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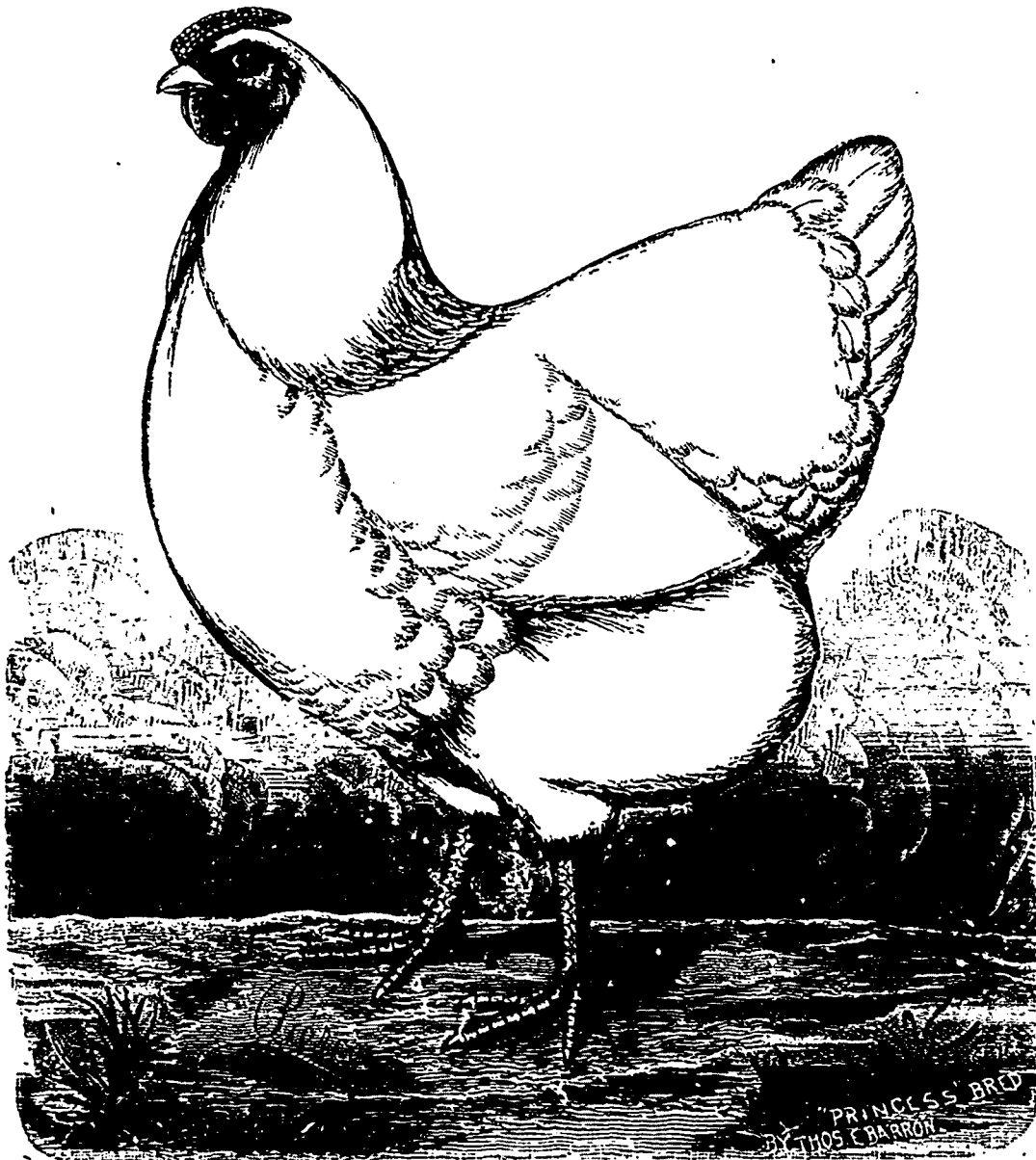
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WHITE WYANDOTTE HEN—SCORE 96½ BY BICKNELL.

Owned by MR. THOS. E. BARRON,

MINGO JUNCTION, OHIO.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XIV.

58½ VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JULY, 1891.

No. 7.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. F. DONALD, CARLETON PLACE,

On April 22nd, sent thirteen S.C. brown Leghorn eggs to Vancouver, B.C., which resulted in the unprecedented hatch, considering distance, of thirteen strong healthy chicks. If Mr. Donald will let us know under what conditions the fowls were kept, how the eggs were packed, &c., he will be doing us and our readers a favor.

MR. W. MCLOUD, LUCAN,

writes, "In answer to Mr. R. Hamill's letter in June issue. Mr. Hamill says he received my entry to the amount of seven dollars with cash five dollars, and that not in due time. I did not intend to exhibit at St. Catharines show, but I received a letter from Mr. Hamill saying he had not got my entry, then I wrote and told him I was not going to show at St. Catharines, and it was then too late to enter. He wrote me saying not to fail to come and bring my birds, they would take my entry at any time. Now Mr., Hamill my entry was over ten dollars, I will not say how much as you seem to know everything."

We trust our friends will not allow this matter to cause ill-feeling. If any-

thing needs ventilation let us have it, but in a good natured way.

### THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION.

We have it on very good authority that the grant to the Poultry Association of Ontario has been increased by three hundred dollars, and now amounts to the substantial sum of nine hundred dollars. Bowmanville should do bravely on this next winter.

### OTTAWA GETS A LIFT ALSO.

The Eastern Ontario Association (Ottawa) has also had its grant augmented and will get four hundred dollars instead of three hundred.

### WHAT HAS QUEBEC DONE?

We have not heard anything yet as to how the breeders in Quebec fared at the hands of the local Government. If anything has come of the movement, will some one who knows kindly inform us.

MR. R. TROLLOPE, SINGHAMPTON, was in Toronto on June 12th, and paid us a brief visit. Mr. Trollope, during conversation made quite an original remark which we think is worthy of being recorded. Speaking of a certain breeders stock he said he—the breeder—had some grand ones and also some of "the poorest culls the

Lord ever let flap wings." It struck us as being quite appropriate.

### REVIEW ADVERTISING.

This gentleman paid a high compliment to the business columns of the REVIEW, and said his advertisements in the condensed columns had brought him much more business than he expected. Mr. J. Bennett, Toronto, likewise informs us that from three small ads. in the REVIEW, costing seventy-five cents, he sold over thirty five dollars worth of stock and eggs. From another medium in which he advertised he had no replies. These testimonials, which are quite unsolicited on our part, afford us, we need hardly say, very great pleasure.

MR. CHAS. BONNICK, TORONTO, we are sorry to say has been very ill for some time, but is now on a fair way to complete recovery.

MR. GEO. H. HANSLER, TILSONBURG, whose importation of eggs we mentioned in last REVIEW, writes us that he has succeeded in hatching eight chicks from the eggs.

MR. GEO. G. MCCORMICK, LONDON, writes us under date of June 5th:—"I am now resuscitating at our Irish home, about one mile out of Dunganon, Ireland, and have not done any-

thing in the poultry line yet, excepting to write a few letters. They have chicks big enough to kill or show here, notwithstanding the season is very wet, cold and backward. I expect to leave here for Scotland, England and the Continent about July 1st, and of course expect to have a good time inspecting the poultry yards in England. I will try and drop you a line after I have seen some of them. I am going to take a run down to Belfast Poultry Show the last of this month and see what Ireland can produce in that line."

It will give us very great pleasure indeed to hear from Mr. McCormick, and trust he and Mrs. McCormick, who accompanies him, may have a very enjoyable trip. We think, from what we know of fowls in Ireland, that Mr. McCormick will see a much better and more level lot in all classes in England.

MR. E. MCCORMACK, NEWMARKET.

In justice to this gentleman we insert the following letter:—

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Can.

June 4th, 1891.

*Editor Review,*—

In looking over the columns of the April number of the REVIEW, I accidentally hit upon a paragraph said to be copied from the *Poultry-Keeper*, in fact, now I remember to have seen it there myself; asking if any of its Canadian readers had any dealings with one Mr. E. McCormack of Newmarket, Canada. This seemed to reflect somewhat on Mr. McCormack, with whom I have had "dealings" and who treated me in a strictly honorable and gentlemanly manner. Last fall, seeing his ad, I sent to him for some black Langshans, the birds came along, admirably cooped and in splendid condition, they are also the finest I have ever

seen. I make this statement quite unsolicited.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS GOUDGE.

Will the *Poultry-Keeper* please note above.

MR. J. E. MEYER, KOSSUTH.

The Guelph *Mercury* recently contained the following very flattering notice:—"Among the successful candidates at the examinations held recently at Toronto University is Mr. J. E. Meyer, son of John Meyer, Kossuth, who succeeded in obtaining a professional first class grade A. certificate with the standing of a specialist in English. Being a specialist Mr. Meyer is qualified for the position of assistant in a Collegiate Institute, and with three months more experience in teaching he will be legally qualified for the position of Public School Inspector in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Meyer deserves great credit for obtaining such a high stand in his profession, for he successfully taught S. S. No. 17, Waterloo, up to within one month of his examination and received no assistance in his studies."

Accept the REVIEW's most sincere congratulations, Mr. Meyer, and don't forget that we have yet plenty of space to devote to Wyandotté matters when your pen feels that way inclined.

FROM MONTREAL.

We regret the following notes were received just one day too late for last issue. However, the news will be none the less welcome to our readers.

MONTREAL GRAND EXPOSITION.

There is every prospect of a good poultry and pigeon show at the Montreal Exhibition this fall. The chairman of the poultry committee is Mr. Thomas Hall the light Brahma breeder,

and the Committee are among the best known fanciers in the city. Mr. Philpott, ex President of the Montreal Society, has been appointed Superintendent and that is a guarantee that everything will be in tip top shape and condition. The prize list is a very liberal one and should ensure a full list of entries. One of the best poultry judges in America will be secured and a practical expert will be obtained for pigeon judge. There will be a competition for incubators and liberal prizes will be offered. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Superintendent, 303 St. Charles Baunnee St., Montreal.

#### PRIZE LIST.

The following liberal prizes will be offered: FOWLS—Single birds, 1st \$2, 2nd \$1, 3rd 50c. The same for chicks, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. PIGEONS—1st \$1, 2nd 75, 3rd 25, single birds. INCUBATORS—1st \$15, 2nd \$10, 3rd \$5.

## POULTRY

#### PRACTICAL TALKS.

BY F. M. CLEMANS, JR.

THIS is the time of year to "make or break" your prospects for prize-winning chicks for next winter's shows. Do not stint the growing chicks. Give them all the good wholesome food they will take, give them plenty of good grassy shady range if possible, for there is nothing like it for bringing a chick out in the best form he is capable of. If your poultry yards do not allow of grass runs, don't fail to provide plenty of good tender grass and clover. Now is the time to pack your fine cut

clover ensilage in air-tight barrels for next winter's use. There's nothing like it for winter feed to produce eggs and keep the fowls in good order with red combs and high spirits. There is a great deal in the breed but *more* in the feed, and if to good feed is added, good poultry houses cleanly kept and good range, then success is assured no matter which of the tested practical breeds one may keep. We should say it would be very hard to pick out the best practical fowl with Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Brahas and Leghorns all in the field. Of course every fancier has his preference, and the writer naturally leans towards his hobby, the black Wyandotte, as the best all round fowl in the field. Yet if asked why they are better than laced or white Wyandottes or P. Rocks, I can only say that I think they are hardier than other Wyandottes and better layers than Plymouth Rocks. I only say I *think* so because another fancier equally sincere will be sure to back up severely with the positive assertion that his P. Rocks or Brahas surpass any other fowls in existence for every virtue found in feathered stock.

One thing I have had impressed upon my mind by sad experience this season, that is have only rat-proof coops for young chicks. There is nothing so trying in ones religious experience as to wake up some morning and miss a brood of blooded chicks on which he was depending for some winning birds. A friend of mine is mourning the loss (in a single night) of all his flock of early hatched light Brahas—24—promising chicks all gone in a night. A little precaution might have saved him some high-priced birds. We are all given more or less to "leaving the stable unlocked until the horse is stolen," and I write the above advice after

the loss of some valuable black Wyandotte and Brahma chicks. After all there is no experience so valuable as that which comes by the thorny path of tribulation. All broods of little chicks should have a good tight coop which may be safely ventilated by using wire cloth. They should also have a covered wire attached to coop in which they can stay comfortably in wet weather and every morning until the grass is dry. No precaution will pay better than this.

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### POULTRY BREEDING.

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

No. 7.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE MALE.

WHEN one touches upon sexual influences he needs to be guarded in his expressions, for positive information is small and supposition is large in what we call our knowledge of this subject. There are writers who make statements with the greatest assurance, who have an air that says "We are the people and wisdom will die with us," but who prove the sayings of Josh Billings that it is better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so.

One thing, however, we do know definitely about the influence of the male, and that is that it extends to all the chickens produced from the pen he heads. This fact makes it very important that the male bird should be the best procurable. A man should never let a few dollars stand between him and the male bird he needs in his pen. Years ago, when the white Leghorn was one of my favorite breeds—

and I have never lost my liking for it—I purchased a cockerel at a very high price, at least it seemed so to me at that time, though since that day I have bought and sold many for much larger sums, and I almost repented of my bargain. But I was one that swallowed disappointment and tried to conceal disgust when I made what I deemed a bad bargain. The cockerel I kept and bred from, was a good bird and bred from good ones. That fall my stock of young birds was worth over and above what the same number would have been if bred from an inferior male, ten times the cost of the cockerel, I saw it there, and since then twenty five or fifty dollars for a cock that is needed to produce certain definite results, does not appear to be extravagance but rather the wisest economy.

There are those who say that the male gives the color to the progeny. If this were so poultry breeding would be greatly simplified. In order to obtain the desired color points, all that would be necessary would be the use of a male possessing them. But we know that this is not so. Certain experiments which were made, in England I think, some years ago, proved that in crossing certain breeds, the male gave the color to the resulting pullets, while the cockerels were colored like the dams. But a few experiments do not settle this question any more than one swallow makes the spring time. It is pretty safe to say that in matters of this kind breeds differ, different males of the same breed differ at different times and under different circumstances

Again it is said that the male gives the shape. I do not think this can be said to be proved, though oftentimes the progeny will be found wonderfully like the male in shape, especially in the character of the head and its appendages, yet I have seen cases where the progeny so closely resembled the

female that when mother and daughter were placed side by side it was difficult to tell one from the other. Prepotency exists in females as well as in males. Still I am inclined to allow to the male the power of affecting the shape in a greater degree than to the female, or at least to state that the progeny in shape, so far as I have observed, is more likely to resemble the male than the female. Yet I do not regard it as safe to lay down any rule upon this subject.

It is worth while, however, in practicing breeding to select a male as perfect in color and shape as can be obtained, if in hope to produce the best results, even if such a male represents a large sum of money. I refused fifty dollars for a male bird not long ago, not because I did not wish the money, but because I thought, rightly or wrongly, that the bird would produce in results more value to me. I shall know in October, if I live till then, whether I acted wisely or not, but I do not regret the action as yet.

#### POULTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

“VICTORIA,” writing to the *Feathered World*, London, some time ago, thus speaks of poultry in British Columbia:—

A few words about poultry keeping in far off British Columbia might prove interesting to your readers, especially as the fuss the American and British Governments have made over the seals has directed more or less attention to our province. I write from Victoria, the capital city, and headquarters for the great lumber, coal, and salmon industries of the Canadian Pacific coast, also for the seal catching fleet whose so-called depredations have caused the American Eagle to bluster in its most approved style. As a

matter of fact, the major portion of our catch was taken off the west coast of this island; and although it is not yet settled whether there are two distinct herds, instead of every seal going to the American islands in Behring Sea for the purpose of breeding, it is a well-ascertained fact that the sea cows will commence to bring forth their young when they are still in the ocean in the latitude of the Straights of Fuca.

But enough of fur, and now for feathers. To begin with, our climate is almost perfection, the birds during almost the entire year requiring only what shelter is afforded by common wooden sheds, which may be open at one side. This is of great advantage, especially to the large breeds, as it is highly conducive to a strong and steady growth. Although we are situated 49 degs. north, it is neither too hot in summer (being cooled by ocean breezes) nor too cold in winter, owing to the warm Japanese current striking our shores. At the present writing, an overcoat is uncomfortable, and roses, japonicas, violets, &c., are blooming in our gardens. Towards the end of January we generally get about a week or two of frosty weather. I first commenced fancy poultry at the age of sixteen by investing 20 dols. in a trio of white-crested black Polish. Then came white Polish, black-crested black Polish, Wyandottes, white and partridge Cochins, Japanese and Game Bantams. Polish are my favorites, though at present I keep a pen of whites and blacks, among which are two eight-year-old hens which put many pullets to shame for laying, just for old acquaintance sake. I give all my attention now to partridge Cochins, in which breed I have a dozen competitors, so I need good birds to win. I enclose a feather from my best hen, plucked right against the tail coverts, so as to give you an idea how our birds compare with Crystal Palace winners.

When it is taken into consideration that the freight charges on half-a-dozen birds from England are from seventy-five to one hundred dollars, it can be easily understood that we are somewhat handicapped in selecting breeding stock.

However, in Langshans it is different. A large number of sailing ships are engaged in carrying lumber from this port to Tient-Tsien, a seaport on the northern coast of China, where a large black fowl is common. These ships often carry a coop of fowls for eating purposes, and we are thus able to obtain a change of blood at little expense. The birds are very uniform as to type which is very stout, shanks scanty feathered, thighs prominent and standing upright, breast deep and prominent, head large and carried well back, tail ample with long and graceful sickles, plumage very hard and close feathered, with a rich gloss which would make a Spanish take a back seat. The hens do not have such a leggy appearance as the cocks, being very long in body and deep in breast. Many of the imported birds are more or less marked with red on hackle and wing, and even pure black birds will breed a percentage of cockerels showing red on hackles and wings, but this is a matter to be remedied by selection. A brother fancier, Mr. Merritt, is an enthusiastic admirer of the breed, and cannot speak too highly of them. He finds them very prolific and hardy, and very quick growers. Last season he had six months cockerels weighing 9 lb. and 10 lb. without any extra fattening, and pullets laying at five months. Plymouth Rocks in the same brood took eight months to make 9 lb., which is about their limit, and a Langshan has not finished growing at six months. This makes me think that if your correspondent “Jan,” in No. 78. had some of this stock he might change

his mind about Rocks being the larger fowl.

We have had three annual poultry shows, and this year we imported a celebrated Eastern judge to score our exhibits. The first for Langshan hen went to a bird which was nothing but a rather tight-feathered black Cochin with dull, black plumage, which scored ninety-seven points. (Ha! ha! Butterfield.—ED. REVIEW.) This, I think, is a great mistake, for the more we obtain those developements which we so admire in our show Cochin, the more we impair his usefulness as a business fowl. A business fowl to my mind must have the deep and prominent breast and close plumage for table purposes, and the long, compact body for laying. Langshan breeders should strenuously oppose any introduction of Cochin blood. Rather let them, if imported birds are hard to get, throw in a cross of black Game.

We have many subscribers in British Columbia, and if "Victoria" is numbered amongst them, an occasional letter from him or any of our other Pacific coast breeders would be accorded a prominent place.

**REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER  
CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.**

A. G. GILBERT.

*(Continued from last month.)*

**I**N the case of the disease affecting the fowls in your district (in one case a dairyman losing 45,) assuming it to be tuberculosis—which can only be determined by microscopical examination for the 'bacilli' of tuberculosis the question is: 'In what way was it communicated?' Two ways may have

already been noticed. Authorities are well agreed that the milk from an udder (tuberculous) is infectious. Sputum of tuberculous patients is so infectious, that even when diluted with 100,000 times its bulk of water, it is still infectious. Even although the disease may not be recognized, the symptoms being often very obscure, it may exist in animals slaughtered and sold for consumption. It is more prevalent among dairy cows subjected to unsanitary conditions and may exist also in the udder without being suspected. In France the percentage of meat found tuberculous at the various abattoirs varies from 1.43 to 14.5 per 1,000; observations extending over a period of 5 years. In England (Cope, Vet. Journal, 1889, 398) it varies from 1 to 26 per cent.

"Animals, such as dairy cows, subject to special feeding, brewery and distillery waste, &c., are specially liable to a tuberculous condition. Finally, it may be concluded that since the neglect of sanitary precautions, generally, undoubtedly gives rise to tuberculosis, it follows that fowls crowded together in roosting houses without 'proper ventilation,' &c., may generate tuberculosis. In cold winters in order to maintain heat it is a custom with many to 'exclude all air,' and no provision is made to permit foul odours to pass off."

**ANOTHER DISEASE WHICH CAUSED GREAT  
LOSS TO FARMERS.**

During the first week of September a letter was received from M. André Bertrand, a farmer of St. Esprit, P.Q., stating that a disease had broken out among his poultry and that a number of turkeys, chickens and fowls had died. The remaining birds he feared would be lost. A brief description of the disease was given.

A reply was sent asking him to forward a detailed description of the disease, and expressing the fear that cholera was the ailment. A statement

of how his poultry was housed, extent of premises, &c., was also asked for, as it was intended to submit the correspondence to Prof. Wesley Mills, of McGill University, for his opinion.

In response the following letter was received from M. Bertrand:—

"SIR—You ask me to give you a description of my place and of the disease which has broken out among my fowls. I live on my farm, which is a large one. My farm buildings are extensive and commodious, with the hen-house in the corner of the stable. The buildings are situated near the river. When I noticed that my fowls were getting sick I closed the hen-house and then the fowls went to roost in the trees, in the barn or under the gallery. They all died one after another, until, now, I have only nine chickens out of one hundred. Ten turkeys have died out of thirty-six. The symptoms of the disease are as follows:—The fowls commence at once to fail and to appear broken down, although they eat until the last day. The head becomes of a blueish colour, but is not swollen, as in roup. The droppings are thin, of a white, yellow and greenish tinge. Some contain what looks like coagulated blood. The disease seems to be epidemic, as all my neighbours fowls are suffering from it. This is about all the explanation I can give you.

Yours Truly

ANDRÉ BERTRAND,  
St. Esprit, P.Q.

This letter was at once sent to Professor Wesley Mills, of McGill University, asking the favour of his opinion as to the nature of the disease. In reply the following opinion and advice was received:—

"PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,

"MONTREAL, 19th December, 1890.

"DEAR SIR,—The symptoms and results described by Mons. Bertrand seem to point to chicken cholera or

some closely allied disease as the one that has played such havoc among his birds. It would be well that every bird showing the first symptoms of the malady should be killed at once if it cannot be isolated, and the bodies of all the dead be burned. The well birds should be isolated and the buildings in which the others have been, thoroughly disinfected. All excrement should at once be burned. The food must be carefully examined as well as the water. It might be well to boil the latter and feed the flock for a while on soft food, prepared by pouring boiling water over meal of various kinds. In medical treatment little, I fear, can be done. I should give at once a compound cathartic pill and follow it in a few hours by a good dose of castor oil. A gelatine capsule containing powdered charcoal and a little cayenne pepper might also be of use, if given every three or four hours. However, in such a disease it is better to kill the sick than try to cure them, it seems to me.

"Yours truly,  
"WESLEY MILLS, M.D."

Immediately following this letter came the request from Dr. Mills, to have two birds suffering from the disease, but alive if possible, sent to him at the University.

Accordingly a note was sent to M. Bertrand, asking him to comply with Dr. Mills' request. A few days after, M. Bertrand wrote to say that he had sent two fowls, one dead from the disease, and another alive, but sick from it. He had obtained the fowls from a neighbor as his own had all died. It was learned afterwards that the fowl, which was alive when shipped was dead when it reached its destination.

A request was sent to Prof. Mills to kindly forward the result of the examination to be published for the

benefit of farmers and others who kept poultry. In answer Dr. Mills said, that "the investigation was in progress, but that it would be premature to make a diagnosis yet. He would like, M. Bertrand to send one or two more fowls alive, and just as soon as they are decidedly ill." M. Bertrand was written to accordingly.

It may be remarked here that the importance of having such authorities as Professor Mills and Dr. Johnston to refer to, will be evident at first glance. The uniform promptness and willingness of Professor Mills to give his opinion, as to cause, and advice as to remedy, cannot be too much appreciated.

#### OTHER AILMENTS REPORTED AND REMEDIES ASKED.

On the 25th April, Mr. Munro, of Almonte, Ont., wrote, "that he had a Leghorn hen which had a large lump growing on one side of her face below the eye. The lump came on the year before, disappeared but was again coming on." He was answered that the lump was probably of a scrofulous nature, and that the fowl was not fit to breed from.

Later in the year, Mr. J. Riach, of Hamilton, Ont., wrote that he had some valuable fowls which were so troubled with worms as to make them very sick. He was advised to soak Indian corn in turpentine and water, and feed to the fowls (if the worms were in the intestines) once or twice and follow with a compound rhubarb pill. If the worms were in the throat—as in gapes—to put a few drops of turpentine in the drinking water. He subsequently wrote to say that as he had not the pills, he had given castor oil after the turpentine, and that the treatment had been successful.

Many other diseases were described and remedies asked for. In all cases information was at once given. It may

be useful to others to know that in some instances a remedy for lice was asked, and dusting the hen with carbolic acid powder was recommended; others stated their hens were sneezing and wheezing, and injection into the nostril of coal oil and a few drops of carbolic acid liquid was advised, with care that hens were not exposed to draughts; others had fowls with swelling at leg-joint, when painting with iodine was suggested. In some cases chickens were reported as having died in numbers, when enquiry discovered that feeding wheat at too early an age was cause of death.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH EGGS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES.

With the object of ascertaining how long newly laid eggs will keep fresh in different temperatures a number of experiments were made, the results of which are given below. The eggs were laid by the farm fowls and were supposed to be fertilized. They were assorted as follows: Twelve were placed in an incubator and kept at a temperature of 78 to 84; twelve others were placed in a basket kept on a shelf in the cellar, at a temperature of 46 to 48; twelve were kept in the incubator part of the day at 78 to 84 and the remaining portion were placed in a basket and kept in the cellar at a temperature of 46 to 48, the object being to submit them to alternate variations of temperature; twelve were packed in bran in a basket and kept in the cellar and twelve others were greased with lard and packed in salt and also kept in the cellar. The notes were taken when examination of the eggs was made by yourself, with the exception of the first.

7TH NOVEMBER, 1890.

*Examination No. 1.*—An egg laid on the 29th October, and another laid on 31st of same month were placed in the incubator with others on the latter date. The incubator was kept at a





## PEKIN BANTAMS.

Bred and owned by MR. R. R. PETTIS,

TAPPAN, OHIO.

Winners of First Prize at Indiana State Association Show, 1891.

—Sketched from Life.

temperature of 78 to 84 degrees. No. 1 egg was examined on November, 7th as mentioned above, and showed a faint dark mark on one side, but when broken into a saucer was found to be quite sweet and fresh. No. 2. ditto.

20TH NOVEMBER, 1890.

*Examination No. 2.*—Examined two Andalusian eggs which had been in drawer of table in office of poultry building since the first week in August. The eggs were placed on their sides on bran and when laid were supposed to be fertilized. No. 1 egg was found clear and bright; quite sweet and good; entirely free from any odour or musty taste. No. 2 egg—ditto.

*Examination No. 3.*—Examined two eggs which had been kept in incubator since 31st October at a temperature of 58 to 84°. No. 1 egg—Yolk somewhat soft and easily broken up. Both yolk and white quite sweet to taste and free from everything objectionable. No. 2—In similar condition to No. 1. Both these when examined through egg tester looked as if some change was going on.

*Examination No. 4.*—Examined eggs stored in open basket in cellar, at temperature of 46 to 49, on 29th October. Eggs were found perfectly fresh and sweet; yolk firm; white clear and bright.

*Examination No. 5.*—Examined an egg, which with others was packed in bran in a box in cellar at a temperature of 46 to 48 on 29th October. Found perfectly fresh and sweet; yolk firm; white, clear and bright.

5TH DECEMBER, 1890.

*Examination No. 6.*—Examined 2 eggs, which with others had been constantly kept in incubator at a temperature of 78 to 84, since 31st October. No. 1 egg, yolk easily disintegrated, breaking up when egg was opened; air space much enlarged; contents perfectly sweet. Egg laid on 30th October. No. 2 egg in similar condition to No. 1, but air space not so large.

*Examination No. 7.*—Eggs placed in basket and kept part of time in incubator and part in cellar. Yolk hangs well together; air space small; contents perfectly sweet.

*Examination No. 8.*—Eggs kept in plain basket in cellar, at temperature of 34 to 46 since 29th October. One egg opened; perfectly sweet; yolk hangs well together; has every appearance of fresh egg; air space small.

*Examination No. 9.*—From the number packed in bran, in a box and kept in cellar at a temperature of 34 to 46 since 29th October. Result same as in plain basket, examination No. 8.

*Examination No. 10.*—From the lot greased with lard and packed in salt contained in a box and placed in cellar on 10th November. Yolk hangs well together; air space small; perfectly sweet; every appearance of a fresh egg.

(To be Continued.)

## STRAY FEATHERS.

PLUCKED FROM REVIEW EXCHANGES.

THE wise poultry breeder or fancier is the one who keeps his advertisement *always* before the public. "Out of sight, out of mind," is especially true in these days of persistent advertising.

Commence to watch your little chicks. Cull out any cripples from among them. You may hate to do it, but the hatc t is the best thing you can use for them. They only consume food that might be fed with great advantage to other chicks, and are *never* any good either to themselves or anything else.

Don't forget to provide a shady corner for the water. Tepid water is unpleasant to drink, unhealthy for the stock and is sure to cause sickness. Put a little Douglas Mixture in it; in spite of what you may see to the contrary, it is an excellent thing.

Especial care should be taken to insure healthy fowls now that the hot weather is here. Remove the droppings at least once a week, oftener is better. Thoroughly whitewash the inside of the poultry house. Spade off about three inches of the dirt floor and fill in with fresh, clean earth. Keep a large box half filled, with ashes where the fowls can have free access to it. Don't forget to change the water in the drinking vessels three or four times a day. Keep plenty of bone-meal where the fowls can get at it at will.

Did you say "chestnuts?" Well, perhaps they are; but, remember, everybody doesn't know just as much as you do! Let the fowls have a comfortable house to sleep in, free from drafts and chill winds. Eucalyptus branches make splendid roosting poles. The leaves are good to make nests with. Look out for those big head lice on the chickens. Prevention is better than cure. Grease the chicks' heads and breasts with lard. If you forgot to plant some trees in the runs, spread some old sacks over them to provide shade. *Be sure* and color the whitewash. Don't put on that nasty, glaring, white stuff. It is ruination to your eyes and also to the fowls'. Change the hay, or whatever you make the nests of, once a week at least.—*Poultry in California.*

The method of killing tame ducks for the table differs very greatly in England and the Continent. The Aylesbury ducks sent to the London markets are either killed by cutting the large vessels of the neck, or by thrusting a knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain, both of which methods allow of the escape of a large quantity of blood from the body so as to render the flesh whiter than it other-

wise would be. In France, on the contrary, where ducks are not killed at so early an age, and dark plumage breeds are generally employed, the birds are usually killed by suffocation. In this way no blood escapes from the body, the skin becomes dark coloured, and there is much more flavour of the wild duck than occurs in our Aylesbury breed when killed young.

It is well to remind duck keepers of the fact, which does not seem to be universally known, that if ducks are allowed to remain on the water during the night in place of being penned up, the eggs are dropped in the water, where they sink and remain at the bottom until they become putrid. Ducks, although night feeders, should always be shut up at night during the time of the year when they are laying.

A useful and effective drinking fountain can be made by getting a five-gallon demijohn, which, when a handle is broken, or a lip chipped, can be bought for a few pence from the wine merchant.

With a small chisel and repeated light blows, using water, and occasionally turning the chisel half round in aperture, a hole in about twenty minutes may be made in the jar about two inches from the bottom.

You next stand the jar in a wooden tray, say four inches deep, place a cork in the lower hole, then fill up jar in the usual way from the top, then tightly cork above, and remove the lower cork, and you will find the water will not rise one-quarter of an inch above the lower hole, while it gives ample space for a large number of thirsty chicks to drink. My fountain has three advantages—it is easy to

make, is inexpensive, and requires no inverting.—*Fowls.*

Grit is a mighty good thing in a chicken's crop! It doesn't hurt man to have a little.

Drooping spirits—nervousness—intense thirst—greenish droppings—dark combs—cholera!

There is good money in duck raising, but pure breeds are quite as necessary to the best success as they are in poultry raising.

Look here everybody! Don't invest \$3.00 in a sitting of eggs, expecting them to hatch 13 chicks which will sell for \$50 apiece. You can't stand so much prosperity as that!

Throwing meal dough, mashed potatoes and such like moist food on the ground where the fowls can trample it, is not very economical. Enough is saved by the use of a feed trough to pay for it in a little while.

No two things were ever better adapted to each other, (except possibly the Siamese twins), than poultry raising and fruit culture. It's a poor sort of an individual who cannot make a good living off this combination.

Anybody knows that when a piece of grass is devoted to hens and chickens, the pen should be moved every day. It is healthier for the hens and chickens, the ground does not become tainted; but in nine cases out of ten the coop is a fixture.

A writer in an exchange remarks that chickens, like pigs, should be kept growing. They are incessant grinding

machines. Talk about perpetual motion. If the chick's digestive apparatus comes not the nearest to that much sought-for machine, we do not understand the principle of the same.—*Fanciers Review*.

Many flocks of poultry are made unprofitable by injudicious feeding, which is a very important factor in the management of this business. The value of the different grains should be looked into and a study made of the different fowls so that the proper food may be given to the different varieties.

For instance: A Leghorn will stand more corn in warm weather than a Brahma or Plymouth Rock. Wheat, barley, buckweat and shorts make good food for warm weather, and hens like a variety. Germ meal is excellent, and milk can always be fed with profit. In cold weather corn meal may be used in the soft food, and corn added to the variety of hard grains. Clover is an excellent and economical food, and it is a good plan to store some away for Winter use. Fresh water should be always accessible, and fowls in confinement need grit of some kind. Oyster shells are most commonly used.

If due care is given to feeding, and the fowls furnished comfortable and clean quarters, there will be no trouble in finding the balance on the right side at the end of the year.—*American Stock-Keeper*.

One of the first requisites towards profit is to keep pullets for layers and 2-year-old hens and cocks for breeders. Good results have come from a yearling male bird, with 2-year-old hens; the yearling male is to be preferred to a 2-year-old bird, that has served a large number the season before, but otherwise 2-year-old birds will usually give better satisfaction, as the chicks generally are larger, hardier and more robust.

This is especially the case with the Asiatics, their growth being slow, their development is equally slow, and long after they have attained grossness of size, the whole organism undergoes a maturing process which gives strength, elasticity and firmness to every muscle, solidity to bone and flesh, and full development to the organs of reproduction. The smaller breeds have five or six months to mature after reaching ordinary size, so full development is attained when they complete their first year.—Joseph Wallace in *Poultry Monthly*.

Very often chicks, artificially brooded, form the habit of picking each others toes, and if allowed to continue will soon cripple their victims. Evidently it is a desire for meat. In fact we feel assured it is, for when the meat supply is kept up we have no trouble. Carbolic salve should be put on the picked toes.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Don't be afraid to sift a little raw bone meal into the mixed poultry food two or three times a week. It is highly advantageous, especially to the maturing stock.

The wild purslane that grows in all gardens during the summer months makes excellent green food for fowls that are confined. Chop it up and mix with scalded corn meal.—*Fanciers Journal*.

The care of poultry comes natural to women, and most of us can call to mind some mother, aunt, or neighbor who spent at one time many hours each week with her poultry, and found it not only a source of pleasure but of profit. The income from a well cared for hennery brings many luxuries to homes that would never know them but for the eggs that are sold, and

every family having a small piece of land can find in a few hens a means of diversion and pleasure that have been before undreamed of.

Never set an egg over a month old. Those about a week old are best.

The following causes of poor hatches may be avoided by careful attention: Weakly or impotent males, over-fat females, cold weather and exposure of the eggs after being laid, retained too long before being placed under the brood hen, failure to change the position of the eggs day by day, unsteady sitting hens, time required for nervous hen to get down to business, and the required 103 degrees of heat necessary to make a vigorous start of the germ is not kept up for the first three or four days, and thereby weakly chicks are sure to result, and some which will probably die before the eighteenth or twenty-first day of incubation; the nest may be in a cold and windy place, causing the heat to remain at too low a temperature, the brood hen sitting too close. All of these dangers can be easily avoided. Judicious feeding and care of the breeding stock and brood hen, as well as careful handling and packing eggs for shipment, is all the breeder can do, and doing this he can conscientiously feel that he has treated his patrons honourably.

Some farmers will care for their cows, and will feed and protect their cats and their dog, will shelter their sheep, their horses and bees, but their chickens they leave to starve and to freeze.

When we consider that in the days when cock-fighting was the chief amusement of sporting squires and festive noblemen, the "black-reds" and "birchen duckwings" were fed upon

eggs, sugar-candy water, hot bread and milk, barley, rue, butter, and rhubarb, and had fresh-cut sods and purest gravel from the bed of the Dee to scatch at, we quite understand the saying, "Living like a fighting-cock."

If you are obliged to keep the poultry up because they insist on visiting your newly-planted garden, you should let them out for an hour or more before sundown, when they can get a bite of green food. They will pick away with great haste, and rarely attempt to do any scratching. Try it and see.—*Scottish Fancier.*

Fowls should have a good dust bath, where they can dust themselves at all times.

Don't feed your chicks with too much sloppy food. Make the staple article cracked wheat, and when you do feed bread and milk, drain it so that the milk will not run.

All fowls are healthier during summer if allowed to roost out of doors; an occasional rainfall does them no harm, but is rather an advantage in cleansing and purifying the feathers. Besides, they thus escape the vermin which hot weather causes to multiply with such alarming rapidity when many fowls roost together under one roof.

Chicks should not be permitted out of the coop until four days old, and then at first only for a run of only a few hours, the time for staying out being lengthened as the chicks grow older and stronger. After the broods are old enough to take a wide range, they should be encouraged to do so, for after all there is nothing like insect

food to promote rapid growth and perfect development.

Like every other kind of stock, the poultry that is cared for the best gives the most satisfactory results. During the spring, when we desire to get the greatest amount of eggs, it is not desirable to have our fowls fat. A fat hen cannot lay as well as one in moderate flesh, nor will her eggs be as fertile. Hence it is important that we do not give food that will lay on fat, but food that contains the greatest amount of albumen and nitrogenous principle.—*Massey's Illustrated.*

#### TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR meeting of the above Association was held in Richmond Hall on Thursday, June 4th. The President, W. Barber, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Hamburgs, Red Caps, Ornamental Bantams and Guinea Pigs were on exhibition and prizes awarded as follows: Red Caps, 1st cock and 2nd hen, Jas. P. Jameson; 2nd cock and 1st hen, W. Fox. Bantams, Pekin, 1st cock, John Sessions; 2nd cock and 1st hen, D. G. Davies. Black African, all prizes to Jno. Thurston. Mr. J. H. Paton brought some nice Pekins too late for competition. Guinea Pigs, all prizes to W. Fox. The Judges were:—Messrs. J. Dilworth and C. J. Daniels on Red Caps; H. B. Donovan on Bantams, and Mr. Geo. Macdermott on Pet Stock.

Mr. John Miles moved, seconded by Mr. Bennett, that the next regular meeting be held on the first Thursday in September, carried. Adjourned.

JOHN GRAY,  
Sec'y.

#### NOTES.

MR. R. HAMILL, ST. CATHARINES,

WILL have the sympathy of many of our readers to whom he is personally known, on the death of his young wife, which occurred on June 22nd. What makes it particularly sad is that Mr. Hamill was married only in February last, and Mrs. Hamill's death, which took place after a very brief illness, was quite unexpected. The deceased lady was but 23 years of age.

MR. W. H. DUSTAN, BOWMANVILLE,

recently shipped four pairs of Andalusians to a breeder 210 miles north of Calgary, N.W.T.

MR. A. G. H. LUXTON, HAMILTON,

we hear, has now twelve acres on which he is engaged in preparing the proper accommodation for his large collection consisting of fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea and pea fowls, and Collie and Pug dogs. He found his city quarters too limited.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Correspondents are requested to make full use of this column. The answers to enquiries as to diseases will be answered by a well-known medical man and breeder. Please read the following rules carefully.

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always giving age, sex, and breed.
2. Enclose 3 cent stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first instance, later through POULTRY REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.

5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.

6. Answers to be to name in full, initials or *nom de plume*, the second—preferred.

QUE.—Since my Indian Game cockerel came back from show, I notice he has white specks in his throat. Is it canker? Can you give me a cure? Is it dangerous? I was told to use Crystal Iodoform for canker, I got a dram of it but have not used it as the chemist told me it was very dangerous. Please to answer me by return as he cost me too much money to lose him, he is all right every other way except the white specks in throat opposite the wind pipe.

N.

ANS.—Your description suggests canker. Iodoform is a good remedy, especially for any sorés, discharges, &c., accompanied by a foul smell. It must, of course be used with care and is scarcely suitable for mouth troubles. Get the general health of your fowls as good as possible.

Apply to the "specks" twice a day the following:

- Glycerine 7 parts.
- Tincture of iron 2 parts.
- Carbolic acid 1 part.

well mixed together. Always mix well before using.

QUE.—I have a Langshan pullet which has been sick about a week. She mopes around and very seldom eats anything, and then will eat only soft food. [Although she seldom eats, she is not thin, but in good condition. Her bowels are in good working order, but her droppings are green. I have isolated her. Could you tell me how to treat her? I would not trouble you was not the bird a valuable one.]

E.W.L.

ANS.—You do well to isolate the bird. We advise you to give a teaspoonful of Castor oil or Epsom salts (in crystals); and then daily for 4 or 5 days a compound rhubarb pill. Later she may have a little meat and raw vegetables chopped fine, as onions, cabbage, turnips, etc. Avoid Indian corn with this bird at all events. Much of it in birds that do not get plenty of exercise tends to disorder the liver and so the whole work of digestion.

QUE.—I have one hen (a Wyandotte) which mopes and is wasting away and yet has nothing apparently the matter. Nostrils and throat quite clear, legs and body clean, anus all right; she eats a moderate quantity of food. Can you suggest what may be wrong? I may say she is

in a building heated to average between 50 and 60 and where all the other fowls are in perfect health.

C. H. G.

ANS.—It is impossible to say to a certainty what may be the trouble with a fowl such as you describe. As the other birds kept under the same conditions seem to be well, there is no clear evidence that the food, &c., is improper, though it is always well in stating a case to say exactly how fowls are fed as well as diseased. The wasting is probably due to serious disease of some internal organ which is likely to prove fatal. It would be well to isolate the effected bird as if she is effected with tuberculosis that is contagious. It is hoped you are not feeding too much, especially corn, as that tends to put the liver wrong. We advise the following:—

- (1) Isolate and feed entirely differently for a time; be sure and give some vegetable food.
- (2) Give one Compound Cathartic pill, and alter that one Compound Rhubarb pill daily for four or five days.
- (3) Give Cod Liver oil in gelatine capsules No. 00; one full twice daily. If the bird dies examine the organs carefully, also look into the intestines for worms.

QUE.—Black Spanish cock two years old, has been ailing for about a month. In bad feather particularly about neck and head, and seems to have something wrong with his neck, which bulges out on one side, and gives his head a cant backwards touching his wing with top part of neck, thereby making a bare spot on wing, and almost making a sore. Cannot eat food off ground, but eats when food is held up to him pretty well. Seems to be stiff all over, losing flesh and looking very wretched. Can you oblige us by suggesting anything for him.

N. & G. G.

ANS.—Without seeing your bird it is not possible to make an exact diagnosis. It may be that the neck is twisted owing to some nervous affection of the brain or spinal cord or to pressure on some nerve. If you are satisfied there really is a tumour, paint it with tincture of Iodine twice daily, stopping short, however, of actual blistering. Make an entire change of food, and give a one grain quinine pill daily for a week.

QUE.—Will you inform me by return of mail if you can give me a cure for my fowls. I had one die after being sick for two days. I have two more valuable birds that I am afraid

will go the same way. The first symptom is a droopish look, then a gurgling in the throat and apparently gasping for breath, their neck gets bent and comb turns black and it dies.

C.S.

ANS.—You do not state breed, age, mode of feeding, etc., and your description of symptoms is too vague and incomplete. We fear your birds are dying from some serious disease of the internal organs. Open the next one that dies and note the appearances of all parts, especially the liver. Cut open the intestines and look for worms.

Treatment:—Give your flock all the freedom you can, and feed no Indian corn but more vegetable food.

(1) Give sick birds only bread and milk and raw meat to eat, and not too much of these. See that they are a good deal in the sun.

(2) Give one Compound Cathartic pill, and follow in a few hours with a small teaspoonful of Epsom salts.

(3) Give daily for a week one Compound Rhubarb pill.

(4) Rub over the front of the neck and on the breast a little of a mixture of equal parts of coal oil and olive oil—enough to irritate but not to blister.

(5) Be sure and isolate all sick birds, and burn the dead.

Many thanks for receipt, but it came too late as I lost 8 birds in three days, and then I found out it was canker that my fowls had, over 20 of my birds were effected. I went to work and put all of them in dry warm places by themselves, and after doctoring them with the following prescription had them all cured in four days.

2 oz. coperas dissolved in ½ cup of water, then wash mouth and throat three times a day, using a feather, once a day take a little burned alum on the end of a spoon and blow it on the canker part, then take ¼ coal oil and ¼ oil of peppermint and give each fowl ½ teaspoonful every night. This is a sure cure as I have found it so.

C. S.

QUE.—I have some chicks raised in an incubator and they seem to be growing weak in legs. Can you give me any way to overcome that or in case of any fresh chicks same way to prevent them getting weak and oblige.

Yours truly,

N. D.

ANS.—You should state age and breed. Give chicks a variety of foods, including milk to drink and a little meat cut up fine. It is assumed that the chicks get plenty of fresh air, sunshine and exercise. If cooped make sure that they have access to coarse sand or grit. Mix up a teaspoonful of cod liver oil with oat meal and divide this between four chicks. Do the same with a like amount of Parrish's Chemical food. If they do not improve at once rub a little turpentine over their shanks and the back joint daily for a few days.

QUR.—I have a pullet which is laying and looking well were it not for the feathers just on her saddle dropping out and her cushion seems to be soiled by slimy passages which at a distance looks black. Could you suggest what is the matter and how to treat her.

D.R.

ANS.—The condition of your bird suggests worms. It would be worth while to try her for these by giving, after fasting over night, two grains of Santonine made into a pill with butter, in the morning before feeding. One hour after give a large teaspoonful of castor oil. The bird should be kept apart to watch results. If you see worms burn them and the droppings also, and repeat the treatment in three days. In any case alter the conditions under which the bird now exists as to food and perhaps other things. Boil the water given. Feed on soft food as bread and milk, raw meat cut up fine and spiced a little. If not better in three days, give one Compound Rhubarb pill, and afterwards give about 5 grains of Substrate of Bismuth made into pill with bread crumb twice daily for a few days.

**PUBLISHER'S NOTES**

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

**U. S. OFFICE.**

We have established a branch office at Boston, Mass., U.S. Readers will receive prompt attention to their enquiries when addressed to P.O. Box 1379 Boston.

**AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.**

To any one sending us five new subscribers with \$5 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50, a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these, books so don't be afraid the supply will run out.

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Whoever has made himself acquainted with what may be learned from this book will admit that from its pages one may gather pretty much all the information that is needed to perfect an intelligent plan of advertising. It is not a complete newspaper directory. It is much better; for although it names barely

one-third of the newspapers published, it does enumerate every one of the best and all that a general advertiser is likely to have occasion to use.

Among the papers named in it the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW occupies the position to which its merits entitle it.

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The Great Truss for **RUPTURE**



This Pad closes Hernia as if your extended hand was drawn together, closing the aperture. Truss is held positively without friction day and night, and healed like a broken leg. There is no duty to pay, which many Canadians found more expensive than the truss. The easiest, most durable, and

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**The Canadian Poultry Review**

— Is Published at —

**TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA,**

BY H. B. DONOVAN

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

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