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THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO THE
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

FOR THE FANCIER, THE FARMER AND THE SMALL BREEDER.

VOL. XXIII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, AUGUST, 1900.

No. 8.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

WE would call the attention of poultry exhibitors to the attractive prize list of Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, P.Q., September 3rd to 8th. It is certainly one of the best lists ever sent out, and in some classes more money is offered than by any other association in the Dominion, in several sections (including specials) \$3 and upwards being offered as a first premium. The special prize list is most attractive, and the pigeon department is a great improvement compared with former years and is all that could be desired. We predict that Sherbrooke's Fair will be a greater success than ever, and hope all old exhibitors and a large number of new ones will take advantage of the inducements offered. We are informed that entries will be refused if received after August 27th, and think other associations would do well to adopt the same plan. Prize lists and all other information will be cheerfully supplied by the secretary, Mr. W. M. Tomlinson, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

With an immense number of new attractions, an increased prize list, and a programme of specialties which cannot be beaten, the Central Canada Exhibi-

tion this year cannot fail to be a greater success than ever before. One of the grandest attractions will be the spectacular at night, the Battle of Paardeberg in which so many of our gallant Canadian soldier boys in South Africa, laid down their lives for their country and their Queen. Messrs. Hand and Teale, of Hamilton, who have for so many years so successfully conducted the pyrotechnical displays have designed this masterpiece specially for the exhibition and notwithstanding the enormous cost it will be produced every night. Amongst many other interesting features of the programme will be Prof. N. R. Sutherland with his wonderful ten trained horses. With these he will give exhibitions of chariot races, driving four-in-hand, running and hurdle races and other interesting feats. At night beautifully lighted chariots will be used, thus heightening the effect of this feature. The demand for space for the exhibition proper is greater than ever this year and there is no question but what the exhibits will be more attractive and numerous than ever before. Any person desirous of obtaining information in connection with the exhibition should apply to Mr. E. McMahon, who will cheerfully answer all inquiries.

Mr. Fred Crangle is leaving

Fishers Island Farm to occupy a similar position on a new and large plant devoted entirely to "fancy" poultry. He will make a success of it if the past is any criterion to go by.

In next month's Review, we will print the ideal engravings of barred Plymouth Rocks adopted by the American Plymouth Rock Club, with comments on same by our leading breeders, exhibitors and judges. The cuts are on hand this month from secretary Schwab, but too late to give them the attention they deserve, and the prominence which this grand breed merits.

Mr. T. H. Smelt, the popular judge of poultry, has left for a two month's visit to England, and while there, he will take the opportunity of visiting some of the large summer shows, and compare stock on this side with that in the old land. We hope to hear from Mr. Smelt on his return.

In sending a change of ad., Mr. E. H. Perrin writes under date of July 14th: "Allow me to say I am well pleased with my ad. this summer, have had a good trade from it, sold all the eggs I could spare and ran myself a little short,

CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION, SHERBROOKE, Sept. 3rd to 8th.

Educative, Entertaining!
Aggressive, Progressive!

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CANADA'S GREAT

Exposition, = Toronto.

Aug. 27th to Sept. 8th, 1900.

Combined with which will be

THE GREATEST POULTRY SHOW AND INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW

of the year. The best Prize List in the Dominion, and every important breed provided for. Entries for Poultry close Wednesday, August 15th; for Dogs, Saturday, August 18th. The attractions of the Exhibition will be better than ever. Everything up-to-date, Novel and Interesting. Features from all parts of the world For Prize Lists and Entry Forms, address

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., President.

800

H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto.

so will not have so many chicks to feed."

No "hot time lull" with the Review this year, no time for the editor to accept many invitations to "go a-fishin'." See how she hums and buzzes.

Mr. Percy Grier is now secretary of the Owen Sound Association, vice, Mr. John Ramsey.

Mr. Frank C. Hare, Whitby, on the strong recommendation of Mr. A. G. Gilbert, has been appointed by Prof. Robertson to take charge of the different fattening stations which are now being opened up in various parts of the country. It will be the work of the stations, not alone to see that the poultry are properly fattened, but are killed, dressed and packed in a manner to suit the great British market. Mr. Hare's work will be the overseeing of these stations and will be important, and no sinecure.

Mr. Sydney Smith, Taipoo Tea Estate, Bagdopa, P.O., Sihgari, Bengal, India, feels he cannot longer do without the Canadian Poultry Review.

A curious coincidence is that another Indian fancier, Mr. W. Clarke, of Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, India, gives us a few notes of the poultry interests in India, written about the same time as the first letter referred to. Mr. Clarke writes: "Having been advised to subscribe to your paper on poultry, as I keep a few hundreds of country fowls for pleasure as well as profit (they are the very hardiest and easiest to keep, though not to be compared to English and American breeds, excepting three breeds, at all), the best three breeds being the Indian Game, the Chittagong and the Ghagus fowls, and this country being so bad as regards climate for all living beings. This is an awful climate for epidemics of diseases, of men and all animals, epidemics in which we poor animals have no chance whatever, they are so sudden, mysterious and fatal."

While on a recent visit to the United States, Mr. W. M. Reynolds, of Trenton, visited some of the leading white Wyandotte breeders and purchased several fine specimens to add to his already

large flock. He has a lot of young stock that is coming on well.

Mr. Newton Cosh was in Toronto for a few days last month, and we enjoyed an hour's chat with him. Mr. Cosh is giving up his business in Brantford and is moving to London, or rather to a location two and a half miles from the centre of the city. He will devote his entire time to the poultry business, keeping nothing but pure bred stock, and has already taken up buff Wyandottes, of which he has a nice lot of young stock from eggs purchased from leading breeders. He has bought a well located place of about fourteen acres on light, warm soil, with water running through it, a never-failing supply, and will erect buildings to suit his requirements. He will have something "hot" in Andalusians, his old favorites, for the fall shows.

Through Mr. Cosh, we regret to learn that skunks have been playing havoc with the youngsters on Dentonia Park Farm, where Mr. Webber presides. We know it is an ideal spot for our fragrant friend, but skunks and chickens do

not both thrive on the same land. Mr. Webber has before now spent sleepless nights on the watch for Mr. Skunk.

Mr. W. J. Campbell, Snelgrove, in adding one more to the many subscribers he has added to our lists, writes: "I was amused at Daniel's experience with egg customers. I sent out eighty-six settings of B.P. Rocks, also filled a 220-egg incubator and have between 100 and 200 chicks myself. One man wrote me, would I guarantee nine pullets and the rest cockerels from each setting, if he sent for three settings. I wrote him, that he could not get eggs from heaven that would hatch twenty-seven pullets from three sets." It is surprising what ignorance still exists regarding the predictions of the unhatched chick. The size, the shape and other peculiarities are sure indications, in the eyes of some who know it all. Sex may be influenced by age of parents, feed and other conditions, but the egg itself will show no outward evidence of it.

Through some unaccountable mishap, several of our readers did not receive the July issue of Review, although all were duly despatched from here. The hot spell may have affected Hon. Mr. Mullock's mail service. We still have a few copies left and will gladly send one to any subscriber who has not received last issue.

Mr. N. H. Smith, Tilbury, who raises chicks by the thousand, informs us that he has had a good egg trade this season and that all his customers, except two, report good results. These two were replaced free of charge. He has also had great success in the shipping of chicks one week old.

Iroquois, Ont., is not as big as New York, but nevertheless, Mr. Zimri Seely on June 12th was able to send us a list of six new sub-

Stadacona Poultry Yards

Gus. A. Langeller, proprietor, Quebec.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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Choice cockerels, pairs, trios, or pens for sale; strong, vigorous, and promising winter layers. All from the best strains in Canada and United States. Our matings have always been as good as time, brains, and money could make them. Record's nests are used exclusively, so that laying qualities are thoroughly tested. Birds for sale hatched from eggs out of very best layers. All shipments sent on approval; if birds are not satisfactory, I will cheerfully return money, less express charges. Send your orders at once and have them booked. **The most complete plant in Province of Quebec.** 700

THOS. C. ALLEN, GLASSBORO, N.J.

J. D. NEVIUS BEVERLY, N.J.

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Cochin and Japanese Bantams continue to win the prizes and cups at the leading shows as they have for the past 31 years, winning this fall at the three great shows:

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Very Choice Exhibition and Breeding Fowls and Chicks for Sale.
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BEVERLY, N.J.

scribers from that post office. There are few places in Canada into which the Review does not circulate.

Mr. J. C. Montgomery, assistant postmaster of Brantford, is another man to whom our thanks are due for a list of an even half dozen from Brantford, Burtch and Wilsonville.

Still another "June bird" is Mr. C. A. Mayhew, of Thamesville, who writes on June 14th: "I thought I would take half an hour and see if I could do something for you in the way of subscribers. As I said, all that was required was a few sample copies. I took one with me, and it did not require much talking to get four for you. Kindly send to the following, commencing with July Review: I will try and send you a few more names later on. I think four in a half hour is a pretty good record."

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One year for \$5 paid in advance. Not taken for less than a year, and must in all cases be paid in advance.

We are asked to announce that a meeting of the delegates of those associations interested in the asking of government aid to local associations will be held on Thursday, September 6th, at 10 a.m., in the board room of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. It is hoped that some plan may then be devised whereby concerted action may lead to a successful appeal.

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Do you want Teal, Widgeon, Pochards, Tufted, Sheldrakes, Gadwalls, Pintails, Bahama, Scaup, Shovellers, Curved bill, Mandarin or Woodducks, Wild Egyptian, Sebastopol Brent, Bernical, Pink footed, White fronted, Field or Bean Geese, White or Black Swans, White or Colored Peafowls, Pheasants, or any kinds of Domestic Ducks or Geese, R. I. Heds? Then send us 5c. for our New Catalogue, giving full descriptions of the above and lots of others. 3 Embden, 2 Br. China, one African, one Toulouse Gander for sale.

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EGGS IN SEASON. Send for Circular.

Poultry Entries for CANADA'S
GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION close
August 27th.

THE PRESERVING OF EGGS FOR FUTURE USE.

MR. A. G. GILBERT in his interesting Department some months ago referred to this matter giving in part the evidence then before him. Mr. Gilbert has now been before the Committee on Agriculture of the Dominion House and the results of his investigations and his answers to questions put by the honorable members are set forth in detail in the following:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee,—I am before you this morning to supplement my evidence of last Thursday (March 29th), by a few remarks on the respective merits of two egg-preserving fluids. The experiment was conducted by Prof. Shutt, who was kind enough to associate me with himself in the experiment. A report was written out and I shall give you, without going into details, the results of the experiment in a few words. The investigation was commenced in September, 1896, and lasted for six months. It consisted in immersing the eggs for varying lengths of time—from a few hours to six months—in—

(a) Lime water, and

(b) A ten per cent. solution of "water glass."

Perfectly fresh eggs from the farm poultry-houses were used for the test. Those eggs which were treated for a few hours, days or weeks, as the case might be, were subsequently placed, together with the untreated eggs to be used as a check, in a rack within a drawer in the laboratory till the close of the experiment on March 30, 1899. All the eggs were at a temperature of from 65 degrees to 72 degrees F. throughout the trial. The investigation was really to ascertain the respective merits of water glass (silicate of soda) and lime water as egg-preserving liquids. I may remark that perfectly fresh eggs from the poultry

department were used and in all cases we found that, for all practical purposes, lime water was the best preservative of the two. Mr. Shutt's exact words are "since water glass (silicate of soda) is more costly and more disagreeable to use than lime water, I could not, from the present results, recommend the former as the best preservative. My principal reason for bringing the subject before the committee this morning, is to seize the opportunity of sending out to the country Prof. Shutt's recipe for making the lime-water liquid, which was so successful in this case and for which preparation we frequently have applications. The recipe is as follows: Three or four pounds of good fresh lime in five gallons of water, stirring well at intervals for a few hours and then allowed to settle. The clear water may then be poured over the eggs, which have been previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel. Mr. Shutt thinks "the addition of a pound or so of salt, which is sometimes recommended, unnecessary; indeed, it might lead to the imparting of a limy flavor to the egg by inducing an interchange of the fluids within and without the egg."

The experiment shows the following two points to be all important, namely:

1. That perfectly fresh eggs are put in the liquid and

2. That they shall be covered with the preservative fluid, so as to prevent evaporation and con-

sequent shrinkage of the meat.

There was one further point I should like to remark on.

By Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere:

Q. How many gallons of water?

A. Five, but an increase or decrease in the quantity may be made.

Q. The eggs must be covered?

A. Yes they must be covered.

There was a question brought up when I was before the committee on Thursday last as to hens which were laying, suddenly ceasing to do so, and it was remarked as extraordinary that a hen apparently full of eggs should stop laying and remain a non-layer for some time. Dr. Rutherford brought up the interesting point. In reference to this subject I may state that Mr. H. W. Collingwood, the managing editor of the Rural New Yorker, under date of May 15, 1899, wrote to me in reference to a matter somewhat similar: "Will you be kind enough to give us your opinion regarding the inclosed note taken from the coming issue of the Rural New Yorker. I would like to know what physiologists think about this statement regarding the hen's egg. A good many wild statements are made, from time to time regarding this matter and we would like to know therefore just what the facts are in the case."

On this subject I would like to read an article which appeared in the Canadian Poultry Review, of which I was the author, and which contains the inclosure referred to by Mr. Col-

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Single Bird Pigeon class—Attractive List of Specials.

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Reliable attendants.

An expert Pigeon Judge will also be engaged.

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W. M. Tomlinson, Sec'y-Treas.

lingwood. The article is as follows: "Some time ago Mr. Collingwood, the managing editor of the Rural New Yorker, sent me an article by Mr. O. W. Mapes in which the following statement occurred:

"Can any one tell us at what stage of development the egg is fertilized? Is it before or after the white begins to form? It would seem that after it is fertilized, it would be necessary for the egg to be finished and laid, on the same principle that a pregnant animal must give birth to her young. I am satisfied that no hen ever yet laid an egg until a group of eggs from the ovaries have been partially developed. I am also satisfied that this following group of partially developed eggs is re-absorbed in the circulation when the hen quits laying."

Mr. Mapes goes on to describe a hen that was laying regularly. She was given nothing but water

for ten days. She laid only one egg. She lost one pound in weight, and contained no egg larger than a pea when killed.

I sent the article to Prof. Wesley Mills, of McGill University, Montreal, with a request for his opinion on the subject. With his usual kindness, Dr. Mills complied with my request and sent me the following, which I forwarded to Mr. Collingwood. It is well known that Dr. Mills is one of the leading physiologists in America and his opinion is therefore of much value. He says:

"I venture to express the following views:

1. The eggs are formed in the ovary, and are always at different stages of development, only one being ripe at the same time, as a rule.

2. The egg is fertilized either in the ovary or at the upper part of the oviduct or egg tube.

3. The latter is, especially in its

lower part, a gland, and secretes the various parts of the egg outside the yoke.

4. The conclusion that the eggs of the hen referred to by Mr. Mapes were absorbed, does not seem to me to be a necessary one, and inasmuch as, in a non-laying hen there is always a multitude of small, imperfectly-developed eggs in the ovary, renders it probable that not atrophy or absorption, but incomplete development is the condition Mr. Mapes found. Nevertheless, I would not assert that absorption is impossible.

5. It is rare that one egg enters the lower part of the oviduct before the other already there is expelled, but such cases do occur, and explain the phenomena of double-yoked and other peculiar

Don't forget CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION at SHERBROOKE.

eggs. This latter subject is treated in an interesting way in a recent number of the American Naturalist."

Q. I am afraid I am going to show my ignorance by asking a question, but the other day I was talking with a friend of mine who has had a good deal of experience in this matter and he said it was easy to discover when an egg had ceased to be fresh and when it had reached a certain point of maturity which made it unfit for food by shaking it, because he said that when the germ inside the egg ceased to live, it becomes absorbed in that part of the matter that is contained in the egg for its food and therefore leaves a vacuum which can be discovered by an experienced person. Of course I have not the slightest idea myself, I never tried it, but if there is anything in it you may have heard something about it and be able to tell us. But really his theory that the absorption by the germ would necessarily leave a vacuum in the egg and by shaking it in a peculiar way you might discover whether the egg is past the time when it is fit for food, seems reasonable.

A. Yes, sir, the shaking is frequently done, especially in the case of eggs that have been under hens and do not hatch out when others do. At the end of the 21st or 22nd days when a few chickens only have been hatched out and it is thought a larger

number of chickens should have been had, the unhatched eggs are taken up and shaken and a rattling of the fluid inside can be distinctly heard. But in regard to the distinction of fresh from stale eggs, there is a difference in the appearance of the shell. In an old egg the shell is glossy and smooth. The shell of the new-laid egg is chalk-like and the pores are much larger.

The Chairman.—If it is not out of place I will just make a statement. There is a gentleman in Ontario who has just patented a system of preserving eggs. During last fall he took eggs out of a vat in which he had them in pickle since March to October. He took them out of the pickle and washed them. He then took three or four fresh-laid eggs with them into the office of a doctor, who is a fowl fancier, and the doctor could not distinguish between the fresh laid eggs and the others that had been in the pickle and washed.

By Mr. Featherston:

Q. From the outer appearance?

Mr. McMillan.—He could not distinguish them. I will just say that the eggs preserved by his recipe will boil perfectly and that is something that eggs that are in pickle will not do. All that I know about his method is that there is lime and salt in the pickle but it is a patent. He puts his eggs upon the British market in the very best condition possible.

Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist of the Experimental Farms. Having had a good deal to do with these experiments, the results of which Mr. Gilbert has brought before you, I might say a few words on the subject of egg-preservation. There are a large number of recipes appearing in the press from time to time, some of the ingredients of which I do not think of any value as egg-preservatives. The main ingredient in all of them is lime, if we leave out of consideration for the moment the newly recommended material, silicate of soda. We found that the addition of a large quantity of salt to the lime acted injuriously as regards the quality or flavor of the egg. When we examined the whites of the eggs so preserved for a few months, we found they contained a large amount of salt, showing there had been an absorption of salt from the preservative fluid by the egg. As regards the appearance of the eggs, those kept in the lime-water are equally good, indeed I think better than those in the lime water to which salt had been added. The eggs were kept for fourteen months in this solution (lime water), and I think it would have been impossible for an expert to have distinguished them from newly laid eggs. Also, when they were broken the appearance was excellent, that is to say, that the yolk retained its rotundity; the difference was apparent when they were cooked. We poached them in order to test them—and in this

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

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

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

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

SEAFORTH, ONT., OCT., 6th., 1886.
 Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed one dollar for your celebrated Roup Pills. A brother fancier met me in the street to-day, he wished to get the pills as he has some sick birds. He used them last winter and found them good. A good article always will recommend itself.—JOHN FINCH.

Sold in Packets for 25 cents and one dollar. Address James H. Cayford, Box 1168, Montreal.

way all these eggs were tested—in every case there was a slight flavor developed as compared with fresh eggs. So that they might have an excellent appearance both inside and outside, our experiments showed that we could not keep them without this slight and peculiar flavor developing. They could always be distinguished by the taste from new laid eggs.

By Mr. Featherston:

Q. At what temperature did you keep them?

A. At the temperature of the laboratory—about 65 degs. to 70 degs. F. Those that were kept in fluids were put away in bottles in the laboratory, and those which were only treated a certain time in the fluids were subsequently placed in drawers.

Q. In an ordinary room?

A. Yes; just like this.

By Mr. Moore:

Q. Would the difference in the flavor be when the eggs were boiled or poached?

A. We had them treated the same and poached them all.

By the Chairman:

Q. You did not test whether they would boil or not?

A. Yes; we did that to see whether the shells would crack, and in a good many cases they did. A good deal depended on the care with which they were boiled, but in many cases the eggs cracked.

The Chairman.—I may say that the man I mentioned put them in boxes eight to ten feet long, three feet wide and four feet deep, and filled them with eggs nearly up to the top.

Mr. Henderson.—I may state that I have had a little experience in the preserving of eggs, and probably know the gentleman to whom you refer.

The Chairman.—Yes; I know him well.

Mr. Henderson.—My whole idea is that if you can keep eggs

for twelve months in perfectly cold water, it is the best preservative. I don't think you can do that, for you must put something in the water to maintain its sweetness and these are the ingredients which rather tend to injure the eggs. Lime destroys the boiling qualities, because it eats into the shell and when boiled the shell cracks. Now, I am not going to tell here what this gentleman's secret is or what his patent is, but there is one ingredient used after the eggs are put in which forms a crust and absolutely prevents the air getting in. It is gum arabic. That does not preserve the egg, but it serves to close up the pores and keep the air out. Lime is not a preservative, but it serves to keep the water sweet. If you could keep the water fresh for twelve months you would have perfectly fresh eggs. Twelve or fifteen years ago I had some eggs which were kept for twelve months and which I showed to a New York dealer, and he was absolutely astonished at the perfect appearance and perfection of the egg and yoke.

Mr. Featherston.—What were they in?

Mr. Henderson.—In a pickle such as the chairman speaks of. Lime, which is one portion of the pickle, is of no use as a preservative; it is simply used to keep the water sweet. If you could keep the water sweet without these ingredients you would keep the eggs wholesome. There is no question that eggs can be kept and kept well, but I always understood we could not keep eggs twelve months without lime in the water and lime weakens the shell and it cracks.

Mr. Cochrane.—What do you want to keep eggs twelve months for?

Mr. Henderson.—To get better prices.

Mr. Cochrane.—Would it not be better to have the new laid article all the time if possible?

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Setting	-	-	-	\$2.00
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 201 R. CIRCULAR.

Mr. Sharp Butterfield will judge the Poultry at Sherbrooke, Sept. 3rd to 8th.

POULTRY FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT

Conducted by A. G. GILBERT, Manager Poultry Department, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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

MR. W. A. JACK, of St. John, N.B., writes to say that his hatching season has been unusually successful. Let him tell his own story. He says: "My March eggs showed ninety per cent. of fertility. Four settings (fifty-two), sent to a customer in Carleton County, N.B., hatched forty-nine strong, healthy chicks. At home my own B.P.R. eggs have been producing thirteen chicks from thirteen eggs. The hens entered the spring season in the pink of condition. You may remember what I told you in a previous letter that my hens had not been in any way forced to lay eggs during the winter." Mr. Jack's experience is certainly different from many of us in Ontario. But Maritime Province eggs seem to have hatched well in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. From Prince Edward Island I have not heard.

The "dog-days" are nearing us, if not actually upon us. The heat has been intense, accompanied by frequent and heavy rain and thunderstorms. On many days it has rained unceasingly, and this for nearly three weeks past. Bad weather for hay, not good for late and young chicks, but withal vegetables and weeds seem to grow well. The mind sets upon fishing and the question of bait of minnow and imitation δ becomes of vital importance. Worms are good for young chicks and during hot weather are also taken readily by black bass.

Roast chicken and black bass go well. Shut up the editorial wigwam and come and have a fish. We will hatch out fish stories if we don't catch the fish.

[Would like to, but we dasn't. The old machine has got to keep humming day in and day out. Too busy raising 99 1-2 pointers. —Ed.]

A BEGINNER'S EXPERIENCE IN PULLET MATING.

I HAVE already quoted from Mr. W. A. Jack's letter. In another part of the interesting communication he gives his experience in mating for pullets. It may be useful, so I give it as follows:

"This spring I thought I would see what I could do in breeding for pullets in B.P.R. The result to my mind is remarkable. As far as I can make out I have not done too badly for a beginner. I managed, as far as I can see at present, out of my matings, seventy-five pullets and three cockerels. I will tell you later, if I have made any mistake in my count.

I bred a two year-old male, light gray (without, however, running to white), on principally one-year-old hens in numbers nine to twelve. The male was large, broad, strong and vigorous. I also mated a medium-colored cockerel, well matured, a noble specimen of the breed, to one-year-old hens, and well matured pullets and females. This latter male I parted with early in the season,

so that it was the two-year-old that really proved to be such a pullet producer."

IS ENGLISH TASTE CHANGING?

THE following from an English paper is rather contrary to what we have been told by leading London poultry firms, as to how to kill poultry for their market. Can it be that a change is taking place in the English taste? "The kind of fowl that is most favored in the market and on the table, is one that is clean and white in the skin and flesh. The color of a fowl when dressed is not so much an indication of its age as the way it has been treated in killing and dressing. Many kill their fowls by dislocating or drawing their neck. They do not bleed them, and when plucked and dressed they have a dark purple appearance, which is certainly not attractive. Many cannot account for this, but it occurs through the fowls not being bled. The French and foreign fowls we see in our markets are always very white in appearance. Their nice appearance is to be attributed to bleeding them when killed. The best way to kill a fowl is to push a sharp narrow knife up under its chin so as to penetrate the brain. This causes instantaneous death, and the blood flows freely. A fowl killed in this way will always be as white as possible in the skin and flesh when trussed, and will be quite free from the dark purple shade so often seen."

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Eggs from grand pens, winners and bred from winners. Either kind guaranteed. \$2 per 13. Fertile eggs from strong, healthy stock. Good birds for sale of both varieties.

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Samples sent free. 800 St. Louis Mo.

IMPORT OF EGGS BY GREAT BRITAIN IN 1898.

GREAT BRITAIN imported eggs in the year 1898 to the number of 1,731,000,000 from the following countries:

Russia	438,000,000
Germany	339,000,000
Belgium	282,000,000
France	254,000,000
Denmark	242,000,000
Canada	89,000,000

The average values per dozen were:

France	91d
Germany	63d
Russia	63d
Denmark	8d
Belgium	71d
Canada	8d

From 15,000 to 30,000 cwts. of yolks and whites of eggs are exported from Russia per year to Germany, Austria and England. The Russian eggs known as "grass-fed," are unfit for keeping and are sold at once to albumen factories.

COOK'S

BUFF WYANDOTTES

again cover themselves with laurels. When at the Ontario Show, Peterboro'

in the hottest competition, they won Cock 3rd, Hen 2nd, Cockerel 1st, Pullet 1st (more prizes than any other exhibitor in class). Also, 6 firsts, 6 seconds, 1 third at

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"BREAKING UP" BROODY HENS.

BY H. J. WOOD, HULL, QUE.

SOME time ago I promised to give for the Review a description of a coop designed for breaking up broodiness in hens. It is, I think, an original design, and we have found it very effective. It may be thought a little trouble to make, but it only needs making once, and I am sure that it is worth more than a "little trouble" to have something that will quickly and quietly cure one or many hens of a desire to incubate at unreasonable times. In order to give a comprehensive idea of our coop I cannot do better than ask the reader to imagine two buggy wheels fastened together by sticks. For roosts, fasten one end of the sticks upon the spokes of one wheel and the other ends of the sticks to the spokes of the second wheel, the whole business covered with two inch mesh wire netting and hung by the projecting hubs of the wheels upon the tops of two posts which have been hollowed out, cut in a curve, so that they are ready to receive the hubs and leave the drum formed by wheels and wire netting free to turn. Of the sticks fastening down the sides of our drum together, I will give a more detailed description in a minute. We use four, fastened at about six inches from the rim of the supposed wheel, we leave also a door at one side large enough to pass a hen. Now, when a hen is going broody—mark well the expression "going," not gone, broody—we put her or them, if there are more than one, into our coop, and straightway the remedy begins to work, each individual being, of course, unable to squat in a hatching attitude upon the wire netting with anything like comfort, at once tries to roost upon one of the four cross-pieces

left for that purpose, naturally enough, going for the highest in sight. But alas! "vaulting ambition o'er leaps itself," the unfortunate creature finds that the fact of the coop being able to swing upon itself is what our generals call "a regrettable occurrence," for round swings the whole box of tricks, coop, hens and all; of course one failure to secure a decent place to sleep for the night does not permanently discourage the patient. It has to try and try again, and when one of them is satisfied that the centre of gravity is a circular coop left free to swing upon its centre, will always find the lowest possible position in which to rest; another concludes that that is all nonsense and must have a go on its own account, with of course, the same experience as had its sister a moment before, and so it goes on, until they find that either a bed upon the wire netting or upon the lowest roost is the only solution of the difficulty and they will finally settle down upon one or the other, having already more than half forgotten the crime for which they were imprisoned. Usually, after about twenty-four hours from the time the birds were cooped, the cure is found to be finished; always completely finished if the birds were taken before they were completely set. If not taken until they were fairly frozen to their nests, the cure will take a little longer, but in any case it is made a more sure thing if the birds are subjected to a fumigation by the ordinary

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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At the late Montreal Exhibition my birds made almost a clean sweep, winning 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets, 2nd, 3rd hens, 3rd cock, 2nd breeding pen. Stock for sale and eggs in season; \$2 per setting of 13, three settings \$6. 301

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COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President.

J. A. NELLES, Secretary.

coal-oil — naphthalene, lice cure before being put into the coop, and this is a good thing anyway, for a broody hen is always hot, and a hen that is hot is a great lice breeder, and whether set or broken up, should be treated accordingly.

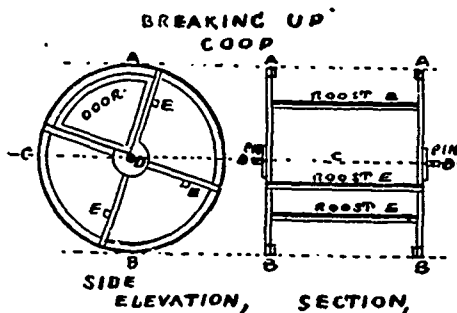
The details of our coop are as follows: its sides are one half inch thick pine, cut into quarter circles,

taking in all sixteen of the curved pieces. I now take to each ring two pieces of wood three feet long, 1 1-2 inches wide, one half inch thick, notched together at right angles in the middle, forming a cross, even on both sides at the joint. I lay this cross on the upper layer of the ring, letting the arms of the cross come at the joints of the ring. Mark on both

with a one inch hole bored in the centre, into which I drive a plug of hardwood the same size as the hole and projecting say two inches. I form a door in one of the three-cornered spaces left by two arms, and the portion of the ring between them. I now connect the two rings together by the roost pieces, say two feet six inches long and about 1 1-2 inches square, with the corners planed off a little. Then cover the whole affair with the two inch mesh wire netting nicely stretched, and our coop is ready for business.

I don't know if the foregoing is clear as an explanation. I have tried to make it so, but as possibly it does not clearly describe to the readers our coop, I am going to try and make two sketches of the menagerie, the which if the printer can possibly reproduce without absolutely dislocating his machine, may help to a clear understanding of what is the most successful breaking-up device we have ever used.

[Mr. Wood's idea is an excellent one and we have had an engraving made of his sketch, so that our readers may be able to see for themselves just what the text explains.—Ed. Review.]



of eighteen inches radius, each rib about 1 3-4 inches wide. I laid one ring of four pieces down on the floor, then a second ring on top of the first, arranging so that the ends of the pieces forming the second layer come in the middle of the pieces forming the first layer and then screwed the two layers together, so forming a light but solid ring. Two of these rings are needed to each coop.

sides of each arm and cut the little pieces off the end of each segment of the ring. This forms a sinking, so that the arms can go in even with one side of the ring and screw to the lower half of the ring. To form the bearings I screw on to the arms at their intersection in the middle of the ring, a piece of hardwood, about six inches in diameter and three quarters of an inch thick,



SCOTCH GREY BANTAMS.

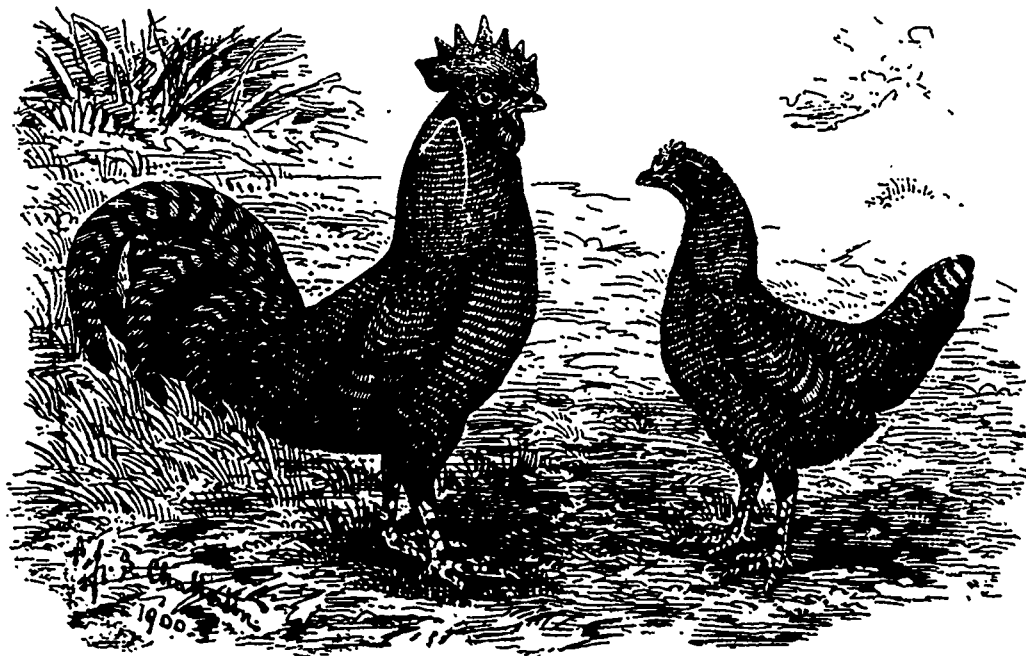
THE Scotch Grey Bantam is a variety which, if properly known, especially south of the border, would have far more admirers than it can claim at present. With the exception of

one of the prize-winning birds, a cock, having a very bad light colored hackle, a pale straw colored body barred with brown, and a very dark and cloudy tail.

We are sometimes told that there are different types of Scotch Grey Bantams. Truly there are many colors and shapes, and dreadful looking things some of them are, but there is only one kind that is worthy of being called a type, and that is the bird which resembles the typical large Scotch Grey in everything but size.

sider one of the least faults, but white feathers I do not like, while brown or red feathers I consider a disqualification, and should not think of using a bird to breed from that possessed them.

The dark bars across the feathers should be small, and an intense steel black. These bars in a certain light should show a beetle-green lustre, and the tip of every feather ought to finish with a sound black bar. The color of a Scotch Grey Bantam should be the same shade throughout—viz., head, neck, body, thighs and tail.



SCOTCH GREY BANTAMS.

a few, the fanciers of this variety are very backward in looking after and furthering the interests of the breed. It is about time something was done to encourage fanciers of this variety to show birds as near the standard as possible, and be able to win with them. How can it be expected to augment the list of Scotch Grey Bantam breeders, when at one of our principal shows the best bird is "commended," while one of the prize-winners is worth absolutely nothing? I well remember at a large show

The ground color of a Scotch Grey Bantam should be of a pale steel grey, not white, and every feather barred straight across, not V-shaped. The breeder should try to get the feathers barred right to the roots. As I am writing this I have feathers before me that were taken from some of Mr. Matthew Smith's large Scotch Greys, which are barred right to the roots, on fluff as well, and just as distinct and clear as the upper parts.

Some otherwise good birds have a few black feathers; these I con-

As regards the color of the beak, legs, feet and toe nails, all these should certainly be distinctly marked with black. The comb should be of medium size, upright, well set on head, and nicely serrated, and of a bright red color; earlobes and wattles small, and a bright red color to match the comb; body, neck, thighs and legs of medium length, not short and cobby as in a rosecomb.

White in earlobes is a common and serious fault. Every breed of fowls has a leaning towards white in earlobes, but this

variety, I am sorry to say, has a weakness that way, especially some strains; not only are their earlobes very white, but the shape of them is round. For this fault we have to thank those fanciers who have introduced black rosecomb blood into their birds.

The Scotch Grey Bantams are sometimes called "cuckoos," a name which is wrong and very misleading, and one I strongly objected to. A "cuckoo" Bantam may have feathered legs, yellow legs, a rosecomb or a crest, and to be a really proper cuckoo color the head, neck, and back should be a leaden-grey, not barred, tail feathers slaty-black with white ends, legs and feet yellow, they would then be rightly named, and more like their namesake the common cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*). They can also be the shape of any variety of poultry. What I have always tried to breed, and will continue to do, and what I want others to breed, is a typical miniature Scotch Grey and not a non-descript of any color and shape. I am not a Scotchman, so that has nothing to do with it.

The Scotch Grey Club used to include Scotch Grey Bantams, but I am sorry to say they have ceased to do anything for the Bantams, so we must make a start for ourselves. I am endeavoring to get two challenge cups, one for Scotch Grey Bantam cockerels and one for pullets, and shall be pleased to hear from those fanciers interested in Scotch Grey Bantams who will assist me in helping on this pretty and interesting variety.—F. J. S. Chatterton, F. E.S., M.B.O.U., in "Poultry."

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A CHATTY LETTER FROM EXETER.

A PLYMOUTH ROCK ENTHUSIAST.
MAY 20TH TO JUNE 20TH BEST TIME TO HATCH.

I HAVE three more subscribers for you, and enclosed you will find \$1, being amount for same. I wish you to send it to the following, viz.: Ford Bros., James Jewell and Robt. Brown. I may say that the Review is a welcome visitor, and I would not be without it for twice what I pay for it. No man that is in any way connected with the chicken business should be without it.

While in Toronto, I did not have the pleasure of meeting you, but fully intended to, but overlooked it, but hope to in the near future. Now even I had the pleasure of meeting my old friend, Mr. Chas. Bonnick, who, as a chickman, is made of the right stuff. While there, Mr. B. presented me with a setting of white Rock eggs,

and out of these I have ten fine healthy chicks and doing well. I may possibly exhibit some of them at the Toronto Industrial against Mr. B., but I hate to beat him at his own game. However, if I do, Mr. B., and I will make it all right. I also sent to Bradley Bros., Mass., and got a setting of barred. Out of these I have nine fine chicks, so you will see I am in for business.

With my early hatch I had very poor luck indeed, consequently haven't much use for them, I think the best time is from the 1st of May to the 20th of June, as then they are able to run round and hunt for themselves, and get worms, etc., and I'll guarantee they will grow as much in one week, as they will in two, when hatched in March and April. Wishing you every success,

Yours truly,

T. B. CARLING.

Exeter, June 20, 1900.

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Large Brown Eggs
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Davisville, Ont.

REAL SUCCESS IN BREEDING.

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

WHEN a person begins his career as a breeder, he hopes and expects to attain success, but if he should be asked what success really meant, the chances are that his reply would be hazy and doubtful. Different persons would probably give different answers, but the majority would be quite likely to answer either the production of some supremely successful prize-winning, high-scoring bird or the making of money, neither of which would be real success. A single supremely excellent bird might come from a chance mating, and money might be made through judicious advertising, neither of which cases would prove any success in breeding. What then does

real success in breeding mean? Or to put the question in a slightly different form, what is the test of successful breeding?

One test of success in breeding, and perhaps the best, is the average excellence secured in the fowl's breed. He who starts with a flock of moderate merits, and year by year improves them until at last his flock is of uniformly high quality, has been a successful breeder. If his birds at the outset would score eighty-five points each, and at the conclusion of his efforts would score an average of ninety to ninety-two points, none under ninety and none over ninety-two, he has attained success. Another breeder may have produced one or two ninety-four or ninety-five point birds with a great many eighty up to eighty-five point birds, and might be able, in competition at a poultry show, to win with the few best birds over the first named

breeder's best specimens, yet he has not been as successful a breeder as the other, and for breeding purposes, even his highest scoring specimens, are not worth as much as the lower scoring specimens of the other breeder. The first breeder's stock can be relied upon to produce the same qualities in their young which they possess, but the second breeder's highest scoring birds cannot be relied upon to produce in their young the qualities which they themselves possess. And as certainly in breeding, the ability to produce average high merit, is what makes the value of a breeding bird, a purchaser can afford to pay more for the youngest specimens from the first flock, than for the best specimens of the second flock. It may be laid down as an excellent rule for buyers, that a mediocre specimen from a well-

bred flock is worth more to breed from, than a supremely excellent specimen from a flock not well-bred.

But we do not get the best definition of success in breeding by considering merely the external or show characteristics of fowls. We are never to forget, that the value—the real value—of domestic fowls depends upon their usefulness to man. Exhibitions are very useful to stimulate breeders to produce the highest type of figure and color. Through their influence poultry breeding receives an impetus that compels progress. They dignify the pursuit. Without these exhibitions, the real value of poultry and poultry breeding, would scarcely have been known, certainly would not have attracted the great interest that it does now. And we, therefore, ought not to depreciate poultry exhibitions and exhibition poultry. But neither should we forget that utility is the broad base upon which the poultry industry rests, and that beautiful figures and lovely colors, without this base, cannot keep the poultry industry alive. If fowls were not good layers and did not furnish wholesome and delicious food, they would rapidly diminish in numbers until but a few would remain, kept by ultra-fanciers, for the same reason that cage birds and fancy mice are kept, to delight the eye and divert the mind. If their utility is the base upon which the poultry industry rests, that which makes the industry possible, the highest success in breeding consists in the improvement of the useful qualities of fowls. This, indeed, deserves to be considered the only real success in breeding, because its importance so overshadows all other successes, that they seem as nothing compared to it. This kind of success affects the whole nation, while other kinds of success affect only a comparatively

few individuals directly. Because of its wide-spread influence, because of the millions directly affected, improvement in useful qualities is the highest definition of real success in breeding. The breeder who can improve his flock, so that the hens increase their annual output of eggs from eight or ten dozens each to twelve or fifteen dozens each; or who improves the table qualities, so that the proportion of offal to meat is materially reduced, the quality of the flesh improved, and the cost of production considerably reduced; or who, in the production or improvement of the so-called general purpose fowls, succeeds in adding a few more eggs to the production of each hen, and at the same time im-

proves the table qualities, and reduces the cost at which each pound of flesh is produced; the breeder, we say, who does either of these things, and impresses their qualities, not upon some one or two individual fowls, but upon the whole flock under his charge, has attained real success in breeding. No higher ideal than this can be found. And it would be well if every beginner in poultry keeping would seriously consider this subject and determine that, whatever ideas of success others may entertain, for him only, the highest should be sufficient. One hardly dares to think, so stupendous would be the result, what would follow from the combined efforts of poultrymen working to this end, the attainment of real success in breeding fowls.

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THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.

THE poultry department of the Provincial Winter Fair, to be held at Guelph during the second week in December, will be more interesting than ever this year, as there will be not only the usual exhibit of dressed poultry and eggs, but also a full display of live birds of all breeds, inasmuch as the Poultry Association of Ontario will hold its twenty-seventh annual exhibition at the same time and in the same building as that in which the exhibits of the Fair are contained. This will result in a large attendance of poultry breeders from both sides of the line, as the "Ontario" has always had an international reputation and draws every year entries from American breeders of high standing.

THE DRESSED POULTRY.

The rules governing the dressed poultry department remain the same as last year, except that in order to exclude hucksters who buy up stock merely for exhibition purposes a rule has been added that an affidavit may be required at the discretion of the Poultry Committee that all the rules have been complied with. Some changes have been made in the prize list, however. The money values of the prizes in the class for fowls are, first, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1; while fourth receives a highly-commended ribbon. There are sections for (1) pair of Brahmas, any variety; (2) pair of Cochins; (3) pair of Langshans; (4) pair of Plymouth Rocks; (5) pair of Wyandottes; (6) pair of Minorcas or Andalusians; (7) pair of Leghorns; (8) pair of Dorkings; (9) pair of Houdans, La Fleche, Creve Coeurs, Orpingtons; (10) pair of Games; (11) pair of Javas; (12) pair of Hamburgs; all of these must be birds hatched during 1900. Then

there is a Sweepstake prize of \$5 for the best pair of any breed shown in the class.

Turkeys have four sections, for pair of male turkeys and pair of female turkeys any age, and for pairs of males and females of 1900. The prizes are \$4, \$3, \$1 and highly-commended; a Sweepstake of \$5 is given for turkeys, as well as for geese and ducks. Besides the Sweepstake there are prizes for pairs of white and also of colored geese, of equal money value to the premiums for turkeys, and in the duck class similar values are offered for pairs of white and colored ducks.

Five dollars, \$2 and \$1, besides ribbons, are the respective amounts offered in each section for collections of fowls, each entry to be six in number. Section one is for Brahmas, Cochins or Langshans, section two for Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes; section three for Minorcas, Andalusians or Javas; section four for Dorkings, Houdans, La Fleche, Creve Coeurs or Orpingtons; section five for Games, and section six for Leghorns and Hamburgs. All birds must be of the current year.

For collections of turkeys, geese and ducks, six in number, hatched in 1900, the winner of first prize will receive \$6, second \$3, and third \$1, with a highly-commended ribbon to the fourth.

Exhibitors of eggs will this year have to furnish only one dozen instead of two, in the sections for white and brown eggs, for which the prizes are, \$3, \$2 and \$1.

THE LIVE POULTRY.

The rules and regulations which govern the exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association last year will remain in force. The entry fees for turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry and pheasants, the last-named for pairs, the former for single birds, is 50c.; for pigeons, rabbits and pets, and cage birds, single entries, 25c. The prizes for

turkeys and geese are, \$3, \$2, \$1; for ducks, poultry and pheasants, \$2, \$1, and 50c.; for pigeons, \$1.50 and \$1; for rabbits and pets, \$1.25 and 75c., and for cage birds, \$1, and 50c. There are no prizes offered this year for dressed poultry and eggs, as these are provided by the Winter Fair Board.

The prize list is very comprehensive and covers all the varieties of the recognized breeds, with extra classes for any other varieties, not otherwise provided for, and in all sections of fowls where there are twelve or more entries, the prizes will be \$3, \$2, \$1, and 50c. Thus exhibitors in popular classes such as those for Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, which are always well-filled, will benefit accordingly. All exhibitors must have previously paid their membership fee to the Association, which entitles them to a ticket which admits them to the exhibition at all times. If it has not been paid before the entries are made, it should be sent in with them. The membership fee is \$1.

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SOME PHEASANT QUESTIONS.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CANADIAN PHEASANTRY, HAMILTON, DR. T. SHANNON MCGILLIVRAY.

I AM daily receiving letters asking questions about pheasants, many of these questions are repeated over and over again by different individuals, which if all answered by private letter would greatly increase my volume of correspondence. As the most of the persons who ask these questions are also readers of the Review, I will, if you will kindly permit me, to give in as short a form as possible, answers to the most common questions asked.

When you ask a question concerning pheasants, you should name the variety you wish to learn of, as the class of birds grouped under the name of pheasant are as varied in nature and composition as Guinea hens, peacocks, turkeys and the domestic fowl. For instance, silver and golden pheasants will run together in the same pen, each breeding with its own kind without ever an attempt to cross; the birds are entirely different and should not both be called pheasants. Chinese, English and Versicolor (Japanese), are of the same genus and will interbreed freely and that too without the offspring being a mule.

There are some breeds, such as the English, Chinese and silver, which will cross with the domestic hen, producing a mule, and there reproduction ends. These crosses are rare, and according to our experiments only one egg out of forty was fertile.

The following are very common questions:

1. Give a full description of all the pheasants you breed?

We have ten varieties of pheasants, all of unique beauty, whose plumage is as varied as the rain-

bow, and it is impossible to give a description in a few words. We would recommend a book by George Horne called "Pheasant Keeping for Amateurs," which gives as nearly as is possible, in black and white, a description of the birds.

2. Do pheasants require artificial heat in winter?

No. Most breeds of pheasants will stand as much cold as the prairie chicken. Some of our birds we leave in the open air the frostiest days and nights, when the thermometer is far below zero.

3. If a person wishes to start pheasant raising with but one breed, what variety would you recommend?

If the birds are wanted for shooting preserves, we would recommend the English or Chinese (Mongolian); but for pets probably there is none so suitable as the golden. They require but little room (12 x 12), are very

hardy, easy to raise, readily tamed and always in demand if you wish to sell, as the feathers alone of the adult male will bring about \$8.00.

4. How long do a pheasant's eggs take to hatch?

Golden pheasant's eggs hatch in from twenty-one to twenty-two days; Amherst eggs about twelve hours later; Chinese, English and Japanese, (Versicolor) twenty-four days; Reeves, twenty-five days; Silver and Swinhoe, twenty-eight days.

5. How many hens to a cock?

The Swinhoe and silver mate in pairs, though sometimes the silver cock may be demoralized by domestication to take a number of hens. The Swinhoe is true to his mate at present, but greater domestication may demoralize him, too.

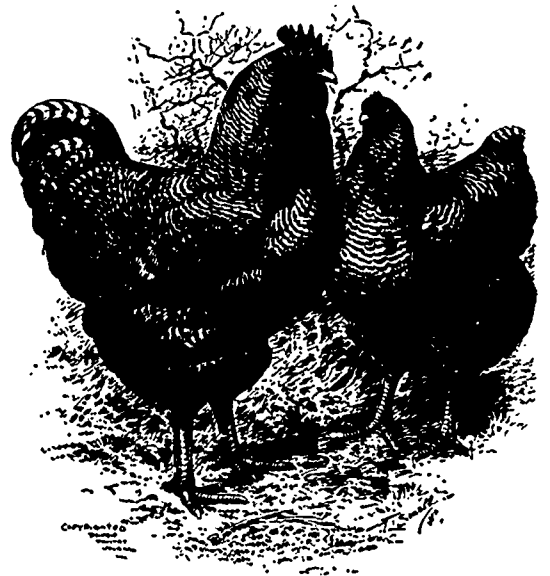
In all the books on pheasants, they give the golden cock at the outside limit five hens. This

3000 PURE BRED CHICKENS FOR SALE.

1500, Fifteen Hundred pure bred B. P. Rock chickens for sale, beside 1500 Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, all at 50 cts. each. I have paid out over one hundred dollars for eggs from the leading breeders in Canada and the U.S.A. No one has better stock. These birds are all farm raised, with free run on farms of 100 and 200 acres.

I have all the different strains, so I can give you fine matings in cockerels and pullets no relation to each other. These chickens were hatched in March, April, May and June. I have a few choice breeding hens to sell of the above breeds and four cock birds at \$1 each for the hens: cocks \$1.50 to \$2.00, sold on approval.

Write your wants. All birds warranted safe to your place. Remember, I have all the leading strains in Rocks, Minorcas and Leghorns—imported stock. Also 25 hives of bees, full of honey, at \$2.00 each. 50 tested Golden Italian queens at \$1 each.





The Best Exhibition in . . Eastern Canada is THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION At OTTAWA, Sept. 14th to 22nd, 1900.

The Poultry and Pigeon Departments
of Prize List thoroughly revised

since last Exhibition ; Good Prizes offered ; Secure a list and be convinced.

Entries positively close 12th September. Send in your entries early.

F. H. GIBBORNE,

CH. POULTRY DEPT.

WM. HUTCHINSON, M.P.,

PRESIDENT.

E. McMAHON,

900 SECRETARY.

year we had a vigorous golden cock with twenty-two hens, and ninety-eight per cent. of the eggs were fertile, and all produced healthy birds. Like the turkey, the silver and Swinhoe cocks may be removed from the hens after mating once and the whole batch of eggs will be fertile, therefore, should an accident happen your cock-pheasant while the hen is laying, set the eggs and they will be all right. It is quite possible that the same holds good in the golden and Amherst; but we have not yet tested these two kinds. The golden and Amherst belong to the same genus and interbreed so freely that there can scarcely be found in Great Britain or America a golden pheasant that is not tainted with Amherst blood, or an Amherst that is not tainted with golden. The first cross gives a beautiful bird, far handsomer than either parents, and this has tempted most fan-

ciers to cross them, but after the first cross the colors run together and produce a mean mixture with no decided coloring. We have now reached the acme of perfection in both golden and Amherst, neither being tainted by the other; but it required time and expense, for at the very time we were selling off our old stock of golden pheasants at \$7 per pair, we were receiving a consignment of the breed we have now at an expense of \$25 each bird. The Amherst, Reeves, Chinese, English, Versicolor, Elliott's, are all polygamists and the male will take several mates.

6. How many eggs do pheasants lay? What time do they lay?

In this country they begin about the first of April, some as late as the middle of May. All pheasants begin to lay about the same time. Swinhoe and Elliott only lay from five to fifteen; silver from fifteen to forty; Reeves from

twelve to sixty; English about seventy; Versicolor (Japanese), about fifty; golden and Amherst from fifteen to thirty, and Chinese as many as 100.

7. All pheasants grow and feather faster than common chicks do, but the males of some breeds do not get their full plumage till the second season. Elliott, English, Chinese, Japanese (Versicolor), and Reeves are all in full plumage at five months old when well cared for, while the males of silver, golden, Swinhoe, Amherst and many others do not get their full plumage till seventeen months old.

The golden and Amherst will breed freely at a year old, and before the males are in plumage.

The silvers do not breed till two years old and the Swinhoe rarely.

8. How do you pinion pheasants or wild ducks?

The easiest way for an unpro-

fessional is to take a pair of strong scissors and cut the wing through at the middle joint, cutting the part with all the pinion feathers off. Retract the flesh and cut off the projection bones, then the flesh will slip back and cover the ends. Thread your needle with catgut thread and sew up the wound to prevent bleeding. The stitches will melt in two or three days and the wing will be healed in about a week.

9. How do you clip wings? One or both?

Always clip both wings. The wing should be held by an assistant extended fully from the body in the position of flight. Then commence at the outer pinion feathers and clip all the pinion feathers, i.e., from the top to the middle joint of the wing. If it can be noticed that the bird's wings are clipped when the wing is folded, a mistake has been made, as the idea is to clip them so that it cannot be detected or the bird will not be in the slightest way disfigured.

10. Is there any duty on pheasants? No. Pheasants pass the customs of all countries free of duty.

BUFF COCHINS

Exclusively

My birds during the past winter have won prizes at Toronto, Eastern Ontario, Detroit and Stratford.

A few cockerels still left for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

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Such was the evidence of their overwhelming victory at Guelph and Galt. On my S. C. Brown Leghorns I won at Guelph, out of 4 entries, 1st cockerel, and 2nd and 3rd pullets. At Galt, out of four entries, 1st and 2nd cockerels, scores 95 1-2-94, and 1st pullet, score 95, by Jarvis, also special for best cockerel and special for best pullet. My Barred Rocks are of high-class stock. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Barred Rock eggs \$2 per 15. S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per 15.

CHAS. MUELLER,

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Black Langshans and Buff Wyandottes

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

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WE WANT ROOM.

so are compelled to dispose of a number of trios of our best stock. These birds have all done their share of winning and can do the same trick again. Space will not allow of our stating what they have won, but we will be pleased to give full information and descriptions on application. As we require the room at once, the first enquirers will get the

Lowest Price,

which is less than half their value, for with the warm weather we can run them in our summer houses and would not need to dispose of them at a sacrifice price. Do not think they are only surplus stock. They are the birds we kept last fall for our breeders and are our best. We will ship to reliable parties on approval, or if anyone purchases any and are not satisfied with them they may return them. Read this list over and write us for a description of what you want.

Cochins—1 trio Partridge; 1 trio Buff; 1 trio black; 1 trio white. **Langshans**—2 trios black. **Minorcas**—1 trio black; 1 pair white. **Polands**—1 trio W. C. black; 1 pen W. C. white. **Andalusians**—1 trio. **Game**—1 trio brown red; 1 trio Silver Duckwing; 1 pen Fife. **Bantams**—1 trio black Rose Comb; 1 white Cochin hen; 1 black Cochin hen. **Game Bantams**—1 pen black reds; 1 pen brown reds; 1 pen Fife; 1 trio Duckwings.

You will never get as good a chance again to secure as good stock at the prices we are asking. We have got to get the space these birds are using at any cost. You can more than make the price of them during the coming breeding season. Write us at once.

A. P. Mutchmor, Proprietors.
R. E. McKinstry

OTTAWA POULTRY YARDS,
162 Sparks St., Ottawa.

THE RHODE ISLAND RED FOWL.

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER BY H. S. BABCOCK, SECRETARY OF THE RHODE ISLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

[From the Annual Report, 1899, of the Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture.]

NEARLY every new variety of fowls which has appeared in recent years has been made with deliberate intention. The breeder, discerning some real or supposed defect in existing varieties, has attempted to remedy the defect by the production of a new and distinct variety. This work has been done largely by poultry fanciers, because they, of all men, have had their attention directed to such matters. But there are two conspicuous exceptions to this rule, occurring in different countries, but almost simultaneously. In France the Faverolle and in this country the Rhode Island Red have been produced by promiscuous crossing of different varieties upon farms, the sole object having been to secure immediately profitable results. When the farmers made the several crosses which resulted in these varieties, they had not the most distant idea of producing an addition to the list of breeds. The crosses in both instances having proved profitable, the fowls were propagated because they paid better profits than those formerly kept.

The standard adopted by the Rhode Island Red Club thus describes the breed:

SHAPE.

"The shape of both sexes is to conform to the general idea of the American class, without requiring the distinctive contour of the Plymouth Rock, or the proportionately fuller curves of the Wyandotte. A long breast, or keel-bone is desirable, and apparent vigor is to be regarded equally im-

portant with the consideration of shape.

"A good size of comb and wattles is desirable as betokening vigor. Symmetry of proportion, in head adjuncts is to be considered, rather than conformance to any particular type; and the comb may be either single or rose. Shanks are to be free from down, or feathers, stout and shapely in form, and of medium length.

COLOR.

"The plumage color in both sexes to be red throughout, uniformity of tint being desirable in the pullets; the male to be deeper in tone, and to have an accentuated depth of color on wing and back, this general color, to be modified by the appearance of black in tails and under-portions of wing-flights in either sex, and a slight ticking of black in hackles of females. Under-color is to be red, or deep buff. The especial aim of the promoters of this breed being to conserve vigor and prolificacy rather than immaculate perfection of color, black may find its place in sections enumerated, and the gradual fading of the red portions of the mature hen's plumage, which naturally follows upon prolific laying, shall not be discriminated against in the placing of awards.

"The comb, wattles, and earlobes should be of that bright red color which betokens a healthy condition. The color of the shanks, toes, and beak shall be yellow or reddish yellow.

WEIGHTS.

"Standard weights: cock, 7 1-2 lbs.; hen, 6 lbs.; cockerel, 6 lbs.; pullet, 4 1-2 lbs.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

"Diseased specimens, anatomical defects: wholly white earlobes, wry tails, feathers having a perceptible quill on shanks or toes, badly lopped combs."

This standard, as much by what it omits as by what it says, proves



Single-comb Brown Leghorns, White and Buff Wyandottes, Houdans, Rose-comb White and Brown Leghorns, and Buff Plymouth Rocks. The largest stock of the above varieties owned in this country, and the records will substantiate the claim of SUPERIORITY AS TO QUALITY—not records made at the county fairs, but records made in the strongest competition at the greatest American shows—New York, Boston and Washington—where, in the past five years, my stock has been awarded 188 first, 60 gold specials, 18 silver medals, and 6 silver cups. The line of blood I am breeding and exhibiting has produced, and is to-day producing, prize winning specimens in every section of this country and in many parts of Europe. "Like begets like." Send for illustrated circular, giving full prize record of the leading and most popular strains of above varieties. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

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that there is no decided opinion upon what the real shape of the fowl should be. Its indefiniteness allows various types, from the Shanghai, with its length of limb and neck and angularity of body, to the short-legged, compactly-made Wyandotte, to exist side by side and to be considered of equal value. So long as such indefiniteness remains in the standard of the breed its chances of improvement in shape will be small. Almost any red fowl of the desired size can be considered a Rhode Island Red. But if the popularity of the breed—and that it has a great popularity was shown by the immense exhibit at the Boston show—if the popularity of the breed is to continue, this amorphous standard must take on a definite form and its descriptions become sharp and clear. If its promoters desire to secure recognition by the American Poultry Association, the breed will have, I believe, to become distinct in color, in shape, and be brought to produce but one style of comb, instead of the three which are now produced, or the two which this club recognizes.

Fortunately, the breed, though much remains to be done to perfect it, is much better than its standard. Many of the fowls have a type about midway between that of the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte, which is a type indicative of excellent economic qualities—a type that is consistent with the union of excellent laying and table properties. Some one type, and the type indicated seems to be as good as any, ought to be insisted upon as the ideal type, the one which will give the best appearance to the fowl and at the same time insure its greatest utility. Whatever else is sacrificed, utility should not be. The Rhode Island Red has gained its reputation upon its economic merits. It was originated as a profitable fowl. Farmers have kept and reared it in great numbers because

it paid better than other breeds. And the type which will insure a continuance of its best qualities is the one which should be made the ideal of the breed.

The same may be said in respect to the type of comb. Some one type of comb, and that the most useful, should be selected. Of the three types of comb produced, the most useful is the pea; and, as this is also a style of comb different from that of the buff Plymouth Rock and Buff Wyandotte, it is the one which will give the breed the best chance of becoming a recognized standard breed. If the choice lay between the rose and the single only, the rose, as being of greater utility than the single, should be selected. For comb, the pea is the best, the rose next, and the single the poorest; and yet to-day the order would probably be reversed in respect to the relative numbers bred. If this be so; would it not be a serious objection to make the change? The answer to this question is an emphatic no; for there is no single feature of a fowl which can be more easily modified than the comb. If it were decreed that all Rhode Island Reds should have pea-combs, in three years the result would be practically obtained. As a farmer's fowl, this is certainly a result to be desired; for even a small advantage to each fowl would make a very great advantage to the breed. Among the fanciers who have taken up the breed the tendency at present in breeding is against the pea-comb, but that tendency need not deter the farmer or practical poultryman who keeps fowls for eggs and meat, and not for the prizes which they may win, from selecting the best comb for utility. It is due, however, to the breed to state that, whatever style of comb may eventually be selected, it is a good, practical, and useful farm fowl.

It would seem desirable that the standard for color should be so

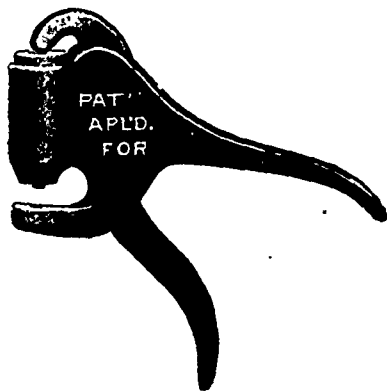
framed that a single mating would produce the ideal coloration in both sexes. In most standards, the most beautiful color, as it is thought to be, is arbitrarily selected for each sex, the result being that it is necessary to make a special mating to produce cockerels of the desired color and another and quite different mating to produce pullets of the desired color. Practical men do not like to take all the trouble which these double matings entail. And it will be found that where a double standard (i.e., an ideal is sought for each sex) is made, these double matings will have to be resorted to. Take the B.P. Rock for an example. In this breed the ideal is to have cockerels and pullets of one, rather light shade—light enough to avoid any suggestion of smut-tiness, and dark enough to give an impression of blue when the plumage is viewed as a mass. The variety does not naturally produce this uniformity. The cockerels tend to run towards the lighter and the pullets toward the darker shades of color. To bring them to the required uniformity, art has to fight against nature, and special matings for each sex have to be made. But in a fowl bred chiefly for utility, art and nature ought to be in harmony and not to antagonize each other. To do this, and so secure the triumph of a single mating, the standard should describe the highest ideal of one sex, and describe as the ideal of the other sex the bird which mated to the first will produce the ideal plumage. Suppose the cock is selected as the sex to be idealized. The hens which, mated to such a cock, will produce cockerels like him should be made the ideal hens of the variety. In this way, and in this only, is it possible to make a standard for color in which the highest standard type of both sexes can be produced from a single mating.

The ideal color of the cock ought

to be a claret or cherry red, with, perhaps, the back a dark maroon, and the tail black. Black in the flights, not appearing on the surface, does not injure the beauty of his appearance. In the hens, if a single mating will produce it, as near an approximation to cherry red as possible should be secured. It is doubtful, however, that this can be done. In lieu of that a reddish buff should be secured. This is quite distinct from some of the dull brownish shades which are sometimes seen upon the hens. These shades are far from beautiful and do not add anything to the utility of the fowl. It ought to be the aim of the farmer no less than the fancier to secure as much beauty as possible in his fowls without sacrificing any of their utility. Utility first, beauty afterwards, but both as far as they can be united.

The Rhode Island Red, having been produced by the union of different breeds, and never having been subjected to long continued and close inbreeding, and having,

The Reliable Spring Lever Poultry Punch.



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

Price, post paid, 35c.

H. B. DONOVAN, TORONTO.

also, been bred under the most advantageous circumstances, is a remarkably healthy and hardy fowl. Hardiness is a very valuable quality, for hardy fowls are capable of being productive, and there is little time lost from the regular periods of laying. Weak, sickly fowls are not profitable. They neither do well, nor do they rear many chickens. The farmer will do well, therefore, without resorting to promiscuous crossing, which would destroy this excellent breed, to provide for a systematic infusion of fresh blood at regular intervals and as frequently as it may be needed, and to secure for his stock an environment similar to that under which it has come into being. Fresh blood, free range, and abundant food, without pampering, will give him the best results.

The excellence of this fowl consists in the fact of its uniting in a high degree of effectiveness qualities usually considered antagonistic. It is an admirable layer of large, brown eggs. I have seen cases of Rhode Island Red eggs which, for size, depth of color, and evenness of shape, could not be surpassed. And, while, like all other fowls, it produces the larger part of the eggs during the warmer months of the year, yet it is also a good winter layer. It is warmly clad and has the stamina that enables it to resist successfully the cold of winter. And united with this valuable quality is its excellent table properties. It has the desired yellow shanks and skin which the American market demands. The keel bone is long, giving it an abundance of white meat. The body, at least in the best type of the fowl, has a fullness, roundness, and compactness which make it both meaty in fact and attractive in appearance. So that, when properly dressed, it finds ready sale at the best prices.

Its plumage, irrespective of the question of beauty, is of a desirable color. The pin-feathers are

not dark enough to disfigure the dressed carcass, and the color is one which adapts it to all situations. A red or a buff fowl always looks clean where a white one would look dirty.

Again, its size is desirable. Medium sized fowls are the most profitable. As a rule they lay better than the very large ones, and they invariably sell better in the markets. The very large fowls are the last ones to be sold. The very small ones come to so little when sold that they are not profitable for market purposes. Poultry breeders tend to run to extremes. Brahmias and Bantams, the excessively large and the excessively small, catch their eye. But the demands of the market will correct this tendency. While the standard adopted by the Rhode Island Red Club is open to serious criticism, in the matter of weights it has struck a golden mean where the most profit lies. Farmers ought to remember this, and strive, not to see how large fowls they can produce, but how profitable ones they can rear. Not long ago a practical poultryman called upon me and in the course of his conversation told me about a buff Plymouth Rock cock which he had bought of a prominent breeder. The bird was of the correct type, beautiful color and great size, just such a bird as many fanciers delight in, and such an one as would readily win in the show-room where fancy rather than utility was considered. "But he is worthless," said this gentleman. "His chickens are so large that it takes them eight or nine months to come to maturity, and I have to keep them so long that the profit in rearing is lost or seriously impaired." This fowl was much above the standard weight. I have seen many Rhode Island Reds which would weigh as cocks not seven and one-half pounds but ten, eleven, or more pounds. They looked well, and among fanciers sold well, but for

practical purposes they were far less valuable than the smaller birds. It is, therefore, important that the medium size of this breed, which means early maturity, should be retained, especially by practical poultrymen.

To sum up the whole matter, upon Rhode Island soil, by Rhode Island farmers, in the practical operations of their farms, there has been originated a new, attractive, and profitable breed of fowls. The breed is of medium weight, possesses a great degree of hardiness, is an excellent layer and an admirable fowl for the table. At present its breeding lacks exactness, because from its mixed origin it possesses a diversity of types; but many of the specimens possess a type which, if selected as to maintain its popularity as a profitable fowl. It is desirable that all interested in this excellent fowl should realize, not only what it already is, but what it may be made to be, and should work towards the securing of its possibilities. To do this, an ideal, common to all its breeders, should be established, and that ideal should be one natural to the breed, already possessed by some of its specimens, and the one which will insure the production and perpetuation of its most useful qualities. It is already much more than a promise, but it lacks something of a full realization. That realization is already in sight, and, if selfishness is subordinated to an honest purpose to benefit the breed, the time is not far distant when it will be fully secured. To this end fanciers, farmers, practical poultrymen, all should unitedly work that the breed may be perfected at the earliest possible moment and take its place among the best and most profitable fowls ever produced by the processes of nature aided by the intelligent skill of man.

The fall poultry fairs and trade are fully noted in the Review.

MORE ABOUT SCRATCHING SHEDS.

BY GUS. A. LANGELIER, QUEBEC, P.Q.

WE read a good deal about scratching sheds; in fact, they have revolutionized the poultry world wherever used. A hen, to lay well, should be provided with a well-balanced ration, for which she has to work in a well-constructed house. Exercise, exercise, do we hear everywhere; give exercise to your hens if you wish to derive the maximum profit from them.

Of course, this is all very well for certain States or Provinces where winters are of short duration and comparatively mild. But what about northern Ont., and our Province of Quebec here, where snow covers the ground six months of the year, to the depth of over six feet sometimes. How can we use scratching sheds, during over one quarter of the year, the thermometer is playfully leaping below zero, with bounds of thirty or more degrees from one day to another.

Scratching room can be had, by simply doubling the floor space, and using sixteen to twenty square feet instead of eight or ten. But this is not so simple as it looks, when profit is to be taken into consideration, as it has to be with most of us. We have to double-board outside, paper, and board inside, with double roof, paper, and shingle, double windows, double doors, double floor, etc., so as to be able to keep the temperature high enough to keep single combs from freezing; and often, a stove is to be left going for a couple of months besides. If we have to allow from eighteen to twenty feet of floor space, per hen, of such expensive houses, can we compete with our brother fanciers of Southern Ontario and the United States? I do not think so. Well, then, let us try and devise some plan to

give exercise to our laying stock in their limited quarters. Out with your ideas, poultrymen of cold districts.

[We should be glad to know what precautions are taken by breeders in Manitoba and the North-West to prevent freezing, though, of course, they have not the great snowfalls of old Quebec. More than one breeder has strongly hinted to us, that too many hens were being "exercised" to death, that the feed consumed was lost in "exercise" instead of going to make up an increased egg yield. --Ed.]

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INCUBATORS and BROODERS.



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

SOME INCUBATOR TALK.

It is really astonishing the number of people who buy incubators and brooders, and rush headlong at the broiler business before they know how to get a good hatch from a sitting hen, or raise first-class chickens with hen mothers. It seems that these broiler-struck men and women think that to hatch and raise a thousand chickens by artificial methods must be easier than to hatch and raise a hundred by natural methods. One woman who admitted that she had never succeeded in getting half a hatch from her hens, and never raised half that did hatch, wrote me that she was "disgusted with sitting hens," and asked my advice about getting an incubator and brooder and going into the broiler business. I told her in the plainest English at command that she had better stick to the natural hatchers and brooders until she learned how to run them successfully and profitably: but all the same she bought a 600-egg incubator, some brooders, and went in. She failed utterly, and of course laid the blame on the incubator; and to this day she considers all incubators worthless, all incubator manufacturers a set of unprincipled swindlers, their circulars solid lies, and their testimonials but wild romances made to order. She entirely ignores the fact that I took her incubator, and without any alteration whatever, obtained a hatch of 70 per cent. (all strong, healthy chicks) at the first trial. Probably she thinks I lied about it.

Her case is but one of dozens that have come within my knowledge. Every season my life is made almost a burden by the letters from the disappointed ones. From a dozen letters taken at random from those received during the last half of February and first of March. I take the following complaints: "My incubator does not hatch at all"—"Only got thirty chicks from 300 eggs"—"From 300 eggs got twenty-four chicks." Half of them deformed."—"Can hatch a good per cent, but can't raise them. Most of 'em die before they are three weeks old."—"Chicks (full-grown) dead in the shell at hatching time."—"Not a live chick from 200 eggs. A few dead in the shell, but most of the eggs rotten."—"A few chicks came out on time, but most of them died after pipping the shell. Stuck fast—dried in. Tried to help them and saved a few, which are growing nicely; but most of those that I tried to help bled to death"—"Eighty-two chicks from 300 eggs. Came out the twenty-second and twenty-third days. A weak lot and all but four were dead at the end of the first week." And so on through the list.

In just about eight weeks I spent all the time I could spare, and some that I could not afford to spare, writing these complainants—trying to help them out, for I realized that failure in most of the cases would be a serious affair—that they had spent money which they could ill afford to spare. Three of the dozen are still wrestling with their incubators and brooders, and making a losing game of it; eight have given up disgusted, and one wrote me a few days ago that he had just obtained 198 strong healthy chicks from 252 tested eggs. I believe he will raise most of them because he has been successful in raising chicks by the natural methods, and he was the only one of the dozen that had thus been successful. He was also the only one who did

not lay the blame of failure on the incubator or brooder, or both. All the others condemned the incubators and brooders, and the names some of them bestowed upon the manufacturers of said machines fairly made me shudder. But I do not hesitate to say that in nine of the other cases the failures in hatching and raising were due to the ignorance and incapacity of those who managed affairs. In one case the incubator was about as near worthless as it is possible for an incubator to be, and about the other I am not sure.

So far as my experience goes this is about the usual proportion: Where one failure is due to the worthlessness of the incubator, nine are due to the ignorance of the operator. I speak thus positively because I have investigated many cases of failure when the machines were of the same make that many others were using successfully; and many of the incubators that failed to work were afterwards sold to parties who obtained good hatches at the first trial, and that, too, without any "fixing over" of the machines. I know of one Monarch that two men failed with last season, that

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

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is now doing excellent work in the hands of a woman. I also know of two Excelsiors that were condemned by their first owners, that are now doing work under the management of an Ohio farmer. But then these people who are now succeeding with incubators that were condemned as worthless have all been very successful in hatching and raising chickens with hen mothers. And I assert without fear of successful contradiction that in order to succeed in hatching and raising chicks artificially, one must first know how to hatch and raise by the natural methods. The natural method is the school wherein you should take your first lesson.

I do not pretend to say that the conditions are alike in both methods, but I do say that the laws which govern success are the same in both methods—that you must closely imitate the natural method in order to succeed by the artificial. Don't you see that if you can keep the eggs at the same temperature that the hen keeps them, and check the evaporation of moisture at just the right point, they (if they be fertile) hatch whether they are under a hen, in an incubator, or in the stove oven? And don't your senses tell you that the same kind and amount of food that will grow a first-class chicken hatched by a hen, will grow an artificially hatched chicken? I know it because I have tried both ways.

Yet I believe that most of the incubators on the market are made for the plain business of hatching; and that incubator manufacturers "average up" just as good as "other folks"—that as a class they are just as honest and upright, just as anxious to do the square thing as any class of manufacturers on earth.—Aunt Ida, in *The Michigan Poultry Breeder*.

Are you starting a poultry business? You can get good stock by consulting Review advertisers.

CHINA'S EGG TRADE.

THE eye of the civilized world is just now intently fixed on China, waiting, hoping, but hoping against hope almost.

The Chinese for many centuries have been expert poultry raisers, and the egg trade of "China's millions" forms no small part of her commerce.

In this connection British Refrigeration says that the prominence of the Celestial Empire in the world of thought to-day will scarcely prevent the immediate association of ideas that follow the mention of the China egg; and even years of familiarity with the Cochin China, Brahma, and such-like varieties of the barn-door breed can banish a doubt whether the China egg is after all the egg good to eat. As a matter of fact, the China egg is very good and very cheap, and the owners of the fowls that lay them have discovered both facts, and, after the manner of the Celestial, are turning the information to account. Australia has already been made the happy hunting ground of the Mongolian poultry farmer, and as he can sell his eggs, thanks to cold storage, anything up to fifty per cent. below the rates ruling for the local product, the Australian farmer has no more appreciation for the eggs from China than his fellow-colonials have for the men from the same land. When the present difficulties over missionaries, concessions, legations, and what-not, shall have been settled around Peking, and the blessings of civilization, in the form of refrigeration and cold storage, shall have been made abundantly clear to the average Chinaman, the London market may perhaps receive the benefit of cheap eggs from China. It is estimated that there are about four hundred million people in China, and every Chinaman has, amongst other weaknesses, an admiration

for hen-raising. Thrifty, economical, and ready always to turn opportunity to the main chance, the development of the egg trade with the Chinese is capable of great things. The Australians are crying out against the first signs of its existence, but then Australia is working up the poultry trade itself. London has a large demand for eggs that is still unsatisfied.

INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Editor Review:

I SAW an article in a recent issue of the Review, reporting the formation of the International Fanciers' Protective Union. I think it would be a boon to the poultry business if the rules, as laid down by the Union, could be successfully carried out, but I am at a loss to know how the officers expect to do so much for the annual fee of fifty cents. As the Union being an international affair, and all disputes to be settled by the secretary, imagine the secretary living in New York State, and some member in British Columbia laying a complaint about some eggs or a bird. I think the funds would look small by the time the secretary made a tour to British Columbia and back to New York. I see by Article VIII. what is to happen to the dishonest seller, but would like to know, if the complainant is not to be held responsible if it is found that he has not been unfairly dealt with, as I am quite satisfied, that if the complainant is not responsible to the Union, that the secretary would be the busiest man in the poultry business, and he would be a wise man who could look at a clutch of chickens and tell if they were hatched from the same eggs as were shipped by some reliable poultry breeder.

GEO. MASON.

Carlton West, July 24, 1900.

FATTENING POULTRY.

THE fattening of poultry is an established and lucrative business in the south of England and is finding its way by degrees into Ireland, but for those who keep a few birds and wish to prepare them for the table, I offer the following hints: Put your birds in a pen with open floor, so that the droppings can fall through. Put peat-moss dust, ashes or dry earth underneath and rake them off every day. Feed from a trough placed in front of the pen, with the following mixture: Ground oats, when procurable, or barley meal; skimmed milk, or buttermilk; flaxseed, water, sulphur and sand, or grit sieved through a hair sieve. For twenty birds the proportions should be: water, six gallons; flaxseed, one half gallon; four to five gallons of milk. For the first four days, give three feeds of the above thin, and getting thicker, till they go off their feed, then cram. After the fourth day give only two feeds daily. The food should go through them tolerably quickly, and be helped to it by sulphur and sand, or fine grit. Fat chopped up, or passed through a mincing machine, to be added when cramming. For cramming, the food should be made up in plugs about one inch long, and as thick as the little finger. The bird is taken between the knees, and the mouth opened with the finger and thumb of the left hand, the plug dipped in milk or water to facilitate its passage down the bird's throat, and then put in its mouth, and pushed down with the finger when necessary, and if not swallowed at once, the head should be held up with the left hand, and the plug pushed down with the finger and thumb of the right hand outside. The bird will generally swallow the plug without any extra push. The bird should put on one ounce in weight each day for the

first four days, and the food will not only put on flesh, but will make the flesh juicy, soft, and much more digestible.

Few people know how to kill a bird properly, and in the most humane way. It should be done as follows: 1. Take the bird by the legs and tips of its wings in the right hand, back towards you. 2. Take its head between first and second fingers of the left hand and turn its neck up, with your hand on your left hip. 3. Stretch steadily till the vertebral column is broken, taking care not to break the skin. Death is instantaneous, though a considerable amount of fluttering will follow, the result of muscular action only.

Plucking is the next process, and the most difficult. The pluckers spit in their hands, and rub the feathers breast and back, up against the grain. Plucking should be done at once after killing while the bird is warm, when the feathers come off more easily, or it should be left till quite cold. 1. Place the bird between your knees, head down, breast up. 2. Pluck the breast with the first finger and thumb, twisting your hand and drawing the feathers up from you, gently, so as not to break the skin. Practically only one feather at a time should come away at the same moment, though a handful may be taken. They should come off like a flock of ducks rising from off a pond. 3. Pluck back. 4. Wings. 5. Legs and tail. 6. Tie legs loosely, so that they may rest at the sides of the bird.

Shaping is the next process. 1. Flatten the stern against the wall. 2. Draw the legs up close to the body. 3. Fold the wings close to the body. 4. Place the bird in a shaping board, breast down. 5. Put a heavy weight on it and leave till cold. The shaping trough consists of a back, two sides, a bottom, and loose board. The bottom is placed at an angle with back (V-shaped). The birds'

heads hang over the front, and the loose board is placed on their backs with a weight on it, and a brick can be placed alongside the outer bird to fill up any unoccupied space. A bird so shaped will fetch one shilling more in London, than a similar bird not shaped.

It is not always easy to get a market for one's feathers, nor is one always disposed to dress them, as very ably shown lately in your paper. Messrs. Cronin & Nolan, feather exporters, Cork, gave me 1s. 2d. per lb. for white goose feathers, and 2r. 4d. per lb. for common feathers, some more than a year old, that I could not find a sale for locally.—R. G. Trail, in "Fowls."

AMERICAN INDIAN GAME CLUB.

THE object of the Indian Game Club is to encourage the breeding and improvement of the Indian and the aim is to create an ideal that will suit the majority of breeders. With a slight amendment to the club constitution and by-laws, all members would have the privilege of voting by mail for whatever they wanted. Every member would have a direct influence whether attending the annual meetings or not, and would derive much good. Our club would be of mutual benefit to all members.

Fanciers from all sections are joining, and those not fully decided are requested to write to the secretary. The initiation fee is only \$1 and members have no other expenses except fifty cents each year for annual dues, which is certainly a very small amount for the privilege of competing for valuable cups and specials. Address the secretary-treasurer.

W. S. TEMPLETON.

Dakota, Ill.



THE WATERFOWL CLUB OF AMERICA.

DISPUTES regarding the last A.P.A. meeting, held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, compel me to announce that the club judges will judge all Waterfowl as heretofore, black on bean of Pekin ducks being a disqualification. We will try and see that this obnoxious disqualification becomes obsolete at the next meeting. Are you with us? All white ducks ought to be allowed the black or bean or bill. State your views. The columns of this paper have been granted us for an airing of this subject.

All parties interested in Waterfowl should send for the club's official catalogue, describing and illustrating all breeds. Six cents in stamps brings you a copy.

THEO. F. JAGER, Sec.

Lebanon, Pa., July 5, 1900.

CLASSIFICATION AS DESIRED BY CLUB.

Toulouse Geese	} Separate classes for male and female.
Emden "	
African "	
Brown China Geese	
White "	
Any other variety "	} Separate classes for male and female.
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" Duck, old	
" Drake, young	
" Duck, young	
Aylesbury Ducks	} Separate classes for male and female.
Cayuga "	
Rouen "	
Muscovy " colored	
" "	
Ind. Runner "	} Separate classes for male and female.
Blue Swedish Ducks	
Decoy Ducks	
Any other variety "	

The Review reaches the best Canadian and American breeders of turkeys, ducks and geese. If you are interested in these departments of poultry raising, you cannot get better results, either in matters of advertising or general information, than through the columns of the Review.

ORNAMENTAL WATER- FOWL.

BY HENRY DIGBY.

(Hon. Secretary to the Waterfowl Club and author of "How to Make £50 a Year by Keeping Ducks"; "Geese and Turkeys.")

NOW that the Waterfowl Club has succeeded in giving a considerable impetus to the exhibition and breeding of all the most useful varieties of ducks and geese, by its efforts to insure better classification at shows, I think it is quite time to create in our country a more general interest in and scientific knowledge of the many beautiful varieties of ornamental waterfowl.

There is no reason why these charming varieties should be so much neglected by British fanciers. Belgian and French amateurs succeed in breeding and rearing these birds, and in finding a diversion after business hours; also a profitable sale for the young birds, at prices varying from 20s. to 100s. a couple, Mandarins, Carolinas, Bahamas, Spotted Bills, "Paradise Ducks," Pochards, the timid Shield-rake, Rosy-billed Ducks, and Teal, may with judicious care be bred on our island. There is sufficient scope to induce fanciers to invest the required capital to procure a few pairs of fancy ducks or a pair of geese. There is also sufficient knowledge among our English fanciers to enable them to pursue successfully this delightful recreation, which may be turned into a very remunerative business. Why should not "fancy ducks" rank among waterfowls, as do Bantams among other varieties of poultry?

They can be kept in perfect health and condition in very small enclosures. A pair of the smaller varieties such as Mandarins, Carolinas, or Bahamas, have been kept and bred from in pens not more than eight feet square. They have been known to live and do well

in enclosures not more than half this size.

I am fully aware that there are many fanciers who are under the impression that it is necessary to have a running stream of water and a large run in order to succeed with ducks of any kind.

From personal observation during my travels and experience at home, I find it much easier to house and rear a quantity of ducks in a confined space, than to keep half that quantity of poultry under the same conditions. If ducks are kept in circumscribed spaces, the floors must be kept very clean, which is very easy to do—especially when the greater portion is paved with flags, bricks, tiles, or concrete, which are all easily swilled down, and the unsightly appearance of bare earth or mud obviated. A pond of some kind or other must be provided, the shape and size of which matters little, so long as it is large enough for the birds to wash in, and that it contains fresh water. Should the water be foul, the birds will not take advantage of it, but will suffer their plumage to get into wretched condition in preference to washing in tainted water. Therefore fresh water should be supplied daily, it does not follow that the water should be perfectly clear, that which runs from the top of buildings, or is drained off the land, will answer the purpose quite as well if not better than the purest filtered water, but it must be fresh.

Although hundreds of fancy ducks have been bred and reared in very small enclosures, hundreds more might have been produced under more favorable conditions. Most waterfowl fanciers will have at their disposal a small plot of land, where grass may be grown and rendered accessible to the birds. Shade may be provided by means of shrubs, under which may be placed gravel, old mortar, etc., making the conditions more natural and very much more conducive

to the health and welfare of birds intended for stock purposes. When once ornamental waterfowl have become thoroughly acclimatized and well acquainted with their teeder and the surroundings of their house, they may be allowed perfect liberty if safe from the intrusion of foxes and other destructive animals. I know several fanciers who allow their birds perfect liberty. Mr. W. Sutcliffe, of Burnley, assures me that the whole of his fancy ducks (including that magnificent pen of Bahamas, which won the challenge cup at the late Crystal Palace Show) enjoy perfect liberty, and follow him or their mistress all over the farm, and always return home towards evening. Under these circumstances there is plenty of choice of locality, and there need be no difficulty in settling the question of housing the birds, for when the fancier intends keeping more than one variety with the intention of breeding, it is absolutely necessary to give the stock birds full liberty during the breeding season.

A good pond is also requisite for success during the spring and summer months. Natural shelter in the shape of trees, shrubs and grasses, cannot be too abundant, especially in the immediate vicinity of the pond and house, as nearly all varieties of ornamental waterfowl are naturally very shy, and are alarmed on the approach of strangers, when they will run into any secluded spot to hide themselves, or dive into the water.

Very neat serviceable houses for summer use may be made out of one-inch tongued and grooved floor boards. The houses may be made in the shape of ordinary dog kennels minus the bottoms. A few rushes, coarse grass, or a good bed of straw spread on the ground being much better than a wood floor. The outside may be either painted or tarred, whilst the inside should have a good coat of kerosene wash. The most formidable

enemies to guard against are rats and foxes, the presence of which would very soon annihilate a well-stocked yard, therefore where such vermin are suspected a fence must be made sufficiently good to protect the birds from their attacks, which can be made of iron hurdles and wire netting. Illustrated price catalogues of such materials may be had on application to any of the manufacturers. Should the cost of hurdles be a consideration, iron standards, six or eight feet high, may be placed all the way round the duck-pond, and as much of its surroundings as can conveniently be spared for the ducks. Wire netting may then be stretched on these standards, with one or two lengths of barbed wire around the top, which will make it very awkward for foxes.

Should your yard be troubled with rats, fine wire netting should be sunk into the ground for about one foot below the level of the surface, this should be well tarred in order to preserve it.

Small rustic aviaries may easily be constructed with small fir poles and oak branches covered with wire netting; creepers and pretty foliage plants may be trained up the outside, and add greatly to the beauty of the construction.

Small rockeries may also be built and planted with hardy ferns under which some drain pipes should

be placed so that the birds may conceal themselves from view and make their nests during the breeding season. Should the pond be large enough to admit of a small island being in the centre, it will add greatly to its beauty, it will also afford a safe retreat for the birds; if properly constructed, and planted with shrubs or ferns, willow stumps, etc., the birds will prefer sleeping on it during the spring and summer months, and if they are not disturbed, may make their nests there. If it is not thought desirable to build an island, a good substitute may be made in the shape of a raft, which must be anchored to the bottom by means of a chain and weights of iron or stone. Rushes and other aquatic plants should be grown round the edges of the pond in order to provide natural shelter and amusement for the birds.

It will be found desirable to remove some of the most delicate varieties to warmer quarters during the severe winter months, consequently some provision should be made for them; for this purpose a large dry shed should be made in which glass windows on the sliding principle, backed with wire netting, should be fitted, so that the sun may find its way into their abode, and air be admitted or excluded according to the state of the weather.



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The best floor for this purpose being cement, three parts of which should be well bedded with straw, which should be well shaken up with a fork and all objectionable matter removed daily.

Outside this shed should be a run the whole length, and in it a small pond made of cement or a small galvanized iron cistern in which the birds may wash themselves; the run should also be supplied with an abundance of gravel, and the whole kept scrupulously clean.

Green food should be grown and supplied to birds so confined, otherwise their digestive organs will suffer, and they will soon be found standing alone uttering cries of pain, their legs and feet losing color, which are signs of debility and the forerunners of dysentery, consumption, and other fatal diseases, especially to newly imported birds.

In places where they can enjoy perfect liberty and are thoroughly acclimatized, the above precautions will not be necessary, providing ordinary accommodation has been provided for them.—Fanciers' Review.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GEESE.

(Continued.)

FODDER CROPS FOR GEESE.

IN the last annual report (1896) is given a brief account of the green crops provided for furnishing food for goslings and geese in lieu of pasturing them upon grass, the supply of which was limited. Rye was sown in the fall of 1895, and oats and oats and pease were sown in the spring, as soon as the soil could be prepared. Of these the young goslings prefer oats, but will eat the pease when the oats are all consumed. They will feed upon the rye when it is young and tender, but leave it at any time for oats. Turnip, beet, rape, and cabbage seeds may

all be sown very early, and as green food all are eagerly eaten by goslings Dwarf Essex rape was sown broadcast on June 13th, and on July 19th it had made a thick growth of six or eight inches high, and the goslings were huddled upon it by fencing off small sections at a time. When they had eaten off all the leaves they were changed to a fresh location, and new leaves soon began to start from the stems of the rape, and a second and larger growth was ready for feeding August 17th, when goslings were again huddled on the field. This plant is much used in England for feeding sheep. Moderate frosts do not injure it. The seed is inexpensive, costing only about fifteen cents per pound, and five pounds will sow an acre in drills twenty inches apart. Twice as much may be sown broadcast, but on rich land less will be sufficient. The plant resembles kale in appearance and manner of growth, and the seed is about the size of turnip seed. It may be sown like turnip seed, and covered with a roller or brush harrow. Sorghum was relished by the goslings, and sweet corn is a standard green food. Early orange sugar cane and early amber cane were two varieties of sorghum used. The ground must be warm and mellow when the seeds are sown, as they are tender plants, but grow rapidly in summer weather. Neither corn nor sorghum, after being killed by frost, is suitable for feeding geese. Barley will withstand some frost, and makes a good green food.

(To be Continued.)

The 4th edition of James Rankin's Book, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL DUCK CULTURE,

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

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Grand old and young stock. Sacrifice
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What the New Ads. say this Month.

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

3000 chicks is a big number, but this is what N. H. Smith has for sale in barred Rocks, black Minorcas and white Leghorns, all at 50c. each. He has also some of this year's breeders and 25 hives of bees for disposal.

Josiah McKay will sell his breeders, barred and buff Rocks, to make room for young stock. Also some grand young birds, fit to show.

H. H. Willis will also sell his breeders cheap, barred Rocks and black Minorcas. Nice trios at \$3 to \$6.

Mashquotch Poultry Yards will devote all their space to perfecting the White Wyandotte, and so will sell all their grand White Leghorns, young and old, and will give good value. Some fine young stock, of both breeds, early hatched, for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Newton Cosh has fine exhibition Andalusians for sale, all from his well known strain.

H. J. Wood takes space on back cover to make known that he breeds white Wyandottes and keeps no other breed. He has good cockerels for sale.

W. M. Reynolds, another white "Dot" enthusiast, has birds fit for either exhibition or breeding. Hundreds of young stock for sale.

E. H. Perrin does not intend to show this fall, so will sell buff Dots, fit to win, from his grand strain.

J. W. Miller (3rd cover page) gives a list of some of last season's wins on his barred Rocks, and offers most of his winners and grand exhibition young stock for sale at reasonable prices.

Tashmut Farm offers fancy Ducks and Geese that deserve more prominence here. On enclosed water they are an attraction, or even where water is artificially supplied.

American Fancier offers a "hot weather" rate for their weekly paper that is tempting.

Stadacona Poultry Yards (Mr. Gus A. Langeller, proprietor) have a most complete plant and have spent a great deal of money in perfecting the different breeds kept. Cockerels, pairs and pens may be had at reasonable prices and all shipments are made on approval, so that the buyer is sure to be satisfied, or if not it is his own fault.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1163, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

ANDALUSIANS.

Blue Andalusians, white Plymouth Rocks and Duckwing Games (standard bred). Eggs and stock for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. Huntly & McKinnon, Ingersoll, Ont. 301

BOOKS, ETC.

Binders for Review—We can now supply neat binders for Review, will take in a whole year free by mail for 35c. They are indispensable to those who wish to retain their copies neat and clean. H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

IS PUBLISHED AT
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA,
BY H. H. 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.
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Breeders' Directory, 1-1-2 inches, 1 year, \$3; half year, \$5; 3 months, \$3.

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

Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.

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

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

H. B. DONOVAN,
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

Twelve Adv. \$2.50.

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

This coupon is good for one advertisement of 30 words in the "For Sale and Exchange" column.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

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. Anyone buying these Coupons can use them at any time in lieu of money when sending in an advertisement. Not less than four coupons sold.

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

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

3. See that ads. are 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

6. Changes must reach us not later than the 15th. New advertisements not later than the 20th of each month.

Unless above rules are followed we cannot guarantee correctness.

BANTAMS.

Bantams' Eggs—England's best Bantams, 55 pens, mated up on large grass run several Crystal Palace winners. List on application to Frank Rice, Stanstead, Suffolk, England. 501

Bantams, Bantams—Blk Rose Combs, White, Black, and Buff Cochins Bants. A few Grand Birds for Sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. If you want winners, write me. Brantford Bantam Yards, 7 Niagara St., Brantford.

BELGIAN HARES.

For Sale—Belgian Hares, four months old, or will exchange for Light Brahma pullets. W. L. Crawford, Union Bank of Canada, Quebec.

Belgian Hares—For sale, two does, breeders, \$2 each, one buck, \$1.50, one pair, 3 mos. old, \$1.50 a pair, all good color. Guinea pigs at \$1 a pair. G. W. Nahrgang, Palmerston.

Belgian Hares—Fine imported stock for sale—Two to six months old from \$2 to \$4 per pair—Breeding Does, \$2.50 to \$3 each. J. N. Kendall, Brussels, Ont. 500

CAGE BIRDS, ETC.

English Birds—Imported, Goldfinches, Linnets, Skylarks, 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, \$4.00 each.

Cages Japanned—From 35c. Cages, brass, from 65c.; Cages, breeding, from 75c.; Cage appliances, nest and nesting, seed, etc.; everything in the bird line at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen St. West, Toronto.

DOGS.

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

Do You Keep a Dog?—The Canadian Kennel Gazette will tell just how to care for him, and will also give you all the news of the month, portraits from life of the best dogs living, and many other good features. \$1 a year, 10c. a copy. Address H. B. Donovan, Publisher, Toronto.

DUCKS.

Just moth Po' in Duck*—(Raukin-Pollard strain) young birds for sale, over 2000 birds to choose from. Prices right. East Toronto Poultry Farm, Lee Avenue, East Toronto.

FERRETS.

Ferrets, fine Brown and White Ferrets for sale cheap, if taken soon. Martin Suter, Winger, Ont., Canada.

GAME.

Pit Games—My special breed, Yamaska pit Games are guaranteed to win or die. Write for prices. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. J. A. A. Seguin, Box 156, St. Hyacinthe, P. Que. 1200

Exhibition Games and Game Bantams—Black Reds and Pyles. My matings this season are all high class birds; in fact, the best I ever had. Eggs and birds for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Grigg, Jeweller, Clifton, Ont. 101

C. W. Treadgold, importer and breeder of exhibition Games, Game Bantams and fancy pigeons, has for sale a few high class birds at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Blenheim, Ont. 700

J. Hillman, East Angus, Que., breeder of Indian Games, some grand young stock for sale from my noted winners—Sherbrooke, Ottawa and Toronto.

HAMBURGS.

Eggs, \$1.50—From S.S. Hamburgs, black Hamburgs, barred Rocks and black Leghorns; from some pens we use ourselves. Address W. Davidson & Sons, Lambton Mills, Ont.

HOUDANS.

For Sale—Six Houdan Hens for exhibition this fall, and a number of S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels, April hatch. W. Elwood Pollock, Norwich, Ont.

MINORCAS.

Northup's 1900 Minorca Catalogue, the most complete ever published in descriptions, prices, 1000 winnings, new pictures of buildings and fowls, contains much information, fully indexed under 60 headings. Rose and single comb black Minorca cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Bargains. Geo. H. Northup, Box 478, Raceville, N.Y. 401

ORPINGTONS.

Vass' Buff Orpingtons are from England's best. Twenty-nine entries; 17 firsts, 7 seconds, 1 third, 2 fifths, 2 gold specials. Eggs for sale. Circular free. C. E. Vass, Washington, N.J. 700

PHEASANTS.

For Sale—The Canadian Pheasantry with twelve hundred Pheasants. Will pay a net profit of over fifteen hundred dollars a year. Business is well known and thoroughly established. The proprietor is desirous of retiring. T. S. McGillivray, M.D., Hamilton, Ont.

PIGEONS.

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

White Fantails—Only a few grand pairs left for disposal, and several odd hens, at half price to clear, one pair each. Black, Yellow and White Jacobins. Two Red cocks, two Splash cocks, one Red cock and yellow hen. Pair "strawberry" one yellow Pouter Hen. Winners, at low prices. Charles Massie, Box 302, Port Hope, Ontario.

Pigeons, this year's stock, for sale in Rants, Ices, Starlings, Magpies, Nuns. Solid white Turbits, Homers, Archangels and many other varieties. 164 Pairs, must be sold at once. Half price. W. J. McBride, Victoria Lofts, 104 St. Paul, P.Q.

For Sale—A few pairs Homing pigeons at \$1 per pair, black Tumblers \$1.50, red Jacobins \$2, two white tailed Owl hens and white Fan cock at a bargain. C. I. Matthews, Richmond, P.Q.

For Sale—Pigeons in White and Blue Homers, Owls, Jacobins, Black Fantails, Tumblers, Barbs, Magpies—bargains. G. W. Nahrang, Patmerston

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Two fine pens white Rocks for sale cheap. One headed by 1st cK'l Quebec the other by 10th son cK'l. Stamp for prices. W. H. Kirby, Oshawa, Ont.

To Barred Rock Breeders!!! See announcement under Notes and Comments. Every barred Rock breeder should have an ad in next issue Review.

POULTRY APPLIANCES.

Shipping Labels printed on red express paper. "Eggs for Hatching" 25 for 10c "Live Fowls," double the size of the 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.

Poultry Food.

I am offering Grit, oyster shells and meat meal very low at present, goods are first class, send for prices stating how much you wish. The Elliot Farm, D. Lincoln Orr, Prop., Box 14, Orr's Mills, New York, U.S.A.

Sale or Exchange.

For Sale or Exchange—5 Fine Black Spanish hens, 2 White Dorking hens, 2 Black Langshan hens, 1 pair Lantechea, 1 cock, 4 hens Brown Leghorns, all choice birds. Wanted, Rocks, Wyandottes or Bantams. J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange—10 one-year-old Houdan hens and one cock, direct from Plinkay, New York, for W. Leghorn pullets, a year old, or will take Andalusians, cocks and hens. W. B. McCulloch, Brampton, Ont.

Prize Winning Mastiffs for sale or exchange. One, a grand year-old dog, kind with children, the other a grand registered bitch. Will exchange for a good hound or Bern or set cheap. Lucia T. Falconer, Shelburne, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange—1 trio Houdans, 1 trio Red Pile Games, 1 pair L. Brahma, 1 pair W. C. B. Polish, 1 trio Imported White Cochlin Bants, and 1 trio B. B. R. Game Bants. MacNab & Crossland, Box 73, Barrie, Ont.

VARIOUS.

For Sale—To close out best pen Partridge Cochlin, best pen Houdans, best trio Dark Brahma, best pair Light Brahma, best pen R. C. Brown Leghorns, best trio S. S. Hamburgs, first-class exhibition stock. Reasonable price. Write, C. Bonneville Danville, Que. 501

If you want to raise some exhibition birds this season, send and get my circular of 40 varieties. Birds for sale at all times. W. W. Reid, Ayr, Ont. 101

J. H. Parsons, Oshawa, Ont.—Breeder of Cornish and white Indian Games, buff Rocks and buff Leghorns. Exhibition birds a specialty. Birds for sale and eggs in season. Indian Game, \$3.00, others \$1.50. 1290

Wanted—Peacock and Hen, good. Look here see May Review cuts of this poultry plant. We offer for sale, 3 pens Light Brahmas, 2 pens white, 2 pens brown, 1 pen Buff Leghorns, 1 pen Andalusians, 4 pens Barred P. Rocks, 1 pen Black Java, 1 pen W. C. B. Poland, 5 pens white Langshaws, 3 pens Pekin Ducks, 2 pair Embden Geese. All above stock one year old, at Deutonia Park Farm, Poultry Dept.—F. R. Webber, Manager. 1100 Coleman, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching.—Silver Wyandottes, cock, prize winner, New York. White Wyandottes, cockerel, first prize, Montreal Barred Plymouth Rocks, cock and hens, "Lefel stock." Wm. H. Ulley, Royal Poultry Farm, Montreal.

For Sale—Prize winning Buff Cochlin and Silver Wyandotte chicks at 50 cts each. Old stock for sale cheap. Young guinea hens at 50 cents a pair. George McCreath, Goderich, Ont.

Belg. an Hares and Pit Games—Fine young stock for sale cheap. Write for prices. Walter H. Mott, Norwich, Ont.

Wyandottes—Perrin's Buff, Duston & Hunter strain White, Rocks, Barred and White, Buff Cochlin, a few early chicks at \$1.50 and \$2.00 pair. First orders secure best birds. Box 43, Morrisburg, Ont.

On Pen S and 1/2, eight Minorca hens, and a few chicks, four January olds, fit for exhibition, a few Golden Wyandottes, Dominique, also Barred and White Rock chicks. E. H. Frith, Maxville, Ont.

WANTED.

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

WYANDOTTES.

A combination of Duston, Andrews, Knapp and Hunter, white Wyandotte pullets, mated to a fine Massie cock; also a pen of fine large hens (Gordon), mated to a pure white cockerel from the above strains. Eggs for balance of season, \$1 per 13. J. W. D. Cooper, Pickering, Ont.

Jan. Arthur, breeder of high-class silver Wyandottes, winners at Canada's greatest shows. First-class stock for sale at all times. Eggs from my best matings, \$3 per 13. Address 731 Lorne Ave., London, Ont. 101

White Wyandottes—Winners of \$30.00 Silver Cup at Toronto for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, and 1st pen, also 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 3rd Pullet, Special best pair at last "Ontario." One very fine shaped pure white Cockerel, from its Ontario Cock, and six Pullets, all laying. This pen for sale at a bargain. Charles Massie, Port Hope, Ont.

Housewives and Poultrymen!

\$1.00 Rids Hens of Vermin. Buy EVAPORATING NEST

EGGS (Medicated) No dusting fowls or painting roosts. Just place them in the nests the same as china nest eggs. They evaporate, throwing off an odor that is obnoxious and destructive to vermin, and drive the lice and mites away in ten days is our guarantee to get rid of them everywhere. Canvassing sample, 12 eggs, \$1. or descriptive circular free. Address,



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scriptive Catalogue, containing list of prizes and testimonials from customers in all parts of the world free on application.