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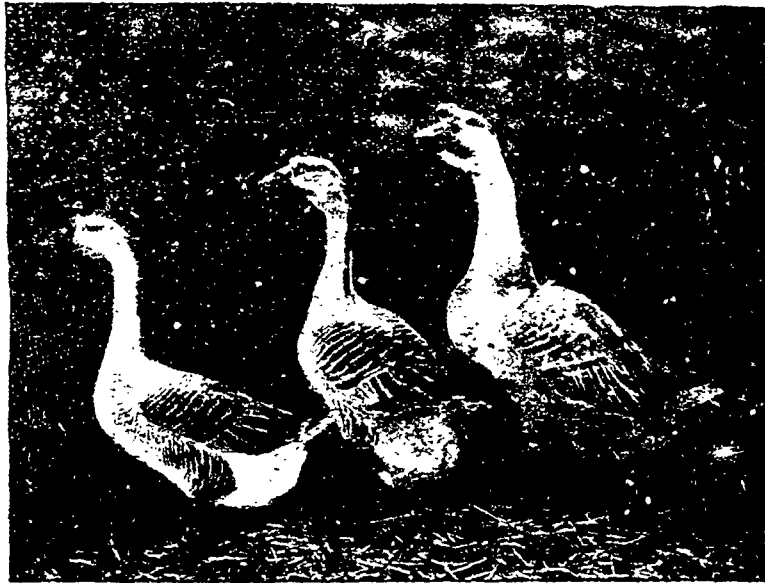
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TOULOUSE GEESE.



AFRICAN GEESE.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO A POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

For the FANCIER, the FARMER, and the SMALL BREEDER

VOL. XXII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JULY, 1899.

No. 7



GOOSE BREEDING.

(Continued.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are indebted to Mr. A. A. Brigham, Ph.D., director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, for advance proofs of this most valuable and comprehensive article on Goose Culture, and also for procuring for us duplicates of some of the engravings to be used in connection with the Report. The copies of REVIEW containing this series of articles should be carefully preserved for future guidance. The first part appeared in November, 1888, REVIEW

HAVING the location, the next thing to be considered is the breeding stock and mating. The first question to be determined by the breeder is whether he will keep and raise pure bred or cross-bred geese. There is always some demand for breeding stock which should always be pure bred, even when cross breeding for market is followed. Some breeders contend that even for market it is better to breed pure bred geese, than to cross-breed. There are good reasons already given in favor of cross breeding, where only green goslings or birds for the market are to be produced. A man who raises pure bred birds for breeding stock has often to keep them for some time with the uncertainty of sale, while green

goslings are disposed of in the course of three months and other market stock before the close of the year. So few geese, aside from those intended for use as breeding stock, are kept into the winter by those who grow them, that it is often difficult to obtain good birds for breeding unless they are ordered during the summer season before the young geese are killed. It is oftentimes a difficult matter to purchase desirable breeding stock aside from young geese. Few men, having geese well mated which have proven good layers of fertile eggs, would care to sell them at any price the purchaser would deem reasonable. A man beginning goose breeding is more than likely to get undesirable stock when buying old geese, and it is much the safer way to purchase young birds, and take time enough to get accustomed to the locality, and to get of sufficient age to show what they are really capable of doing, before expecting the best results from them. A goose two or three years old is undoubtedly better than a young goose as she will lay more and larger eggs, and the young will usually be more vigorous.

Old geese, changed from their home surroundings to a new locality, will seldom do as well the first season as afterwards, unless, perhaps, the change has been made in the summer, after the close of the breeding season; so that, in any event, the novice in goose breeding must not expect the best results the first year. He must determine to begin and follow the industry with patience, acquiring experience, and getting his stock into the best possible condition at the same time. Success will come if care and patience are exercised.

Having determined on the breed or breeds which are to be kept, secure well developed and perfectly formed, healthy, vigorous stock, and it is well to get the geese from one breeder and the gander from another who has an entirely different strain of stock, so that the two will be entirely unrelated. One should not forget that in buying breeding stock he is purchasing for several years to come; it will therefore pay to exercise care in the choice of stock. Let the birds be as nearly perfect specimens of their breed and type as can be obtained. Secure, if possible, those from good laying stock, as there is great difference in regard to the egg production in different strains of the same breed. The number of eggs a goose lays, measures, to a large extent, the profit obtained from her keeping.

Three geese to one gander of the common domestic breeds is about the right proportion. In breeding mongrel geese, where the wild gander is mated to a domestic goose, there must be as many Ganders as geese. By arranging with some goose breeder in the early part of the season—May or June—breeding stock can be selected from the number raised during the season, and in that way better birds obtained than later in the season. If neglected at this time, the birds may all be sold as green geese, and later, when one wishes to buy breeding stock it cannot be obtained.

If the young geese can be brought to their new home in the autumn they will become well acquainted with their surroundings and feel quite at home before spring and there will usually be no difficulty in mating.

If, for any reason it is desirable to separate birds already mated, they should be removed from each other's company, and so far removed that they cannot hear one another. Any changes in the mating of geese should be made in the fall, or certainly before January, if the best results are expected.

More care is necessary, and more difficulty is experienced in the mating of wild than domestic geese. We have heard the following course of procedure given where it was desirable to remove a goose from a wild gander and substitute another for a mate toward the beginning of the breeding season. The goose and gander are first confined in a yard for a little time; the gander is then removed to such a distance that

he cannot hear the sound of his mate's voice; the new goose is then confined in the pen with the old goose—the former mate of the wild gander. They are kept together for perhaps two weeks, until they become accustomed to each other and the new goose learns the notes of the old one. After two or three weeks the old goose is removed entirely out of sight and hearing, and the wild gander is returned to the pen. He will generally accept his new mate after a little time.

HANDLING.

Breeding geese should not be frightened or disturbed, and the feeder should always treat them kindly and be on the best of terms with them. The more gentle and tame they are the more profitable they are likely to be.

In handling a goose it should be taken by the neck, and when lifted from the ground the body should be turned with the back toward the person handling it. In that position it cannot strike, and will remain quiet and docile. The body can be partly supported by seizing the first joint of the wing by one hand. If the goose is held facing you, it will strike hard blows with its wings or scratch with its feet.

BUILDING AND CARE.

Having obtained the breeding stock, each colony, consisting of a gander and from one to three geese, should be given a location. This may be a yard 60 to a hundred feet square, the larger the better; and if so arranged to form part of a pasture, or large lot where geese can wander without damage to crop or grounds, so much the better. They should be allowed to think that they are not confined, if possible.

If heavy snows or extreme cold weather are liable to prevail, a small, partially opened shed, six feet by eight, or larger, is desirable for shelter. This can be provided with dry litter, which will furnish them a comfortable place in case of severe or inclement weather. In any ordinary weather they will prefer to stay out of doors, and even on a snow bank, to remaining in the building; but if accustomed to the shed they will utilize it when the weather becomes severe, and it may save them from having their feet frost-bitten, which usually results in lameness.

Boxes or large barrels make good nests, and should be supplied by February 1st, as geese are very apt to continue laying in the place which they select for depositing the first eggs. The nests should contain a

sufficient quantity of cut straw or other material for comfort and to protect the eggs. It is better to have enough nests so that each goose can have one, as it is more convenient when they want to sit.

It is better for the colony during the breeding season, and more of the eggs will prove fertile, if they can daily have access to a pond or brook of water in which they can swim, but if such a place is not available, a large half barrel sunk in the ground so that the top is on a level with the surface, will answer the purpose. If the barrel is deep, it is well to put into it, at one side a flat stone, reaching within five or six inches to the top, upon which the geese can step in getting out. This is particularly important if the barrel remains in the yard after goslings hatch, as they frequently drown from getting into barrels or tubs where they are not able to get out.

If possible they should have opportunity to roam in the pasture or field, so as to get some exercise, and as the season advances, pick up some grass and green food. This exercise helps not only to stimulate the egg production, but a larger proportion of the eggs are more likely to be fertile.

A goose usually covers her eggs when ever possible, and they will be found buried in the straw in the nests. When geese are laying in cold weather, the eggs should be gathered frequently to guard against their becoming chilled; as they frequently lay during the night, it is almost impossible to prevent some from getting too cold.

Where more than one colony is kept, they may be located a little distance apart, and each colony should be fed on its own grounds and taught to recognize that spot as its home. The ganders may occasionally meet and have a little battle, but on such an occasion there is usually such a commotion and confusion of voices that the owner can soon separate the combatants, and they return each with his flock, to his own domain.

For the best results, especially in the breeding of thoroughbreds, each colony should be lettered or numbered, so that a record may be kept of the laying qualities and fertility of the eggs of each bird. This is not a difficult matter when nests enough are furnished so that each goose has her own, and is taught to lay in it. The eggs when gathered can be marked with the name and letter of the colony, and the num-

ber of the goose; also the date. In this way it is possible at the end of the season to tell how many eggs each goose has laid, and the date enables one to always guard against keeping the eggs too long before setting. Carefully kept records of the number of eggs produced by the various birds kept will enable one to select for future breeding stock descendants of good layers of fertile eggs, and where this system of selection is followed for a series of years, considerable improvement in the stock results.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

After the breeding season, during the summer and fall, geese can obtain a sufficient living upon good pasture provided with never failing water. The flock can be placed upon the grain stubbles, or in meadows after the hay has been cut, and will pick up from the field many injurious insects or scattered grain. They have been observed to be fond of the army-worm, of which they devour large numbers when they have an opportunity. They will eat large quantities of wind-fall apples, and when sufficient numbers are kept in an orchard, will keep the ground as free from fallen fruit as a flock of sheep. The benefit of the orchard by the destruction of insects and larvae is difficult to estimate. The late windfalls and second-class apples can be gathered and used later in the season for feeding to geese with good results. They eat them raw, without cutting, unless extremely hard.

As cold weather approaches, geese for the Thanksgiving or Christmas market should be shut up and fattened. The breeding geese should receive some grain, but not sufficient in quantity to cause them to become too fat. Turnips, beets, or potatoes may be boiled and mixed with wheat bran, and a little Indian meal for the morning feed. At night, whole grain, oats, wheat, barley, or corn may be fed to them. It is better that not more than one-third of the whole grain fed at night should be Indian corn.

When the ground is covered with snow, so that no grass can be obtained, a few cabbage leaves, apples, or a sugar beet cut in two, are relished by them. They should always be provided with drinking water, which may be given to them in a butter tub or pail. Unless the soil of the pen where they are confined is gravelly, a heap of sand or gravel in the yard is appreciated by the geese. Oyster shells should also be provided, and a piece of rotten wood or an old stump

gives them a great deal of pleasure and amusement ; they will bite off and eat every portion that is sufficiently decayed to be separated from the rest

Too early laying is not desirable as goose breeders generally do not care to have many goslings hatched before grass begins so start in the spring It is quite difficult to properly care for goslings unless they have access to tender grass, therefore February or March is considered sufficiently early for geese to lay. Feeding has considerable influence in the production of eggs, and from November to February 1st geese should be fed a sufficient quantity and variety of food to keep them in good health and a thrifty condition without stimulating egg production. After Feb. 1st, a little more food, of a little better quality, can be supplied. Some beef scraps two or three times a week may be mixed with the morning feed, and a little gluten meal or ground oats will also improve the quality of the mash.

(To be continued).

MUSCOVY DUCKS.

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

THE MUSCOVY is a duck too much neglected in the western parts of the United States and in Canada. In the Southern States it is the one duck. Never have I seen finer Muscovy ducks than in Georgia and South Carolina. They had great size and brilliant plumage, and looked the merits which they possessed.

There are really three varieties of the Muscovy. The colored, which is chiefly black in color ; the so-called Brazilian, which is evenly divided between black and white in color ; and the pure white Of these three varieties I think the colored is the most desirable. It certainly is the largest, and in a market duck size is important. The white is a very handsome variety, the plumage being free from all tendency to yellow, a clear pearly white. If one wishes to see the difference in white birds beautifully illustrated, let him put side by side a Pekin and a white Muscovy duck. He will then be able to understand that there are different shades of white, and perhaps to realize why fanciers are opposed to yellow tinge in white feathers.

The Muscovy exhibits one marked peculiarity, the

great difference in the size of the sexes. The Standard makes the drake's weight 10 lbs. and the duck's 8 lbs., but with due deference to Standard makers I do not believe this difference in weight adequately represents the real difference which exists. It is rather an ideal which breeders would like to see realized than a true statement of existing differences. I was one of the committee of revision that met at Fisher's Island in the summer of 1897. More than that, I was with Mr. J. F. Crangle, the sub-committee to whom was referred the Standard on ducks. Consequently I cannot find fault that the Standard on this breed is as it is, for I am as much responsible for it as any-one man. And yet, after due reflection, unless it is advisable to attempt to overcome the natural tendency of the breed, I think there should be a greater difference between the weights of, male and female. If the weights of drakes were left just as they are, and those of ducks reduced at least one pound, the Standard would be more to nature's requirements than it now is.

The Muscovy is a great table duck. The great size of the drakes makes them fit to supply the place of the ordinary goose, and the flavor of the flesh is admirable. Our Southern brethren are connoisseurs upon such matters, and no amount of argument would convince a Southern gentleman that the Pekin was at all comparable to the Muscovy duck upon the table, and I find that some New Englanders are beginning to come to the same conclusion, for one told me recently—and he is a breeder of both Pekins and Muscovies—that the Muscovy was the superior breed for the table.

Muscovy drakes are apt to be over-bearing in disposition and ready to persecute the other occupants of the farm yard. This is not an agreeable trait, but we must speak of things as we find them. The Muscovy, too, is a high flyer. Despite its great weight it can rise like a wild bird, and the top of the barn is not an inaccessible roosting place. The flying, however, can be stopped by pinioning—that is, removing the first joint of one wing—the birds when young, or by clipping a wing if pinioning has been neglected.

The Muscovy drake can be crossed with other breeds of ducks, and the resultant poultry is admirable. But, as the Muscovy is a distinct species from our other breeds of domesticated ducks, the cross-bred progeny will be absolutely sterile, fit for the table and

fit for nothing else. It is like that other great delicacy, "the mongrel goose," which is bred from the Canada and the domestic goose, usually the African or Toulouse. The Canada goose being a different species from the African or Toulouse, the latter being descended from the Grey Lag, the so-called mongrel geese are hybrids or mules.

Despite some drawbacks, the Muscovy duck is an admirable duck to possess and deserves to be bred more generally than it now is. Its great size and rich coloring, together with its peculiar shape, make it an interesting addition to the poultry yard.

THE NATIONAL FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO.

THE date of the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Fanciers' Association of Chicago has been changed from the second to the fourth week in January. The Fourth Annual Chicago Show will be held in Chicago, January 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The method of awarding prizes will be as follows: Two judges will be selected for each variety, acting together they will place the awards for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth prizes by comparison. Should the two be unable to agree, a third judge, chosen from the regular staff with a view to his qualifications in the particular variety, will be called in to break the tie. After all ribbons are placed, all specimens not taking prizes will be scored by the two judges in the regular manner, one scoring the cocks and pullets, the other the cockerels and hens.

The judges selected so far are: Mr. W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Ia.; Mr. Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Ia.; Mr. B. N. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Geo. F. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. A. E. Brown, Morgan Park, Ill.; Mr. Waldon, Watervleit, Mich.; Mr. Haley, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. J. B. Clark, Chicago; Mr. L. S. Taylor, Sibley, Ill.; Mr. C. A. Damon, Chicago. Negotiations are in progress with other prominent judges of national reputation, and at least two or three more will be engaged.

Five hundred and sixty dollars worth of cups for special premiums have been purchased. The Association has coops for over 3000 birds and has them paid for. There is cash in the treasury amounting to

\$1185.41. All debts are paid and there is \$435 due the Association. With this financial condition the management feels justified in offering liberal cash premiums which will be announced in due time.

FRED. L. KINMEY, Secretary.

Do our Chicago friends think this kind of "good Lord, good devil" judging will open the gate to the promised land of satisfactory judging? If the first five birds were chosen, then scored and prizes awarded, to be followed by the scoring of the remainder of the class, there might be some sense in it. As it now is the outsiders—those whose birds are not among the chosen few—will have good ground for a vigorous kick. How can it be decided which of the two, the lowest prize "comparison" bird or the highest scoring "outsider," is the better of the two?—ED.

PETROLEA'S DATES.

We have decided to change the dates of our show once more so as not to conflict with Toronto. Our dates now are December 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1899.

Yours truly, JOHN W. KEDWELL.

Petrolea, June 19th, 1899.

Sec'y.

EGGS FROM ENGLAND.

EDITOR REVIEW.

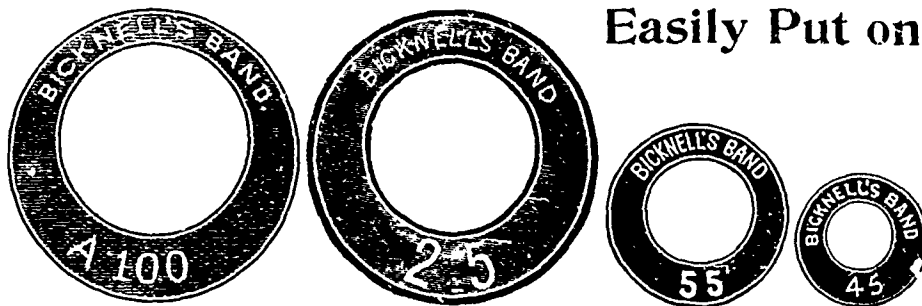
I THOUGHT I would give you my experience in getting eggs from England. The first lot were shipped March 19th and did not arrive until April 22, and express and brokerage amounted to \$4.10, so, believing that eggs so long knocking about would not hatch, I refused them. On enquiry I found that some brokers had got hold of them, paid the express company, tacked on their charges and forwarded them to me. The result was that the express company returned them to the brokers and I was the price of the eggs out, but the gentleman I bought them from on learning their fate shipped me four dozen more on May 9th, and they arrived here in good order May 22nd, just thirteen days in all. On June 11th we got twenty-two of the largest, most promising Minorca chicks I ever saw. There were eight dead chicks in shell, two got broken by hens and sixteen infertile. The eggs were from birds that captured the Queen's jubilee cup, 1897, also Crystal Palace cup, 1898, and winners of several of the most important prizes at the chief shows of the kingdom. I may say we could get no satisfaction from brokers or express company, so the shipper and I split the difference and I paid him half price for the second lot.

Respectfully yours, S. M. CLEMO & Co.

Welland, June 21, 1899.

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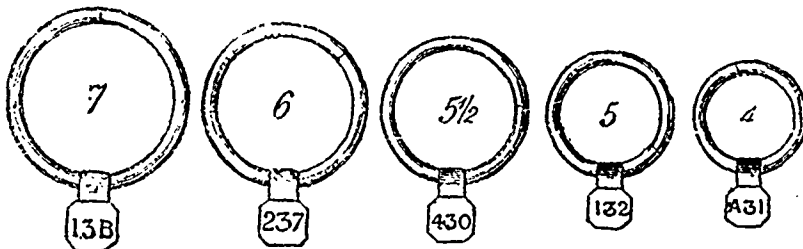
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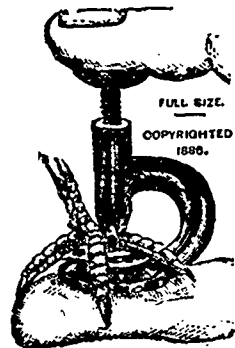
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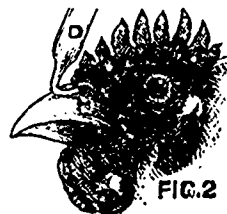
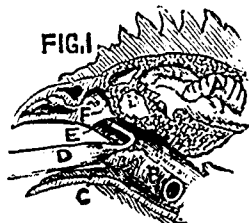
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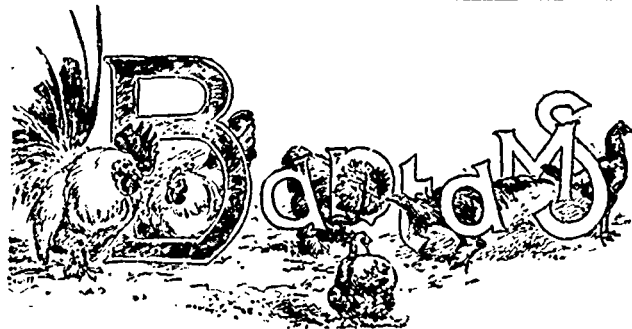
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COCHIN BANTAMS.

BY P. PROUD.

WE have now come to partridge Pekins, which are one of the latest editions to the variety. These are intended to represent the partridge Cochin in miniature, though as yet they have made but slow progress towards the ideal, and have not made many friends. This is no doubt owing to the many difficulties experienced by those who have endeavored to establish the correct colour and markings in the pullets, combined with length of foot feather and small size, all difficult points to overcome, although with care in mating and inbreeding, there is no reason why the desired requirements should not be obtained, although it will require a lot of patience and perseverance, both essential traits in every would-be successful fancier's life and without which no fancier can hope to reach the top rung of the ladder of fame in the fancy.

To describe the colors of the partridge Pekin cock I cannot do better than refer my readers to the top color of the black-red Game Bantam cock. Both these birds are identical in color, except in hackle, where the partridge Pekin shows more striping and is generally two shades of color in hackle, dark orange towards the head, shading off towards the shoulders to pale golden. The breast and thighs should be a sound black of a greenish shade, legs and feet yellow, and well furnished with black feathers right to the end of the centre toe, and as free from white foot feathering as possible, and the longer the feather the better. The hen should be a rich chocolate ground color, of one even shade throughout, every feather evenly pencilled with black, except hackles, which should be a light

golden, the ground color and pencilling being two of the most important and difficult points to obtain.

To breed partridge Pekins it is desirable to have two pens, as it is next to impossible to breed exhibition cockerels and pullets from the same pen. In the cock pen you would require to have the male bird particularly bright in his top color, and sound black in breast, thighs, fluff, and foot feather, otherwise your cockerels would be rusty in fluff and breast, and white or grizzly in foot feather. The hens to mate with this cock should be as pale in hackle as possible; they need not be particularly good in pencilling, as this is not necessary in cockerel breeding, but see that they are well feathered, and especially so on middle toe. Now, to produce the best exhibition pullets you should select a cock a shade darker than the above, and one that is coarser in his striping of hackle; in all probability he will be more or less faulty in breast color and fluff, showing red or rusty colored feathers, if so, all the better for the purpose you require and a capital guide that he is a pullet breeder. To him mate three or four of the very soundest ground-colored hens you can find, well and distinctly pencilled, and from these you may expect a good percentage of sound colored pullets.

In mating up both pens always have the proper shape in your eye, viz.: broad in chest, short in back and leg, low on ground and abundantly feathered, all necessary points to be considered when mating up.

In the first place strive for color and type, and when you have mastered these requirements you can always reduce the size and retain the color, etc., by inbreeding.

BRAHMA BANTAMS

have made but very little headway during the past few years, and are only in the hands of three or four. Now and again we come across a fairly good specimen, but the majority are a long way behind what they are intended to represent, and they appear to be at a standstill. It is only at the most important shows, such as the Palace, that we find classes for them. Like the Brahma fowls there are two varieties, viz., the dark and the light, and I consider the former are the prettier of the two. They are very hardy, and are capital layers, and are not at all difficult to rear as chicks.

I will now describe the darks. The cock should be

the same color as the dark Brahma cock of the big breed ; pea comb, face, eye and lobes, red ; neck, silvery white, striped with black, the striping to be broader towards the bottom, back and wing butts white, saddle hackle white, showing the striping towards the tail ; breast, thighs, tail, wing butts, and wing bars black or green black ; legs yellow. The hen should also be silvery white in hackle, distinctly striped with black, the bolder the striping the better ; body color a pale grey ground color with black pencilling, finely and distinctly laced round each feather, the breast to have pencilling clearly defined up to throat, and down the thighs and on the foot feather. The light cock should have red pea comb, face, lobes, and wattles, hackle white, showing black striping towards the shoulders. Back, wings, shoulders, breast and thighs, white, and not only white in top color, but should be white in fluff down to the skin, although fifty per cent. are more or less black in under color, and although a great fault it does not count against the bird in the show pen unless the black shows through the top feather, and in that case it counts against the bird. The tail and primary wing feathers black ; foot feather white or nearly so, although black feathers, if not too profuse, are admitted. The legs, as in the darks, should be yellow ; in shape they must resemble the large Brahmans, which are longer in leg and body than Cochins, therefore should be longer in leg than Pekins, and not so short in back, but the feathering should be quite as heavy and carried well out to the end of middle toe.

In breeding dark Brahmans, if the directions set forth for Partridge Pekins be carried out the result will be found quite satisfactory—viz., to breed cocks the male bird must be sound in top color and absolutely pure in his black, and in mating up for pullet breeding you must be particular about having sound-colored hens and a cock bird of the darker shade and bold in striping. In breeding silvers, the only important feature is to be careful that your cock bird is sound in color, particularly so in under color, and that the hens you intend as stock are good in top color, i.e., that the dark under color does not show through too prominently. The sounder you have the under-color in hens the more perfect in color will your produce be.—“Feathered World.”

HOW LATE TO HATCH BANTAMS.

If Game Bantams are hatched late in the season will it cause them to be too short in the leg, and what is the latest possible date they could be hatched without fear of this shortness of leg.

SUBSCRIBER.

In our opinion it depends a good deal on the season and the location. If any shade is available they may be hatched up to July 15th. We like them out in May but can't always do as we desire. July and August hatched Bantams have been hard to rear with us ; we prefer the very late ones to come out about Sept. 1st.—ED.

BRANTFORD POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR REVIEW.

THE regular monthly meeting of our Association was held in the Court House, June 2nd, and as usual was largely attended. We decided to hold our winter show Jan. 18, 19, 20 and 22, and if we can judge anything from our meetings and the interest exhibited in them, we may truly look forward to a more successful show than ever. We elected the following directors : Mr. John Cameron, Mr. R. Franklin, Mr. Earnest Orr, Mr. James Hill, and Mr. D. Richardson.

Yours truly,

W. W. TELFER, Sec'y.

GALT'S SHOW DATES.

Kindly insert in next issue our show dates as January 16, 17 and 18, 1900. I notice in last REVIEW that Stratford has these dates. As we have had these same dates for two years we think Stratford ought to give us the choice as the older association. Thanking you for same.

Yours respectfully, J. W. PORTEOUS,
Sec'y G. P. & P.S.A.

PAGE

MISSING

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition Sherbrooke, Que.

SEPTEMBER 4th to 9th, 1899

The Poultry Department of this year's Fair will be Second to None in the Dominion.

Improved Prize List. Increased Accommodation.

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, of London, Ont., Expert Judge

Entries Positively Close August 28th 

For Prize Lists and other information, apply to

HON. JOHN MCINTOSH, President.

893

H. R. FRASER, Manager and Secretary.

A CONFEDERATION OF CANADIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

IN last issue we printed a paragraph giving a preliminary hint of the proposed formation of such an organization as the name at the head of this article indicates. It has now taken definite shape, as the following letters from Mr. Essex and Mr. Durston indicate. These communications have been forwarded to all show secretaries in Canada and further action will depend on the support afforded and the willingness to "give and take" for the general good. That there is a future for the association the tangles in dates of Stratford-Galt and Toronto-Petrolea would indicate—if for the sole purpose of arranging for a series of show dates that will not clash one with the other :

Toronto, June 19th, 1899.

To the Secretary———Poultry Association.

Dear Sir,—In pursuance of a resolution of the To-

ronto Poultry Association, I have been instructed to address you on the matter of forming a confederation of Poultry Associations throughout Canada.

Some of the reasons given for the formation of such an association are contained in the report of a committee appointed by this Association to consider the matter, and are as follows :

1st. It will increase the membership of existing organizations, and lead to the formation of additional poultry associations, because no person will be entitled to its privileges except as a member of a local poultry association.

2nd. It will, by fixing show dates, prevent clashing of shows, and, by forming circuits, will greatly lessen the expense of exhibitors attending them, and will enable the smaller associations to hold shows without fear of failure from want of exhibits, as they will be in the line of circuit—the number of shows will be increased thereby.

3rd. It will tend to lessen corrupt actions, as local

prejudices will have no effect upon the body of delegates governing the organization.

4th. By its influence, it will be the means of improving the accommodation and arrangements for poultry at fall fairs.

We request the assistance of your Association in the formation of this body, and ask advice and suggestions from you, suggesting that the organization of the Association take place in September next at the Industrial Exhibition.

It is also suggested that each poultry association send a delegate to organize the Association. Kindly send me the name and address of your delegate. Mr. R. H. Essex has been appointed Toronto delegate.

The enclosed report was adopted by this Association as a groundwork for the organization, and I am requested to ask your views upon it.

Yours fraternally, ROBT. DURSTON,
Sec'y Toronto Poultry Association.

1. The name of this Association shall be "The Representative Poultry Association of Canada."

2. Its object shall be to foster the poultry industry of this country.

3. It shall admit to membership all poultry associations, which have held meetings in at least three months of the year in which application for membership is made, and any association failing to continue such meetings shall forfeit its membership.

4. It shall be controlled by duly authorized delegates from such local associations as are members. Said delegates to meet annually at a time and place to be decided by their votes.

5. Local associations composed of twenty-five or more members shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate.

6. No local association shall be allowed voting privileges which has not applied for admission and paid its fee at least one month prior to the annual meeting.

7. Membership fee shall be \$5.

8. It shall be the duty of delegates at the annual meeting to fix dates for shows to be held by such local associations as are members applications for show dates to be made at least one month prior to the date of the annual meeting.

9. It shall be the duty of the delegates at the annual meeting to decide disputes and adjudicate

upon corrupt actions when required to do so by any member.

10. It shall be within their power to suspend individuals from privileges of shows, and other privileges under their control.

ROBT. H. ESSEX,
Chairman of Committee.

THE POULTRY YARD.

BY VICTOR FORTIER, ST. THERESE, QUE.

CHOICE OF BREEDS.

SUPPOSING you wish to stock a poultry yard, the first question that presents itself to you is this: What breed or variety of breeds shall I get? Experienced poultry breeders, among whom you may count a friend perhaps, will aid you with their practical advice.

There are several ways of considering the question. Do you want eggs? You must select hens which do not hatch. Do you want hens for market? I will repeat, choose those which do not hatch. But, in the first place, are you properly equipped to do the breeding? If so, raise artificially and do not occupy yourself further with brooding hens. Accordingly, dispense with brood stock, else you will not succeed in covering expenses and will but meet with failure. To raise poultry with success, space and attention are indispensable. An abandoned brood, enjoying full liberty, will be more successful than those confined in a small place, having all possible care.

Once a choice is made between the different breeds and their numerous varieties, the poultry raiser should next bring his attention to the choice of individuals which should remain in his yard and on the quality of those he has chosen, the efforts made in securing good breeds for purposes of reproduction will be well rewarded. It is the first condition of success. No cock or hen should be less than one year old nor more than four for breeding from. A good cock should have a bright eye, a very red comb, a proud bearing, firm movements, abundance of feathers of bright colors, a long full tail, all his movements should announce energy and boldness; he should be wicked, a fighter, one which crows frequently, struggles when

one attempts to catch him, remains and protects his hens against an attack, recalls them whenever they stray away and one which never flinches from a combat with another cock when the latter has excited his jealousy. A cock exhibiting these characteristics, rest assured, will be of the first class as a sire. The hen, on the other hand, should be peaceable and domestic, somewhat plump, with an abundance of feathers, a strong head, a thick neck, a quick eye, a very red comb, a large pelvis with a big over-hanging abdomen. Hens which are too fat lay eggs without shells, covered only with a thick sticky membrane. These cannot be preserved, as the contact with the air decomposes them.

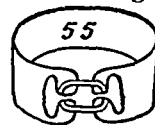
We should remember that hens with white legs, which are not white themselves, are in general not very fertile. A hen which sings like a rooster is not fit for laying; her eggs will be very small, containing little yellow. Hens which eat or break their eggs

should be fattened and killed. The hens which are continually going around scratching for worms, etc., and constantly hunting for food, make the best mothers. In any case do not keep top-headed hens (Polands, Houdans, etc.), in damp places—on the contrary, they thrive well where the ground is dry and sandy. In damp places the tuft (crest) gets wet, dirty, even muddy. In this condition it ceases to be a charm but becomes injurious to the hen, prevents her from seeing to eat, thus frequently causing death or putting her in such a state as to contract all kinds of diseases; at any rate she ceases to produce and is worthless.

Mr. Eug. Gayot, in his treatise on hens and eggs, about common fowls, expresses himself thus: "Everybody knows by sight our common fowl, very few appreciate its worth or do it justice. Its day is coming, nevertheless, for it is double its weight in gold, it is a publicly known inferiority, which very soon

The "PEERLESS" LEG BAND

Made of Aluminum. Is bright. Stays bright.



This band is light, neat and durable. It is easily put on and it "stays on" SURE. To put Band on, place it around the fowl's leg. Press it together. Then take the small locking piece with slot in it and slip it over the parts of the band that project outward. Then turn locking piece so that slot runs in the same direction as the band, i.e., horizontally. Then bend down backwards the two projecting pieces, flat with the rest of the band. The band is then on "to stay." This is extremely important, for it is most provoking to have a lot of birds scored and a week later find half the bands off. To have the birds scored again costs money. The "Peerless" stays on. It CAN'T come off. Price, post paid, 30c. per dozen. State breed and sex when ordering.
H. B. DONOVAN, 124 Victoria Street, Toronto.

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Large full page engravings of all varieties.

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

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

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

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Importers and Breeders of all kinds of

Games and Game Bantams

Also Fox Terrier Dogs

OUR RECORD AT THE PRINCIPAL SHOWS:

Jan. 1891—New York. 18 firsts, 7 seconds, 4 V.H.C., 4 H.C., 3 ten dollars in gold, also 3 five dollars in gold. 1890—The World's Fair, Chicago. On 45 entries, won 33 firsts, 7 seconds, and 3 thirds. 1888—January—Buffalo N.Y. 19 firsts out of 20 on Games. First on Game pen; also ten dollars in gold for best collection; also a good share of firsts on Bantams. 1888—January—The Ontario Show at London. We won more specials than all the Game and Game Bantam breeders, including the Champion Game Cup, the Champion Game Bantam Cup, and a wagon load of other Specials, too numerous to mention. 1888, September—The Toronto Industrial. 16 firsts, 14 seconds, 12 thirds and two medals. 1888, September—The Western Fair, London. 14 firsts, 12 seconds, and ten thirds. 1888, September—Ottawa Central Fair. 16 firsts, 14 seconds, and 15 thirds. "Ontario," Toronto, 1890, 9 1sts, 13 2nds, 14 3rds and 6 specials. At the great New York Show, 1890, 8 1sts, 6 2nds, 33rds, 4 4ths and 7 specials.

Birds for Sale at all Times and Eggs in Season.

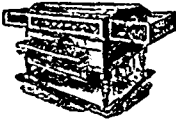
242 Queen St. W. Toronto

will be recognized by its bold and brilliant rivals, and will be put in its place of honor by those who condemned it without even giving themselves the trouble of judging it according to its merits. It was there in every part of the country, running the roads, wandering about in the fields, attending to itself and brood when nobody heeded them, giving its eggs, without food being given to make thicker shells; it was there, at the castles and at the citizens abode, but no attention was paid to it and quickly was it forgotten for new ones which people earnestly tried to put in its place. It is partly avenged already, but it is not enough, the truth on one and all will restore it to the

first rank, which it rightly deserves. We wish to describe its likeness. It has a small head terminated by a thin pointed beak, sometimes rose colored, sometimes lead colored; the comb varies, on some single, straight and indented, on others double and overhanging on one side. It is medium sized in fertile countries where food is abundant and where it is fed properly, small and poor in opposite conditions. It is then that she gives little and lays less abundantly and that her eggs are smaller; but any one would succeed better, either so will it in such a situation. It's plumage has no distinct color, nearly all shades can be seen, and this confirms in a very remarkable

manner that peculiarity, viz., the cock's plumage is much more brilliant than the hen's, quite the reverse of races of luxury and pleasure, whose variety, and better still, beauty and brilliant dress belongs rather to the female than the male. With the others it is the cock which exhibits the most coquetry."

Is it not the world reversed a little? Whatever he may be—Sultan or King—the cock makes his toilet morning and night, polishes his feathers with his beak, cleans and arranges them and counts himself pretty well made up. The hen is not so ceremonious, she likes to wallow in the dust and have a merry bout with a glad heart. The cock does not share in these dirty habits, he scratches, mounts the manure heaps, but never soils his beautiful coat of feathers. Is it not for this reason that the name "cock of the village" is given to the daintiest, best dressed and most handsome youth of the place?



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

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is largely augmented by the use of the **MONITOR INCUBATOR** which hatches the largest percentage of fertile chicks from a given number of fertile eggs. This fact and many others of great value fully proven in our 80 page catalogue—sent for 4 cts. in stamps.



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TORONTO INCUBATORS

Highest Awards at Toronto Industrial Exhibition

Winning 2 Silver Medals and Bronze Medal

Guaranteed to do as good work as the best Yankee Incubator, if not better. The following is from a well known resident of Toronto:

21 King Street West, Toronto,
May 17, 1898.

My fourth hatch for this season has just been completed, with the following result: 100 eggs, 95 fertile, 90 healthy chicks.

Before you place your order, write for our Circulars and prices. Address

[Signed] L. H. Baldwin.

T A. WILLITTS, 514 DUNDAS ST.,

TORONTO, ONT

Since writing the paragraph in "Notes and Comments" Mr. W. W. McNeil has been induced to act as one of the judges at Toronto. Mr. Sharp Butterfield will also officiate in some classes.

POULTRY AILMENTS.

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

TREATMENT IN EMERGENCIES.

BY E. A. CLARKE, PLUMSTEAD, KENT.

THERE are times in the experience of the majority of poultry keepers when disease or accidents will creep into the runs in spite of the utmost vigilance being exercised to prevent it, and it is as well to be prepared with knowledge and curatives for the treatment necessary in such cases. Time spent in studying the treatment of disease in poultry is usefully employed, and should by every poultry keeper be looked upon as one of the most important parts of his poultry education.

In the majority of cases it is unfortunately only too true that these emergencies are brought about either by gross ignorance on the part of the owner of the birds, or by a blind and unreasoning disregard of the fundamental laws of hygiene, which in a very short

space of time will fully illustrate to the heedless owner the laws of cause and effect.

First in importance is the dreaded disease

ROUP.

Possibly no disease among poultry is more well known, or more destructive in its effects than this. Often it is introduced by new stock, in other cases by draughty roosting-houses, or by wet runs. The causes of the complaint are various, and should be immediately rectified. Affected birds should be isolated in a warm dry place and treated in the manner described in previous issues of "Fowls." One of the most useful articles on this subject that has ever appeared in this paper may be found in the issue of "Fowls," No. 470, for July 9th, 1896, and I would recommend every poultry-keeper most strongly to obtain a copy of that issue for the sake of the page of information on this particular emergency and its successful treatment.

CATARRH

in its incipient stage may be dealt with by administering Aconite B.P. to the birds affected. To prevent its spreading to unaffected members of the flock,

isolate those affected, and if the above treatment does not cause the disease to yield, try the following : Mix in the soft food five grains of Epsom salts and one grain bi-sulphate of quinine every day for each bird for about ten days. Do not allow those affected to mix with the other stock until health is fully established.

LEG WEAKNESS

may be due to several causes, either

ROUP CURE GUARANTEED ROUP

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

Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, California,
Pacific Coast Agents. G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

C. J. DANIELS, 221 River St., Toronto, Ont., CANADIAN AGENT.

Please mention this paper. Do not send stamps.

Use Guest's Roup or Tonic and Condition Pills.

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

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

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

Read This. Dear Sir,—I can recommend them to 'e 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 at other packet.—B. J. YORK.

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

WARDSVILLE, ONT., Jan., 1897.

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

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

from age, improper mating of young stock, or hereditary weakness of one of the parent birds. Old birds so affected should not be used for breeding from, as they only pass the complaint on to their progeny. For young chicks so affected, try the following treatment. Rub in daily some Elliman's liniment, and add to their soft food a teaspoonful of Parish's Chemical Food daily, until improvement is noticeable. If more convenient, pills containing one-tenth grain of strychnine and about two grains citrate of iron may be administered in place of the above.

DIPHTHERIA

is a disease so terribly infectious in its habit, that it is, except in the case of very valuable exhibition stock, rarely worth the trouble of effecting a cure. It is also liable to be contracted by human beings, and it is on this ground more than any other, that it becomes a serious question as to what should be done with birds so affected. Its appearance is readily detected in the birds by opening the mouth, which, together with the throat, will be seen to have what looks like growths of cheesy matter adhering to different parts. These must be carefully removed and burned to prevent contagion. Isolate the birds, and dress the throat with a strong solution of perchloride of iron, sulphurous acid, and carbolic acid, which any chemist will make up on knowing what it is to be used for. If possible, remove the unaffected birds to fresh ground. Disinfect the house and run vacated, and thoroughly cleanse all appliances used with some strong disinfectant. Keep the affected birds in a warm dry place during convalescence, feed on warm food in which an egg and brandy has been well mixed up. Watch carefully for any further outbreak among the remainder of the flock.

WEST'S FLUID,

The Powerful Disinfectant and Lice Destroyer

A Sure Cure and Preventative

of Chicken Cholera, etc.

NON-POISONOUS.

\$1.50 per Imp. Gallon. 1 gallon reduced makes 50 to 100 gallons
Manufacturers **The West Chemical Co.,**

Agents Wanted

15 Queen St. East, TORONTO

Lice and Mites

Mites and Lice on your poultry?

Paint roosts with Lee's Lice Killer All done. Next morning look, and see all mites and lice lying dead on roost boards. Many customers report finding them in piles a half inch deep where each fowl roosted the night before. Seeing is believing.

Same with hogs. Paint rubbing posts or sprinkle floor of sleeping pen. All done. No more lice, mites or fleas. No handling, no labor. Cheap. Only \$1.00 for a gallon can. Want some?

Lee's Lice Killer makes poultry raising easy and profitable. Lice and mites are at the bottom of most of the poultryman's troubles at all seasons of the year. Young chicks will have no lice if the old fowls are free from vermin.

Don't judge the genuine by the imitation. If there were no genuine there would be no imitations. Adopt new methods. Hours spent in dusting and greasing the poultry can be more profitably utilized elsewhere.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dunbarton, Ont., March 14th, 1899.

C. J. Daniels, Esq., Toronto.

Dear Sir.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of two gallons Lee's Lice Killer, recently ordered from you. As a liquid destroyer I consider it superior to all others ever tried by me, and I have used it in California, where they claim that lice never sleep, but I could paint my roosts in the afternoon and could almost give a written guarantee that my fowl would rest well for many nights to come. If properly applied (a very simple matter) it will do the business.

Very truly yours, **WILL SECKER.**

536 Ontario St., Toronto.

C. J. Daniels.

Dear Sir,—I have tested Lee's Liquid Lice Killer at different times and in different ways and found it a disinfectant most excellent.

If Lee's is used according to directions it will keep fowls and houses free from lice and mites. The use of Lee's makes poultry keeping much easier, I can therefore most heartily recommend it to all breeders and keepers of fowls. It is a dead shot on all insect life.

A. W. BELL, M.D.

PRICE OF LEE'S LICE KILLER.

FOR POULTRY AND STOCK.

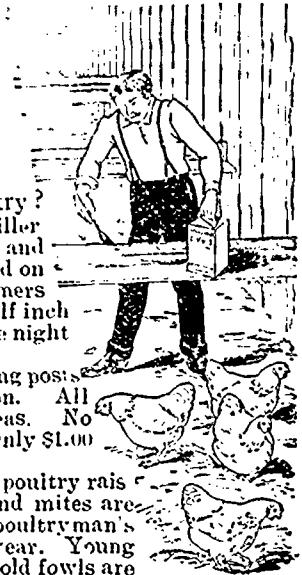
1 quart can	\$.35
2 " "65
4 " "	1.00
5 gallon "	4.50

CANS FREE.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.



TUBERCULOSIS

is now so rampant in various parts that its effects may not, except by initiated fanciers, be at once discerned. The birds may seem to eat fairly well, but the food does them no good. The feathers will appear rough and uncared for, the birds mope about, take no exercise, and get daily thinner. Mr. Lewis Wright, whose opinion on poultry we all value, advises getting rid of such birds, but where treatment is decided upon the following is recommended: 20 grains of salts once weekly, with wine every day, and syrup of iodide of iron in the water.

DIARRHOEA

is in most cases brought about by the use of unsuitable food, or by allowing food to lie around uneaten, which becomes sour, and on being pecked at by the birds sets up the inflammation causing its appearance. The excrements are of a yellowish color and very loose, while the birds are usually in a very poor condition. Administer in the soft food a teaspoonful per bird, of ground ginger and chalk. If acute, give a very little castor oil and brandy mixed. Supply plenty of green food and grit. Avoid fatty substances and starchy foods such as potatoes.

LIVER TROUBLES

are usually solely due to bad feeding, either by improper food or too generous a diet of good foods. Asiatic breeds are peculiarly prone to this trouble as they lay on fat so rapidly and take but little exercise to counteract it. Afterwards they rapidly decrease in bulk and become mere skeletons. The comb goes nearly black and shrivelled in appearance, and the feathers lose their glossy appearance. Judicious feeding should be resorted to, especial care being taken to give a constant supply of green food and as much natural food as may be obtainable. A little iron tincture added to the drinking water to stimulate the appetite will be beneficial. But breeding from birds suffering from such a complaint is not at all desirable, nor should it be done under any circumstances.

SCALY LEG

is most contagious and is caused by a microscopic insect burrowing between the scales. It can be cured

only by long and tedious treatment. Brush in nightly with a shaving brush either dilute sulphur ointment, or white precipitate ointment. Scrub twice a week in the morning with carbolic soap and apply liquid carbonis after. Pick off any pieces that are easily detachable, taking care not to make the legs bleed.

SHELL OF EGGS WEAK

and eggs minus shells require prompt attention. Some fowls will not, from some cause or other, take shell-forming substances even when regularly supplied. A treatment I have proved to be valuable in such cases is to take the offender on one side, and to compel it to swallow daily a sufficient quantity of small pieces of oyster shell and a little well soaked lime. This will soon effect an improvement in the case of weak-shelled eggs, and will cause the organs to form the natural covering for shell-less ones.

CROP BINDING

can only as a rule be cured by opening the crop and ejecting its contents. The bird must afterwards be fed on soft food for a time until thoroughly recovered.

PROLAPSUS

is caused by laying too freely of over-large eggs, which cause an abnormal strain on the egg passage. The vent must be greased and the protruding skin replaced. The bird should be put in a quiet pen for a few days, and fed rather low. An injection of about one ounce of perchloride of iron in cold water should be made each time the protruding skin is replaced until a cure is effected.

The complaints enumerated are those most likely to need quick and special treatment. Damaged limbs are best set by a veterinary if the bird is worth the expense of it, although anyone with a knowledge of ambulance work could perform the duty quite satisfactorily themselves.

Space precludes my giving rein to my pen, or several more things might be easily included in this article, which it is to be hoped may prove of practical assistance to those who may possibly peruse it.

Always keep the following on hand for immediate use. Aconite B.P., abloids, roup pills of some well-known maker, tincture of iron and some Parish's Chemical Food, Carbolic Acid and Disinfectant.—“Fowls.”



Light Brahmas

FOR SALE

The entire stock and good will of the

MIDDLESEX POULTRY YARDS FOR SALE

Consisting of seven cocks and 30 hens, which make up my five breeding pens for 1899, the result of 15 years' breeding. Any person taking the flock may have them at

Seventy-five Dollars

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

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

One Thousand New Standards FREE

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

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

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto.

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| 1. Indian Game Pullet. | 8. Buff Cochin Hen. |
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GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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 180 first, 60 gold specials, 18 silver medals, and 6 silver cups. The line of blood I am breeding and exhibiting has produced and is today producing, prize-winning specimens in every section of this country and in many parts of Europe. "Like begets like." Send for illustrated circular, giving full prize record of the leading and most popular strains of above varieties. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

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SCOTCH COLLIES AND FOX TERRIERS
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EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS.

I am now offering eggs from my grand birds. In addition to my long list of wins I won fourth on cockerel at Toronto this winter and bought the third and fourth hens. This was in the hottest class ever seen here. I am also breeding from the first prize cockerel at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1898. Price \$3 for 13, \$5.00 for 25. A few birds yet for sale.
J. E. BENNETT, 112 DUNDAS ST., TORONTO

2.00 Cop for Best Leghorn Cock
Egg, Cock and Pullet
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Empire State Farm.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

ROCKS. Buff and White.

GEO. H. BURGOTT,
BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON Lawton's Station, N. Y., U.S.A.

EGGS FOR HATCHING \$2 per 13.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

Settlings: 13 eggs, \$3.
Buff Rocks, choice 13 eggs, \$3.

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

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1899

Western Fair, London

"As good as the best and better"

OVER \$1,500.00 ADDED TO THE PRIZE LIST THIS YEAR.

THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT RECEIVES ITS SHARE.

PRIZES INCREASED AND SOME NEW VARIETIES ADDED.

New style of Prize List and separate Entry form for each Department.

Entries close Sept. 6th. SINGLE BIRDS. EXPERT JUDGES.


LT.-COL. WM. M. GARTSHORE, President.

J. A. NELLES, Secretary.

POULTRY FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT

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

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

 UR brooder chicks have made famous progress on the following rations:

First day in brooder—Stale bread crumbs.

Second day in brooder—Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry. Granulated oatmeal. A little hard boiled egg.

Third day do—Same.

Fourth day—Addition of boiled lean meat, cut fine and cornmeal. The whole mixed with milk.

This treatment was continued with addition of boiled rice occasionally. After fourteenth day, a little whole wheat was fed, and a cheaper form of mash made of shorts, cornmeal, oatmeal and bloodmeal with grain occasionally. This gradually took the place of the earlier rations. The chicks have a grass run. Grit, water and milk are in regular supply. The above is excellent for hen hatched chicks.

The demand for incubators during the past spring has been very great, and results with a few exceptions have been satisfactory. In one case, a correspondent reports 162 chicks out of 220 eggs. Another, eighty out of 100 eggs, and two more, with fifty-five and fifty-two from 100 eggs. The incubators were all hot-air machines. Artificial incubation is every year receiving more attention. To the specialist, it is a necessity, as it is to the progressive farmer, who desires to have early chicks, and of the same age.

Mr. J. D. Lowery, of Trenton, Ont., writes—that notwithstanding the purchase of his food at store prices, and the sale of his eggs and poultry at low prices, that his hens paid him a profit of \$1.57 each for the past year. Mr. Lowery said he partly managed according to Experimental Farm methods, as given in reports.

Some crosses of barred Plymouth Rock male and light Brahma female and light Brahma male with white Wyandotte female have produced large and promising chickens, which were incubator hatched, and are now in brooder. Careful note will be taken of progress and weight development. I anticipate some interesting results from the foregoing and other crosses made this spring.

The published details of the fattening experiment with thoroughbred chicks, barnyard scrubs and first crosses are now published, and go to show the superiority of the thoroughbred over the "scrub" in

Central Canada Exhibition Association

Twelfth Annual Exhibition at
Ottawa, Ont., September 11th to 23rd, 1899.

Two Full Weeks

THE POULTRY AND PIGEON DEPARTMENTS OF THE PRIZE LIST HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY REVISED SINCE LAST EXHIBITION, PRIZES INCREASED AND NEW CLASSES ADDED.

A large entry of Poultry and Pet Stock is respectfully solicited. Birds fed and taken care of at the expense of the Association.

F. H. GIBBORNE, Chairman Poultry Dept. Wm. HUTCHINSON, M.P., President. E. MCMAHON, Sec'y.

a very marked manner. For instance, a barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, and one that was a scrub, and both apparently of the same age, went into the fattening pen at the same time and came out weighing at end of five weeks:—

Barred Plymouth Rock	-	9 lbs. ½ oz.
Scrub cockerel	- - -	4 lbs. 6½ oz.
The second heaviest Plymouth Rock weighed	- - - -	7 lbs. 4 oz.
The third heaviest Plymouth Rock weighed	- - - -	7 lbs.
The fourth, and lightest Plymouth Rock weighed	- - - -	6 lbs. 15½ oz.

I have taken the smallest barnyard chicken because it was a representative nondescript, such as come from too many barnyards, and are put in too great quantity on too many markets of the Dominion.

A Canadian poultry fancier, at present in London, England, writes me, "I find the yellow legs are not favorites here. A cross between the Plymouth Rock

and Dorking (pale not yellow legs) takes the cake."

A clergyman in the Eastern Townships writes me under date of 14th June that he had at that date chickens which were quite large. He weighed a cockerel and it tipped the scales at 3 lbs. 1 oz. They were barred Plymouth Rocks, and were hen hatched. Such results are highly satisfactory.

Mr. C. W. Young, proprietor of "The Freeholder," Cornwall, Ont., writes, "I am giving a prize at the fall show for poultry reared and dressed for the British market." Mr. Young is right. Our people must learn to hatch and rear the best, and having got the best to dress them in a proper way. There is no reason why our home market should not be stocked with the very best birds. It is just as easy to raise the large, fleshy thoroughbred as it is the scrub.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR "THE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINES," by Murat Halstead, Commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in many camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address H. L. Barber, Gen. Mgr., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago. 799

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Aug. 28th to Sept. 9, 1899

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The Greatest Poultry Show and International Dog Show

of the present year. The best Prize List in the Dominion, and every important breed provided for.

ENTRIES FOR POULTRY AND DOGS CLOSE AUG. 19th.

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

J. J. WITHROW, President.

899

H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto.

FROM THE SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association. The exhibition this year was held at Brockville, and marked a new era in the history of the Association. In the first place there was over a thousand birds on view, but still more important, the show was visited by an unusually large number of people. This, too, included farmers and their wives, a class that has hitherto been exceedingly hard to reach. The Brockville members gave the Association a most enthusiastic and splendid support, and the amount of voluntary and unpaid work done in connection with the exhibition could not be realized only by an eye witness. The Association was at a very great disadvantage on account of the want of coops. This leads to a very great expense in making temporary coops, which too, are never very satisfactory. Fifty turkey and goose coops had been ordered, but they only arrived just as the exhibition closed. The Association has two hundred wire pigeon and bantam coops; but for

fowl coops we are dependent upon 108 old folding wooden coops that are not strong enough to stand handling by railway, and these all have to be supplemented at extravagant cost by temporary coops. It may be well to point out here that the Eastern Ontario exhibitions are managed, as to expense, in an altogether different manner from the exhibitions of the Ontario Poultry Association. The Eastern Ontario assumes the whole expense of running the exhibition, the local members merely supplying voluntary labor, special prizes, etc. In the Eastern part of Canada there are only a few cities and towns in which it would be possible to have an exhibition, and the inclination of the Association at present is to go to each of these in turn. We have not, like the Ontario, a number of places clamoring for the exhibition and bidding one against the other. We rather occupy the position of a missionary, and it really is most gratifying to see what good results are being developed by our missionary efforts. If the Association had a proper outfit of wire coops there are places that we could afford to visit that cannot now be reached on account of expense, and in this way our power for doing good would be materially increased.

It is the fashion now-a-days to decry the fanciers upon the ground that they are solely interested in developing fancy points to the neglect, and indeed to the prejudice, of the practical points. While there may be a fragment of truth in this, it is in my view a most unfair statement of the case. All real progress in the raising and in the improvement—practical improvement I mean—of stock is due to those who may properly be termed fanciers. "The American Standard of Perfection," with all its faults, is very severe in the matter of weight, and a bird that is much under weight has no chance of winning. Anyone carefully examining the practical classes, as opposed to the ornamental classes, at any exhibition will be struck above everything else with the size of the specimens, and the improvement in size is steadily going on. I can remember when I first began to breed white Wyandottes some years ago the difficulty was to get birds of a standard weight; now it is very common for the birds to be largely overweight. Plymouth Rocks have increased in size, and so it may be said of several other breeds. White Leghorns, that have no standard weight, are improving in this respect, too.

When you come to turkeys, geese and ducks the improvement is still more marked. Now, what we want in the interest of practical poultry is to increase the numbers of fanciers and to increase the quantity of good stock in the country, and then to get the farmers to grade up their stock by the use of the fanciers' culls—culls not in the sense of being birds of inferior vigor or size, but merely unfit for exhibition purposes. It is in this way that other classes of farm stock have been improved, and it is only in this way, and by the purchase of eggs for sitting, that we can hope that farmers will improve their poultry. Exhibition birds are too costly for the ordinary farmer to buy, and many of the exhibition points would be wholly useless to him.

Another thing that the fanciers, and they only, are able to teach is how to mate the birds to produce best results. The sooner that the old notion, bred of ignorance, that any male will do for breeding purposes is put down the better. No intelligent farmer desiring to improve the best qualities of his herd would use a Jersey bull any more than a man who wished to improve a dairy herd would use a Hereford bull, and so it is with poultry. Here the fancier becomes

valuable, for he can tell at a glance what breed should be used. He will also tell a farmer what the best style of hen house is, and what is the best way of feeding and otherwise caring for the flock. When you come to fattening poultry, killing and dressing for the market, you go outside the fanciers' sphere, and must go to the specialist. In this connection I would recommend a little work of Brown on poultry fattening. In this book will be found a most complete description of what is necessary.

I would again suggest that some combined effort be made to make these poultry exhibitions of more value to the farmers. I think that if we could get the beekeepers to join with the poultry men and make a display at the exhibition it would be a great advantage. I think, too, that the exhibitions should be advertised more extensively in the country districts surrounding the place of holding exhibition. Then, if efforts were made to get good educational exhibits of poultry appliances, models of poultry houses suitable for the farm and give good prices for dressed poultry, a prize sufficient to justify a man in killing really good birds, and prizes for the different grades of feathers, a distinct step in advance would be made. There was no exhibit that created more interest than the exhibit of eggs and a brooder full of live chickens hatched in January, that Mr. D. H. Davis, of Almonte, most kindly and generously brought at his own expense to help the Association, and this class of exhibits should, in my opinion, be encouraged.

FRANCIS H. GISBORNE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE TORONTO POULTRY ASSOCIATION'S
SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION,
DEC. 18 to 22, 1899.

EDITOR REVIEW.

BY above dates you will notice that the dates of Toronto poultry show have been slightly changed from those at first chosen.

The show held in this city last January was the largest ever held in Canada, and ranked third in the list of last winter's exhibitions of America. In some particulars Toronto was easily first, in entries in single classes of poultry alone—for we provide no classes for exhibition pens and not having many breeders of

BANTAMS FOR SALE.

Having purchased the stock of Messrs. Gray & Baldwin, I have a few Cockerels and Pullets to dispose of in

BROWN REDS, BLACK REDS AND RED PILES.

Readers of the REVIEW do not require to be told the quality of this stock, as the NUMEROUS PRIZES won by Messrs. Gray & Baldwin are sufficient to warrant the stock as being second to none. Write me what you want and I shall only be too pleased to describe you what I have.

FANCY PIGEONS.

I have A GRAND LOT of birds TO DISPOSE OF in pairs or odd birds in all varieties and offer them for sale AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR WORTH in order to make room. Write me for price list and description of anything you want. BIRDS WILL BE SENT ON APPROVAL to reliable parties.

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My yards are headed by strong, vigorous males, mated to females especially selected not only to produce high scoring specimens but large sized birds and **unfailing egg producers**. Parties purchasing eggs from me can feel assured to receive **eggs from my best pens only**. Barred P. Rock eggs \$2 per sitting. R. and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly and cheerfully answered. 100

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

Have always won the Lion's Share

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

BIRDS SCORED TO 96½.

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

CUT PRICES

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

Polish and Hamburgs, all varieties, and Houdans. Customers desiring eggs all from one variety may have them on payment of 50c. per 13, or 75c. per 26 extra. **Eight chicks from 13 Eggs Guaranteed, or replace at half price.** All breeders and first prize show birds at \$3 a trio, less than one half their value. G. B. Polish, W. B. W. Polish, Butt L. Polish, W. C. B. Polish, G. Un. Polish, B. Hamburgs, S.S. Hamburgs, G.S. Hamburgs, S. P. Hamburgs, G.P. Hamburgs. Not a bird under 90 points. If birds are not satisfactory I will cheerfully return money, less express.

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



Persiatric Poultry Powder

Kills all Vermin peculiar to the Feathered Stock.

Powerful but non-poisonous, acts instantly without inconvenience to the fowl. Has been thoroughly tested by leading fanciers all over the Dominion and found to give unequalled satisfaction. Serves a double purpose - kills vermin and is a disinfectant and germ destroyer. Used liberally it is a preventative of Roup and other diseases.

Put up 1 lb. cans. **PRICE 25c.**

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

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The breeding season is over and I will now

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the following:

- 5 W. Leghorn Yearling Hens
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This is your chance to acquire good stock for a song.

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GRANBY POULTRY YARDS,
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1ST PRIZE WINNING EXHIBITION BARRED

Plymouth Rocks

and **BLACK MINORCAS**. From 1st prize winners at Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Granby, Montreal, also Quebec. I will give a chance to all who wish to get a setting, 13 eggs for \$1, after the 1st of June, either B. P. Rocks or black Minorcas. Order early to secure earliest shipment. 200

pigeons—amounted to 2,183, whilst Boston, the largest show ever held in America, had only 1,861 and New York 1,745 entries.

It is the intention of the show committee to make this coming exhibition the equal of any, and no pains will be spared to surpass any efforts put forth by the Toronto fanciers to have a good list of specials.

Our judges are Messrs. J. H. Drevenstedt, Wm. McNeil, L. G. Jarvis and R. H. Essex on poultry and Mr. Chas. F. Wagner on pigeons and pet stock.

Your truly,

A. W. BELL, Secretary.

FATTENING CHICKENS.

EVIDENCE OF PROF. JAMES W. ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING, BEFORE THE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION, 1899.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN :—

I FOUND in Great Britain last year a change in the class of food that is in most demand. I found, first of all, that it is no longer fashionable to serve cheese on the tea tables of the people. In farm-houses and towns I found the women saying that it is "not good form" to offer cheese to guests; and the grocers and provision dealers told me that was making an appreciable difference in the sales of cheese. I found a growing demand everywhere for lean bacon, ham and well-fattened chickens; and by looking into the preferences of the people, as shown in hotels, railway restaurants and private houses, I found that cold ham and chicken were in far more common use than before. These two go together, and are becoming an almost typical fare of the population south of Liverpool.

The trade returns of Canada show an enormous growth in the exports of bacon. In 1891 the total exports were a little over six hundred thousand dollars, and in 1898 these had grown to eight and a half million dollars worth of pork, bacon and hams from Canada to Britain, a tremendous increase in a few years.

By Mr. McNeil :

Q. Will you kindly repeat those figures?

A. In 1891 the exports were \$632,558, and \$8,092,930 in 1898; for the years ending 30th June, in both cases.

Q. For bacon and hams?

A. For pork, bacon and hams; and for the six months ending 31st December, 1898, the exports were valued at \$5,690,995 for the six months only.

The chickens that are eaten with cold ham in Britain are specially fattened chickens; and as different from common thin chickens as the beef of lean steers would be from well-fattened flesh; as different in flavor, tenderness and in the percentage of edible portion in the total amount that is paid for.

WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS.

I did not find that the men who fattened chickens in Britain were poor farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is an idea that it is only poor farmers who can do nothing else who may raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the best markets. These are the men who have developed the chicken fattening industry, not the far-away, ignorant, incapable and poor farmers, but the men who are in the best position as to locality and soil of any in the British Isles. Then across the channel, in the North of France also, chicken-raising is carried on; so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the richest we find chicken-fattening. The business is not for the out-of-the-way farmer of Canada alone. I learned also that there is money in the business, and instead of reasoning that out in the abstract, let me tell you in simple narrative what I found when last year I made the acquaintance of a chicken fattener near Uckfield, who is known as one of the best poultry fatteners in Britain. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. He had begun life as a farm laborer without capital. When I visited him he had a fine farm-steading and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in; but I would not be surprised to learn that his annual net balance was over £1,000. This

man had begun life as a farm laborer, and by sticking to this business had made money out of it. Chicken-fattening is not to be sneered at as a small affair; some of the biggest profits are made out of small things.

AS CARRIED ON IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Taylor had on an average four hundred dozens of chickens fattening at his place. In approaching his house I may say that I went down a lane which was lined on both sides with coops, in which there were chickens; and around the stack-yard and in a few open sheds there were some more. The special buildings required for this purpose were cheap and not at all large. Two-thirds of the fattening was done in the open air. Mr. Taylor did not rear one-tenth of all the chickens he fattened. He had a man who went around on certain routes every fortnight, collecting chickens from the farmers, who were in a sense his patrons. The farmers and cottagers brought them up to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds live weight and then sold them as they ran. The chicken-fattener collected them and paid on an average one and nine-pence apiece for these chickens—42 cents each in our currency. He sent around and collected them from his customers regularly every fortnight. Those who raised the chickens were sure of a regular market and good prices.

By Mr. Calvert :

Q. Would he pay that much for any number ?

A. Yes, but they had to be of a fair size, say from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds live weight. They were not exceptionally large chickens and no better than chickens we could raise here.

The coops in which the chickens were put for fattening were about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and about 16 inches square inside. Each coop was divided into three compartments and in each compartment there were five chickens, making 15 chickens in each coop. The coops were constructed by using sticks or rods, such as we would call slats; and in some cases small hazel rods such as are used for heavy basket making. A little sliding door in front of each compartment gave a chance for the chickens to be taken out when that was required. The chickens were fed for about three weeks, sometimes a little less, sometimes a little longer, according to the condition of the chickens when received and the activity or dullness of the market.

The chickens were fed on oats ground very fine, the hulls being pulverized until they were almost like dust, mixed with skim milk either sweet or sour, preferably sour. The mixture had a consistency about as thick as thin porridge, so that from the end of a wooden spoon it would drop off but not run.

By Mr. Rutherford :

Q. Was it fed raw ?

A. It was fed raw. In front of each coop was a small wooden V-shaped trough. The chickens could put their heads through between the slats of the coop and eat out of it.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Was it fed just as it was mixed or was it allowed to stand for a time ?

A. Both ways. Sometimes in the morning it was mixed for a day's supply and sometimes it was fed just after it was mixed. That made no difference. The meal was ground fine; it did not require much soaking to make it soft. The chickens were fed a small allowance of the mixture three times a day at first. A man took a pail and a wooden stirrer, such as would be made in the country from a part of a shingle, and spread the mixture along the "V" trough three times a day. The chickens were kept hungry during the first week. After that they were fed twice a day as much as they would eat. During the last ten days they were fed a small quantity of tallow in the mixture. The tallow was melted and mixed with a small portion of meal. That was readily mixed with the bulk of the food. A pound of tallow per day was allowed to 70 chickens at the beginning of the 10 day feeding time, and by the end of that the quantity was increased to a pound of tallow for 50 chickens per day.

Sometimes during the feeding period, in his case just before the killing time, the chickens were taken out and a pinch of sulphur rubbed under a wing and under the tail. That, he said, was a sure means of killing all the vermin on the chickens. I tried that on chickens covered with vermin and did not see a single insect on them after the treatment was applied twice. The sulphur seemed also to give a rather nicer appearance to the skin of the chickens when plucked.

By Mr. Calvert :

Q. Did one application of sulphur suffice ?

A. I put it on twice at an interval of about a week.

After feeding the chickens for about a week on the thin mixture three times a day, they were fed for about a week on a thicker mixture twice a day only ; and then they were fed during the last week of the fattening period with what is known as a crammer.

This cramming machine is simply a hopper or reservoir about the shape and size of a large pail, on a stand about four feet from the ground. At the bottom of the hopper is the cylinder of a pump. That may be about three inches in diameter. The piston rod is connected with a lever to be worked by a man's foot. When the foot is pressed down that pumps the stuff out. At the bottom of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about as large as my little finger and about ten inches long. Different sizes of tubes are used for chickens and turkeys. When the cramming process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He opens the chicken's beak with one hand, then slips the tube down the throat. The tube is moistened with the food, the mixture being an oleaginous one. One stroke of his foot, with his hand across the chicken's breast, gives the chicken its breakfast or its dinner as the case may be. The point is to give the chicken enough, but not so much as to distend its crop unduly. The foot is lifted up and all pressure is taken off the pump before the tube is withdrawn from the crop, otherwise there is danger of choking the chicken by spreading the sticky food up its throat and over the windpipe. When any food remains in the crop of the chicken it should not be fed. It should be allowed to miss one meal until the crop is empty.

An expert chicken man with a boy to help him, and in some cases two boys, will feed from 300 to 350 chickens an hour. It is not a tedious or expensive operation, nor is it an operation that injures the chickens. The average death rate at a large fattening establishment was reported as less than a chicken a week where about 5,000 chickens were kept. At one of our fattening stations in Canada the woman in charge took a sickly chicken and nursed it back to

strength in a few days by using the machine. The chicken assimilated the food and derived strength from it. There is nothing cruel or brutal in the practice. The chickens did not squawk or try to get away after the third or fourth time of feeding. They seemed to know what was coming and seemed quite willing to accept the dose.

By Mr. Rogers :

Q. Did you try any other mixture ?

A. We tried a mixture of oats, barley, wheat and pease.

Q. No corn ?

A. Indian corn is not used. It makes the fat of the chicken yellow, and the English buyer objects to that. He likes the flesh as white as possible, and feeders find the oats and skim milk the best mixture.

By Mr. Burnett :

Q. What is the cost of the machine ?

A. Four pounds, fifteen shillings, in England.

Q. And what in Canada ?

A. We are hoping to get them made in Canada. We imported two. I think they can be made and sold at a profit at \$15 apiece.

By Mr. Calvert :

Q. How often are the chickens fed ?

A. Twice a day, morning and night, with the machine.

By Mr. Rutherford :

Q. Do they supply them with water ?

A. We found in this country the chickens did better by getting a little water once a day.

I found that the chickens were killed by having their necks rung. They were not bled and they were not drawn when sent to market. Their necks were broken, wrung in the usual sense of that word. It is done by taking the chicken in the hands, stretching the neck, holding the crown of the head in the hollow of the hand, and giving it a quick turn backwards. It is very easily done.

By an Hon. Member :

Q. Why do they adopt this method, do they cut off the head ?

A. No, they do not cut off the head. The object of killing them in this manner is to avoid any mutilation of the chicken.

The English buyer is very particular upon this point and will not buy a chicken that has had its head cut off. Chickens that are mutilated might possibly have been killed by some animal. When the chickens are killed they are taken and plucked when warm. It is not a very tedious operation when one is trained to do the plucking properly; and those employed in this work do it very quickly. A lad told me that each one of the boys would pick from 12 to 14 chickens per hour.

By Mr. Burnett :

Q. That does not include the pin feathers ?

A. They plucked them fairly clean only; the pin feathers and down are taken off by the poulterers in the shops. It is almost impossible for those who are not trained to do the work quickly. In any trade or business a person's fingers become more nimble and far more skilful with practice. I am not at all accustomed to plucking chickens myself, in fact never tried it before; but after we had fattened some chickens, I took one chicken and plucked it. It took me a considerable time, but afterwards I found I could do it at the rate of about six an hour; and I was not at all expert. One of the maids at my house became expert with a little practice, and could pluck sometimes eight an hour. The method they adopt when plucking is to pull the feathers slightly outward and away from the tail end of the bird with a quick jerky motion. I never before actually understood the meaning of the expression "make the feathers fly" until I saw the plucking of chickens. They are plucked clean except a ring around the neck about an inch or an inch and a half long. Those feathers hide any discolorations at the point where the neck is broken.

By Mr. Calvert :

Q. Are the pin feathers taken off ?

A. No; and in some cases a few decorative feathers are left at the tips of the wings. When the chickens are plucked they are put on a shaping board. That may be a board about six inches wide, placed against a wall and making with the wall an angle of about 65 degrees. Or it may be a V shaped trough with about that angle. As soon as each chicken is plucked its legs are laid alongside its breast. The stern of the chicken is struck or pushed against the wall and pressed into the angle of the shaping board or trough. Each bird is laid in with its breast downward, a glazed brick or other weight is laid on top, another brick is

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

By an hon. Member :

Q. What was the profit upon these chickens ?

A. At the time I was at Mr. Taylor's he was paying one shilling and nine pence each to the farmers for the chickens for fattening; and he was selling them as fast as he could get them ready at three shillings and sixpence each, which is 84 cents each in our currency, or twice the price which he paid for them.

By Mr. Rutherford :

Q. This board you speak of is set at an angle of 65 degrees sloping away from the wall ?

A. No it is sloping towards the wall. The angle formed by the board and the wall on the upper side is about 65 degrees, about one-half the body is above the level of the edge of the board and consequently the blood is drained into the neck. While it is being plucked the neck is hanging downwards and the draining of the blood into the neck goes on.

By Mr. Pettet :

Q. Do they starve the chickens before killing them ?

A. I found it advisable to do so in this country for about 36 hours, but in England they are not particular to starve them so long as that, because the chickens are sent to the market very quickly after killing. Here we found we should starve them for 36 hours, in order to have the crops quite empty and thus avoid the risk of leaving any food in the crops and intestines which would ferment and spoil the flavour of the birds.

By Mr. Calvert :

Q. Then this man doubled his money in about three weeks ?

A. Yes; but for that he collected, fattened and sold the chickens.

By Mr. Parmalee :

Q. What will be about the average weight gained ?

A. They were gaining about two and a half pounds

apiece, and selling at from five and a half to six pounds.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. How long were they fed ?

A. When I was there they were feeding about three weeks. There is no profit in feeding more than five weeks. About four weeks seems to be the period in which a chicken will grow best. More than that they will waste, and if you kill them before that you are sacrificing a little.

An hon. Member :

Q. Is this fattening business confined to the south of England ?

A. Almost entirely. It is not spread over England; and some of the poulterers even in Edinburgh get their chickens from the London market.

CHICKEN-FATTENING IN CANADA.

I reported this matter at the time to the Minister of Agriculture, whom I accompanied to England. I reported again to him upon my return to Canada and received authority to start two chicken-fattening stations in order to see whether similar results would be obtained here, and whether chickens fattened here would find a market and bring as good a price as those in England. We had a number of crates made of the same size as those I saw in use in England; but instead of using small poles of willow or hazel we made ours of basswood. In order to get the material we took basswood boards one inch thick and had them sawn into strips about an inch by five-eighths. These were planed in order that the coops might be more easily cleaned. The bottoms had no floor except the slats. The droppings fell through on the ground. The crates were about 3½ feet off the ground, and the droppings were received on soil or sand underneath. We arranged with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yuill of Carleton Place, Ontario, known as good chicken raisers, to carry on this work. At Carleton Place directions were given to Mr. and Mrs. Yuill to buy chickens from the farmers of as good quality as possible, from 3 to 3½ pounds live weight, of breeds likely to fatten well, and having white, or if that were not possible, at least light yellow legs. The English poultry buyers object to black legs. Only about half the price is obtainable for chickens with black legs as compared with those which have white or light yellow legs. A

similar fattening station was started at Bondville Quebec, under the charge of Mr. Hillhouse.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. What time of year was this ?

A. In September and October.

At Carleton Place the chickens were bought, costing 53¾ cents a pair. They could have been bought a little cheaper if it had been two months earlier, as chickens are available during two months after July. These chickens weighed on the average four pounds five ounces each, live weight. They were put up in coops and fattened on ground grain, chiefly oats mixed with skimmed milk. During the last two weeks they received an allowance of tallow.

The crates or coops in which the fattening was carried on were 6½ feet long by 16 inches square, inside measurement. Each crate was divided into three compartments, and each compartment held four chickens. When the chickens are comparatively small five may be put in each compartment. The crates were made of slats running lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down in front. The slats were one inch wide by five-eighths of an inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front should be not less than two inches wide to permit the chickens to put their heads through for feeding from the trough. The slats on the bottom should be put on three-quarters of an inch apart, and the outside slat nearest to each side should be an inch or more from the corner piece. That prevents the corner piece along the inside of the bottom from becoming a ledge to hold the droppings of the chickens. Each compartment has a small sliding door in front.

The crates were placed on stands about 2½ or 3 feet from the ground. The droppings from the chickens were received on sand or some absorbent material.

A light V. trough, 2½ inches inside, was placed in front of each crate, being carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough was about level with the floor slats of the crate.

The grain was ground fine and was mixed with skim-milk, sweet or sour, preferably sour. The hulls of the oats should be pulverized until they are scarcely discernable. The mixture should have about the consistency of thin porridge, so thick that it will not run readily, and so thin that if a large spoonful of it were put on a plate it would spread.

(To be continued.)

POULTRY FOR MEAT.

BY F. H. GISBORNE, OTTAWA.

IN EASTERN ONTARIO ASSOCIATION REPORT.

THERE is no question so much debated as the respective merits of the different breeds of fowl, and there is no controversy so hopeless. One insuperable difficulty to the settlement of the dispute is that hardly any two flocks of the same breed even are of equal merit, though, of course, each breed has certain characteristic features in common. In this connection the poultry raisers on the continent of Europe teach us an admirable lesson. They for some time have been breeding birds for certain good market points, and for this purpose have selected birds of any breed that possessed them in a marked degree. The result is that their fatted fowl command prices that fairly make the Canadian poultryman's mouth water. It is quite time that we realized that for market purposes we must raise a bird of good average size, light in bone and offal, and broad and long in breast. (I use "breast" in the cook's sense of the word.) There are probably none of the breeds commonly seen in our exhibition pens that would be ideal birds, but by judicious crossing there is no doubt that a type can easily be created. In fact to a limited extent some of our poultry raisers have already done so. The Indian game, for instance, gives us great breadth of breast, but the breast is short and the meat is too dry. Crossing the Indian game with the Plymouth Rock, or with the Dorking, produces good results, but the experiments in crossing so far have not been conducted systematically enough. In order to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion extensive experiments should be made and repeated during several years. The Belgian and French peasants have been most successful in producing good market varieties, and I am proud enough of Canada to believe that our Canadian farmers need not take a back seat in any company. What we want is to draw attention to the requirements of the poultry market.

For that market we require, as I have said above,

a fair-sized bird, not too large and not too small—say from 6 to 7½ pounds plucked but not drawn, or with head and shanks removed. I think, too, that the effort to breed yellow legs and skins is a great mistake, especially a yellow skin, which is always coarse and unpleasant looking. The Americans have advocated yellow skins for years past, probably from patriotic motives to be different from other people. Both French and English poulterers want a white skin, and I think we can hardly make a mistake in following two nations so famous for skill in cooking and love of good victuals, especially as we are now trying to extend our trade in poultry with England. Our Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, though both very good breeds, have the objectionable characteristic of turning the food into layers of fat upon the sides of the breast and in the intestines. This makes the weight of the offal disproportionately large. If these breeds are used as a base for the formation of a market food they should be crossed with some bird such as the Indian Game that has not the same habit of body. The fanciers have always had difficulty in breeding the strongly colored yellow legs, which is so often accompanied with a yellow skin in both these varieties, so that there should be no trouble in getting rid of that objectionable feature, and by selecting long bodied birds (the fanciers with a singular perversion of taste have for years been trying to breed short bodied birds, though the Standard has recently been slightly modified in this respect) with white skins and small bones, and then occasionally introducing Indian game blood and utterly ignoring color of plumage, I feel confident that a first class market bird could be produced, that, properly grown and fattened, would command such a price both in our own and the English markets as would materially increase the size of the poultryman's wallet. It would be a bird, too, that would be a fair egg producer and a good breeder—in other words, a first-class farmer's bird.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR "THE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINES," by Murat Halstead. Commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in many camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address H. L. Barber, Gen. Mgr., 336 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WINTER SHOW DATES.

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

Woodstock.....	Dec. 6, 7, 8,
Hamilton.....	Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16,
Ingersoll.....	Dec. 13, 14, 15,
Toronto.....	Dec. 19, 20, 21 and 22,
Petrolia.....	Dec. 26, 27, 28 and 29,
The Ontario.....	Jan. 8 to 12,
Boston.....	Jan. 15 to 20,
Stratford.....	Jan. 15 to 20,
Owen Sound.....	Jan. 16 to 19,
Montreal.....	Jan. 17 to 22,
Galt.....	Jan. 16, 17, 18,
Brantford.....	Jan. 18, 19, 20 and 22
Eastern Ontario.....	(probably), 4th week in Jan.
Huron.....	Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1 and 2

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. MORLEY P. JARVIS,

eldest son of the well known poultry judge, has been appointed manager of the Uplands Poultry Farm, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Jarvis was engaged three months ago by Mr. Phelps, the late manager of this farm, as assistant, and received the appointment of manager on the 1st of June. This is the most elaborate poultry plant on the continent, the buildings alone costing over \$15,000, and is owned by Mrs. Robert Garrett and is located on her vast estate at Baltimore. The Uplands Poultry Farm has been established for five years. The farm comprises unlimited acres and many fine buildings. Limitless fields of well kept lawns completely surround the plant and large, towering, commanding oaks, shrubbery, palms, evergreens and rare plants are to be seen on every hand. The main poultry building is 260 feet long and 18 feet wide, with three towers. This building is used as a breeding and brooding house, having twenty-four pens for breeding birds, and nine sectional brooders. The material used in this building is the very best, and the interior is finished in natural wood, oiled and varnished. The sides and ceiling have a satiny appearance and are very rich in effect. A passageway extends throughout the entire length of the building and the floor is concreted. Attention is given the birds from the passageway. The floors of the pens are of concrete and each pen has a large window,

giving ample light and sunshine. The buildings are perfectly ventilated and heated during the coldest weather. It is a palace for hens. The lower floor of the central tower is used as an office, where all business of the plant is transacted. The upper floor is the watchman's room and bed chamber. The upper floors of the other two towers are used as pigeon lofts. The partitions of the pens as well as the fences are made of woven wire, specially designed for Mrs. Garrett. Mesh wire is not used in any part of the building. There are several other costly buildings in connection with the plant, of lesser magnificence, but each serves its purpose and does it well. The exclusive management of this extensive and beautiful plant is now vested in Mr. M. P. Jarvis, and his many friends in Canada will be pleased to hear of his appointment.

TORONTO WINTER SHOW.

So far the judges who have accepted for Toronto show are: Messrs. L. G. Jarvis, Guelph; J. H. Drenstedt, Johnstown, N.Y.; R. H. Essex, Toronto, on poultry; C. F. Wagner, Toronto, on pigeons and pet stock. So Dr. Bell, who has entire charge, informs us. Others yet to hear from.

MR. A. G. GILBERT

was before the Committee of Agriculture of the House of Commons on June 22 for two hours, rendering information referring to his department. Preparation for this, together with a rush of various items of work, has made him exceptionally busy. He has about two hundred and fifty chicks out and doing well, all from fine stock.

HAS ONE HUNDRED GAME CHICKS.

In large Game I have over one hundred chicks, all doing well, also a number of Bantam chicks. Early eggs hatched poorly this season with most all the breeders in this vicinity, but later hatches were good. Clinton, June 21, 1899. A. J. GRIGG.

OTTAWA'S BIG FALL SHOW.

What with an increased prize list and a splendid building the display of poultry and pet stock at this year's show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association should, and likely will, be the greatest and best

ever seen in the Capital. The poultry department is one of the most important of an exhibition. Nearly every visitor to the Fair goes through that building, and a fine display of fowls, including bantams, geese, ducks, etc., delights all and sends them away in good humor. The Central Canada Fair directors recognized this last year, when they improved and enlarged the poultry building and increased the prize list in that department.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The fair handy book for this year shows that the prize list in the poultry department has again been revised and improved. Two special prizes are also offered in this class. The poultry building is situated in a most prominent position at the Ottawa Fair grounds, and the arrangements for the care of the birds is the best. Moreover, the coops are placed only two tiers high and the exhibitor is not obliged to mount a step ladder to get at his birds, while the visitor gets a complete view of every exhibit. The entries in this class will close on Friday, Sept. 8, and poultry raisers and pet stock breeders who have not shown at the Ottawa Fair cannot do better than give the exhibition a trial. Indeed those who have exhibited at the Ottawa Fair speak highly of their treatment and say they have derived great benefit from displaying at the Capital, the show there being in very many respects equal to the Toronto Exhibition. The Ottawa Fair will last two weeks this year, commencing Sept. 11, and no expense is being spared to make it the greatest ever held in Canada. Despite the fact that the directors spent \$80,000 last year in improvements, new art and horticultural buildings and additional horse stables are being erected, while the very best special attractions are being secured. The night spectacle will be "The Bombardment of Pekin," in which several hundred of the volunteers of the Capital will take part. A large lake is being constructed on the lacrosse field specially for the presentation of the piece.

THE POPULAR WESTERN FAIR, LONDON,

will be found advertised elsewhere, the dates this year being Sept. 7 to 16. Mr. J. A. Nelles is the new Secretary having taken the place rendered vacant by Mr. Browne's resignation. Mr. Nelles, we are assured,

will ably fill the position. He is Secretary of the Board of Trade and Secretary of the London Cheese Board. As Mr. Browne of course will be permanently residing in London, Mr. Nelles will have the benefit of his counsel where required. The poultry department at the "Western" is ably conducted, building and coops of the best, and the list has again been added to.

THE GREATEST POULTRY SHOW OF THE YEAR

is that held in connection with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The building and coops will be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before the show opens, and everything will be in apple pie order for a record entry. The money offered is liberal, the classification extensive and the judges competent. Entries close August 19th, with the Manager, Mr. H. J. Hill.

CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION, SHERBROOKE.

We would again draw attention to the fact that great improvement has been made in the poultry department of this growing institution. Prize lists will be ready in a few days and may be had on application to the Manager, Mr. H. R. Fraser. The list of prizes has been extended, and more money added to second prize. The list of specials, a feature here, is more tempting than ever. Give them a bouncing entry.

FALL FAIRS AND THEIR DATES.

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

ENTRIES CLOSE.

Toronto	Aug. 19th
Sherbrooke	Aug. 24th
London	Sept. 6th
Ottawa	Sept. 8th

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TO WEALTH.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, JULY, 1899

No. 7

SPECIAL FEATURES

of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW:

Department on "Practical Poultry," conducted by A. G. Gilbert, Manager, Poultry Department, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa
 Department for "Turkeys, Ducks and Geese."
 Department for "Bantams."
 Department for "Incubators and Brooders."
 Department "With Uncle Sam" (U.S. news).
 Department "Poultry Aliments."
 Colored Plates, Numerous Illustrations, all Show News, Prize Lists, etc.
 The best articles written by the best men.

CAKCLE.

Have you early birds for the fall shows for sale? Say so now, they are scarce this year and should sell well. Change your "ad." keep it up to date. Eggs for hatching won't sell after this date.

Keeping "eternally at it" tells. Be honest, send honest stock, at fair prices.

Kill the culls: if sold they advertise your stock—the wrong way. It pays to send on approval, if distance is not too great. The buyer should pay all expenses.

WHAT ADVERTISERS SAY.

Following are a few testimonials of recent date. Read them carefully—These men are not in it for fun.

Enclosed please find postoffice order, being amount of account. I must say I have had good results from my ad. in REVIEW. I have shipped eggs all over and as far west as Winnipeg and Brandon. I sent one setting to Winnipeg and 12 chicks hatched. The gentleman says that's the best he has had in seven years, buying from different breeders. I thought that was fine. I have sold out nearly all my surplus stock, so that I will not need to advertise until the fall. Wishing the REVIEW and yourself all prosperity.
 Owen Sound, June 7, '99. JOHN RAMSAY

I will try and get you up a nice little club, as I find the REVIEW IS THE PAPER OF PAPERS in the poultry business. C. W. TRINGOLD, Blenheim.

Mr. E. H. Donnelly, Sandwich, in sending a long list of new subscribers in Michigan, etc., writes: "Allow me to congratulate you on the fine improvement in your paper; you are giving the boys their money's worth for sure. Your paper is right up to date and still on the improvement with each issue."

You have greatly improved REVIEW and it is now a first-class poultry journal. I have had a good season so far, both in the sale of birds and eggs, thanks to my ad. in REVIEW.
 Clinton, April 14, '99. A. J. GRIGG.

Allow me to say, though we are at issue on some points concerning judging of shows, etc., yet as regards the REVIEW as an advertising medium I must say it has always given me better returns than any other paper I have advertised in for many years, and I see there are many other advertisers of the same opinion myself.
 Guelph, April 21, '99. C. J. EISELE.

I enclose you change of ad. for next issue of REVIEW. I have had a good season. I have sold all the eggs for hatching I could spare and ADVERTISED ONLY IN REVIEW. I have some early chicks in white Leghorns and golden Wyandottes, hatched April 1, that should be in good shape for the fall show.
 St. Thomas, May 19, '99. A. W. GRAHAM.

We have made a great many sales the past season, having shipped to nearly every province in the Dominion and some to Uncle Sam's land. Our sales have been more than double that of any previous year, and we must thank the REVIEW for doing its part, as the most of our enquiries came from REVIEW readers.
 O'BRIEN & COWELL,
 Paris Station, May 22, '99.

Mr. W. H. Kirby, Oshawa, writes, under date June 11: "I have sold out all of my silver Wyandottes to Mr. D. B. McLennan of Scottstown, Que. Had the money from another party for them, but returned it, and had several other enquiries also; all through ad. in MAY REVIEW."

Sample free.

Rates in each issue. All pay alike for space.

Address **H. B. DONOVAN, Toronto.**

EGGS
 REDUCED
 IN
 PRICE.



Graham's Gold 'Dottes

are the best. **WHITE LEGHORNS** ditto.

Eggs after June 1st half price. The little white Leghorns are crowing, the little gold 'Dottes' are growing, getting ready for the show. A few of my best black Langshans yet for sale cheap.

A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ontario

With Review Advertisers.

Coleman, June 7th, 1899.

C. J. Daniels, Esq., Toronto.

Dear Sir, - I have tested Lee's Liquid Lice Killer, every way, and find it par excellent and will do the work O.K. I can, therefore, most heartily recommend it to all breeders and farmers. It makes a clean sweep every time. I also recommend your H. O. food for young turkeys from the first day. My young turkeys are doing fine. If farmers would use the preparation for the first two weeks it would please them to see the young birds grow.

Yours truly,

DENTONIA POULTRY YARDS,

W. E. H. MASSEY, Prop.

F. R. WEBBER, Manager.

OF INTEREST TO GAME MEN.

This is to certify that I have this day sold to J. C. Pratt, agt., La Grange, Ill., the B. B. R. Game cockerel winning at New York, 1899, first prize, the \$150 challenge cup for the best American bred cockerel or pullet, \$10 cash for the best Standard Game male, and \$10 cash for the best B. B. R. cockerel; also the B. B. R. Game cockerel 3rd at New York, and cockerel full brother to these winners, together with my recent importation. I consider this one of the strongest teams of B. B. R. Games in America to-day.

CHAS. T. CORNMAN

Carlisle, Penn.

Toronto, March 18th, 1898.

Gentlemen:—

Some two months past I tried your "West's Fluid" in my poultry house. I find it the best and cheapest, and most convenient article of its sort. I had last used crude carbolic, but found it difficult to dilute, and being poisonous was dangerous to have about.

I have used "West's" with success in "Scaly leg" and commend it as a simple, safe, cheap and effective poultry adjunct. We have no lice in our house now.

WM. L. RAMSAY.

The West Chemical Co., Toronto.

Will Secker is early in the field offering stock for sale this fall in his varieties including white Indian Games and Rhode Island Reds. He has one thousand to choose from, and invites visitors to go and see him.

L. H. Baldwin, whose ad appears on second cover page, has had a most successful hatching season and will have early hatched birds for sale for the fall shows in S. C. white Leghorns and white Wyandottes. His birds have free roam and consequently are vigorous and healthy.

Dr. A. W. Bell's card, "Buff Cochins," has quite a medical appearance. This means he has some for sale. He breeds winners.

Orchard Park Poultry Farm have some good birds, breeders, to spare now; also choice of 1,000 chicks. See their large ad.

Mr. J. W. Kedwell offers all his breeding stock for sale—Plymouth Rocks, all colors; Rouen ducks and Belgian hare rabbits.

Electric Louse Killer does the work effectually, so Mr. McNeill says. His testimonial appears in Jno. S. Pearce & Co.'s ad. in this issue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Bantams.

Bantams for Sale—One pair golden Sebrights \$5, one pair silver Sebrights \$5, one trio buff Pekins \$1, one pair black Pekins \$1, one pair of black Africans \$2.50, one pair of golden bearded Polands \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bert Hicks, Woodstock.

Eggs from white Polish Bantams \$3 per 13, buff Cochins \$2.25 per trio, eggs \$8 per 13. Dayton Murphy, Wellington, Ont. 759

Brahmas.

Light Brahmas for Sale—Two male birds, two years old, two one year old; some good pullets, also a trio golden Sebright Bantams \$5. John Cameron, Brantford.

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.

Cage Birds, etc.

English Birds—Imported, Goldfinches, Linnets, Skylarks, Thrushes, Jays, Starlings, etc. Mocking Birds, Cardinals, Fairy Finches, etc. at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

For Imported Birds Try Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto. Fine young Mocking Birds, warranted cocks, \$1 each.

Cages, 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 Street West, Toronto.

Cats.

Angora Cats—Lovely long haired pets, all ages and colors, from \$6 each up. Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen St. West, Toronto.

Dogs.

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.

Game.

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

Close Bros., Importers and breeders of high-class exhibition Game and Game Bantams, Rouen and Ayle-bury Ducks. Birds for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Stamp for reply. Mitchell, Ont. 200

Free, \$1.00 Egg Circular—Games, Irish black reds, Heathwoods, Irish and Mexican grays, Tornadoes, also Rouen and Pekin ducks, Cornish Indians \$2. Stock at all times. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N.Y. 1029

Leghorns.

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

Utility Strain S.C.W. Leghorns. Large birds, large eggs. Yearly average 198 eggs. Incubator lots \$5 per 100. Single settings from best selected layers, \$2. R. C. Allen, Cobourg, Ont. 300

Minorcas.

Headquarters in Canada for rose comb black Minorcas. One cock and seven hens for sale. W. H. Kirby, Oshawa, Ont.

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