that end.

The promoters of this club were instrumental last year in bringing out the largest and best class of Games and Game Bantams ever seen in the west, and the efforts to cause a satisfactory Game exhibit were so successful, the classes were so attractive, and the interest and enthusiasm so marked, that this organization was the logical outcome.

Send your applications for membership, and offers

for Game and Game Bantam specials for the next show, to the undersigned, who will cheerfully give any information in his power regarding the coming Chicago meeting of Game enthusiasts.

J. C. PRATT, Secretary,
170 Adams St., Chicago.

Next New York show, Jan. 31st to Feb. 4th, 1899. Mr. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N.J., is the obliging Secretary, and Canadians and their birds are always sure of a hearty welcome.

No show in Buffalo this winter.

Congratulations to Mr. A. F. Pierce, Winchester, N.H., who has been elected State representative on the Republican ticket.

The Rochester Fancier's Club will hold a show in Rochester, January 6 to 12 next.

Boston's dates are January 17th to 21st. Mr. T. Farrer Rackham, will superintend.

There is a chance of the American Plymouth Rock Club meeting at Toronto. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburg are other claimants for the meeting.

The "Mid-Continental" is no more, but this will not prevent a show being held in Kansas City on Jan. 18th to 25th, under the auspices of the Kansas City Fanciers' Association, who have purchased the show coops of their defunct predecessors.

The American Langshan Club will hold its next annual meeting at the Chicago Exhibition. All members are urged to be on hand, as important business is to be brought up. Franklane Sewell, *Secretary pro tem.*, New Troy, Mich.

Mr. Brown says: "We Britishers fail in not finishing off our work as others do abroad. Eggs ought to be graded, to be clean, packed in sweet straw or wood-wool, and as neatly as possible, whilst they should be marketed rapidly.

KEEPING THE PEDIGREE.

IF I entertained a doubt as to the absolute necessity of knowing the pedigree of each individual in a flock of poultry—sire and dam, grandsire and granddam, etc., letters received in my daily mail from practical breeders and men of science, would have banished it. But I never entertained doubts. From the day I "caught the hen fever," I saw that vastly larger sums were paid per pound for thoroughbred poultry than for any other kind of breeding or exhibition stock, excepting, (perhaps) the rare sale of a race-horse at fancy figures; and were the sales of poultry that are made at fancy figures heralded as are like sales of race-horses, I believe my statement would still hold good. Ten to twenty-five dollars per pound of thoroughbred poultry is far from rare. How often do we hear of such prices being paid for other stock?

That these prices not only prevail, but that the number of people who are anxious to buy at such and higher figures (stock worth the money, of course), far exceeds the number of breeders willing to sell; that the purchaser of poultry continues to receive only what he can see of his purchase—without any knowledge of its ancestry, thus running the risk of retrograding where he aims to progress, whereas the purchaser of other kinds of thoroughbred stock even at a lower price, receives with his purchase such knowledge of its ancestors as he could have gained had he himself bred the strain; that the poultry industry not only survives, but continues to grow until it will far outstrip—if it has not already outstripped (for the total figures are unknown)—in magnitude, that of any other industry, speaks volumes for the depth of the "chicken crank's" love for his pets. Can one picture a purchaser of a Jersey, Collie, Berkshire, or other breeding stock, paying only a fair price—say one (instead of ten) dollars per pound—without close scrutiny of its ancestry?

Authorities accept as "good mating" such as will produce or improve themselves in five per cent. of their progeny. By a "mating" is meant one male and several females. Note that all that is known of the chick's ancestors, in this case, is its sire, its dam being one of the females in the pen—which one is guesswork. From the experience I have had in pedigree breeding, I know that this ridiculously low per-

centage of success is due solely to haphazard breeding, and will be improved tenfold by breeding from pedigree and individual merit, and not from individual merit alone. That records must be maintained is, of course, understood.

The fact is that but one female in five, in the usual run of matings, proves that her mating was a success, by equalling or improving on herself (or her mate) in one half or more of her chicks; thus we have the "5 per cent of success" easily explained. When, by knowing the dam, as well as the sire, of each chick, we can locate errors in mating, and by thought correct them, we shall look upon fifty per cent. of success as only fair. I have heard of breeders so thoroughly familiar with cause and effect in poultry matters that they can pick out each hen's chick by the latter's resemblance to dam. If any reader feels confident he can do so, I will be glad to have him call at Hartnest for a test, and I am certain that he will feel less sure of the accuracy of his knowledge.

Leaving aside the important consideration of real knowledge gained through pedigree breeding, and consequent advantages, the day is close at hand when buyers will insist on having a certificate of pedigree, or other information of similar import, when investing in poultry for breeding or exhibition. Many requests have reached me for a detailed description of my method in keeping accurate pedigrees. In hope of saving myself time and labor requisite to answer each inquirer, and that this article will bring valuable suggestions of improvement to my present method, I give it herewith. Let me first state that there is much more labor in describing my method than there is in execution.

As eggs are gathered, each is marked in pencil with the number of the hen that laid it, and placed in a box nailed against the partition of each pen. At night these eggs are entered in the egg record, and each egg is marked in ink with the hen's number and date laid, and placed in an egg-rack, where each hen's product is kept separately.

In setting broody hens, the product of from one to three hens is given to each, and the date set, description of eggs (the number of hen or hens that laid them), quantity of each, is noted on a hatching blank in ink and nailed over each sitter's nest. A punch mark is allotted to the chicks from each hen's product,

and also noted on this blank, of which the following is a copy :

Fowl No.	DATE.	Description.	Quantity	BROKEN OR CRUSHED.	Clear.	Dead Germs. Hatched.	MARKS.	REMARKS

Each egg tested or crushed is noted in proper place on blank, so that latter at all times shows exact number of eggs under sitter and description of each. On or about the night of 19th day of incubation, we take from each sitter all but product of one hen, trading the rest with eggs that have been set a week or so later. In trading, eggs taken away are crossed off blank with pencil, and eggs substituted are noted thereon, viz : date originally set, description, quantity, etc. So, at hatching time, each sitter hatches out but one hen's product, and that product is described on blank over her nest.

When dry, chicks are punched in web of feet in accordance with marks designated on hatching blank ; number of chicks hatched from each hen's product noted in proper place on blank, 10 to 15 chicks given

to a hen, surplus hens re-set, and hatching blanks brought to house, where latter's essential points, viz. —" number of sitter," " date set," " description of eggs," " quantity," " infertile, etc., tested out," " date hatched," " number hatched," " punch-marks," and " location,"—are entered in a book kept for that purpose, called " hatching record," and the blanks filed for future reference.

As a sitter is given her complement of chicks and placed with them in a brooder coop, a record is taken of quantity, description (dam's numbers) and punch-marks of babies entrusted to her care, and this record is nailed on each coop. For this we use our " hatching blank," but for purposes of identification I will here refer to it (when used for chicks) as " chick blank."

Should one of the wee things be found dead, by reference to its punch-marks, the chick is easily identified, and the loss quickly noted in its proper place on chick blank. It is possible (except with the five-toed varieties) to have but sixteen different punch-marks ; as each punch-mark is intended to show not only the chick's dam, but also its date of hatch ; as we often set the product of twenty or more hens at one time, which, of course, all hatch on same day ; and as we are, in consequence, often compelled to use the same punch-mark on two different lots of chicks hatched the same day, it is, of course, of vital importance, if pedigrees are to be accurate beyond question, that two such similarly marked lots can under no conditions be mixed up. To accomplish this with certainty, leaving no chance for " accidents," we divide chicks into groups. A group consists of the chicks having one set of (sixteen) punch-marks. Each group, with their foster-mother, are yarded separately, and for convenience in describing, these yards are lettered—Yard A, containing Group A ; Yard B, Group B, etc.; and location of each lot hatched is noted on hatching record in column allowed for that purpose.

When chicks are two to four weeks old, they are given their first leg bands and weighed. This is done at night. All chicks in a group are brought to the house in a box or basket, together with chick blank from each coop. As each chick is given its numbered leg band, its punch-mark is noted, the number of band recorded in its proper place on the blank, chick placed

Hurrah! for that Great and Ever Popular Four Days Show, the Sixteenth

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
Owen Sound Poultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock Association

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Town Hall, Owen Sound,

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, '98

Liberal Cash Prizes for all entries of Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock. Handsome Specials. Competition open to the world. Entries positively close December 8th. Everybody come, bring your birds and have them scored by Judge Jarvis before sending them to the Great Ontario. The Owen Sound boys are preparing an extra big time, so don't miss it if you are able to come at all. For Prize Lists, etc., which will be ready about middle of November, write the Secretary.

HARRY WRIGHT, President. JOHN RAMSAY, Treasurer. WM. H. IRVING, Managing Director. ROBT. R. CAMERON, Sec'y.

HAMILTON AND WENTWORTH POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD THEIR

ANNUAL EXHIBITION (OPEN TO THE WORLD)
on the

25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of JANUARY, 1899.

A commodious hall on the ground floor on King Street has been secured and every accommodation will be offered to intending exhibitors. Birds will be well taken care of and fed by careful superintendents.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD AND C. F. WAGNER, Judges.

ED. DICKENSON, JR., President. 199 W. J. McFADDEN, Secretary, 89 Murray St. E., Hamilton.

GALT

GALT POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION will hold their 2nd Annual Show on January 17th, 18th and 19th, 1899. Good building, well heated and lighted. Cash Prizes. Large List. All birds will be scored. L. G. JARVIS, Judge.

Exhibitors wishing birds to go to Brantford will advise the Secretary, who will see that they are properly sent.

Come to Galt, go to Brantford and then to Hamilton

Send for Prize List.

Entries close January 14th.

W. D. MCKENZIE, President.

199

J. W. PORTEOUS, Secretary.

PETERBOROUGH POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD THEIR SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JANUARY 17th, 18th and 19th, 1899, in the

MARKET HALL, in the TOWN OF Peterborough

Open to the world. Liberal cash prizes and a large list of specials. Single birds. C. J. DANIELS, Judge. Special Railway and Express Rates from all points. Entries positively close January 10th, 1899.

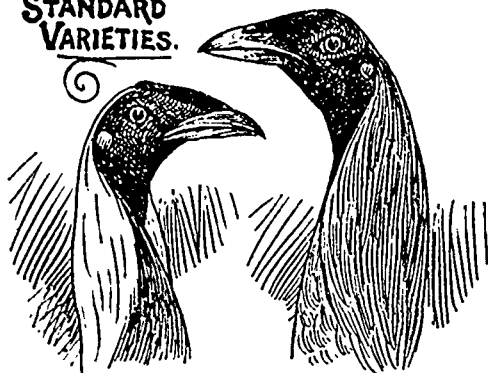
For Prize List and all information, address

JOHN A. DAVIDSON, President.

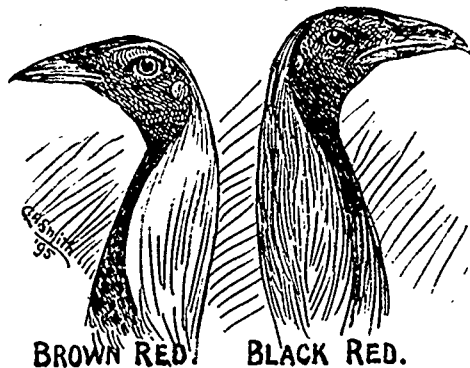
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WM. COLLINS, Secretary Treasurer,
No. 126 Romaine St., Peterborough.

THE FOUR STANDARD VARIETIES.

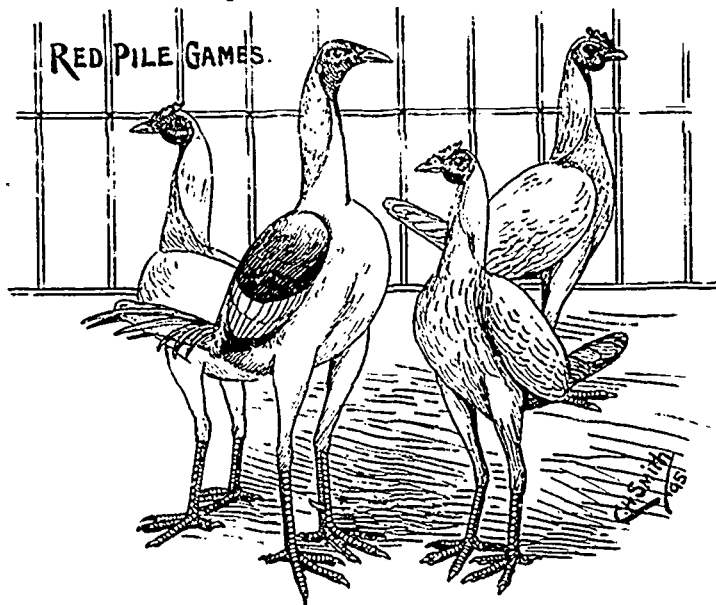


SILVER DUCKWING. RED PILE.



BROWN RED. BLACK RED.

The operations described above are repeated at each change of bands—seven in number from “chickhood” to maturity. The number of these bands can be reduced, but I prefer to use seven, to prevent the possibility of a chick losing a band, which entails some trouble to identify it. My method checks itself and makes errors impossible; yet I dare say it can be vastly improved on, and I am anxious to perfect it.



W. BARBER & CO.'S SPECIALTIES.

on scales and its weight noted over its number. When group has been branded, the little fellows are restored to their foster-mothers and their numbers, weights, etc., entered in the chick record. This is a book, the pages of which have columns ruled off, bearing the following headings: “Final (leg band) number;” “Date hatched;” “Score;” “Weight” (at maturity); “Dam’s number;” “Sex;” followed by six wide columns entitled, “First leg band,” “Second leg band,” etc., etc. These six wide columns are each subdivided into four other columns, called respectively, “Number” (of leg band), “Date” (on which chick was branded), “Weight” and “Location.”

As baby bands are nearly outgrown, the operation is practically repeated in giving second bands. The chicks in a group are brought to the house, first band taken off, larger bands put on, number of latter, date of change and weight at changing, noted in its proper place in chick record.

This chick record has furnished me with a fund of information, by which I hope to profit. It has shown me that some hens’ chicks somehow hang behind in maturing, with persistent uniformity; other hens’ chicks shoot ahead, beating chicks a month older. Some hens’ chicks refuse to live; some have nearly all cockerels; others pullets; others again, about half of both sexes. Some produce excellent pullets and poor cockerels; others reverse this order.

Who wouldn’t breed from pedigree combined with individual merit, if he knew the fascination the work carries with it?—A. J. SILBERSTEIN, in “The Country Gentleman.”

“In the case of fatted fowls, they should be neatly plucked, and packed as carefully as possible. It is an excellent plan when shipping to wrap them in fine linen cloths soaked in skimmed milk, as this whitens the flesh and greatly improves the appearance.”—“Fowls.”

QUEBEC SHOW.

QUR Quebec friends should put a little more life into the fancy in their Province, let each other and the outside Provinces know what they are doing. Old Quebec is too solid to run behind in the march of advancement.

The fall show was most successful, the entry being large. Mr. Ulley went down from Montreal to act as Superintendent. Who officiated as judge we have not been informed. The following is a list of

THE WINNERS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—cock, 1 Willis, 2 Bonneville; hen, 1 and 2 Stockwell cockerel, 1 Willis, 2 Stockwell; pullet, 1 Stockwell, 2 Stockwell. **White**—cock, 1 Thompson, 2 Campbell; hen, 1 Bewder, 2 Thompson; cockerel, 1 and 2 Thompson; pullet, 1 and 2 Thompson. **Buff**—cock, 1 Parsons, 2 Godin; hen, 2 Parsons; pullet, 1 and 2 Parsons. **JAVAS**—black, cock, 1 2 Reid; Hen, 1 2 Reid; A.O.V. hen, 1 Reid. **WYANDOTTES**—cock, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 Osborne, 2 Reid; pullet, 1 Neilson, 2 Gauthier. **Golden**, cock, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Roy; hen, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Cox; cockerel, 1 and 2 Oldrieve; pullet, 1 and 2 Oldrieve. **Silver**, cock, 1 Cox, 2 Chollet; hen, 1 Cox; cockerel, 1 Cox; pullet, 1 Cox. **Buff**, cock, 1 Reid, 2 Cox; hen, 1 Cox. **DOMINIQUES**—hen, 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 Reid; pullet, 1 Reid. **DARK BRAHMAS**—cock, 1 Bonneville; hen, 1 Bonneville; cockerel, 1 and 2 Bonneville; pullet, 1 Bonneville, 2 Dorval. **LANGSHANS**—cock, 1 Campbell, 2 Desautels & Co.; hen, 1 Campbell; cockerel, 1 Cox, 2 Gareaw; pullet, 1 Cox, 2 Fortier. **BUFF COCHINS**—cock, 1 Ryland; hen, 1 Desautels & Co., 2 Ryland; cockerel, 1 McLean, 2 Ryland; pullet, 1 Desautels & Co., 2 Ryland. **PARTRIDGE**—cock, 1 Bonneville, 2 Wilson; hen, 1 Wilson, 2 Bonneville; cockerel, 1 Bonneville, 2 Ball; pullet, 1 Bonneville, 2 Ball. **White**, hen, 2 Desautels & Co.; cockerel, 1 Wilson, 2 Reid; pullet, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid. **Black**, hen, 1 Desautels & Co. **WHITE LEGHORNS**—cock, 1 Desjardins, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Desjardins, 2 Ryland; cockerel, 1 Osborne, 2 Ryland; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Ryland. **Brown**, cock, 1 Fraser, 2 Cox; hen, 1 Ball, 2 Bevington; cockerel, 1 Fraser, 2 Ball; pullet, 1 Ball, 2 Fraser. **R.C. brown**, cockerel, 1 Reid; pullet, 1 Reid. **R.C. white**, cock, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Neilson, 2 Neilson; cockerel, 1 Neilson, 2 Neilson; pullet, 1 Neilson, 2 Neilson. **Buff**, cock, 1 Lowe, 2 Ball, hen, 1 Lowe, 2 Lowe; cockerel, 1 Lowe, 2 Reid; pullet, 1 Lowe, 2 Reid. **Black**, cock, 1 Fortier, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Reid, 2 Fortier; cockerel, 1 Reid, 2 Osborne; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Osborne. **SPANISH**—cock, 1 Reid, 2 Neilson; hen, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 Reid, 2 Neilson; pullets, 1 Reid, 2 Neilson. **ANDALUSIANS**—cock, 1 Reid, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Reid, 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 Reid, 2 Osborne. **BLACK MINORCAS**—cock, 1 Cox, 2 Cox; hen, 1 Cox, 2 Neilson, cockerel, 1 Cox, 2 Cox; pullet, 1 Cox, 2 Cox. **White**, cock, 1 Osborne, 2 Wilson; hen, 1

Osborne, 2 Osborne; cockerel, 1 Wilson, 2 Roy; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Wilson. **POLANDS**—W. C. black, cock, 1 and 2 Fortier; hen, 1 Desautels & Co., 2 Fortier; cockerel, 1 Reid, 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Fortier. **White**, cock, 1 Fortier, 2 Neilson; hen, 1 and 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 Neilson. **Silver**, cock, 1 Neilson, 2 Fortier, hen, 1 Fortier, 2 Neilson; cockerel, 1 and 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 and 2 Fortier. **Golden**, cock, 1 and 2 Fortier; hen, 1 and 2 Fortier; cockerel, 1 and 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 and 2 Fortier. **Buff laced**, cock, 1 and 2 Fortier; hen, 1 and 2 Fortier; cockerel, 1 and 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 and 2 Fortier. **Any colour**, hen, 1 Fortier, 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 2 Fortier. **AOV.** cock 1 Fortier, hen 1 Fortier, cockerel 1 2 Fortier, pullet 1 2 Fortier. **HAMBURGS**—black, cock, 1 Reid; 2 Wilson; hen, 1 and 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 and 2 Reid; pullet, 1 Wilson, 2 Reid. **Golden pencilled**, cock, 1 Neilson; hen, 1 Neilson; pullet, 1 Neilson. **Silver pencilled**, cockerel, 1 Reid; pullet, 1 Reid. **Golden spangled**, cock, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid. **Silver spangled**, cock, 1 Wilson, 2 Bonneville; hen, 1 Wilson, 2 Bonneville; cockerel, 1 Bonneville, 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Paquette. **RED CAPS**—cock, 1 Osborne, 2 Cox; hen, 1 Neilson; cockerel, 1 and 2 Cox; pullet, 1 and 2 Cox. **HOUDANS**—cock, 1 Desautels & Co., 2 Reid; hen, 1 Reid 2 Neilson; cockerel, 1 McLare, 2 Bonneville; pullet, 1 Bonneville, 2 McLare. **DORKINGS**—white, cock, 1 Osborne; hen, 1 and 2 Osborne. **Silver**, cock, 1 Neilson, 2 Cox; hen, 1 Neilson, 2 Cox; cockerel, 1 Cox, 2 Reid, pullet, 1 Cox, 2 Reid. **Colored**, cock, 1 Neilson; hen, 1 Neilson; cockerel, 1 Neilson; pullet, 1 Neilson. **GAME**—White, cock, 1 Thompson; hen, 1 Thompson. **Black red**, cock, 1 Ball, 2 Oldrieve; hen, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Ball; cockerel, 1 Bonneville, 2 Oldrieve; pullet, 1 Bonneville, 2 Oldrieve. **Brown red**, cock, 1 and 2 Oldrieve; hen, 1 and 2 Oldrieve; cockerel, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Ball; pullet, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Ball. **GAME—Duckwing**, cock, 1 Oldrieve; hen, 1 Oldrieve; cockerel, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Bonneville; pullet, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Bonneville. **Pile**, cock, 1 Desautels & Co., 2 Bonneville; hen, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Bonneville; cockerel, 1 Bonneville, 2 Oldrieve; pullet, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Bonneville. **Sumatra**, cock, 1 Fortier; hen, 1 and 2 Fortier; cockerel, 1 and 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 and 2 Fortier. **Indian**, cock, 1 Cox, 2 Oldrieve; hen, 1 Neilson, 2 Cox; cockerel, 1 Neilson, 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 Fortier, 2 Neilson. **Any other variety**, cock, 1 Chateauvert, 2 Paquette; hen, 1 Chateauvert, 2 Paquette; cockerel, Chateauvert, 2 Paquette; pullet, 1 Chateauvert, 2 Paquette. **BANTAMS**—Game, black red, cock, 1 and 2 Oldrieve, hen, 1 Reid, 2 Oldrieve, cockerel, 1 Bonneville, 2 Cox; pullet, 1 Bonneville, 2 Gray & Baldwin. **Brown red**, cock, 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Oldrieve; hen, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Gray & Baldwin; cockerel, 1 and 2 Gray & Baldwin; pullet, 1 and 2 Gray & Baldwin. **Duckwing**, cock, 1 Gray and Baldwin, 2 Oldrieve; hen, 1 Gray and Baldwin, 2 Oldrieve, cockerel, 1 and 2 Bonneville; hen, 1 Bonneville, 2 Reid. **Pile**, cock, 1 Oldrieve, 2 Cox; hen, 1 Cox, 2 Paquette; cockerel, 1 Bonneville, 2 Paquette; pullet, 1 Bonneville, 2 Paquette. **Golden Sebright**, cock, 1 Fortier, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Fortier, 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 Reid; pullet, 1 and 2

Fortier. Silver Sebright, cock, 1 Fortier, 2 Desautels and Co.; hen, 1 Reid, 2 Fortier; cockerel, 1 Reid; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Desautels and Co. Japanese, hen, 1 Fortier cockerel, 1, Reid, 2 Fortier; pullet, 2 Fortier. Cochins, cock, 1 Osborne, 2 Bonneville, hen, 1 and 2 Fortier, cockerel, 1 Neilson, 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 Fortier. Polish, cock, 1 and 2 Fortier; hen, 1 Fortier; cockerel, 1 Fortier; pullet, 1 and 2 Fortier. Rose comb black, cock, 1 Reid, 2 Oldrieve; hen, 1 Fortier, 2 Oldrieve; pullet, 1 Fortier. Rose comb white, cock, 1 Fortier; hen, 1 Fortier. Any other variety, cock, 1 Fortier, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Fortier, 2 Reid. TURKEYS—Bronze, cock 1 Thompson, 2 Ball; hen, 1 Thompson, 2 Ball; cockerel, 1 Neilson, 2 Thompson, pullet, 1 Neilson, 2 Thompson. White Holland, cock, 1 and 2 Thompson; hen, 1 Thompson; cockerel, 1 Thompson; pullet, 1 Thompson. Any other varieties, cock, 1 Thompson. GEESSE—Embsden, gander, 1 Thompson, 2 McGillivray; goose, 1 Thompson, 2 McGillivray; young gander, 1 Thompson, 2 McGillivray; young goose, 1 Thompson, 2 McGillivray. Toulouse, gander 1 and 2 Thompson; goose, 1 and 2 Thompson; young gander, 1 and 2 Thompson; young goose, 1 and 2 Thompson. China, gander, 1 and 2 Thompson; goose, 1 and 2 Thompson; young gander, 1 Thompson, 2 Bourget; young goose, 1 Thompson, 2 Bourget. Any other variety, gander, 1 Thompson, 2 Brown; goose, 1 Thompson, 2 Bouchard. DUCK—Rouen, drake, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid; duck, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid; young drake, 1 Neilson, 2 Reid; duck, 1 Neilson, 2 Thompson. Aylesbury, drake, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid; duck, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid, young drake, 1 Reid, 2 Thompson; young duck, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid. Pekin, drake, 1 and 2 Thompson; duck, 1 and 2 Thompson; young drake, 1 and 2 Thompson; young duck, 1 and 2 Thompson. Cayuga, drake, 1 and 2 Thompson; duck, 1 and 2 Thompson, young drake, 1 Neilson, 2 Thompson, young duck, 1 Neilson, 2 Thompson. White crested, drake, 1 and 2 Thompson; duck, 1 and 2 Thompson; young drake, 1 and 2 Thompson; young duck, 1 and 2 Thompson. Any other variety, drake, 1 Thompson; duck, 1 Thompson; young drake, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid; young duck, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid. GUINEA FOWLS, pair, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid. PHEASANTS, 1 Dubord.

A demonstration in cramming birds by hand, and also by machine, was recently given by Mr. C. E. Stallworthy, instructor for the Devonshire County Council. This gentleman did not see why the cramming machine could not be more generally used. In Sussex it had been in use for over fifty years with good results. The poultry fetched a higher price, and were preferred to those not crammed. One man alone in Sussex sends 2,000 fowls a week to the London market, during the London season, and the output for the county last year was worth £160,000. One hotel in Aberdeen has 500 fowls a month from London because the quality can be depended on. He said crammed fowls fetch as much as 8s. 6d. and 9s. each in London during the season.—“Fowls.”

FOUND AT LAST—AN INCUBATOR THAT WILL HATCH.

THROUGH the efforts of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW we have found an Incubator which will give good satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mr. Isaac Taylor, Reid's Mills P. O., Ont., says he has tested a Wagner Incubator to its uttermost and finds it to be perfection. He says it will hatch the full complement of fertile eggs and he is more than satisfied in having done some very fine hatching last season. He says he is going to start it again on the first of January, 1899. The Wagner Incubator is without a peer. He testifies it is a good Incubator.

Mr. W. F. Lowe, the famous buff Leghorn breeder, of Almonte, Ont., writes to the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, under date of May, 1898: I wish to report a hatch of eighty-five per cent (all strong chicks) in an Incubator manufactured by the Wagner Incubator Co. of Toronto, Can. This is a good machine and easy to handle, as the regulation of heat and ventilation are so near perfect. Truly this hatcher is all that is claimed for it.

Another poultry man from Caledon East writes that the Incubator purchased from the Wagner Incubator Co., Toronto, Can., has been running steadily and gives good satisfaction.

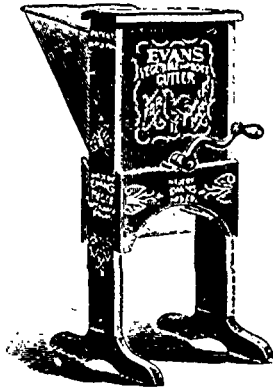
Many more writers endorse these testimonials. Any one in search of a good Incubator should use one of Wagner's. It is the best and cheapest. Their 50-egg machine will hold eighty eggs if so desired, and their 100-egg Incubators will hold an equally increased number if necessary.

Prize Buff Leghorns Owing to business being so brisk we do not intend showing our buff Leghorns this season. We offer our best show birds for sale without reserve. Our show record is so well known it is needless to mention our winnings. Now is the time to buy for the winter shows. Prices moderate.

WAGNER INCUBATOR CO.,

726 King Street West,

Toronto, Can.



Evans' Vegetable and Root Cutters

These machines meet a long felt want among poultrymen. They make possible the feeding of green and succulent food in the dead of winter when every spear of grass and green thing is killed by frost. They convert all kinds of roots into fine particles like angle worms that are greedily eaten by all fowls, big and little. The feeding of vegetables thus prepared doubles the egg product and saves fully 50 per cent. of the grain feed. It makes hens lay in winter when eggs are worth the most money. Endorsed by all the leading poultrymen of the country. Buy one and make money from your fowls this winter. Write for free circulars.

Read what Wm. McNeil, our Prince of Poultrymen, says about Root Cutters: "Your No. 5 Root Cutter is the slickest machine I ever saw. Every poultryman needs one. I would not be without it if it cost double the price."

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, that eminent poultry judge, widely known in Europe and America, and who has the reputation of being very conservative in recommending anything, says of the Evans No. 5 machine: "If anybody ever uses one of them, they would not be able to do without it for five times its cost."

R. Oke, London, Ont. says: "Fifty dollars could not buy my Cutter could I not get another."

For Sale by **C. J. DANIELS,**
221 RIVER ST., TORONTO.

SOME OF THE

Reasons Why POULTRYMEN SHOULD Feed Clover Meal

1st. Ground clover is far superior to cut clover from the fact there is no waste, and every particle is rendered digestible, as there are no whole stems or heads as is the case with cut clover; and where poultrymen are obliged to buy green food, clover meal will be found to come nearest to the summer runs of any article on the market.

2d. All who have fed cut clover must have noticed that many of the stems and whole heads are left by the fowls. These stems as well as the clover heads contain elements that are essential to an increased egg supply as well as to insure well fertilized eggs.

3d. Clover meal will insure the egg yield in winter; it will insure more and stronger fertilized eggs; it will keep the hens in good health and vigor; it is equally as good for newly hatched chicks as it is for matured hens, it will add to the lustre of the plumage; it will assist in putting those choice birds in the pink of condition for exhibition, and it is especially good for moulting hens.

4th. Clover meal is a boon to the poultryman, and is endorsed by all who give it a trial. It is the ideal egg food—in the long winter months when eggs bring a good price to the poultry-keeper—and if it is fed in connection with the mixed feed it will, to a great extent, prevent hens from becoming over fat.

We offer \$25 reward for any package sent out by us containing any impurities whatever. Put up in 50 and 100-lb. sacks. Price \$2 Per 100.

WHAT MR. BROWNE SAYS OF THE ONTARIO.

THE Ontario 25th anniversary is going to be a grand success, everything from the Secretary's end is looking up very well indeed. The entry sheets are ready waiting for the prize lists from the local Association at Toronto, and as yet I have not had any proof. I believe they are to be ready about Dec. 1st. Any of your readers who do not receive one by the 5th Dec., will kindly send card when it shall be sent next mail.

Several leading poultrymen have responded to my invitation for essays, but not nearly enough to satisfy me, and I trust many more will comply with this very important part of our Association work.

Not a few of the American fanciers have signified their intention of being exhibitors and a large increase in the number of our exhibits over past years is confidently expected. It will require nearly 900 coops to accommodate them comfortably, and as the pavilion is such a grand place for the show, no doubt everything will be done in "Queen City taste." Those of the Americans who cannot possibly attend wish us every success in our international undertaking, and much regret their inability to participate in this most desirable meeting for the stimulating and extension of the poultry industry.

I would respectfully remind all concerned that all entry papers must be mailed not later than Jan. 2nd, (postmark) or they will be returned. There is not the slightest necessity to delay beyond the 2nd, so the fault will be their own if neglected.

Would have liked to have been in a position to say something about the special premiums donated to this Association for competition, but as the arrangement is not in my hands must leave this for others.

The only ones of which I have had official notification are the four silver cups of the American Poultry Association, one each for the best 2 cocks, 2 hens, 2 cockerels and 2 pullets in the Asiatics, American, Polish and Game, and Mr. A. E. Felch, the Secretary, adds, they are open to the world.

THOS. A. BROWNE,

Sec'y P. A. of O.

We may add to Mr. Brown's interesting letter that

a most tempting list of specials both in cash and kind is being made up. All varieties will be catered to, to the exclusion of none. The President of the Ontario, Dr. A. W. Bell, has this in his particular care, and exhibitors may rest assured that they will be well looked after. The Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens is the place par excellence for a show, as the view we give of it will indicate.

CORRECTION.

Editor REVIEW,—

IN looking over last REVIEW we note in corrections you give us credit with winning 2nd golden Wyandotte pullet in London, where we won 1st and 2nd pullet. Now it was at the Industrial where you credited Magill 1st and 3rd, and 2nd Meyer, which should have been Magill 1st and 3rd and 2nd Wray Bros. in golden pullet. Meyer won nothing in golden pullet at the Industrial. Please set right and oblige.

yours truly,

WRAY BROS.

London, Nov. 7th., 1898.

MONTREAL—BROCKVILLE DATES.

Editor REVIEW—

BY last REVIEW I notice the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association has chosen the same dates (or nearly so) as those named some months previous by the Montreal Poultry Association for their annual show. Surely it would have been much better to had the dates named so that poultry men could have taken in both shows, and I think in all fairness to the Montreal Association the Eastern Ontario should yet change their dates, which will greatly benefit both Associations, also poultrymen who desire to exhibit at both places. As for myself I expect to exhibit, and as Montreal is reached in about the same time and no transfers, naturally this would be the place. but I feel sure the matter will be amicably settled to the benefit of all concerned.

Almonte, Nov. 12, '98.

WILL F. LOWE.

[As far as we recollect Montreal has claimed no dates yet, in fact we were not aware they had decided to hold a show this winter. Is Mr. Lowe correct?—ED.]

[Since writing above note announcement of show has reached us and will be found elsewhere. ED.]

Montreal Poultry Association

ANNUAL SHOW

WILL BE HELD IN

MONTREAL

Jan. 24th to 28th, 1899

ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 18TH

Prize Lists mailed promptly on application.

WM. C. HALL, Secretary-Treasurer,
Outremont, Montreal.

THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION OF

BRANTFORD WILL HOLD THEIR **2nd ANNUAL EXHIBITION**

January 20th, 21st, 23rd and 24th, 1899

Liberal Cash Prizes. LARGE LIST OF BOTH POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

Large show room, well heated and lighted, and you get your money before you leave.

Entries close January 17th. SHARP BUTTERFIELD, Judge.

For Prize List apply to the Secretary, J. H. MINSHALL.

J. C. MONTGOMERY, President.

199

22 James Street, Brantford, Ont.

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, Rousy diseases, Bad Moulting, Bad Fledging, Weak Young Pigeons, Chickens, Turkey, 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, &c. 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.

WARDSVILLE, Ont., Jan., 1897.

SEAFORTH, Ont., Oct. 6th, 1886.

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.

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

THE TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, Thursday, Nov. 10th, Mr. Bonnicks, the President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Daniels moved that the cage bird clause in Show Committee report be referred back to Show Committee, as he thought four birds should constitute a class and not six. Carried.

Mr. Thos. A. Willitts was elected a member of the Association.

The greater part of the evening was taken up on the coming show; nearly one hundred dollars was collected from members present and when absent members are heard from the amount will be much larger, as all members are striving to make the special list for the Ontario one of the largest.

Mrs. Shales, Mr. Essex, and Mr. Chambers spoke on winter egg production, which greatly interested all present.

The nomination of officers for ensuing years was then proceeded with: Hon. President, John Chambers; President, C. Bonnicks, R. H. Essex; 1st Vice President, J. Brown, A. H. Lake, C. Grimsley; 2nd Vice President, C. Mick; Secretary, R. Durston, J. S. Carter; Treasurer, W. H. Chambers; Auditors, J. Brown, A. Shaw; Executive Committee, Messrs. C. Grimsley, W. J. Wolf, F. Spry, J. H. Shales, E. J. Dewey, J. O'Neil, A. C. Blythe, J. E. Jarrott, Mrs. Shales and J. Barker; Delegates to Industrial Exhibition, Messrs. J. Bennett, J. H. Shales, J. Barker, A. C. Blyth; Delegates to Western Fair, W. Barber, and W. Fox.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

Some show Secretaries do not make enough of their opportunities in giving little items of news to probable exhibitors. Tell us what you are doing, give location of show room, list of specials, etc. We can't build with straw alone.

Several thousand copies extra of the January and February REVIEW will be printed for use at the various shows. Advertisers should take advantage of it.

EASTERN ONTARIO NOTES.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE prize list of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association is now in the printers' hands and the Brockville fanciers are now hard at work collecting specials. The Brockville men are well-known as hustlers so that something extra good may be expected.

We hear that Mr. A. P. Mutchmor the well-known Ottawa pigeon fancier has bought quite a number of Gray and Baldwin's Game Bantams. This is good news for it would be a pity to have this flock of Bantams scattered and lost.

It is probable that the competition at the Eastern Ontario at Brockville will be very keen as the railway and express facilities will be very good and Brockville is a convenient centre both for Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

Efforts are now being made to get a number of good papers on practical poultry subjects for the open meeting that is always held during the Exhibition, and also to get a good attendance of those interested or who ought to be interested in the development of the poultry industry. One subject that will be discussed is poultry fattening.

From all accounts there is quite a boom in the poultry fancy at Brockville and there seems to be no doubt that there will be quite a lot of birds sold at the coming exhibition to residents of Brockville and its vicinity. It is a great pity that some means could not be devised for making our exhibitions better markets than they are. If the difficulties connected with space and cooping could be met the institution of selling classes would be a good move. These selling classes are a great institution in England but there distances are so short that purchasers can go to exhibitions and birds can be sent there at small cost.

We hear Mr. "Dick" Oke, London, has bought a large place nearer to the city and is busy erecting new houses for his poultry. Mr. Oke is a bachelor, looks "kinder kurius."

ORCHARD PARK POULTRY FARM

Garland Strain **BLACK MINORCAS** Bicknell Strain

These two strains have won **MORE PREMIUMS** during the last four years, when competition was hotter than ever before, than **ALL OTHERS COMBINED**. The \$250 Club Cup is included. The winnings of our customers, and the "Garland" record, north, south, east and west, tell the story. We are now prepared to furnish stock from both.

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

Shenango Bridge, O. L. 1, 1888.

"This is to certify that we have sold to Bicknell and Whiting our entire stock of Garland strain of Black Minorcas, including good will, cuts, etc., except fourteen birds reserved by J. H. Santee for his individual use."

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 duly saved.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

One Thousand New Standards

FREE

The new Standard of Perfection issued by the American Poultry Association **is now ready**, and contains many radical changes. 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

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TORONTO, ONT.

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Elegantly Printed on Special Chromo Paper.

Size 9 x 12. Fit for framing. Contains :

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| 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. |
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Enniskillen Poultry Yards

JOHN W. KEDWELL, - - Petrolia, Ont.,

BREEDER OF EXHIBITION

Plymouth Rocks } BARRED
WHITE
BUFF

Also Rouen Ducks and Belgian Hares.

My chicks of this year are superior in every way to previous years. I am now offering them for sale in lots to suit customers.

Deer Park Poultry Yard

JAMES DUNDAS, - - Proprietor.

For Sale—Two Buff Leghorn cocks, 12 hens, 10 cockerels, 13 pullets; 6 Black Minorca hens, 5 pullets, 3 cockerels. Stock is first-class, from winners at Ontario Show, London, 1898, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet, also specials best collection and best specimen. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, 1898, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet. At Toronto Industrial, 1898, 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 5th cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen. Stock for sale at all times. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Deer Park P.O., Ont. 1288

SIXTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE IN

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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.

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HEALTHY FOWL

must have healthy quarters.



Nothing so precarious as the good health of your feathered stock. No disease carries off so many as the attacks of vermin. Persistent Hen House Spray and Poultry Powder radically and permanently removes all sorts of insects, lice, etc. (When applied it keeps the sheds clean for months. In addition it purifies the atmosphere, etc., keeping it fresh and destroying disease germs, a valuable feature in winter when the cold hampers efficient ventilation. 50c. bottle.

For sale by **C. J. DANIELS**, 221 River St., Toronto.



The PICHARDT-RENFREW CO., Limited,
Stouffville, Ont.

Partridge Cochins and White Langshans for Sale—My entire stock of these two varieties, including prize winners at the Ontario and other leading shows of Canada. They must all go and will be sold cheap. A grand chance to get first-class birds. Write to **W. E. Robinson**, 220 St. James St., London. 19

With the Shows.

SHOW DATES.

Guelph - December 6, 7, 8.
 Owen Sound - December 13, 14, 15, 16.
 Petrolia - December 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
 Woodstock - December 28, 29, 30.
 Ingersoll - January 2, 3, 4.
 Ontario (Toronto) - January 9-13.
 Galt - January 17, 18 and 19.
 Peterborough - January 17, 18, 19.
 Brantford - January 20 to 24.
 Eastern Ontario (Brockville) - January 24, 25, 26, 27.
 Montreal - January 24 to 28.
 Hamilton - January 25, 26, 27, 28.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

WHAT WE WILL DO.

WE will send REVIEW to three new subscribers one year for \$1. We will send REVIEW three years to any one address for \$1. We will send a new Standard free to anyone sending us five new subscribers with only the regular price, \$2.50. These special rates do not apply to Toronto, where we have to pay individual postage.

SHOW SECRETARIES

should see that announcement of their fixture is made in REVIEW. It will add entries to the list and give us the opportunity of reporting it.

MR. CHAS. GRIMSLEY, TORONTO,

has given us one of the best photos we have ever seen. It is of his black Wyandotte cock first at the Industrial, and shows the bird in the very act of crowing. You can almost hear the cock-a-doodle-doo.

MR. JOHN PIKE,

late of Woodstock, was in Toronto on November 1st, being on his way to England, where he has gone to reside in future. Of course the REVIEW follows him.

OCTOBER REVIEW.

Will correspondents please note that we cannot supply any more October REVIEWS, nor can we begin

subscriptions with that number, as the extra issue we had printed has been disposed of long ago.

ARE YOU GOING TO INGERSOLL ?

The Ingersoll fanciers are enthusiastic over their coming show and Secretary Gibson writes us. "Every person is coming to our beautiful town to exhibit at the poultry show to be held in the Town Hall on January 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1899. We are sending out scores of prize lists every day and the boys all say they will be with us, and why not? We have a good list, pay you the money before you go home, and last but not least, Sharp Butterfield will judge all varieties. Why not send for a prize list and be one more person to have a good time and have justice to your birds. Remember no exhibitors name will appear on the coops till after the judge has finished scoring all the birds."

"CHARLIE" GOODCHILD KILLED.

An old time exhibitor, in Charles Goodchild, well known to breeders of ten to fifteen years ago was unfortunately killed in the awful disaster that befell a G.T.R. train near Brighton last month. The late Mr. Goodchild crossed the ocean over two hundred times, and it seems particularly sad that in his advanced age, on his way home after a trip to England, that he should be instantaneously killed. He leaves a widow and grown-up family, who have our sympathy.

MR. W. H. KIRBY, OSHAWA,

has sold all his Red Caps to Mr. John W. Blackburn, of Hamilton.

THE LAMBTON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION
 AT PETROLEA.

Mr. Kedwell, the Secretary, writes: "Everyone interested in poultry, pigeons, dogs and pet stock, is reminded that the officers of the Lambton Poultry and Pet Stock Association are untiring in their efforts to make the second annual show a success. The prize money is guaranteed by a body of thoroughly responsible men and there need be no fear of a repetition of last year's failure at Sarnia. Fanciers all, come along with your entries for the big show at Petrolia, from Dec. 15th to 19th. The premium lists (which con-

tain a good lot of regular and special prizes) are now out. A list of the winnings of this show will appear in next REVIEW."

MONTREAL SHOW

will this winter be held from January 24th to 28th next. The location of the show has not yet been definitely decided on. Entries close on January 18th with Mr. W. C. Hall, Secretary-Treasurer, Outremont, Montreal.

THE EASTERN ONTARIO.

on the same dates, is fully commented on elsewhere.

ARE YOU GOING TO OWEN SOUND?

Mr. Robert R. Cameron, the hustling Secretary, affords us the following information: "I just got the prize lists from the printer last night and I mail you a few. We are holding weekly meetings and pushing along for a big time during the week of Dec. 12th to 17th, when we hope to have a large number of the Canadian breeders spend a few days with us—we will leave no stone unturned to make their visit enjoyable. We present, I think a very good prize list (Excellent—Ed.) and are hoping for a bumper entry. Everyone should mail their entries so as to reach me by the night of the eighth inst. We hope to make a good showing at the Ontario and solicit the votes of every member for the Ontario for Owen Sound for 1900. We have a good hall, finest hotel accommodation, a beautiful town, fine scenery, three trains by G. T. R. and two by C. P. R. every day. Therefore give us the Ontario one year and we will treat you well and send you home rejoicing. A courteous committee will meet all trains on December 13th with badges on—if you come to Owen Sound look out for them, they may not know you, make yourself acquainted and then they will take care of you and your birds."

WHAT BRANTFORD IS DOING.

The Brantford boys are very enthusiastic over their coming winter show, which cannot help being a grand success. Applications for grants from the City Council, Township Council and County Council are being drafted and the subscription list is rolling up fine—will reach the \$150 mark in subscriptions. Brantford

has decided to come out for the Ontario in 1891. We feel that we will be entitled to it by that time, as we are well centralized, and as the east, west and north have had it and it is likely to go north again, and then to the centre. We have London, Ingersoll and Woodstock on our west, Toronto and Hamilton on our east, Guelph, Galt and Owen Sound on our north, with Tilsonburg on our south. There is no city as well situated in Ontario to give as large a show as Brantford.

J. H. MINSHALL.

THE "INTER-STATE POULTRYMAN" POINTEDLY SAYS:

"The poultry press of the country is aggressive and enterprising, but it cannot be a success financially as long as the free advertising system is in vogue. Shows are advertised free, awards are advertised free, poultrymen are written up free and a great many men in the poultry business get their paper free, by the free sample nuisance." None here, thanks, we pay and expect pay as we go along. No "dead head" list, no "dead head" ads, no "dead head" anything. The REVIEW, as far as we know, is the only poultry paper that declines to exchange subscriptions for space in show premiums (our lists are not made up in that way) and the only paper that declines to report shows which do not use its business columns. It pays them, it pays us.

THE GUELPH LISTS

have been ready for some time and attractive to exhibitors they are. We hear Mr. Smelt and Mr. Jarvis are to judge. Entries do not close till Dec. 3rd, so if you have not had a list, write the Secretary and get one and then use it.

INGERSOLL'S WAR CRY.

"Ingersoll! Ingersoll! Ingersoll! Everything points to a great show. Come and visit us and be convinced. Several additions to our prize list. No goods given as specials or regular prizes, as these goods are always valued at a price far exceeding their value. Our prizes are all cash, and every person gets his money before he goes home. Sharp Butterfield will score all the birds. Why not see exactly what you have before going to the Ontario? Send for a prize list to-day and you will get one without delay. S. A. GIBSON, Secretary."

THE HAMILTON POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEMBERS are very wide awake this year, the different committees working energetically to make their show one of the events of the season in the Ambitious City. The meetings all have a large attendance, and the members are very enthusiastic as to the results of the show. Everyone expects an extra large entry, and we hope that exhibitors will see to it that their expectations are fulfilled to their utmost satisfaction. Mr. Butterfield will judge poultry, Mr. Wagner pigeons.

WE ARE NOT BLOWING

our own horn, but—can you find a better fifty cent, three for a dollar paper anywhere?

MR. R. H. ESSEX, TORONTO,

will attend the following Farmers Institute meetings in Division No. 4, on the dates set forth: Scotland, Foster's Hall, South Brant, Jan. 31st; Brantford, Court House, South Brant, Feb. 1st; Jerseyville, Gifford's Hall, South Wentworth, Jan. 2nd; Carlisle, School House, S. Wentworth, Jan. 3rd; Glanford, Town Hall, S. Wentworth, Jan. 4th; Binbrook Temperance Hall, S. Wentworth, Jan. 6th; Smithville, Agricultural Hall, Monck, Jan. 7th; Campden, Fry's Hall, Lincoln, Jan. 8th; South Twp, Grange Hall, Lincoln, Jan. 9th; Grantham Twp, Orange Hall, Lincoln, Jan. 10th; Niagara Falls South, Town Hall, Welland, Jan. 11th; Willoughby, Town Hall, Welland, Jan. 13th; Port Robinson, Coulter's Hall, Weiland, Jan. 14th; Humberstone, Town Hall, Welland, Jan. 15th; Marshville, Town Hall, Monck, Jan. 16th; Dunnville, Town Hall, Monck, Jan. 17th; Canfield, Grange Hall, Haldimand, Jan. 18th; Kohler, School House, Haldimand, Jan. 20th; Selkirk, Haldimand, Jan. 21st; Port Dover, Town Hall, S. Norfolk, Jan. 22nd; Port Rowan, Masonic Hall, S. Norfolk, Jan. 23rd; Clear Creek, S. Norfolk, Jan. 24th; Lynedoch, Lyceum Hall, S. Norfolk, Jan. 25th; Windham Centre, Town Hall, N. Norfolk, Jan. 27th; Bealton, Bealton Hall, N. Norfolk, Jan. 28th.

MR. BUTTERFIELD

is taking some "flying" trips these days. On Monday the 28th Nov. his run was about half-way to Chicago, from there to Westchester, Pa.; then to St. Louis, Mo., taking in Toledo on his way home.

THE "ONTARIO" AGAIN.

We are in receipt of an advance copy of Mr. Browne's labor-saving entry form and excerpts of rules combined, from which we extract the following information:—Monday, January 2nd—Entries positively close, and must be accompanied by fees. Tuesday, 9th, 10 a.m.—Superintendent and building ready to receive exhibits. Tuesday, 10th, 12 noon—No further exhibits will be received unless detained unavoidably. Tuesday, 10th 1 p.m., Judges will commence their duties and attach prize cards. Tuesday, 10th, 2 p.m.—Exhibition open to the public, and daily thereafter, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Wednesday, 11th—A.P.A. members visit the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont. Thursday, 12th, 1.30 p.m.—Annual meeting, election of officers and general business. Thursday, 12th, 8 p.m.—Banquet in honor of visiting fanciers by the Toronto Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Friday, 13th, 9 a.m.—Payment of prizes by cheque. All winners requested to apply or send written order for same. Friday, 13th, 12 noon—Exhibition closed. Care should be taken in re-shipping by same company that there may be no mistakes or extra charges.

1. Exhibitors MUST become members. Member's ticket, \$1, admitting owner to exhibition at all times.
2. All entries must be made on this form, which will be provided free by the Secretary on application.
3. All entries to be single birds, except otherwise mentioned. Entrance fees include feed and care during exhibition.
4. No alterations will be made in entries after Monday, 2nd inst.
5. Where two or more of the same variety or sex are being shown, leg bands should be used to avoid mistakes.
6. Entry tickets will not be mailed to exhibitors.
7. Exhibitors who do not come with exhibits should express them, all charges paid and properly marked, to Mr. C. J. Daniels, Superintendent Ontario Poultry Show, Toronto, who will receive, place, care for, pack, and return with cards at close of exhibition, or as otherwise directed.
8. All shipping coops must be properly addressed for return journey.
9. Exhibitors may coop their own birds.
10. All specimens must be property of the exhibitor.
11. An exhibitor making a false statement in entry, or being found in the vicinity of the judges while judging their birds, will be excluded, and premiums, if any, withheld.
12. All exhibits under full control of the Association.
13. No

exhibits admitted unless entry made. 14. No exhibits to be removed without consent of President. 15. Eggs will be gathered and vitality destroyed. 16. The Association will not be responsible for any loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising, exhibits being at the sole risk of the exhibitor. 17. Judging will be by comparison. Exhibitors desiring to have any of their birds scored must so state on the entry paper, making an X opposite each, and adding 10c. for each to entry fees. The judge appointed for the class will score same on Wednesday afternoon. No scoring unless fee has been paid Secretary. 18. Protests must be made in writing within 10 hours of the cause, accompanied by \$2, which will be forfeited if not sustained. The Board or their appointees' decision shall be final. 19. No separate entry or fee required for specials. See prize lists. 20. Exhibition coops will be furnished for all by the Association.

WOODSTOCK'S SHOW

will this season be held on Dec. 28th, 29th and 30th. Liberal prizes will be offered and Messrs. W. Barber, Toronto, and T. H. Smelt, Woodstock, will score all birds. Entries close on the 31st and should be made with the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Whitehead.

GALT

is in the Galt-Brantford-Hamilton circuit, the dates being so arranged that exhibitors may take in the three shows with a minimum of expense. Galt's dates are January 17, 18 and 19. All birds will be scored by Mr. L. G. Jarvis. Mr. J. W. Porteous is the Secretary and applications for lists should go to him.

PETERBORO

is after the Ontario for next year and may be depended on to do their best at the coming show on January 17, 18 and 19. Mr. C. J. Daniels, who judged so satisfactorily at the last show here, will again officiate in this capacity. A liberal list of both regular and special premiums will be offered. Mr. Wm. Collins is the Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we are able to announce the engagement of Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Manager of the Poultry Department of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the year 1899. Mr. Gilbert will conduct in the REVIEW, commencing January next, a special department devoted to the practical, or rather market, side of poultry raising and from his extended experience in practical and experimental work, our readers may expect the best of what is to be had in this way. Kindly make this feature

known as widely as possible. The best is none too good for REVIEW readers.

REVIEW ACCOUNTS

will be found enclosed in this issue. A prompt settlement will prove satisfactory all round.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

REVIEW to three subscribers one year for one dollar. REVIEW three years for one dollar. New Standard free for five new names and two fifty.



WHAT THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK SECRETARY HAS TO SAY

ABOUT PAN-A-CE-A.

Hope, Ind., Oct. 10th., 1898, Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, Gentlemen—Sometime ago I had one of my best hens get sick and I could do nothing to help her. I heard of your Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and secured a box of it, not having a bit of faith in it as I had tried Pratts and International foods. I took the food home and gave the hen one dose. She was scarcely able to walk and would not eat anything. When I went home at noon I gave the second dose. At evening she was so much better I began to think I was going to save her. I gave her the third dose. The next morning she had flown out of the hospital and was running with the other fowls. I put her up again and gave her the fourth dose. One more and I cured her. I would not do without your remedies if they cost \$5.00 a package. You cannot recommend it too highly as it will do all you claim for it. No poultry raiser should be without it. Yours respectfully, U. R. FISHEL.

The Pickardt-Renfrew Co. offer a new hen house spray and poultry powder, that will, it is claimed, do the business in quick order. Those members of the Toronto Association who listened to Mr. Pickardt's graphic description at the meeting a month ago will be glad to know that the goods can be procured from Mr. Daniels.

J. W. Potter, in contracting for a breeders card for a year tells us that he will breed only Langshans, Brahmas and white Fantail Pigeons. This means that the other varieties he owns must go and go soon. Look up his card for a list.

Co-Operative Farmer, Sussex, N.B., is a live, newsy, instructive semi-monthly. We know for we read it. Send to it for a free sample copy.

Dr. A. W. Bells address is now 536 Ontario St., Toronto—Those who want buff Cochins should note the change.

James Dundas draws attention to the fact that he won at the Ontario in addition to the regular premiums special for

best collection and special for best bird in buff Leghorns. He has some fine stock for sale.

Orchard Park Poultry Farm have added all the well-known "Garland strain" of black Minorcas to their already large flock and can spare breeding stock or show birds. The "Bicknell" strain are old reliables.

Mr. W. E. Robinson is offering all his Partridge Cochins and white Langshans for sale cheap. He, in future, will breed Indian Games only.

Victoria Poultry Yards are strong on buff Dotts, and give a list of recent wins of the "Klonkyke strain." White Wyondottes and black Minorcas are also for sale.

N. H. Smith offers Leghorn, Rock and Minorca cockerels at 50c each up, also eggs for hatching after January 1.

Trout Run Poultry Yards in taking a large yearly space under the head of "Various" give a list of their recent wins and offer birds very low indeed considering what they are bred from.

Look up their announcement.

If you send us the names of two new subscribers together with \$1.00 we will extend your own subscription for one year as well as send REVIEW to the new names for one year. This makes it but 34 cents each. The only condition we make is that the name of the subscribers be new ones and not renewals. This does not apply to Toronto.

The Wagner Incubator Co. are receiving very flattering testimonials, which are unsolicited. Their machines are giving good satisfaction. We notice they do not intend showing their buff Leghorns this season owing to business pressure. They have some very fine show birds for sale at moderate prices. Buff Leghorn breeders should take this opportunity of procuring good birds for the show room.

Mr. Daniels has added to his list of appliances Evans' Root and Vegetable Cutter, one of the best articles ever made. We know for we use one and said so before. He sells it at the same price as it can be bought for in the U.S. Clover Meal is new here and is highly spoken of as an egg food for winter use. It is cheap and worthy of a fair trial.

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

SEND A STAMP FOR REPLY.

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

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

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

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

Terms—1.00 per Year, Payable in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One Page	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
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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, 1-3 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 20th to insure insertion in issue of same month. Address,

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

JOHN HORD & SON, PARKHILL, Ont., breeders of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowl, Toulouse Geese and Rouen Ducks. 1298

For Sale or Exchange.

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

THESE RULES must be followed.

1. Payment **MUST** be made in advance, the amounts are too small to permit of bookkeeping.

2. Write copy for ad on a separate sheet from any other matter, and on one side of the paper only.

3. See that ad. is fully prepaid as per rate above.

4. Say plainly how many times ad is to be inserted

5. Give heading under which it is to appear.

Unless above rules are followed we cannot guarantee correctness.

Twelve Adv. \$2.50

All advertisements of 30 words will be inserted **EACH MONTH** for one year in this column for \$2.50, paid in advance. Advertisement may be changed every month if desired.

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

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto.

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

Andalusians.

Andalusians I am offering special value in this variety for the next thirty days. Both exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Newton Co-sh. Box 218, Brantford, Ont. 1299

For Sale 3 Andalusian cocks and a few hens from good stock. Eggs in season. Dan McKenzie, 75 Chatham St., Brantford, Ont.

Bantams.

For Sale, Bants. One pair Brown Reds, \$10; one pair Black Reds, \$8; one pair Pyles, \$8; some imported and bred from imported stock. G. S. Oldrieve, Kingston, Ont.

Silver and Golden Sebright and Black African Bants. I raised a grand lot and will sell all birds at \$3 per pair, \$1 trio, cockerels \$2 each. W. H. Grout, Grimsby, Ont. 1298

Black, White, Buff Cochins Bants, white Rocks, the best in Canada, bar none. "What we have we'll sell," and guarantee satisfaction. prices low. C. Eisele, Guelph. 1299

For Sale. My entire stock of Game Bantams at \$1 each, black reds, and brown reds in trios. Duckwings and Piles in pairs. Write quick for particulars. Wm. Gray, successor to Gray & Baldwin. 33 Archibald, Ottawa, Ont. 1298

Black red, brown red, duckwing and pyle Game Bantams of the finest quality. A few choice birds for sale at reasonable prices. F. M. Wolfe, Galt, Ont.

Bantams For Sale Buff Pekins, golden and silver Sebrights, black Africans, black tailed Japanese, and two pair of golden bearded Poland. Bert Hicks, Woodstock.

Game Bantams—2 pyle cocks, \$3 each, 1 cockerel \$4, 1 duckwing cock \$4. A number of cockerels \$1 each. R. H. Marshall, Galt, Ont.

Brahmas.

Light Brahmas for sale, cockerels and pullets, including first prize cockerel at Brantford, Galt and Woodstock. For my prize winnings see October number of REVIEW. John Cameron, Brantford.

For Sale Light Brahma cockerels and pullets, the finest lot I ever had, bred from my last winters winners at the Ontario. Enclose stamp for reply. W. D. McKenzie, Galt.

For Sale Light Brahma cock, exhibition bird and grand breeder. Price right for such a grand bird. C. J. Daniels, 221 Ryer St., Toronto.

Cage Birds, etc.

English Birds Imported, Goldfinches, Linnets, Sky-larks, Thrushes, Jays, Starlings, etc. Mocking Birds, Cardinals, Fancy Finches, etc., at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

For Imported Birds Try Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto. Fine young Mocking Birds, warranted cocks, \$2 each.

Cages, Japanned From 3x, Cages, brass, from 6x; Cages, breeding, from 7x; Cage appliances, nest and nesting, seed, etc., everything in the bird line at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Parrots, Cockatoos Love Birds, Paroquets, Parrot Cages, Parrot Food, Gold Fish, Fish Globes, Bird Cages, Seeds, etc., etc. Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, etc. A large stock now on hand at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Dorkings.

For Sale A choice lot of April hatched silver grey Dorking chicks, also a few cocks and hens. Geo. Goddard, 75 Chatham street, Brantford, Ont. 1298

Game.

Finest Games on Earth Circular free, Irish Black Reds, Heathwoods, Irish and Mexican Greys, Cornish Indian and Rouen Ducks. Buy new and save money; C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N.Y. 899

Exhibition Games and Game Bantams of the highest quality. A few birds for sale in old and young at reasonable prices. My birds will please you. A. J. Grigg, Jeweler, Clinton, Ont. 199

For Sale - 1st and 2nd prize Games, birchen-pyles, duckwings and a few black red pullets. Winners at Industrial, Ontario, and Toronto Winter Show. F. Troth, 236 Salem Ave., Toronto.

Javas.

Royal Black and the lily white Javas also black Minorcas, Red Caps, silver grey Dorkings, Wvandottes Game, Schrights, Black African and other Bants. Ducks and Geese. Stock and eggs for sale. F. R. Webber, Guelph, Ont. 1298

Langshans.

Langshans for Sale Won 1st and 2nd on hens, 2nd on cock and cockerel at Toronto Exhibition, also 7 prizes on 8 entries at Western Fair. Robert McCurdy, 156 Oxford St. London don 199

Leghorns.

A Rare Chance to purchase some extra fine S. C. W. Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, hatched from eggs direct from the pens of the Whiting Farm. John C. Dodge, 82 Carrington St., London.

Buff Leghorns I have for sale buff Leghorns, with clear buff tail and wings and good even color. At Quebec Provincial Exhibition I won first cock, first and second hen, first cockerel, second pullet, these winners and lots of others for sale. Will F. Lowe, Almonte, Ont. 1295

Buff Leghorns I have a good lot of young birds on hand yet, will sell at reduced prices during December to make room. My birds are bred from winners and will produce winners. See past show record. G. Bernier, 367 Shaw St., Toronto.

Prize Buff Leghorns Owing to business being so brisk we do not intend showing our buff Leghorns this season. We offer our best show birds for sale without reserve. Our show record is so well known it is needless to mention our winnings. Now is the time to buy for the winter shows. Prices moderate. Wagner Incubator Co., 726 King St., West, Toronto.

Minorcas.

Eggs from Black Minorcas Imported from Abbott Bros., \$2.50; White Minorcas, Scott strain, \$2; also a few Black Minorca pullets, \$2 each. R. C. Ferguson, G. T. R., Stratford. 299

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. George H. Northup, Box 178 Ballineave, N.Y. 199

For Sale Black Minorca cockerels and pullets, same as exhibited at Quebec and Ottawa. Won five 1st and two 2nd at Quebec. Send stamp for reply. W. Cox, 5 Rushbrook street, Montreal. 1298

For Sale - A fine lot of young black Minorcas, (April and May hatched) from first class strains. Price, pullets \$1 each, cockerels \$3 to \$5 each. A. F. Banks, 47 Yonge St., Toronto.

Pheasants.

Pheasants for Sale Young Golden and Lady Amherst, also five pair of full plumaged Golden. Will sell cheap if taken soon. W. J. Atkinson, Petrolia, Ont.

For Sale Pheasants of the following varieties, viz. English, Chinese (Mongolian), versicolor (Japanese), silver, golden, Lady Amherst, Reeves and Swinhoe. Dr. T. Shannon McGillivray, Hamilton, Ont. 199

Pigeons.

Pouters only After a successful breeding season we offer fine stock or exhibition birds in blacks, blues, reds, whites or yellows at reasonable prices. Metall & Ghidlen, Port Hope, Ont.

Long Distance Belgium Homers from the very best strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write quick. H. Rose, 317 Nelson street, London, Ont. 1298

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

Fancy Pigeons for Sale - Magpies, Owls, all colors, Turbits, Swallows, Dragons, Ant-werps, Pouter and Fantails, all colors. Correspondence solicited. C. E. Warwick, 497 Markham Street, Toronto. 299

Jacobins, all Colors Pouters, white Fantails. Special low price sale of above varieties during November. 200 of the choicest birds ever bred to select from. Stamp. Chas. Masse, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 299

Chas. Howley, exclusive Carrier breeder in all colors, has some fine birds for sale. 1 pair blue blacks, 1 pair duns, 1 pair whites. Will sell only first class stock. Write at once if you mean business, 312 N. 6th St., Springfield, Ill. 199

For Sale A few birds in Carriers, Pouters, Swallows, Barbs, Blondinettes, Satinettes, Bluettes, Long Muff Tumblers, Jacobins, African Owls, Magpies, Archangels, all fine birds and fit to win, also three kinds Guinea Pigs, Lop-eared and Angora Rabbits. W. M. Anderson, Palmerston, Ont.

For Sale - Pouters, Trumpeters, Barbs, Owls, Turbits, Dragons, Jacobins, Carriers, Ant-werps, and Fantails in cream, blue and white. Bert Hicks, Woodstock.

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Willie's Barred Plymouth Rocks are winners: Sherbrooke 1st cock, 1st cockerel, best pair, 2nd breeding pen, 3rd hen; Quebec, 1st cock, 1st cockerel; Granby, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd breeding pen, 2nd special breeding pen. Forty nice birds for sale from \$1; also Collie puppy. H. H. Willis, Granby, Que. 399

Buff Rock Cockerels for sale, Essex strain, April hatched. A limited number at \$2 each, also one good breeding cock \$3. Geo. F. Hardy, 118 Market St., Brantford, Ont.

50 Barred Rock Cockerels of the choicest breeding. Farm raised, strong and healthy. Thompson's "Ringlet" and Hawkins strains. For a bargain write me. N. G. Moodie, Chesterville, Ont. 399

Barred Rock cockerels and pullets, grand in barring, shape, quality, size. Sired by 15 lb. cock. Finest strains in America. W. E. Hoggarth, Cromarty, Ont.

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S. F. Gulliford, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., 30 years importer and fancier. White, Golden and Bearded Buff Laced Polands, champions of America, also Silkies of the best quality. 399

For Sale - W. C. black Polands, prize winners. My birds have won prizes in Toronto, Brantford, Hamilton, Galt, Paris, and other places. Brant Poultry Yards, 120 William St., Brantford.

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For sale or Exchange Buff and barred Rocks, B. B. red and red pyle Games, Langshans, P. Cobins, golden bearded Polands. Write your wants. Tedford & Collier, Blenheim, Ont. 1298

For Sale or Exchange Black Langshans, two pullets, three cockerels and one pair Barbs, or I exchange for white or black Jacobin hens. S. Perrin, Newmarket, Ont.

For Sale Or will exchange black Langshans for buff and black Cochins Bantams. H. Karn, Guelph, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange Black Minorcas and white Plymouth Rocks. Wanted, single comb brown Leghorns, black Minorca cockerel, Pigeons or Bantams. L. V. Zavitz, Box 232 Toronto Junction.

For Sale 1 Spanish pullet, 2 hens, 1 cockerel, or would exchange for a good gun. G. W. Sheers, Churksburg, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange Light Brahma cockerels and pullets, also 1 cock (Bansher's strain), 1 pair black Spanish, Minorcas 1 cockerel and 5 pullets. The above are 1st prize birds. Fred Kraus, Jr., Listowel P.O., Ont.

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Fit to win Trio buff Leghorns and Andalusians, cheap for cash or will exchange for Dominique pullets. A. A. Whittaker, Morrisburg.

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A \$25.00 Violin Outfit, imported Belgian Hares, Hindayah Rabbits, white Fantails, Tumblers, Carriers and Pouters. These are all prize winners, Brahma and black, white and buff Cochins Bantams, Cornish Indian Game, also a fine Retriever pup. Will exchange whole or in part according to value of the article I receive for a Cornet or Banjo or a Mastiff or Great Dane dog. These things of mine must be sold as I am preparing to leave the country. Correspondence solicited. J. A. Stewart, Osler St., Regina, N.W.T.

For Sale or Exchange White Wyandottes, 7 cockerels and 15 pullets; silver faced Wyandottes, 5 cockerels and 2 pullets; buff Plymouth Rocks, a trio of 1 cock and 2 hens; black Langshans, 2 cockerels; Light Brahma cockerel; for 75c each, or exchange for buff Cochins and buff Wyandottes, first class stock. J. B. Woodhall, Box 91, Theford, Ont.

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For Sale One pair B.R. Games, two pairs duckwings (old), cheap; going out of Game. White Minorcas, first on pullet, second on cockerel at London. R. C. Ferguson, G.T.R., Stratford.

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

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For Sale Young and old stock in silver faced Wyandottes and rose comb brown Leghorns. My birds won five prizes out of six entries at London Western Fair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. McMullen, Asylum, London, Ont.

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Please Note Dates.

Enclosed find 3c. in stamps, please insert ad. in the Dec. number of REVIEW. I am a regular reader of your valuable paper, but as I only raise a limited number of birds I do not require to advertise much, and when I do one or two insertions in your paper cleans me out. W. D. MCKENZIE.

Galt, Nov. 21st, 1898.

I wish to contract for a yearly Breeders' Card in the REVIEW, beginning with December number same. Enclosed please find \$2 for first three months. I have had a good trade from my small ads. J. W. POTTER, Nov. 18th, 1898. Walsh, Ont.

Mr. Jas. Arthur, London, the Wyandotte breeder, in sending a new ad. writes, on Nov. 18, 1898: "My last year's business was very good throughout, ad. in REVIEW."

Enclosed find \$2 for ad., also enclosed ad. for next month. Sold all out of Rocks and black Minorca and white Leghorn pullets, and could have sold 300 more. My birds are raised on large farms and are extra fine. Tilbury, Nov. 10th, '98. N. H. SMITH.

Have had unexpected success with my advs. Fergus, Nov. 18th, '98. H. D. SHERWOOD.

For Sale Buff Leghorns, White Leghorns, Andalusians, Red Caps, White Minorcas, Light Brahmas and Barred Rocks, \$1 each and upwards; also two pair of Pea fowl. S. W. D. Frith, Winchester.

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For Sale Golden Wyandottes direct from Abbott Bros., England, and light Brahma cockerels. A. Fivett, Newmarket, Ont.

Bargain Days in black Cochins, white Plymouth Rocks, white Leghorns, golden Sebright Bantams, Aylesbury, Cayuga Ducks, brown Chinese Geese, winners at the leading exhibitions. C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

Buff Wyandottes Three cockerels and a few pullets of very high quality to spare. Write for particulars, also fancy Pigeons cheap. W. H. Readwin, Guelph, Ont.

Buff Wyandottes I have two trios of buff Wyandottes for sale cheap, also B. P. Rock cockerels. Write for particulars to W. A. McMaster, Box 121, Guelph.

For Sale 1 light Brahma, 2 cockerels and 2 pullets; 6 dark Brahmas, 2 cockerels and 1 pullet; 3 brown Leghorn (A.), 2 cockerels and 1 pullet; 5 Partridge Cochins, 2 cockerels and 3 pullets. All these birds are A1 and will give satisfaction. E. W. Pearen, Brampton, Ont.

For Sale Young and old stock for exhibition and breeding purposes. Barred and white Plymouth Rocks, black and brown Leghorns, April and May hatch. Write for wants. Henry Rank, Plattsville, Ont. 299

For Sale After September 1st, young stock in P. Cochins, B. P. Rocks, G. and S. Wyandottes, B. Spanish, W. Leghorns, B. Minorcas, golden Sebright Bants. Jas. Motheral, Drumbo, Ont. 299

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Rouen Ducks (Bogue's) and rose comb white Leghorns for sale. Prices right. J. L. Page, Woodstock, Ont.

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Wanted Partridge Cochins. State strain, weight and score. Wm. Smith, Woolen Mills, Cobourg, Ont.

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White Wyandottes About twenty good breeding cockerels to be sold this month at \$2 and \$3 each. This offer only good for month of December. Chas. Massie, Box 262 Port Hope, Ont. 1199

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White Wyandottes Exclusively breeding these birds, I have some choice ones this year, both old and young. Felt's strain. My birds scored 1sts and 2nds when shown at various shows. Good chance for somebody. A. E. Smith, Guelph. 1239

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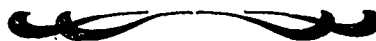
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