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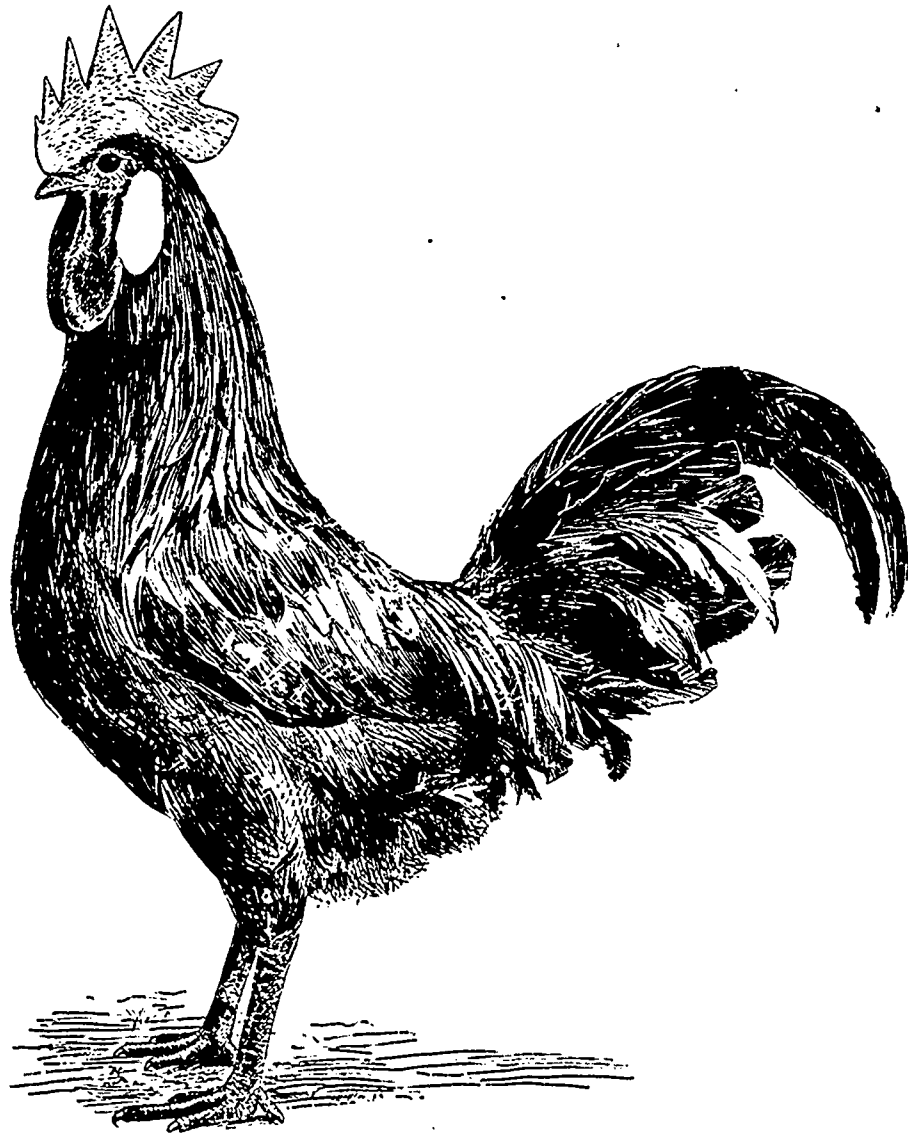
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MR. CARTER'S BLACK MINORCA COCK.

—CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, Toronto, November, 1898.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

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

VOL. XXI.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1898.

No. 11

DESCRIPTION OF MR. J. E. MEYERS' POULTRY HOUSE.

THE foundation for this poultry house averages three feet deep and one foot wide. This is filled solidly with stones of all sizes and cement. The walls above the foundation are eight inches thick, four feet high on north and south sides. They are built of cement, with small stones in the centre of such a size that in no place do they reach any nearer the outside than two inches. The gable ends are solid cement same as the walls. The whole of the floor inside is cement. It is two and a half inches thick under the fowls, and three inches thick in passage-way and feed room. Forty-four barrels of Queens-ton cement were used in the building. Ten barrels were used in the foundation, twelve barrels in the floor, and the rest in the walls. About twenty yards of clean gravel besides the stones were u.ed. The sheeting boards on the roof are placed close together, and over them is placed two thicknesses of heavy tarred felt, and on this are placed the shingles. The perpendicular portion of the south side above the short south roof is built of matched lumber inside, tarred



MR. MEYERS' POULTRY HOUSE.

paper, then the two by four-inch studding, tarred paper and inch lumber battened outside. There are quite a number of upright two by four-inch studding supporting the roof, all resting on solid stone and cement, which makes the building very solid. A three-foot passage runs through the center. The south half of the building is divided into ten six by eight-foot pens, and the north half is divided into five pens, eight by ten feet, and a feed and incubator room.

Each south pen has a window containing a single light of twenty by thirty-inch double thick glass, placed in the centre. These light the south pens, while the north pens obtain light from the same number (ten) of windows of the same size placed in the wooden part of the south side. By this arrangement of the windows

the north side pens are lighter than the south side pens. Each pen has a small hole nine by thirteen inches, through which the fowls go to the yards. These holes are opened and closed from the passage by means of cords on pulleys.

The partitions between the pens consist of a twelve-inch high board, above which is fifteen inches of half-inch mesh wire, and above which again is two-inch mesh wire. We prefer the half-inch mesh wire to an-

other board for appearances, and it is just as effectual in keeping the male birds from fighting. The board along the passage is nine inches high, above which is two-inch mesh wire. The door leading into each pen is made of 2-inch mesh wire netting stretched on a frame. The doors are 26 inches wide.

The platforms for catching the droppings are raised 26 inches from the floor. On the south side they are 23 inches wide and the full length of the pen (8 feet). On the north side they are 3 feet wide, and reach to within 26 inches of the back or to the cock pens. The perches are 2½ inches square pine, with upper corners rounded, and are placed 8½ inches above drop-boards. Their position can be seen in plan of floor. They are supported at each end and are movable. Along the north side, extending from the feed room to the end and raised 3 feet from the floor, are 15 cock pens. They are 26 inches wide and each a little more than three feet long. The partitions are wood, and front wire. Each pen has a door.

VENTILATION.

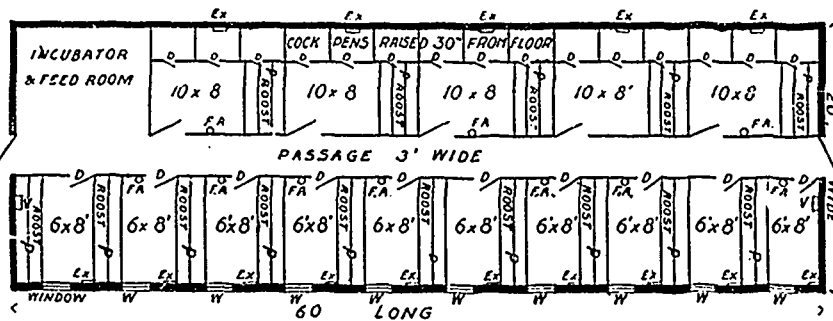
The ten upper windows are hinged at the bottom, and in summer they are opened inwards about 15 inches at the top, and held in place by a wire hook. This, together with the opening of the door and a 16-inch diameter window placed in the center at the east end of the passage, gives all needed summer ventilation. The winter ventilation consists of a 6-inch diameter pipe of tiles from the outside of the west end under the floor to near the east end, and 2½-inch tiles leading from it, as indicated in the diagram, for the flow of fresh air. The outlet consists of three wooden pipes, as shown in cut. The end ones are 8 inches square and the center one about twice that size. These extend from 16 inches above the floor out of the roof. The inlet pipes are covered with fine wire to keep out all dirt, and the outlet pipes are provided with slides that may be closed and opened at will. We have found this system to work admirably. The nests are placed under the drop-board, and fas-

tened to it in the form of a drawer. When eggs are gathered the nests are opened by pulling them into the passage just as you would open a drawer. Each nest is 12 x 15 x 12 inches. There are two in each south pen, and four in each north pen. They are easily removed for cleaning. They are out of sight, and not at all in the way. At the end of each drop-board along the passage there is a door, on the frame of which that end of the perch rests. The door is hinged on the upper side, while the lower side comes down even with the top of the drop-board, and is buttoned there when closed. These doors are for the purpose of cleaning off the droppings by means of a hoe drawn through the doorway. The handle of the hoe, being considerable longer than the passage is wide, is run through the wire netting on the opposite side of the passage when drawing the droppings out into the barrow or box. It takes but a few minutes

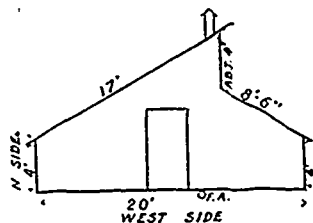
to remove all the droppings when done in this way. The drop-boards are furnished with a flange, except where the door for cleaning out is placed.

The feed troughs are moveable and placed along the partitions. After the soft feed has been eaten they are either turned over or placed with one end up. They are V-shaped, made of four-inch and five-inch wide pine. The watering cans are placed just inside the door on the suidding. The pen must be entered to feed the soft feed. The cement floor is excellent, and we would not be without it for three times its cost. We keep from four to six inches of straw on it all the time. For a dust bath we use a box of road dust placed in the pen.

Of the cement walls we must say that we are simply delighted with them. They are never damp. They never sweat.



GROUND PLAN OF MR. MEYER'S POULTRY HOUSE.
 D, doors; Ex, exit doors for fowls to enter yards; F.A. fresh air pipes; V, ventilation.
 Roosts (or P, perches) on platform to catch droppings.



END ELEVATION.

They keep the cold out better than frame, and in ten years from now, unlike frame, they will keep the cold out just as well as they do to-day. Vermin do not harbor in it as they do in frame. It is cool in summer. One improvement could be made in this building, and that is ceil the roof with matched boards inside. Frost will collect on the inside of the roof and melt and fall down, causing dampness at times, which it would not do if it were ceiled.

The building in its interior arrangement is designed for breeding pure-bred stock as well as keeping hens for laying only. The ten south pens are for breeding pens, while the five north pens are for hens, without male birds, for laying.

We have always preferred a poultry house with a passage through the center. It looks more comfortable to us, and then we like to see our birds all around us. We think that having the long part of the roof to the north is a great advantage in keeping the inside warm in winter and cool in summer. The snow will lie on that roof much more than it will on a south roof, and so keep it warm, while in summer, the sun not striking it, it will keep cool. We had another reason for wishing a double house, and that is that we have a large apple orchard to the north, and a young plum orchard to the south, and we are enabled to have our hens running in both.

A number of poultry houses designed after the plan of this have been built near here. One important thing to be remembered in building in this climate is do not build a high house. It is too hard to heat. The walls of this building, being four feet high with a two-inch plate. are high enough.—Reprinted from "The Farmer's Advocate," London.

SOMETHING NICE FOR "HIS WHISKERS."

Mr. Wm. F. Lowe, Almonte, Ont., writes: "Mr. W. Barber, the Game man of Toronto, officiated as judge of poultry at the fair here and gave universal satisfaction, Am sorry to say the exhibit of poultry was not up to that of former years in quality or quantity, but this was no fault of the judge, whom the boys will be glad to welcome back at any time."

COST OF PRODUCTION.

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

ONE of the neglected problems of poultry keeping is the cost of production. In nearly all articles upon feeding one will find methods described for producing the greatest number of eggs, for rearing the largest percentage of chickens, for producing the most fertile eggs or for securing the most rapid fattening. But little or nothing is said upon the cost of production.

It may be possible to secure any one or all of the above objects at a loss, and if our methods of feeding do not yield a profit they are vain. For example, if one, by the use of meat and condiments, can secure an extraordinary yield of eggs, it is by no means certain that it is profitable so to do. The eggs so produced may cost more than they will sell for, or a less expensive method of feeding, producing a less number of eggs, may yield a greater profit. So, too, despite all that has been said of the profit on winter eggs, it may be that summer eggs being produced at a less cost will yield the greater profit. These are matters which need investigation.

Take an example. A. has a flock of hens. He feeds them, we will say,

Five bushels of wheat at 95 cents per bushel	\$ 4.75
100 lbs. of meat at 2 cents per lb.	2.00
50 lbs. of oyster shells	50
Prepared powders	1.00
100 lbs. oatmeal at 2c.	2.00
100 lbs. bran at 1c.	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$11.25

And he receives, we will say, 33 dozen of eggs, which bring him 35 cents per dozen

	\$11.55
	<hr/>

A profit of .30 not counting anything for interest or care.

B. keeps an equal number of fowls. He feeds the following:

Five bushels of oats at 30c.	1.50
50 lbs. of oyster shells	50
200 lbs. of corn at 48c. cwt.	96
100 lbs. of bran	1.00
	<hr/>
Total cost of feeding	\$3.96

He receives but 18 dozen of eggs, which he sells
for 35c. per dozen - - - - - \$6.30

A profit of - - - - - \$2.34
not counting for interest or care, a difference in his
favor of \$2.04.

These are not intended as examples of exact accounts, but simply as illustrations to show that one can make a record which will not be profitable for him to make. The fifteen dozen extra eggs of A. have been made at a loss of over \$2 to him.

What we need to do is this— not to secure the greatest record, but to secure the greatest profit. To do this we need to study foods and their feeding values, and the markets so as to know the price of foods. Then we are to prepare for our fowls the best low priced ration that current prices will allow. The ration for 1895 may not be the best for 1896, as the ration for 1896—in our own experience—was not the best for 1897. Prices of food stuffs may so change that the 1898 ration will have to be different from that of 1897. If profits are to remain constant, while food stuffs shift in value, the rations must be elastic, and shift from time to time to keep step with the fluctuations in prices. Yet we must at the same time remember that the ration which costs the least money is not always the cheapest—we must keep in view not only its cost but its effectiveness. By doing this, we will be enabled to so feed our flocks as to secure the greatest profits, though we may not always make the greatest records for our fowls.

TORONTO'S BIG WINTER SHOW.

THE ONTARIO SECRETARY ANNOUNCES SOME OF THE
SPECIAL FEATURES.

EDITOR REVIEW.

ENCLOSED please find copy for adv. and I would like you to call special attention to this our Silver Jubilee Exhibition and the first fraternal meeting of the American Poultry Association with the Ontario Association. This in itself will give special importance to each breeder who may have the honor of owning prize-winning stock. If a specimen receives a prize at this show, where all the leading

and enterprising fanciers of the United States and the Dominion of Canada will be exhibitors, purchasers will be assured that such men understand their business, know good birds, and keep nothing but the best. As has been intimated in some of the American poultry papers several car loads of fowls are promised from the States, these together with the large number annually on exhibit at the Ontario will be sure to draw a large daily attendance at our meetings.

The President, Dr. Bell, has formulated a scheme whereby all the essays shall be fully digested by every member of the Association at or before the annual meeting, and as I fully expect to receive many very valuable productions from the minds and pens of the most gifted breeders both from the United States and Canada, a rich treat is in store for all, and the Department of Agriculture will be able to produce the best annual report ever published by them in connection with the poultry industry. Should any of your readers (and yourself, (Mr. Editor) be willing to assist me along this line of work, and any who may be overlooked by a special request, I trust will understand that they are cordially invited to contribute. Every member of our board of directors and every member of the Executive of the American Poultry Association should consider himself a special agent to secure essays. As it is the intention to have them printed for use at the annual meeting, they must necessarily be in my hands not later than December 1st.

As the Superintendent, Mr. C. J. Daniels, is well known to all the fanciers, both here and "across the line," as a thorough poultryman, none need have any hesitancy in sending their most valued specimens, knowing they will receive as good care as if personally looked after.

One word to the intending exhibitors from the United States (it's now unnecessary to include the Canadians). Entries not mailed on or before January 2, 1899, will be returned and birds refused for competition. To the wise this is sufficient, being as true as it is written.

The prize list, I understand will be distributed first week in December next, and any who do not get them then should drop a post card at once, as they will have been overlooked by or be unknown to the Secretary, who will consider it a favor to be notified and will act immediately.

It is the intention that visitors will see at the Ontario many new and attractive features never given to the public by any other management.

As soon as the arrangements for the show and meeting rooms are completed you shall be notified, Mr. Editor, with a request to make same public, together with any other items of interest in connection with this record breaking show. Being on the spot there will be many things you will be able to give much better than

Yours truly,

THOS. A. BROWNE,

London, October 20th, 1898.

Secretary.

POULTRY NOTES FROM PETERBORO.

OVER six hundred birds at the Central Fair, entries more than doubled, showing that the poultry show held last winter (although the first after a twelve years' recess) has given that important industry a wonderful boom. The entries were made in pairs and pens, and the total number was 302. Mr. D. C. Trew, of Lindsay, who was judge, said that it was the largest poultry display that he had ever met outside of Toronto at a fall fair. He also said that the classification was bad, the birds being all mixed, making it very difficult for the judge to do his work, but it will ever be that way as long as entries are accepted up to the opening of the show. The Secretary and Committee cannot get their work done in proper order. Although the task was hard our friend Trew (who is also "true" to name) did his work very satisfactorily. I did not hear one word of complaint among the exhibitors. We think this augurs well for our winter show in January, the week following the Ontario in Toronto; and it is our intention to follow up the boom already started, and with the help of both the east and west bring the Ontario show to Peterboro in 1900. We claim to have the best building in Ontario for a poultry show, viz., the Market Hall, also railway communication by C.P.R. and G.T.R. from seven different directions, good hotels at reasonable rates; and being centrally situated, and other things being in our favor, we expect to be winners. The following were the entries: S. Oliver, 47; T. Learmouth, 30; C. H. Curtis, 30; Millburn Bros., 20; Hayward & Co., 20; W. J. Outram, 14; J. E. Cullen, 10; E. H. White, 10; W. R. Knight, 30; J. Robson, 8; J. Hoggarth, 8; J. Baptie, 8; G. A. Gummer, 8; T. G. Lund, 8; T. Weir, and others, from 7 down.

WM. COLLINS, Sec. P.P. & P.S. Ass'n.

GALT'S ANNUAL MEETING.

NEXT SHOW JAN. 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH.

AT the annual meeting of the Galt Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held in their rooms on the evening of 23rd September, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, A. Newlands; President, H. D. McKenzie; Vice-President, F. G. Hughes; Secretary, J. W. Porteous; Treasurer, J. M. Hood; Committee of Management, Messrs. C. Whitney, C. A. Pullin, F. Wolfe, J. Handley, G. Hancock Jr., W. G. Lovell and J. G. Gives; Auditors, R. Kerr and G. W. Brown.

The Treasurer presented his statement, which showed a nice balance on hand. The society have had a very successful year, having a large membership, and all working hard to make the coming winter show, January 17-16, a grand success.

Thanking you for your valuable space,

Yours respectfully, J. W. PORTEOUS,

Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK FALLS INTO LINE.

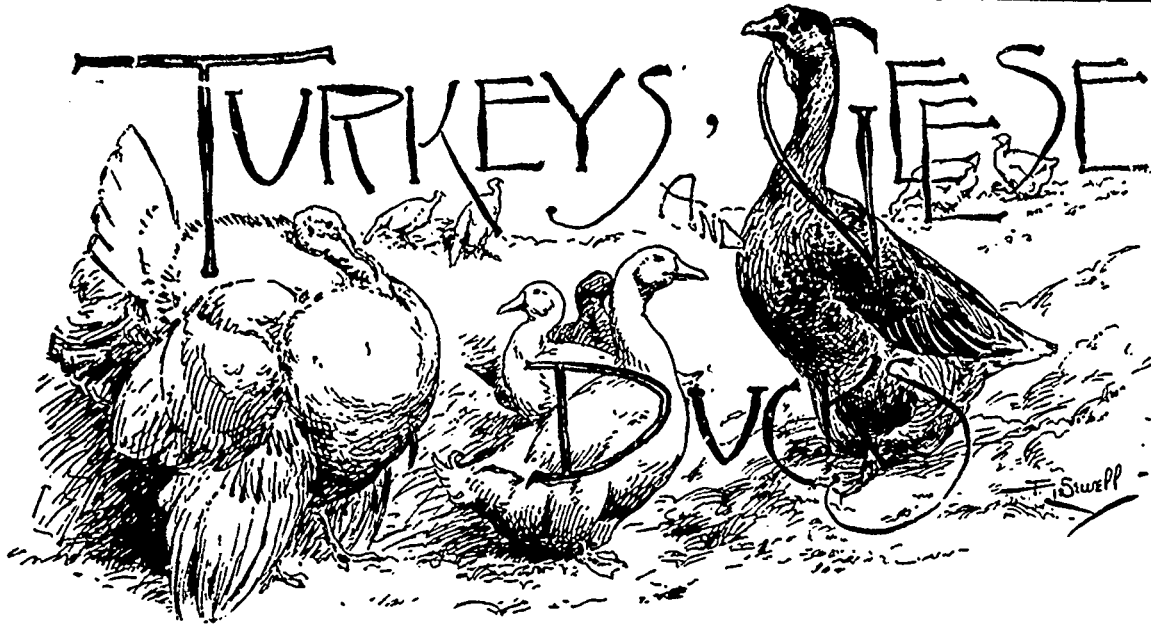
A LIVE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED AT ST. JOHN.

There has been organized at St. John, N.B., an association under the name of "The New Brunswick Poultry Association." The object of this association is to promote the poultry interests of New Brunswick. The first annual meeting was held during the St. John Exhibition, and was well represented by poultrymen from all over the Provinces. The association is in the hands of the following officers: Dr. Berryman, President; Dr. Morrison, Vice-president; Seth Jones, 2nd Vice-pres.; John Burke, Secretary, and John B. Moyer, Treasurer—together with a strong combination of directors. At the last meeting of the association it was decided to hold a winter show in January and secure the services of some one of the leading judges.

JOHN BURKE, Secretary.

Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.

[We are heartily glad of the birth of this association, fully in accord with its objects, and wish it long life and prosperity.—Ed.]



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 advanced 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.

AT WHAT time in the world's history the goose became a domestic animal literature fails to inform us; but, that together with the waymarks of sculpture, art and science, which indicate the progressive march of humanity through the centuries past, shows us that, in common with the barnyard fowl, the goose has been a servant of man from the earliest times. Ancient literature ought, rightly, to tell us more about our subject than it does, for, since sometime in the fourth century, the goose has provided the scribes with quills wherewith to record, for our instruction, the great and small events of history the noble and the base in the manhood of all times since then, the rise and fall of kings and empires, the constant struggle of truth with error, and to picture for us the customs and manners, the loves and sorrows, and the faults and foibles of our ancestors. Though

a feather seems a "trifle, light as air," yet the feathers of the goose have had much to do with the physical and mental comfort of mankind, even far back in the centuries; and, although no marble monument has been raised to do her honor, yet the service she has rendered will live so long as written language shall endure.

If we inquire as to the origin of our breeds of geese, we find that there are one or two writers who contend that the wild prototype of the domestic goose does not now exist, and cite the camel as an analogous case. They give as a reason therefor the fact that the domestic goose is the only bird of its tribe systematically polygamous, all the known wild varieties mating in pairs for breeding, and this applies even to the wild Canada goose now in domestication. The large majority of authorities, however, is united in the belief that the common domestic goose is descended from the indigenous wild goose of the British Islands known as the Graylag goose. The name is sometimes given as "gray-leg" or "grey-legged goose," but lacks point, as the bird is gray in plumage, while the legs are yellowish in color; at the same time the term 'lag' had no reasonable explanation until, in 1870, Professor Skeat suggested that the appellation was given because this goose lagged behind when other varieties of wild geese migrated, which was the case in early times.

This goose (*Anser ferus*) is found throughout middle and northern Europe and Asia, migrating to marshes and low grounds or islands in the north during the summer season. The Graylag goose breeds in more southern latitudes than the Canada goose, and seldom, if ever, visits the far north as does the latter. The size is a little larger than that of the Canada goose (*Anser Canadensis*), in a wild state specimens often weighing ten pounds. While many of the goose family, which includes some forty species, live largely upon insect, animal and vegetable life, found in or close by the bodies of water which they frequent, the domestic goose is eminently a grazing animal. In early life its most rapid growth is made upon a pasture of short nutritious grasses, supplemented with a little grain. Good pasturage, with water for drinking only, will produce well grown geese as easily as sheep or cattle.

Darwin says: "Hardly any other anciently domesticated bird or quadruped has varied so little as the goose;" and Hewitt says: "My opinion is that the Graylag is probably the original stock from which all, or at least most of our common varieties sprang, my idea being based on the fact that frequently we see the most unquestionable tendency to "breed back," a bird having all (or nearly all) of the traits of character of the Graylag, even when the parent birds did not exhibit the slightest resemblance."

The Graylag goose is thus described: "The bill is pale flesh-colored yellow, somewhat lighter than the legs, the nail at its extremity being white; the neck and back are ash grey; wings a light brown, the edges of the feathers running into a lighter tint, while the lesser wing-coverts are of bluish gray, in contrast to the darker hue of the wing generally, a peculiarity that often serves to distinguish this species in both adult and immature specimens; the breast and front of the neck light ash gray, the former being lightly barred with transverse markings, tail coverts and under part of the body, white, tail feathers a dull brown with a white margin. The "curl" of the neck feathers, so remarkable a feature in the domestic goose, is strongly marked in this species."

The characteristic last named, the curled or twilled appearance of the neck feathers, is a very prominent marking in both the Embden and Toulouse geese of to-day. It is, however, almost wholly absent in the

case of the White China and Brown China geese, in which the tendency toward an erect carriage is marked, and, taken together with the prominent "knob" or protuberance at the base of the upper mandible, the harsher, shriller voice and greater profligacy, points to a different origin or to much greater changes in characteristics, through domestication and selection, than in the case of the Embden and Toulouse breeds. Naturalists give the Chinese goose the name of "*Anser cygnoides*"; and Wright quotes Blyth as authority that the common domestic goose of India is a hybrid between this goose and the Graylag, and says: "It is very remarkable that these hybrids appear perfectly prolific and perpetuate the cross with a little care, not as is usual with crosses, reverting to either of the parent races." Is not this hybrid the original foundation of the African goose as bred at the present time? The names African and India are used interchangeably by many goose breeders, and the characteristics of the breed show modified Brown China traits. The general color of the plumage is much the same, and the dark brown stripe on the back of the head and neck, which is so strongly characteristic of the China, is retained, and also the knob at the base of the upper mandible, although considerably reduced in size in proportion to the relative size of the birds. The dewlap, or pendant skin under the throat, which Wright and Brown say is a distinguishing characteristic of the Chinese goose, is now required fully developed in African geese, and is not now countenanced in the pure Chinese breeds.

Darwin says: "Although the domestic goose certainly differs somewhat from any known wild species, yet the amount of variation which it has undergone, as compared with that of most domestic animals, is singularly small. This fact can be partially accounted for by selection not having come largely into play. Birds of all kinds, which present many distinct races, are valued as pets or ornaments; no one makes a pet of the goose; the name, indeed, in more languages than one, is a term of reproach. The goose is valued for its size and flavor, for the whiteness of its feathers, which adds to their value, and for its prolificness and tameness. In all these points the goose differs from the wild parent form, and these are the points which have been selected. Even in ancient times the Roman gourmands valued the liver of the 'white' goose; and

Pierre Belon, in 1555, speaks of two varieties, one of which was larger, more fecund, and a better color than the other; and he expressly states that good managers attended to the color of the goslings, so that they might know which to preserve and select for breeding."

White is evidently a color developed by domestication and selection. The estimation in which white birds were held by the Romans no doubt led to their preservation as breeding stock, but the custom of plucking live geese for the feathers followed probably for hundreds of years, has, no doubt, had its influence, as bird and poultry keepers know that a white feather is often produced in place of a colored one pulled out. It has been said of the common domestic geese of England, that "the ganders are usually white, or with a preponderance of that color, while the geese have various shades of ash gray and a dull leaden brown mixed with it. A preference is often expressed for those that have no white whatever, excepting only on the lower part of the body." Wright refers to this preference of color in mating, when for certain reasons he advises the crossing of a Toulouse gander with Embden geese. He says: "It also affords some amusement to the owner, as it altogether upsets at once the theory of many old farm mistresses, that the gander is the white bird and the geese particolored." The breeding of white geese has also had some encouragement because of the greater value of white feathers as compared with colored or feathers of mixed color, and because the dressed bird has a brighter and cleaner appearance, more pleasing to the eye than that of a dark feathered bird, and which therefore helps its sale in the market. An English authority says: "All white aquatic poultry are considered to dress, i.e., to 'pluck' of a clearer and better appearance than the particolored or dark feathered birds, more especially whilst young. This arises from the patches, where the dark feathers grew, showing even after being carefully plucked, more particularly if the plumage at the time they are killed happens to be immature. Although when roasted no difference is perceptible, yet a clear-skinned bird always commands the most ready sale." This partiality of the public for that which presents a fine appearance is manifest in the development of the white breeds of fowls so popular with those engaged in the raising of broilers—the Pekin duck in this country and the Aylesbury duck in England.

Aside from color, domestication and selection have changed the goose in respect to color and fecundity. From the wild type, weighing at maturity about ten pounds each, have been developed, in the course of time, birds weighing on exhibition sixty pounds per pair, and thirty-eight pounds for a single male bird. These are extreme weights, it is true, but it is no uncommon thing for green geese at twelve weeks old to weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds each, and at four or five months old to reach eighteen to twenty or more pounds, dressed weight.

As before stated, the domestic goose, of all the goose family, is the only one where the gander quite regularly mates with more than one goose. He, however, seldom mates with more than four geese, and often with less, usually having one favorite whom he guards more jealously than the others, and whose nest he is ever ready to defend against all comers. The wild Graylag goose lays generally from five to eight eggs, and has been known to lay twelve to fourteen, while some varieties of the domestic goose, if not allowed to sit, will sometimes lay sixty or more eggs in a single season. Selection of breeding stock and feeding have much to do with the egg production. Rankin says in regard to the laying qualities of African geese: "Thirty years ago I rarely had a bird that would lay over thirty eggs; now they often lay sixty, and occasionally more." A California correspondent to a poultry paper states that he kept one pair of Toulouse geese, and in 1885 the goose laid 65 eggs, of which number 53 were set under hens and every egg hatched. As a rule the Chinese geese lay more eggs than other varieties.

The wild Graylag goose interbreeds with the domestic goose, and the progeny is fertile.

The wild Canada goose is quite readily domesticated, and the ganders will usually mate the second or third year with a domestic goose. A dark colored female, usually Toulouse or African, is selected for such mating, and the progeny is the "mongrel" goose so highly prized for the table, and which always far exceeds the price of other geese in the market. The wild female is seldom mated with the domestic gander, as she lays but few eggs, and the production of "mongrels" from such matings is very limited and hardly profitable. The "mongrel" progeny of either mating is sterile. Audubon says: "The greatest number of

eggs I have found in the nest of this species (Canada goose) was nine, which I think is more by three than these birds usually lay in a wild state. In the nests of those which I have had in a domesticated state I have sometimes counted as many as eleven. Several of them, however, usually proved unproductive. They never have more than one brood in a season unless their eggs are removed or broken at an early period."

The successful breeding and rearing of wild (Canada) geese and "mongrels," or hybrids between the wild and African or Toulouse goose, is the perfection of art in goose raising, and only those who are thoroughly familiar with the habits and peculiarities of the wild as well as with the domestic goose, and so situated as to provide each pair of them with abundant space, including a natural supply of water in some secluded locality in which they may reign supreme, can hope for good success.

The few men who have been successful breeders of mongrel (We dislike this term. Cross-bred more fittingly describes it.—ED.) geese have as a rule grown up in the business from boyhood, and have a lifelong apprenticeship combined with infinite patience and tact.

It has been said that no type of poultry can be produced with so little expense for shelter, food, labor, and care, as geese. This statement is true when their habits and requirements are thoroughly understood and met, and it is equally true that no class of poultry can be more disastrously unsatisfactory under opposite conditions. The habits and peculiarities of the five common varieties of domestic geese bred in this country are generally uniform and resemble those of the wild goose, modified as would be expected by centuries of domestication. Whether in the course of time the Canadian gander will become polygamous and the goose develop an egg-producing capacity two or five times as great as at present, is problematical, but one would say quite possible in view of the changes which selection and domestication have produced in the case of our breeds of domestic geese. In order that the novice may have some idea of the conditions to be met in successful goose rearing, before enumerating the domestic varieties we will endeavor to point out some of the peculiar habits of geese.

PECULIARITIES.

We very often hear the word goose used to designate a person as silly, or to characterize some foolish action. This use of the word, as indicating a popular

opinion regarding the stupidity of the bird, is resented by those familiar with their habits, as owners and breeders of geese, and even some authors, declare the opinion erroneous.

A writer in the "Cornhill Magazine" says, in regard to the popular use of the word, "It being only ignorance of the darkest hue that ventures to portray the goose as deficient in sagacity and intelligence." Probably this erroneous popular opinion may be attributed to the one quality of timidity, and the liability of the goose to act very foolishly when frightened, more than to any other trait.

Those who adhere to the popular conception regarding geese may not appreciate this trait of timidity, in view of the traditions one often hears regarding certain courageous and pugnacious ganders which at times have inflicted serious injuries upon strong men. Geese have thereby obtained credit for a degree of courage and a spirit which is not usually theirs, or manifest only during the breeding season and while the geese are sitting. Perhaps no other domestic fowl requires to be more quietly and carefully cared for than the goose. Undue excitement, or disturbance by visitors, strange dogs or animals, often has a very injurious effect upon them, especially in the laying season. One breeder says that he has known geese to be so badly frightened from the throwing of a few cabbages into the yard as to affect the egg production. A very nervous or fractious person does not usually have very good success in the handling of geese. They require the kindest of treatment, and the breeder should be thoroughly familiar with the individuals of his flock, and on the most intimate terms with them in order to attain the best success. With this trait of timidity is its counterpart—extreme watchfulness. Geese are ever on the alert, and one breeder asserts that geese are better than any watchdog for giving notice of the approach of strangers during either daytime or night. One goose breeder who claimed membership in one or two societies, and occasionally came home quite late in the evening, asserted that he could always get into the house without disturbing his watchdog, but he never in his life succeeded without arousing the gander, which gave due notice of his approach. It was this trait of watchfulness which gave to geese the credit of saving Rome from surprise and capture, through a silent and stealthy night attack of the ene-

my, as early as 388 B.C. Then geese were kept as sacred to the queen of the Roman gods, Juno, which sacredness implied great antiquity.

The Graylag goose, in a wild state, feeds in flocks of greater or less size and always with sentinels on guard ready to sound an alarm upon the slightest approach of danger. Bishop Stanley says "no animal, biped or quadruped, is so difficult to deceive or approach." The Canada goose is equally watchful and wary of anything which threatens the safety of the flock. Audubon says, "in keenness of sight and acuteness of hearing they are perhaps surpassed by no other bird." Their ability to distinguish between sounds made by wild animals, as the breaking of a twig by a deer or the splash of water by a turtle, and similar sounds produced by the approach of the hunter, is phenomenal. When one wishes to define an undertaking as exceedingly doubtful as to probable results, he can use a no more expressive term than to characterize it as a "wild goose chase." That proverbial saying has its foundation in the watchfulness, acuteness and capacity to look out for its own safety and that of its family possessed by the goose.

As intimated, ganders, during the breeding season, and even the geese when sitting, or in defence of their young, manifest considerable courage and often punish intruders severely. When interfered with they seize the intruder with the bill, strike with the wings, and sometimes scratch with the claws. They have sufficient power in the jaws to bite quite hard, and a large, full-grown gander has been known to strike hard enough with the wings to break a person's arm. It is very rarely, however, that a gander kindly cared for and treated well, becomes habitually ugly so as to attack people without provocation. The ganders fight among themselves whenever one colony intrudes upon the territory of another, and their battles are severely fought, usually with the wings, one gander seizing the other by the first joint of the wing with the bill and beating him with his wings while thus held. Unless separated at such times, they are liable to receive injury; however, where large parties run together, accustomed to each other's society, they usually understand their position and relations, so that very little, if any, difficulty is experienced from fighting.

As has been before stated, geese are grazing animals to a greater extent than any other class of poul-

try. In fact they live and thrive on good pasturage and water, although of course they do not make the rapid growth that may be secured when some grain is fed; on the other hand, however, it is not possible, probably, to raise goslings on an exclusive grain diet without a liberal supply of clover, cabbage, roots, apples, or some succulent vegetable food. Young goslings make the most rapid growth upon short nutritious grass and cracked corn or wheat. In a wild state geese devour large quantities of roots of grasses and aquatic plants, which they dig from the banks and borders of streams and wash free from earth in the shallow water. Domestic geese confine themselves less to water and aquatic plants, and generally feed upon pastures, preferring moist, rich localities, where the grass is kept short and sweet by constant feeding and rapid growth. Tall woody grasses, which have become tough, are not relished by them. This natural habit of geese makes considerable space necessary for their successful keeping, or requires that they be provided with succulent green crops, such as rape, cabbage, sorghum, corn, oats, etc.

Broods of goslings of different ages, hatched and reared on the same farm, must of necessity be penned while young, each brood by itself, and as they go out to feed on the pasture or field each flock invariably keeps by itself. Any intruder or visitor from another flock is very unwelcome, and is scolded, bitten, and driven out of the flock by common consent. This clannish rule is peculiar to geese and very strictly enforced. Saunders says: "If we traverse a pasture, or common on which geese are kept, we find the flocks of the different respective owners keeping together; and if by chance they mingle on the pond or sheet of water, they separate towards evening and retire, each flock to its own domicile. On extensive commons, where many thousands of geese are kept, the rule is scarcely ever broken; the flocks of young geese, brought up together as their parents were before them, form a united band, and thus distinct groups herd together, bound by the ties of habit."

An old adage, more expressive than elegant, says: "The goose eats everything before it and poisons everything behind it," but doubtless it had its origin in the mind of some enemy, as when geese have sufficient pasture it is not true. Upon this point Dixon says: "They are accused by some of rendering the

spots where they feed offensive to other stock, but the secret of this is very simple. A horse bites closer than an ox, a sheep goes nearer to the ground than a horse; but after the sharpest shaving by sheep the goose will polish up the turf and grow fat upon the remnants of others. Consequently where geese are kept in great numbers on a small area, little will be left to maintain any other grass-eating creatures. But if the commons are not short, it will not be found that other grazing animals object to feed either together with, or immediately after, a flock of geese."

Unlike gallinaceous fowls, the goose has practically no crop, although an enlargement of the end of the gullet next the gizzard in some measure serves to hold food, consequently it feeds at very frequent intervals, and during warm weather often eats more at night than during the daytime, a point which should be remembered in feeding and caring for them.

Geese have great constancy, another trait which is not appreciated except by those who have had considerable experience in raising them. This term applies to their attachment for each other and also to their home and surroundings.

The wild Canada gander usually mates with but one goose, and, once mated, is constant in his attachment to the goose of his choice so long as she is allowed to remain with him. The domestic goose seldom mates with more than three females, occasionally with less, and is almost equally constant in his adherence to the mates he has selected. If, for any reason, he is separated from his mates and placed with others, he will seldom accept them so long as his old mates are anywhere within hearing distance, and even when they are entirely removed from the premises, it frequently takes some time before he will become reconciled to his new mates. The wild gander almost never mates the first year, and frequently not until the third season, and is much more particular about accepting a new mate if deprived of one to which he has become already attached. Young geese are not fully mature at twelve months old, and the experienced breeder never expects the best results in egg production and fertility until the second or third season.

These peculiarities of geese are not appreciated by the novice; and because eggs fail to hatch, and poor results are attained the first season, the business of

goose raising is given up when really a proper trial under suitable conditions has not been made.

Geese become attached to the locality in which they are kept, and are much disturbed when removed to a new location; hence, when such removal is necessary, or when a beginning is to be made in the keeping of geese, *breeding birds should be placed in their new quarters some weeks before the laying season begins, or a good number of fertile eggs will probably not be obtained.*

Geese have a long tenure of life, far exceeding any other domestic fowl in this respect. In former times it was not uncommon for the farmer's daughter, on her wedding day, to receive, among other gifts, a goose from the old homestead, to become her property and accompany her to her new home. In some instances such geese were kept for many years, perhaps far beyond the life of the young lady to whom it was presented.

Such a goose was exhibited at the New Jersey State fair, in 1859, and her history, on a placard posted on the coop, read as follows: "Madam Goose is now owned by Robert Schomp, of Reading, Hunterdon County, N.J. She has been in his possession twenty-five years, and was given to him by his grandfather, Major H. J. Schomp. Robert's father is now in his eighty-fifth year, and this goose was a gift to his mother as a part of her marriage outfit. The mate of Madam Goose was killed in the revolutionary war, being ridden over by a troop of cavalry. * * In the spring of 1857 she laid six eggs, three of which were hatched, and the goslings raised. In 1858 she made seven nests and laid but two eggs, evidence perhaps of failing faculties. Her eyes are becoming dim, one having almost entirely failed. The year of her birth cannot be known, but she remains a representative of the olden time."

William Rankin, a veteran goose breeder, cites the instance of a goose owned in Boxford, Mass., where it was the property of one family for 101 years, and was then killed by the kick of a horse. She had laid 15 eggs and was sitting on them when a stray horse approached too near the nest; she rushed off in defence of her eggs, seized the horse by the tail, and was killed by a kick from the animal.

The same gentleman, about twenty-five years ago, purchased in this State a wild gander which had

been owned by one family some 50 years. A member of the family had wounded the gander by firing into a flock of wild geese, breaking his wing. The gander recovered from his injury and was kept for that number of years, without, however, mating with other geese. He is now kept and used as a decoy bird during the gunning season, and highly valued by his owner, although at least seventy-five years old.

Willoughby records the instance of a goose that had reached the age of 80 years, and was at last killed for its mischievousness.

Some goose raisers say that geese seldom get too old to be good breeders, while occasionally one prefers geese from two to five years old. Barring accidents, good geese may be profitably kept until twenty-five or more years old, ganders of the domestic variety, however, are less useful after seven or eight years, and should be replaced by young birds. While the young gander often mates with three or four females, he usually has one particular favorite among the number whose nest he guards more jealously than those of his other mates, and after some years he is liable to grow so inattentive to all but the favorite that many of the eggs produced prove to be infertile, and it is more economical to replace him with a younger bird. The Canada gander is, however, a pretty sure and valuable breeder for many years.

Ganders occasionally take very peculiar freaks, such as conceiving a violent attachment for some inanimate object, as a door, stone, a cart wheel, a plow, or something of a similar nature, when they will spend the greater part of their time sitting beside it or in its company. Morris relates a number of instances where ganders have become the inseparable companions of their masters, following them about the fields, on hunting expeditions, and into the streets of a town, like the most devoted dog. He also narrates how faithfully a gander discharged the self-imposed duty of guardian and guide to an old blind woman. Whenever she went to church he directed her footsteps into safe paths by taking hold of her gown with his bill; and during the service he nipped the grass in the cemetery close by until she needed his services as guide to return home.

NOTE—This valuable article will be continued in next issue, together with several half tone illustrations of geese.—ED.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held in Temperance Hall, Thursday, October 13th, Mr. Bonnick, the President, in the chair.

After the usual routine business of the evening was transacted, the Show Committee met and decided to provide twenty-six classes for canaries and cage birds, first prize \$1, second prize fifty cents. They also decided to provide twenty classes for cats, first prize \$2, second prize \$1, entry fee 50c.

After interviewing the homing pigeon clubs the Committee decided to allot fourteen classes for cocks and hens, first prize \$1.50, second prize \$1, six birds to constitute a class. They also decided to add four more classes for pheasants, first prize \$3, second prize \$2.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

CORRECTIONS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is almost impossible to get lists of awards correct in every detail. When our attention is drawn to it we are always pleased to make correction in the following issue, whether our fault or not.

OTTAWA.

2nd Minorca hen should be Cox. 2nd and 3rd black Hamburg hen should be Beckworth. Poland A.O.V., 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, should be Fortier.

SHERBROOKE.

Japanese hen, 1st should be Fortier.

LONDON.

Silver Wyandotte cockerel, 2nd should be McMullen. Golden Wyandotte pullet should read Magill 1st and 3rd; Wray Bros, 2nd.

TORONTO.

White Minorca hen, 1st should be O'Neil.

ONE THOUSAND BIRDS AT BRANTFORD.

BRANTFORD had one thousand birds at its fall show, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, light Brahmas and Leghorns being in the majority. Minorcas and buff Rocks were exceptionally good. Following are the

PRIZE WINNERS.

Brahmas, light, cock 1 Hill, 2 Cameron, hen 1 and 2 Cameron; dark cock 1 O'Brien & Colwell, hen 1 O'Brien & Colwell. Cochin, buff, cock 1 Richardson, 2 Wilson, hen 1 Richardson, 2 Wilson; partridge, cock 1 Reid, 2 Mrs Thorn, hen 1 Thorn, 2 Reid; white or black cock 1 Moore, 2 Thorn. Langshans, cock 1 and 2 Potter, hen 1 Stratford and Bro, 2 Potter. Dorkings, silver grey, cock 1 Lovegrove, hen 1 Lovegrove, 2 Rodger. Houdans, cock 1 Lovegrove, hen 1 Stratford and Bro, 2 Lovegrove. Wyandottes, golden, cock 1 McDonald, hen 1 McDonald; silver, cock 1 Henderson & Billings, 2 Turner, hen 1 Henderson and Billings, 2 Cox; white, 1 Moore, 2 Readwin, hen 1 Henderson-Billings, 2 Cox; buff, cock 1 Cook, 2 House, hen 1 Cook, 2 House. Red Caps, cock 1 Webber, 2 Baker, hen 1 Baker, 2 Lovegrove. Plymouth Rocks, barred, cock 1 Lunn, 2 Porteous, hen 1 and 2 Westwood; white, cock 1 Rutherford, 2 Smith, hen 1 Rutherford, 2 Miller; buff, cock 1 Foley, 2 Henderson & Billings, hen 1 Henderson and Billings, 2 Foley. American Dominiques, cock 1 Fink, hen 1 Minshall. Javas, black, cock 1 Webber, hen 1 and 2 Webber; white, cock 1 Webber, hen 1 Webber. Minorcas, black, cock 1 and 2 Minshall, hen 1 and 2 Minshall; white, cock, 1 Moore, hen 1 Moore, 2 Minshall. Andalusians, cock 1 and 2 Cosh, hen 1 and 2 Cosh. Spanish, black, 1 Henderson and Billings, 2 Reid, hen 1 Henderson and Billings. Hamburgs, black, cock 1 O'Brien and Colwell, hen 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Potter; spangled, cock 1 O'Brien and Potter, 2 Smith, hen 1 Reid, 2 Potter; pencilled, cock 1 Reid, 2 Potter, hen 1 Smith, 2 Potter. Leghorns, white, cock 1 Lovegrove, 2 Smith, hen 1 Hearn and Orr, 2 Lovegrove; black, cock 1 Dietrich, 2 Readwin, hen 1 Dietrich, 2 Readwin; brown, cock 1 Cox, 2 McDonnell, hen 1 Orr, 2 McDonnell; buff, cock 1 and 2 Brown, hen 1 and 2 Simon; rose-comb, white, cock 1 Readwin; rose-comb brown, cock 1 Henderson and Billings, hen 1 Henderson and Billings. Poland, W.C.B., cock 1 Middlemiss 2 Taylor, hen 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Taylor; silver, hen 1 Colvin; golden, cock 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Reid, hen 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Reid. Games, B.B.R., cock 1 McEvoy, 2 McIntyre, hen 1 McEvoy, 2 McIntyre; pyle, cock 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 McIntyre, hen 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 McIntyre; duckwing, cock 1 McEvoy, 2 O'Brien and Colwell, hen 1 O'Brien and Colwell; Indian, cock 1 Stratford and Bro, 2 Turner, hen 1 Stratford and Bro, 2 McIntyre; A. O. V., cock 1 and 2 Mellish. Bantams, B.B.R., cock 1 Tyson, 2 Cameron, hen 1 Tyson, 2 O'Brien and Colwell; pyle, cock 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Marshall, hen 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Tyson;

duckwing, cock 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Marshall, hen 1 Marshall, 2 Minshall; Sebright, cock 1 and 2 Webber, hen 1 Readwin, 2 Smith; Pekin, cock and hen 1 and 2 Moore; African, cock 1 McDonnell, 2 Hartley, hen 1 Taylor, 2 Wesley. Chickens: Brahmas, light, cockerel 1 Cameron, 2 Potter, pullet, 1 Hill, 2 Cameron; dark, pullet 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Smith. Cochin, buff, cockerel 1 Wilson, 2 Moore, pullet 1 Wilson, 2 Moore; partridge, cockerel 1 Wilson, 2 Plowes; white or black, cockerel 1 and 2 Moore, pullet 1 and 2 Moore. Langshans, cockerel and pullet 1 Potter. Dorkings, silver grey, cockerel 1 and 2 Goodard, pullet 1 Goodard, 2 Lovegrove. Houdans, cockerel 1 Lovegrove, 2 Henderson and Billings, pullet 1 Lovegrove, 2 Henderson and Billings. Wyandottes, golden, pullet 1 McDonald; silver, cockerel 1 Henderson and Billings, 2 Turner and Emery, pullet 1 and 2 Henderson and Billings; white, cockerel 1 Moore, ? Ion, pullet 1 and 2 Moore; buff, cockerel 1 and 2 Noble, pullet 1 Noble, 2 Readwin. Red Caps, cockerel and pullet 1 and 2 Ion. Plymouth Rocks, barred, cockerel 1 and 2 Porteous, pullet 1 McNelles, 2 Porteous; white, cockerel 1 Buckle, 2 Whitney, pullet 1 Miller, 2 Rutherford; buff, cockerel 1 Hardy, 2 Webber, pullet, 1 Hardy, 2 Henderson and Billings. American Dominiques, cockerel and pullet 1 Fink. Javas, black, cockerel and pullet 1 Webber. Minorcas, black, cockerel and pullet 1 and 2 Minshall; white, cockerel and pullet 1 and 2 Minshall. Andalusians, cockerel and pullet 1 and 2 Cosh. Spanish, black, cockerel and pullet 1 and 2 Henderson and Billings. Hamburgs, black, cockerel, 1 Potter, 2 O'Brien and Colwell, pullet 1 Potter, 2 Reid; spangled, cockerel and pullet 1 Readwin; pencilled, cockerel 1 Reid, pullet 1 Smith. Leghorns, white, cockerel 1 Barr, 2 Spence, pullet 1 Hearn and Orr, 2 Buchanan; black, cockerel 1 Dietrich, 2 Readwin, pullet, 1 and 2 Dietrich; brown, cockerel 1 Orr, 2 Simon, pullet 1 Simon, 2 Orr; buff, cockerel 1 Roswell, 2 Henderson and Billings, pullet 1 and 2 Henderson and Billings; rose-comb white, cockerel 1 Dick, 2 Henderson and Billings, pullet 1 Henderson and Billings, 2 Dick; rose-comb brown, cockerel and pullet 1 and 2 Henderson and Billings. Poland, white crested black, cockerel and pullet 1 and 2 Taylor; golden, cockerel 1 Colvin, 2 Franklin, pullet 1 and 2 Colvin. Games, B.B.R., cockerel 1 McAvoy, 2 Hawthorne, pullet 1 and 2 Hawthorne; pyle, cockerel 1 McIntyre, 2 Hawthorne, pullet 1 Hartley, 2 McIntyre; duckwing, cockerel and pullet 1 Hawthorne; Indian, cockerel and pullet 1 McIntyre; A.O.V., cockerel and pullet 1 Melichs. Bantams, B.B.R., cockerel 1 Tyson, pullet 1 McIntyre, 2 Tyson; pyle, cockerel 1 Tyson, 2 Marshall; duckwing, cockerel 1 and 2 Marshall, pullet 1 Marshall, 2 Smith; Sebright, cockerel and pullet 1 Smith; Pekin, cockerel 1 and 2 Vanderlip, African, cockerel 1 Taylor, 2 Smith, pullet 1 and 2 Taylor. Ducks, Geese and Turkeys: Geese, Bremen or Embden, male 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Webber, female 1 Webber, 2 O'Brien and Colwell; Toulouse, male 1 Lawrie, 2 Webber, female 1 Webber, 2 Lawrie. Turkeys, Bronze, male 1 Thompson, 2 Alexander, female 1 Thompson, 2 Alexander; white, male 1 McIntyre, 2 Smith, female 1 Smith, 2 McIntyre. Ducks,

Rouen, drake 1 O'Brien and Colwell, duck 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Baker; Aylesbury, drake, 1 Webber, 2 Smith, duck 1 McIntyre, 2 Webber; Pekin, drake 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Webber, duck 1 Webber. Ducklings—Rouen, drake 1 O'Brien and Colwell, duck 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Baker; Aylesbury, drake, 1 McIntyre, 2 Lunn, duck 1 Lunn, 2 Webber; Pekin, drake 1 O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Webber, duck O'Brien and Colwell, 2 Webber.

BRANTFORD'S WINTER SHOW.

BRANTFORD Poultry and Pet Stock Association has started out with their work towards their winter show, to be held on Jan. 20th to 24th. Committees are at work and report everything going on well. The prize list has been revised, and nearly every standard breed fowl is in the list; \$100 in advance of last year's prize money. Although there is a Sunday between our dates, we hope exhibitors will take advantage of our circuit, Galt, Brantford and Hamilton—Galt on the 17th, 18th and 19th, Brantford on the 20th, 21st and 23rd, Hamilton right after. Mr. Thomas Raines has been appointed Superintendent, and Mr. S. Butterfield Judge.

J. H. MINSHALL, Secretary.

WOODBIDGE FAIR.

THIS fair opened on the 18th of October, but owing to the inclement weather the principal events for that day had to be postponed to the following day and the fair extended to the 20th.

There were over 800 entries in the poultry show, in fact every coop was filled and a great many had to be shown in the coops in which they were brought in. The competition was very keen and most of the exhibitors seemed satisfied with the awards made by the different judges; there was just a little "kicking" but it was done in "whisperings." The writer differed from the decision of one judge on a certain class and told him so but—that was all.

I most heartily congratulate the Secretary and all the officers of the fair on the success of the poultry show and their model poultry house, but one thing is lacking, or perhaps two:—first, drinking cups; second, an attendant to feed and look after the birds, for if their poultry show continues to grow as it has done this year these things will be positively indispensable.

G. R. DONOVAN.

WESTON FAIR.

THIS fair was held on the 29th and 30th of September. The poultry exhibit consisted of about 500 entries which were placed under canvas.

The association provided no coops so the birds had to be shown in their own coops some of which were quite unfit for such a purpose. Some classes were fairly well represented, such as barred and white Plymouth Rocks, light Brahmas, Cochins, Minorcas, Wyandottes, black Spanish, white, brown and buff Leghorns, but in other classes there was little competition. I think I may say that the poultry department of the fair was, on the whole, fairly successful and I can truthfully say that some of the birds would not have been out of place in a show of much greater pretensions.

G. R. DONOVAN.

THE ONTARIO PRESIDENT AT OMAHA.

WHAT HE SAW AND WHAT HE DID NOT SEE. ON A HUNT FOR "POINTERS."

THINKING your readers might be interested in a slight description of the great Trans-Mississippi and International Exhibition now being held in this city, but which closes this week, I append these few lines.

The Exhibition was projected to display the products, manufactures and industries of the States west of the Mississippi river and has expanded until no less than thirty-five States have participated and many foreign countries, Canada included, of which I am proud to say is in all respects worthy of that great country to which we owe allegiance, possessing as the exhibit does, important features impossible at the Chicago World's Fair, and keeping pace with its rapid development in manufactures, agriculture and mining.

The grounds, including Midway Plaisance, cover about 150 acres, half as large again as Toronto Exhibition grounds, very narrow, with a lagoon down the centre and the buildings situated on each side of this narrow sheet of water.

The buildings themselves are nicely planned and show much care in their architecture to give the best effect. They are similar in construction to the World's

Fair buildings, being covered with the same white material. On entering the grounds one finds himself right in the centre of the Midway with all its attractive (?) and distracting features, especially near meal times, for every other booth seems to have been built to satisfy the inner man.

It is sufficient to say that we spent very little (?) time in seeing the "outside part only" of "Streets of Cairo," streets of all nations, Chinese theatre, "Trilby," etc., etc., as we were so much more interested in seeing the exhibits.

I was not very favorably impressed with the latter and I am sure I am not drawing on my imagination when I say one-third of the exhibits was rights of sale privileges, in fact one could not stand for a moment looking at an exhibit but what "can I show you some souvenirs"? (and pretty girls are scarce in this part of the country, Mr. Editor). I am convinced if the plain exhibits were all put together that our own Industrial would compare most favorably with this exhibition.

I had almost despaired of seeing any "choockens" when the strains of musical (to us fanciers in the spring) voices met my ears and I happened against the Victor, Reliable and another incubator company. The chicks seemed to be doing well though their "yapping" would soon distract me if I had to be in constant attendance in their vicinity.

It is needless to say that they were asked to make an exhibit at Toronto, as I was given to understand the first named is manufactured in "Canady."

As to the country, I am not very favorably impressed either with this city or the country. It is colder here than when we left Toronto and the surrounding farms, roads, etc., are to us Canadians in a very backward state, but of course we must understand that it is only within the past twenty years that any prominence has come to it. The roads are in any direction, the shortest cut to anywhere, the farm buildings very crude.

The residents also seem so different to our eastern people, but of that free and easy disposition.

The trip here was very enjoyable though the larger portion of it was made at night, though I would have preferred daylight. The week previous to our coming Nebraska and Iowa had a severe snowstorm, evi-

dences of which were plainly noticeable along the road in fence corners, gullies, etc.

Am sorry that the live stock part of the exhibition, including poultry, was over, as I would have liked very much to have seen the latter, any way, but was informed that the poultry show was a failure. On my way home I intend spending a day or so in Chicago, calling upon the Secretary of National Fanciers' Association and to see if I can pick up any pointers for our winter's show from our friends in Chicago.

Yours truly,

A. W. BELL.

Omaha, Neb., October 24th, 1898.

With Uncle Sam.

AMERICAN BUFF PLYMOUH ROCK CLUB.

THE American Buff Plymouth Rock Club meeting will be held in Chicago, at the time of the joint meeting of the National Fanciers' and Illinois State Show, Jan. 9-14, 1899.

From information received it is safe to say that this will prove to be one of the largest and best specialty club meetings ever held. The Club specials will be fine, among them being two valuable silver cups. We will have our choice of judges and about everything else desirable. The Illinois members talk of having their contest for the State cup at this show, so I would say to the breeders of Illinois and all the other States, you had better join now and so be eligible to compete for the many valuable specials that will be open for competition to club members only.

The States entitled to a silver cup by reason of having ten or more members, are New York, Ohio and Indiana. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Ontario, Can., have promises of enough members, while a number of the other States lack but a few. Join before it is too late: i.e., before the issuing of premium lists of the show at which the club cup will be offered. Application blanks may be had from any of the officers.

Club catalogue for 2 cent stamp.

W. C. DENNY, Sec.-Treas.

Rochester, N. Y.

Next Detroit show, January 4 to 10, 1899. The

State Poultry and Pigeon Show will hold their meetings on that date and the Michigan Barred Plymouth Rock Club will also show there.

AMERICAN HOUDAN CLUB.

The American Houdan Club will meet with the National Fanciers' Association, at Chicago, Ill., January 9-14, 1899. The annual meeting of the Club will be held at 10 a.m., Jan. 11th, 1899. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, report of the committee on constitution and bylaws acted upon, and other important business transacted. We urge that every member of the Club be present. The American Houdan Club is now one of the strongest and, in point of membership, one of the largest of the specialty clubs in America. It has created an interest in the Houdan that will be a benefit to every breeder of "the best of all the crested breeds," the great non-setting, all purpose fowl of past, present and future years.

THOS. F. RIGG, Sec'y-Treas.,
Iowa Falls, Iowa.

A WHITE ANDALUSIAN.

I got a white pullet from a setting of blue Andalusian eggs. Is she pure and would her eggs be as safe to breed from as the blues to get true color?—SUBSCRIBER. This unfortunately is not an uncommon occurrence, though now rarer than it used to be. We should not care to breed from such a bird, it would but perpetuate the off color.

MR. J. W. PORTEOUS, GALT,

is giving everything else up to specialize in the old standby, barred Plymouth Rocks.

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.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Our Illustration.

The black Minorca cock, won first in Toronto Poultry and Pet Stock Association show, held in December, 1897, then shown as a cockerel, and Mr Jarvis, the judge, pronounced him about the finest black Minorca he ever handled. He also took second at Toronto as cock at the Industrial Exhibition, 1898, but was somewhat out of condition. He was bred by James S. Carter, Toronto, and was sired by first prize cock at Cleveland, a grand bird imported from A. G. Pitt, England, by Mr. Carter. The drawing does not please us as it does not do the bird justice.

THE SALE AT GUELPH.

The sale of poultry with other stock at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was this year a pronounced success. Birds went from \$2.00 to \$5.50 and buyers were present from New Hanburg, Durham, Rockwood, Listowel, Berlin, Acton, Georgetown, Hamilton and many other places, as well, of course, as a large contingent from the Royal city itself. Sixty pens in all were disposed of in pairs and trios, the varieties being rose comb brown Leghorns, silver Wyandottes, barred Plymouth Rocks, Javas, black Minorcas, white Leghorns, Houdans and white Plymouth Rocks. As this sale each year becomes better known among breeders the attendance is bound to increase and of course a corresponding increase in values will result. We are indebted to Mr. F. H. "Java" Webber for an account of the sale.

MR. CHAS. AETZEL, SEAFORTH,

an old time REVIEW reader and prominent in Seaforth's palmy days of "Lou" Thorne, John Finch, etc., is one who sends us an even half dozen new subscribers for REVIEW. As the names are all local we should infer that poultry interests are again on the up grade in this live town.

MR. W. ANDERSON, BRANDON, MAN.,

is another who sends us five from his town and wants to thank Mr. Daniels for his care of his poultry at the

Industrial. As the thanks (?) are generally the other way we have pleasure in giving Mr. Anderson's words as he writes them: "I wish you would thank the man in charge of the poultry department of your late show for the way he looked after the fowls. I hope you can get us a better rate another year and we will send down a lot of better ones."

WHAT AN OLD FRIEND SAYS.

Mr. Jos. Kinsey, Doon, in sending a new subscriber with his own renewal, adds: "The REVIEW is what every young fancier ought to possess, as it contains much practical information for beginners and is right up to date in everything." We want our readers to look on the REVIEW as their own paper. We don't profess to know everything. If you see the necessity of improvement in any particular point let us know it, but don't lose sight of the fact that it takes a great many fifty cents' to run a journal like this.

THE NEW STANDARDS

are now ready and we have sent out all orders we had in hands. Every fancier who breeds show birds or exhibits should have a copy. Many have taken advantage of our liberal offer to send one free, particulars of which may be seen in our business papers.

SEND US THE NAMES

of your neighbors or friends who keep poultry. A postal card will do. We desire to get samples of the REVIEW into the hands of every one in Canada who keeps a chicken. By helping us you help yourself, as the more subscribers we get the better paper we can publish.

MR. R. DURSTON, TORONTO,

whose black Minorcas won the medal at Toronto Industrial, is about to try an experiment a little out of the usual this winter, and that is testing this variety as winter layers. He has about sixty pullets that he intends to winter and, as he says, see if they won't lay as well as other varieties. He intends to run them without males. Warm quarters, exercise, and proper feeding will be recognized as necessities. These, too, are of the best blood, the same as his winners at Toronto Industrial where, with an entry of six pullets he won all prizes, and with two cockerels took first and second.

PAN-A-CR-A,

that sterling tonic and remedy so highly thought of by many prominent breeders here, resumes its advertising position on our front cover page. It is now well known to many, but as new fanciers are joining the ranks every day, it is well to draw their attention to it. Instant Louse Killer also does the business. Both these articles can be had by mail from Dr. Hess & Clark's local agents, or readers in the United States can procure it direct from the factory at Ashland, Ohio.

MR. S. M. CLEMO

writes us that as a result of his ad. in last issue he sold many birds, including a cockerel and three black Minorca pullets to Mr. Jarvis.

MR. WILL SECKER, DUNBARTON,

is putting up an incubator room and brooding house, the dimensions of which will be 13 x 60 feet. The roof will be span shape 6 feet high on north side and 5 feet high on the south.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

We find we were in error in stating that fewer entries were received at London this year than before, though the appearance of the building would lead one to suppose such was the case. Mr. Browne informs us that exactly the opposite occurred and gives figures to support his assertion, and as "figures can't lie," the best thing we can do is to give his tabulated statement since 1887, showing a continued and steady increase. Mr. Browne writes: "I give below the actual entry fees received from 1887 to the present year inclusive, and I know of no birds that were absent:

1887	\$111.50
1888	123.65
1889	Provincial
1890	138.75
1891	131.90
1892	157.80
1893	171.75
1894	268.50
1895	212.00
1896	274.00
1897	280.00
1898	282.00

So, you see, without taking into consideration any breeding pens and pets at 25c. each, there were over 1128."

ARE YOU GOING TO THE "BIG SHOW."

Mr. Brown has written so fully about the coming big amalgamation in Toronto that he leaves little for us to add. We would like to impress, however, the importance of giving Mr. Brown sufficient matter to enable him to present to the Government the best report that has yet been issued by the Ontario. Breeders owe it to themselves to do this and they will be studying their own interests in giving it timely attention. No need to write twenty pages, say what you have to say, what you know to be facts, and say it briefly. All further details will be given ample publicity in next REVIEW.

With the Shows.

SHOW DATES.

Guelph - December 6, 7, 8.
 Owen Sound - December 13, 14, 15, 16.
 Petrolia - December 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
 Ingersoll - January 2, 3, 4.
 Ontario (Toronto) - January 9-13.
 Eastern Ontario (Brockville) - January 21, 25, 26, 27.

GUELPH

leads off the ball this year with a three days show, December 6, 7, 8. Guelph is a good show town and men and birds are always well treated.

OWEN SOUND

follows on December 13 to 16. Mr. Jarvis will officiate here as judge and a liberal list of specials as well as an increased regular list should draw as entries do not close till December 8th we shall have a word to say in next issue.

PETROLIA.

The Lambton Association meets this year in Petrolia, December 15th to 19th, and here again Mr. Jarvis will judge all poultry. A large list of regular and special premiums are offered for competition. Mr. J. W. Kedwell, the well known buff Rock breeder, holds down the secretarial chair.

INGERSOLL! INGERSOLL!

They are hiving up in Ingersoll and are bound to get to the front. Big things are promised for their show on January 2, 3 and 4. Many additions have been added to the list, and they emphasize the fact that no names will be allowed on coops till judging is completed. Mr. Butterfield will place the awards.

THE EASTERN ONTARIO.

is to be held at Brockville and we just now but wish to draw your attention to the dates, January 21 to 27.

THE "ONTARIO"

has been fully treated elsewhere.

 THE NEW BRUNSWICK POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WAS organized March 21st, 1898, with a provisional set of officers. It started with about seventeen members. Monthly meetings were held through the summer, which as they

approached September showed a marked increase of interest. The annual meeting took place during the St. John Fall Exhibition—the following gentlemen being elected:—John Berryman, M.D., President, St. John; Dr. W. S. Morrison, 1st Vice-President, St. John; Seth Jones, 2nd Vice-President, Sussex, N.B.; J. G. Burke, Secretary, St. John; J. B. Magee, Treasurer, St. John; R. P. Hamm, R. D. Damery, C. F. Porter and W. A. Tack, Directors for city; with one to be appointed from each county. Those appointed were: York, John Oldham, Southampton; Charlotte, Harry Spence, St. Stephen; Sudbury, G. W. Foster, Upper Maugerville; Kings, W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, N.B.

The Poultry Show in connection with the International Exhibition at St. John, Sept. 13th to 24th, proved this year a great success. It was held in the new poultry building, 40 x 100, which was well lighted, ventilated, and entirely free from drafts, consequently there were no sick birds to send to the hospital. Some 600 birds were on exhibition. Dr. Twitchell, of Augusta, Maine, acted as judge. This is by long odds the best poultry exhibition among the fall shows in the Maritime Provinces.

The N.B. Poultry Association has decided to hold a show this winter. It is about thirteen years since the last. More anon.

BRONZE TURKEY.

 THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee by its ballot, has accepted the invitation of The Poultry Association of Ontario to meet with them during their coming exhibition.

In compliance with above vote, the coming session of the American Poultry Association will be held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Tuesday evening, January 10, 1899, at 7.30 o'clock, in a room provided by the Ontario Association, connected with the main exhibition hall in Horticultural Gardens.

Arrangements have been made for headquarters at the Elliot House, corner of Church and Shuter Sts., at a special rate of \$1.50 per day; (take Church St. cars from depot) also at the Albion Hotel, for \$1.00 per day (take Parliament St. cars at depot.)

The officers of the Ontario Association have arranged to take all visitors to the Ontario Agricultural College

at Guelph, a distance of fifty miles from Toronto, starting Wednesday morning, Jan. 11th at eight o'clock, returning during the afternoon. Thursday evening a banquet will be given by the local association.

I sincerely trust that you will make an effort to be present, for the members of The American Poultry Association surely appreciate the efforts that are being put forth by the officers and members of the Ontario Association to give us a right royal welcome.

Fraternally yours,
THEODORE STERNBERG,
Sec'y-Treas.
Per A. E. FEICH,
Assistant Sec'y-Treas.



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.

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR \$1.00.

If you send us the name 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 paper is mailed regularly to its subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

Will Secker, of the Liverpool Poultry Yards asks a pointed question at the top of his new ad. Those who want light Brahmas or white 'Dots should look him up.

Jno. S. Pearce & Co., now give particulars of the special prizes they are

offering at the Ontario. Send for one of their circulars and say that the REVIEW told you to.

Conkey's Roup Cure has gained many friends in Canada, so they tell us in renewing their adv. for a year. Don't let your birds go too far with the disease before giving it a trial.

R. J. Taylor is making a specialty of that handsome variety the white crested black Polish, and offers young and old birds for sale. He gives a list of his recent wins in his adv.

H. S. Babcock is obliged to dispose of all his pea-combed barred Rocks, and all his buff Leghorns. To any one taking the entire lot of either breed a great bargain will be given, though they are offered at low prices anyway.

W. H. Nantel is a new advertiser and in taking space for a year draws attention to his specialties, Brahmas and Cochins. He has stock for sale and refers to his awards, as published in REVIEW, at the Ottawa fair.

J. W. Kedwell has a superior lot of chicks this year, in barred white and buff Rocks, and is offering them in lots to suit purchasers.

Mr. E. H. Perrin has sold his farm and has removed back to Newmarket. In consequence he has a lot of good stock for sale. See his change of adv.

W. S. Perrin's specialty is buff Cochins. He has some fine Cochins for sale, also an imported cock.

Roc Roy Farm, Montreal, advertise mica crystal, oyster shell, etc., as well as poultry. See their yearly ad. under "Various."

"Feathered Pets" is the name of a cleverly written and nicely illustrated little book on canaries, parrots and other cage birds, by Chas. N. Page, Des Moines, Iowa. We can heartily recommend it. The price is but 25c. (cloth bound 75c.), and it may be had from Geo. Hope & Son, Toronto.

J. H. Minshall, who specializes black Minorcas, gives a list of some of the prizes won by his birds this season. He has breeders, etc., to spare, also white Rocks and Red Caps.

R. Durston, who won the Minorca medal at the Toronto Industrial, has one hundred chicks for sale from same pen

as his medal winners. He also can spare ten hens and one yearling cock, good breeders. Those who want good Minorcas should write him.

Jas. Dundas has buff Leghorns of the best, winners at the last Industrial, Ontario and New York shows, and has young and old stock to spare. See list of wins in his adv. and then write him.

A. W. Graham offers white Leghorns, golden Wyandottes and black Langshans at "half value." See his new ad.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

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

Terms -50c. per Year, Payable in Advance

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

A Fine Lot of Andalusians from prize-winning stock, also W.C.B. Polish, white, black and buff Cochon Bantams. Will sell cheap for quick sale. Pullen & Kerr, Guelph, Ont.

Andalusians.

For Sale—a fine lot of Andalusians including the winners at the late Western and Woodbridge Fairs. I swept every first at both Fairs. J. Yates, Lambton Mills, Ont.

Bantams.

Bantams, Show Birds, in buff and black Pekins, also white Rocks. Money refunded and express paid back if not satisfactory. C. J. Eisele, Guelph. 1195

Game Bantams from the best yards in England and America, sharp young stock. Specialties: Pyles and Golden Duckwing. Will ship on approval. R. H. Marshall, Galt, Ont.

Bants For Sale—Two pair buff Cochons and five pullets, golden and silver Sebrights, black Africans, and black tailed Japanese. They must be sold at once to make room. Bert Hicks, Woodstock.

For Sale—Golden Sebrights, 1 cock (McNeill) hens, cockerels, and pullets, also black African Bantams, Rouen Ducks, and brown China Geese. R. Young, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

Black, White, Buff Cochon Bants, white Rocks, the best in Canada, bar none. "What we have we'll sell," and guarantee satisfaction prices low. C. Eisele, Guelph. 299

Silver and Golden Sebright and Black African Bants. I raised a grand lot and will sell all birds at \$1 per pair, \$1 trios, cockerels \$2 each. W. H. Grout, Grimsby, Ont. 1295

For Sale—My prize winners of eight Brahmas and white Rocks, winning firsts and seconds at five fairs. Bants, making 31 entries, winning 29 prizes, golden Sebrights, white and buff Pekin. Joseph Malkin, Barrie, P.O.

For Sale—My entire stock of Game Bantams at \$1 each, black reds, and brown reds in fairs. Duck wings 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.

For Sale—A number of choice golden and silver Sebright Bantams, both fowls and chicks. William Street, Goldies Mills, Guelph, Ont.

Black African Bantams—I won first on hen and second on cockerel, first and second on pullet at Brantford Southern Fair, also the same at Galt, the six birds for sale and others. R. J. Taylor, Brantford.

Sebrights For Sale Cheap—35 golden Sebrights, cockerels and pullets, none better. Oke and McNeill Strain, will please whoever gets them. Minto & Young, Galt.

Brahmas.

Light Brahmae for Sale, cockerel, and pullets, including first prize cockerel at Brantford, Galt and Woodstock. For my prize winnings see REVIEW, October number. John Cameron, Brantford.

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, \$1 each.

Cages, Japanese—From 3c. Cages, brass from five; Cages, breeding, from 75c; 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.

Cochins.

Buff and Partridge Cochins—10 buff and partridge Cochon chicks for sale, cheap. My birds made almost a clean sweep at all this fall's shows, winning highest awards at Toronto, London and Ottawa. See Poultry Review for prizes won. All prize birds for sale. Address Hugh Wyatt, London P.O. 1198

Black Cochins—A grand lot of young birds bred from 1st prize cock at Ontario show last winter. They are well feathered and sure winners. C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

A Snap in buff Cochins, 15 birds of allender's strain. As I want to sell out I will give a bargain on the lot. Pen, \$3 four birds, R. S. Bickle, Box 33 Woodstock, Ont.

Dorkings.

For Sale—A choice lot of April hatched silver grey Dorking chicks, also a few cocks and hens. Geo. Goldard, 75 Chatham street, Brantford, Ont. 1238

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 trios for sale very cheap this month. Young stock for sale next fall that will win at the shows. A. J. Grigg, Jeweler, Clinton, Ont. 1199

Javas.

Royal Black and the lily white Javas, also black Minorcas, Red Caps, silver grey Dorkings, Wyandottes, Game, Sebrights, black Africans and other Bants. Ducks and Geese. Stock and eggs for sale. F. R. Webber, Guelph, Ont. 1294

Langshans.

Black Langshans for sale, all stock. See REVIEW for prizes won. R. McCurdy, 175 Oxford street, London, Ont. 1195

Black Langshans—I won in September at Brantford 1st 2nd cock, 2nd hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet. Cheapest of stock very reasonable. J. W. Potter, Walsh, Ont.

Langshans—First prize Industrial pen. A few cockerels and pullets from this grand pen for sale. Prices reasonable. E. J. Dewey, 200 Carlton street, Toronto.

Karn's Black Langshans—Better this year than ever; won the bronze medal for best collection of Langshans at the late Industrial. Hens, cockerels and pullets for sale, cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Karn, Guelph, Ont.

Leghorns.

White Leghorns, sired by cock first at Ontario '95, '96, '97, score 963, and from first pullet last Ontario, first hen Industrial '97, one each Knapp's and Whiting's finest. I bred and sold first cockerel, first pullet, Sherbrooke, first cockerel, second pullet, Ottawa, this year, first and second cockerel and pullet, Collingwood, last year. I have better birds that can win for you anywhere in America. Barred Rocks as good. W. E. Hoggarth, Cromarty, Ont.

Brown Leghorn Cockerels. Twenty-five single comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, strong vigorous birds, bred from the first and special prize Cockerel, London 1898, \$2 each. Frank Buckle, Guelph.

For Sale Cheap a number of S. C. brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets. This stock won at London, Woodstock and Ingersoll. Elliott & Elliott, Ingersoll, Ont.

Horns of the Buffs—Buff Leghorns from imported English winners at Crystal Palace, 25 choice exhibition and breeding cockerels. I have the right blood. Stamp for reply. Alex. D. Stewart, Galt.

S. C. W. Leghorns, very early hatched, Knapp strain, \$1 each if more than one ordered. Cockerels \$1.50 each, R. P. Rock cockerels \$2 each. W. H. Grout, Grimsby, Ont. 1298

White Leghorn and white Wyandotte eggs for sale, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 per 25; Leghorns are Rice's strain, Wyandottes are Massie's; also B. B. red Bantam eggs \$1 per 13. H. M. Dymont, Barrie, Ont. 299

We Have Some grand R. C. B. Leghorns, some of the winners at Toronto for sale, also some fine buff Leghorns. See Review for prizes won. Henderson & Billings, St. Mary's.

Black Leghorns—Can spare a few more choice black Leghorns of my famous prize winning strain, nice trios for \$3. A. G. Brown, Watford, Ont.

To make room I will sell for two months S. C. B. Leghorns and B. P. Stock cockerels at \$1 each. W. Ellwood Pollock, Norwich, Ont.

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, Almoute, Ont. 1283

Minorcas.

Northup's 1898 Minorca Catalogue, the most complete ever published in descriptions, prices, 1000 winnings, new pictures of buildings and fowls, contains much information, fully indexed under 60 headings. Roso and single comb black Minorca cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Bargains. George H. Northup, Box 478 Italicave, N.Y. 199

Black Minorcas—A few cockerels and pullets for sale, cheap, from birds imported from Abbott Bros., also grand cock for stock or show. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. C. A. Maylew, Thamesville, Ont.

For Sale—Black Minorcas for sale, one cock, three hens, three cockerels, eight pullets; bred from winners. Will sell the lot cheap if taken at once. J. W. Porteous, Galt.

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

Pheasants.

For Sale—At a sacrifice, one pair of Mongolian Pheasants one year old in fine plumage, \$5, also Swallow Pigeons \$3 per pair. Norman McPhie, Hamilton, Ont.

English Pheasant Hen for sale, price \$2. Dirt cheap at this. In perfect health and feather. Geo. Hope & Son, 109 Queen street West, Toronto.

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

Pigeons.

Long Distance Belgium Homers from the very best strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write quick. H. Rose, 517 Nelson street, London, Ont. 1293

Hints to Beginners (Pigeons) by F. M. Gilbert, new edition, 1894, 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-wipers, Pouter and Fantails, all colors. Correspondence solicited. C. E. Warwick, 407 Markham Street, Toronto. 299

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

For Sale—Owls, Magpies, Fantails, Pouters, Swallows, Tumblers, Homers, etc., also two show cases, pairs and odd birds cheap if taken at once. Address, W. H. Readwin, Guelph, Ont.

For Sale—Ten pairs of Flying Rollers, in mixed colors, Homers in blue checkered and white, \$1.00 per pair. J. McKenzie, 122 Peter Street, Toronto.

Will Sell Cheap—Black Tumblers, blue and white Owls, blue and red Pouters, mottled Trumpeters, black and white Fans, Dragons, one odd Turbit Hen, and Angora Rabbit. R. G. Forster, Palmerston, Ont.

Jacobina, 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. Massie, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 299

For Sale—A few birds in Carriers, Pouters, Swallows, Barbs, Blondinettes, Satinettes, Blueettes, Long Mutt Tumblers, Jacobinas, 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.

Fancy Pigeons for Sale—Pouters, English Trumpeters, Barbs, African Owls, Turbits, Dragons, Jacobinas, Carriers, and Fantails, all colors. Won 17 firsts and 4 seconds on 22 entries at London, Brantford and Woodstock shows. Bert Hicks, Woodstock.

100 Homers—All colors, 50c. and \$1.00 per pair. Room wanted, every bird guaranteed, also all fancy varieties, odd and in pairs. Good opening for beginners. Box 31, Victoria Lofts, Coto St. Paul, Que.

WE NEVER ASK FOR A TESTIMONIAL.

These are but specimens of dozens received each month. Please note dates. They are not from parties living in Kamschatka, Timbuctoo or the Fiji Islands but right here and known to us all:

Woodstock, October 28th, 1898.
The REVIEW has sold me out. In the last two months my 25c. card has brought me between \$60 and \$75 worth of orders.

J. H. CALLANDER.

I have received my copy of the Standard all O.K. Now in the last letter I received from you was enclosed a circular stating that you had reduced the price of *POULTRY REVIEW* to 50c. per year or three for \$1, so I thought I would get you three new subscribers. You will please find enclosed the money to pay for the same. I might say that I am having splendid results from Bantam adv. from as far West as St. James, Manitoba. Wishing the REVIEW every success,

H. E. BECKWORTH.

Blenheim, Ont., October 17th, 1898.
[Mr. Beckworth uses a large display ad., Ed.]

I wish to contract for a breeder's card in REVIEW for one year, price \$8. Enclosed you will find \$2 Express Money Order to pay for first three months, also copy of ad. which please insert in a prominent place, commencing with the November number, sure.

I have grown out of the small ads., though they always paid me well, on the principle that if a small ad. is good a larger one is better.

R. J. TAYLOR.

Brantford, October 10th, 1898.
DO YOU CATCH ON?

Plymouth Rocks.

For Sale—Standard bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, "March hatched." Sure winners at full fairs. Nearly 100 to select from at low figures; also Standard bred Scotch Collie puppies. H. H. Willis, Granby, Que. 1138

Willis' 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

Polands.

S. F. Gulliford, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., 30 years importer and fancier. White, Golden and Barred Buff Laced Polands, champions of America; also Silkies of the finest quality. 599

For Sale—Prize winners, golden b. and silver b. Polands, fowls and chicks; buff l. and white unb. Poland cockerels; black Sumatras, Polish Bantams and golden s. and s. Hamburgs. Victor Fortier, Box 206 St. Therese, Que.

For Sale—Three pairs golden Polands, young; three w. c. black Poland cockerels; buff Pekin and golden Sebright Bantam cockerels. Sure winners. C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

Golden Bordered Polands for sale, three cocks and four hens (Burns and McNeil strain). Will sell cheap if taken before 1st December. Bert Hicks, Woodstock, Ont.

Poultry Appliances and Food.

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

Sale or Exchange.

Exchange—Dog—Poultry—Handsome 34 months' old St. Bernard dog puppy by Scottish Leader, Jr.; also highly bred sable Scotch Collie dog, 14 months' old, for Black Minorca pullets, or other suitable exchange. Box 163, Collingwood. 1193

For Sale or Exchange four silver spangled Hamburg cockerels; four S. C. white Leghorn cockerels; two light Brahma cockerels. Take \$1 each. Frank Nighswander, Markham, Ont.

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

100 Cornish Indian Games for sale, all bred from first prize winning cockerel at Elmira, New York, December, 1897, and grand hens and pullets. I will exchange a few good birds for black Minorcas (must be good). All stock sold on approval. Write for prices. M. L. Farrell, Oil Springs, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange—S. C. brown Leghorns and Wyandottes (Graham's). Want Brahmas, white Minorcas and Langshans, B. Hamburgs, Bantams, Canaries and Pigeons. Alvin Bricker, Listowel, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange—Black Cochins cock and three pullets, bred from Boston winners, trio black Spanish and two cockerels; trio white Leghorns (Whiting Farm stock). Cheap, or for Geese, black Javans or Polish. Must be exhibition birds. Geo. Bogue, Strathroy, Ont.

Houdans (chicks)—Will exchange for golden Wyandottes, black Minorcas or Bantams. Must be good birds. Walter Coats, Box, 102 Clinton, Ont.

For Sale, Cheap—All stock silver grey Dorkings, black Minorcas, light Brahmas and silver Hamburgs. Wanted silver grey and brown Leghorn cockerels. C. W. Palliser, Campbellford, Ont.

For Sale—Fifty yearling hens at 50c. each, black Langshans W and B. Plymouth Rocks, black Minorca cockerels, \$1 each. Will sell or exchange three Pekin ducks hatched from imported eggs. Address Gore Villa Poultry Farm, Stratford, Ont.

Dog—For sale or exchange: Nice French Pointer, imported, and pair B. B. R. Game Bants, and two trios B. R. C. Bants, (Okos strain). Wanted Wyandottes or Minorcas. Address A. Jouvett, 81 St. Catherine, Maisonneuve, Que.

For Sale or Exchange—Fancy pigeons for shot gun, breech loading; must be in good condition. Write for list to Post Office Box 230, Newmarket, Ont.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

For Sale—Two fine pairs of young Aylesbury ducks, also Cayuga drake; pair white Muscovy ducks. W. H. Reid, 35 Union Street, Kingston, Ont.

Ducks—Aylesbury, Cayuga, Muscovy ducks and Chinese geese. Winners at Toronto, Choice young ducks and geese that will win with the best. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

For Sale—Emden, Toulouse and brown China geese, also Rouen, Pekin and Aylesbury ducks; bred from our winners at the last Ontario Show. O'Brien & Colwell, Paris Station, Ont.

Various.

For Sale—40 geese, Toulouse, Emden, white China and wild geese; 20 white Plymouth Rock cockerels, buff Leghorn cockerels, golden Wyandotte cockerels, Pekin and Cayuga ducks, white Muscovy ducks, bronze and white Holland turkeys. A. Thompson, Allans Corners, P. Que.

For Sale—birds fit for show or breeding purposes, Toulouse and Emden geese, bronze turkeys, Bell's stock, barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas. McMaster Bros., Laggan, Ont.

Black Hamburgs—Choice stock from my prize winners; trio buff Leghorns, extra fine, also silver duckwing and buff Cochins bantams; also breed white Fantail pigeons exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed on all stock sold. J. W. Potter, Walsh, Ont.

Golden Wyandottes—Cock and two hens (McGill stock) cheap. White and brown Leghorns and white Rocks; two silver Sebright hens, prize birds (see REVIEW for prizes). Tho. Rice, Whitby, Ont.

For Sale—A number of choice bronze turkeys, seven barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, two silver laced Wyandotte cockerels and one pullet, all bred from exhibition stock. Jas. S. Henderson, Rockton, Ont.

For Sale—Some extra fine young Polish, all varieties. In Hamburg I have a grand lot of young birds to spare, all varieties; in Ornamental Bantams I have a very fine lot of young birds to spare also some Silkies and a pair of buff Leghorns (cock won second at Boston in 1897 and first at Sabina, Ohio, in 1897); the hen won third at Sabina, Ohio, and scored 931 in 1897, she also scored 93 at Chicago, and I have three pair of chicks from this pair. Will sell the lot reasonably as I have no fancy for Leghorns. Wm. McNeil, 773 Waterloo street, London, Ont.

For Sale—Sixty black Langshans also fifty buff Rocks 11 stock. Exhibition or breeding stock as desired. T. H. Scott, Box 531 St. Thomas, Ont. 199

Kocwatin Poultry Yards, Burlington, Ont. Having leased farm for five years, offer entire stock as below and breeding pen of each of best show stock getters in Canada—all culls and many fine birds killed and sent to market, only choicest left:—

Brahmas—Thirty hens, good ones, 3 cocks, 5 cockerels, 20 pullets.

Houdans—Fifteen beautiful dark pullets, 4 cockerels. Good in all points.

Langshans—Three grand shaped and colored pairs.

Leghorns—A few perfectly marked and colored pullets, 3 white 3 brown cockerels. No better stock than this in Canada.

Must be Sold at Once. Write for greatest value for money ever offered in Canada. Winners for past twenty years in Canada and U.S. J. H. Paton, 167 Ossington Avenue, Toronto.

For Sale—Barred Rocks, brown Leghorns, black Hamburgs, Games and game Bantams, buff Pekin cockerels. O'Brien & Colwell, Paris Station, Ont.

For Sale. Some first class W. B. Rock, W. B. Leghorn cockerels and pullets. I have taken 73 prizes this fall. Hy. Goddard, Listowel, Ont.

For Sale—Cayuga, Rouen, and Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese and Fancy pigeons. Birds fit for show and breeding. No birds shipped C.O.D. J. E. Howitt, Box 23, Guelph.

For Sale—Have still two cocks, five cockerels and twelve brown Leghorn pullets left; also four light Brahma cockerels, all good stock. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. Herbert Sherwood, Fergus, Ont.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—First cockerel, second pullet and other good birds for sale, also barred and buff Rocks and black Spanish (see REVIEW for prizes won in these varieties). Henderson & Billings, S. Marys, Ont.

Choice Young Stock for sale—Barred and white Rocks, buff Cochins and buff and Game Bantams; Pekin and Mallard wild Ducks; English Pheasants. W. Wright, Box 304 Cobourg, Ont. 1298

For Sale—A nice lot of early hatched cockerels and pullets in golden Wyandottes, white Wyandottes and barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 to \$4 each. G. W. Blyth, Marden, Ont.

For Sale, Cheap—brown, black, buff Leghorns; red caps, silver grey Dorkings; barred Rocks; Rouen Ducks. Won on 11 entries 33 prizes this fall. William Wallace, Louesboro, Ont.

For Sale—Black Hamburgs, black Javas, black Spanish, Andalusians, white Leghorns, two S. G. Dorking hens; also Fancy Pigeons (see REVIEW for prizes won). W. H. Reid, 35 Union street, Kingston, Ont.

First Class Pair large, smooth white face black Spanish, \$3; pair rose comb brown Leghorns, \$2; pair rose comb white Leghorns, \$2; pair Langshans, \$2; pair silver Hamburgs, \$2; pair buff Cochins, solid buff, \$2. M. L. Tillson, Blenheim, Ont.

Whiting Farm—White Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each; white Minorca cockerels and pullets, winners of both 1sts late Industrial; also black Minorca cockerels (Santee & Cunningham's strain). W. G. Murray, Drawer 589 Strathroy, Ont.

Woodlawn Poultry Yards, Cobourg, Ont., Fred. Fish, proprietor. Breeder of black red game, pyle and duckwing game, buff Wyandottes and golden Polands. Some of the finest stock in Canada. 1298

Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks, young cheap if taken at once; white Langshan cockerels and pullets; black Javas, white Javas; black Minorcas; Wyandottes; Rocks. F. R. Webber, Guelph, Ont.

Birds for Sale from 20 varieties of Land and Water Fowl. Enquiries promptly answered if stamp is enclosed. W. W. Reid, Ayr, Ont. 1293

W. A. Wilson, Maple City Poultry Yards, breeder of black Minorcas, white Leghorns, Pekin Ducks. Early hatched birds for sale. Write for prices. Box 531, Chatham, Ont. 1193

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, O. and S. Wyandottes, B. Spanish, W. Leghorns, B. Minorcas, golden Sebright Bants. Jas. Motheral, Drumbo, Ont. 299

Closo Bros., Importers and Breeders of high class exhibition, Game and Game and Game Bantams, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Mitchell, Ont. Stamp for reply. 1298

Partridge Cochins, Barred Rocks and black Javas; eggs and stock for sale: a pen of Javas, cock and four hens, good ones; also Mastiff dog, 15 months old and a beauty. L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg, Ont. 1

Maple Leaf Stock Farm, J. C. Dietrich, prop., Black Minorcas and Black Leghorns especially; 150 cockerels and pullets for sale. W. G. Lovell, Manager, Galt.

For Sale—White and silver Wyandottes, barred Rocks, Red Caps, Rouen and Pekin ducks, at reasonable prices. R. J. & A. Lawrie, Wolverton, Ont. 1191

My Pens are Overflowing with fine standard bred stock of the following varieties: barred and white Plymouth Rocks, buff Cochins and black Minorcas, which I will sell at rock bottom prices, in order to make room. State wants emphatically, and if stock does not suit your money will be cheerfully refunded. Isaac J. Rank, Tavistock, Ont. 1193

For Sale—Young and old stock in silver laced 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.

For Sale—A number of March and April hatched White Wyandotte and C. L. Game cockerels, all grand birds. Wyandottes from stock with over 200 egg record. Massie-Hawkins cross. W. J. Gordon, Pickering, Ont. 291

Young Stock from my prize winners—buff, brown, black and white Leghorns; buff and partridge Cochins; B. P. Rocks; silver S. Hamburgs; black Spanish; golden bearded Polish; golden Wyandottes; S. G. Dorkings; black Langshans; light Brahmas; golden Sebright Bants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Daniel & Co., Plattsville, Ont. 389

Buff Pekin Bants. (McNeil stock), \$2.50 to \$3 a pair; golden Sebright cockerels, Houdan and black Minorca pullets, \$2 each; fine white Minorca cockerel (Duff), \$1.50; one lop buck, fine ears. \$1. Rankin Bros., Owon Sound.

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.

For Sale—Mica crystal grit, crushed oyster shells, etc. Send a three cent stamp for our new highly illustrated catalogue of Poultry and Poultry Supplies. Rockroy Farm, 21 St. Sulpice street, Montreal. 1099

13 Grand Golden B. Poland chicks, all bred from one pair noted prize winners, \$3 to \$4 pair. Fine buff Cochins hen \$1, one pair black Spanish \$3. If you want winners for the winter shows don't miss this opportunity. Alvin Small, Box 104, Stratford.

Send Your Name and address on a post card to the Monsoon Tea Co., 7 Wellington street W., Toronto. In return get a sample package of their Delicious Tea. Please mention this paper.

For Sale—a number of light Brahmas, black Minorcas (Webber strain) and white Rocks; all choice young stock at reasonable prices. W. H. C. Forster, Braughton, Ont. 1293

Bargains in S. S. Hamburgs and B. Langshan cockerels, \$1 each; pullets if wanted, also Game stags, \$2 each, \$3 pair. Wilfrid McDougall, Maxville, Ont. 1293