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GROUP OF BLACK LANGSHANS.

OWNED BY BROWN & HUGHES,

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XIV.

58½ VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, MAY, 1891.

No. 5.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. JNO. A. NOBLE, NORVAL,

INFORMS us, in reply to Mr. Daniels' letter in last REVIEW, that he intended to say all *first* prizes on Indian Games at Brampton, and not all prizes.

MR. E. J. OTTER, TORONTO,

has forwarded six sittings of eggs to a breeder in British Columbia.

MR. C. J. DANIELS, TORONTO,

has shipped a fine pair of Indian Games to Mr. Nicol, Boissevain, Man. The price, we understand, was \$25.00.

MR. GEO. G. MCCORMICK, LONDON,

purposes leaving for England on May 8th. Mr. McCormick has disposed of the greater part of his stock.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

The Poultry Committee has made the following changes in the prize list:— Third prizes cut off, and fifty cents added to firsts in chicks. Andalusians, Dominiques and black Javas added, and La Fleche and Crevecœurs inserted instead of A. O. V. French.

Messrs. Butterfield and Jarvis were appointed Judges, and Mr. J. Saunders,



BLACK MINORCA COCKEREL.

Owned by H. K. WARREN,

LEBANON, IND.

Superintendent. It was recommended that exhibitors paying \$3 or over in entrance fees receive a free pass to the grounds.

MR. H. P. HARRISON, TORONTO,
left for his yearly trip to England on April 8th.

NEW HAMBURG SHOW.

We are requested by the Secretary to state that prizes in black Hamburgs should read, cock 1st Freeman, 2nd McNeil, pullet 1st McNeil, 2nd Freeman.

THE JAVA FOWL.

In the English *Stock-Keeper* of March 20th, Mr. C. J. Daniels, Toronto, has a lengthy article on "The Java Fowl," illustrated by Keller with engravings of black and mottled specimens.

MR. JAS. BLACK, MONTREAL,
was in Toronto on April 9th, and visited several of the breeders. We regret we did not have the pleasure of seeing him when he called at our office.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

The changes in the list mentioned in last issue have been ratified by the Board.

MR. C. H. MCCRAE, DUNNVILLE,
paid us a brief visit on the 8th ulto., on his way home from Ottawa, where he had been attending the Fisheries Commission. Mr. McCrae informs us he has given up Minorcas, and has taken in hand brown and white Leghorns exclusively.

WHITE WONDER FOWLS.

Mr. W. N. French, the originator of these birds which we illustrated last month, now writes us, "We are getting a great many letters and orders from

many different States. We have 65 pullets in one house which layed 852 eggs during last January, and they with another pen of 13 hens have layed 2583 eggs from January 1st to April 1st."

MR. WM. MCLOUD, LUCAN,
writes us, "I see by the REVIEW the Ontario Poultry Association has me charged two dollars. I do not owe them two dollars to my knowledge. They sent me my prize money some time after the show. Would they send me money if I owed them?"

Where lies the error?



MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER.

IT is well to bear in mind that you need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know all. But let all you tell be the truth.

Purchasers show a preference for yellow skin and legs, but the best fowls for the table have dark or willow legs, such as the Games, Langshans, and Houdans. There is no better table fowl than a cross of a Game cock with a Langshan or Houdan hen. The flesh is delicate, tender and juicy with thin skin, and we would suggest that the dark-legged fowls be consumed at home and the yellow-legged ones marketed.

Breed to a high standard.

Always put your best laying hens where you will be sure to breed from

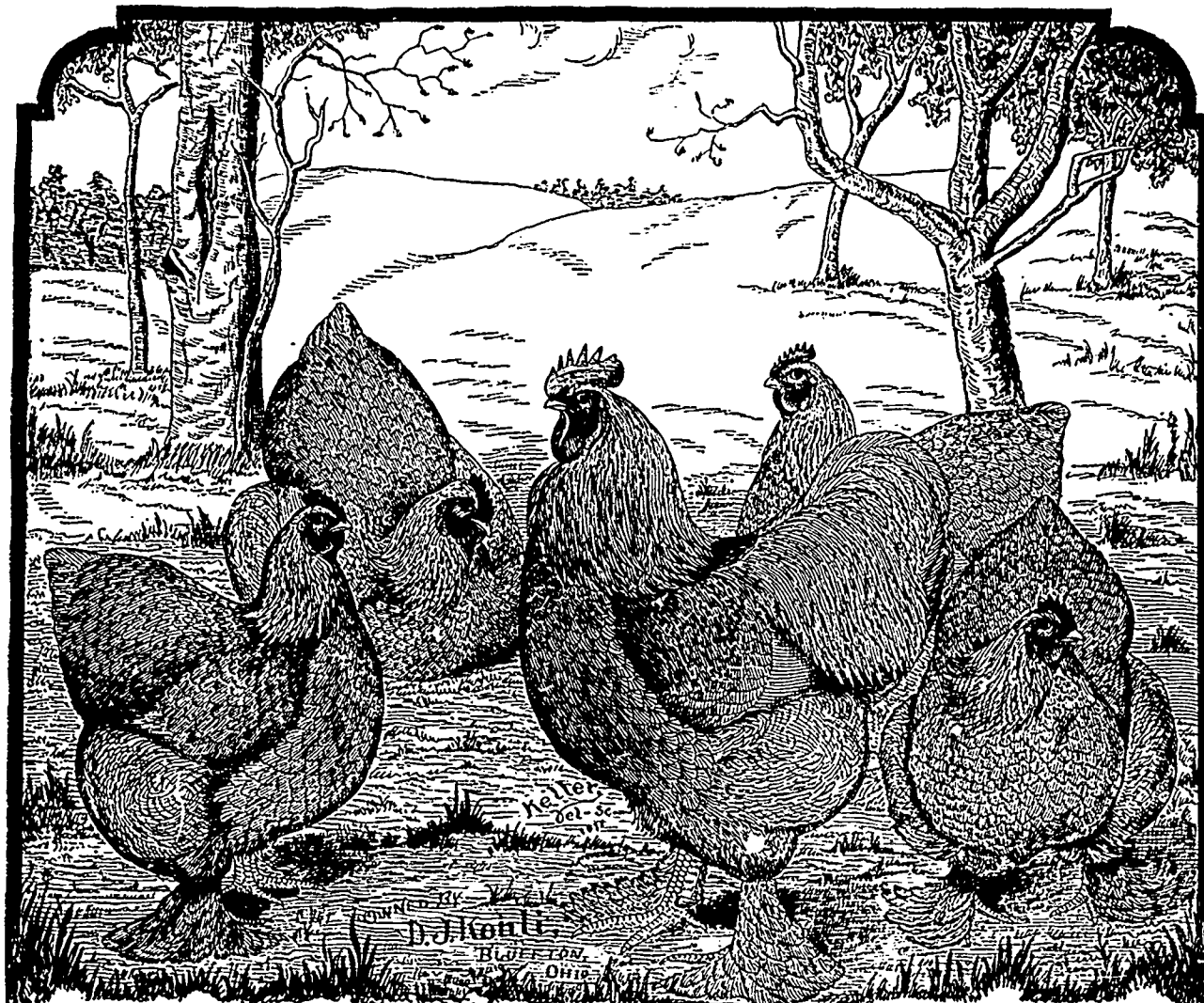
them. It will be better for your customers and also for yourself.

Don't forget that broken dishes are a feast of fat things to a flock of laying hens or growing fowls.

Before entering into the poultry business, have some object in view. There are several branches—selling eggs only, raising broilers, and marketing fowls and capons.

Spices must be used with moderation. Fowls insides are not made of India rubber or sheet iron, but are quite like those of human beings. Red pepper particularly should be used with care. When eggs are to be used for hatching, ginger should be substituted, as it acts upon the liver and serves as a medicine as well as a stimulant.

The best eggs are the result of a meat diet; the high colored and well flavored eggs of Kansas during the grasshopper visitation, were a marvel to strangers, observes one writer in an agricultural paper. When grasshoppers and worms fail, their lack should be supplied by feeding meat rinds and other butchers offal. The crushed oyster shell supply, and the boxes of road dust or ashes, should be kept within easy reach. When moving to an entirely new location we secure immunity from gapes for two years. The farmer who does not provide his wife with a good poultry house is standing in his own light, as it need not be fine or costly. In winter, drop a little carbolic acid in the food mixture, once a month, as a preventative of disease, and give a few appetizers, such as cabbage, garlic, and red pepper, with a variety of grain food and not all corn. With this treatment and a proper house, we may count more



PEN OF "GOLD DUST" BUFF COCHINS.

certainly on profitable returns than when the fowls have to roost on icy perches, exposed to the zero winds of long winter nights. The products of the poultry yard are always in demand, and judging by the imports now made in that line, they will be the last to glut the markets in our large cities.—
Ex.

Look out for crowding. We have known large numbers of chickens to huddle together in a small coop, and literally smother to death in the hot summer nights. Even if they survive,

the chances are that hips will get down, breasts become crooked, tails get awry, or some other deformity will be caused that will ruin the chance of another —wise fine bird from winning in the show room. And this might have been avoided by preventing crowding.

When chickens are taken from a brooder, they should be separated, fifty in a coop.

An extensive poultry breeder says that where a large crop of tobacco is

grown, the turkey will do efficient work destroying the large green worm that so often does so much damage. A turkey hen and her brood will scratch every hill, and not a single plant will be missed. They are very fond of the worms, which serve as animal food. And they save much labor, as those who grow tobacco know that it is often necessary to go over the crop every day in order to kill the worms, which is a very tedious job. The turkeys also eat many grasshoppers, as well as worms and slugs, "whose name is legion."

Once a week, chop up four or five raw onions and feed them to the hens, independently of all other food, as a tonic and stimulant. If you do this you will have no trouble to keep your flock in good healthy condition.

NOTES ON THE WHITE LEGHORN

BY BLACK WYANDOT.

PURE white plumage gives a fowl a delicate look and so gives an appearance of truth to the old error, "White fowls are not hardy." White Leghorns are the hardiest of fowls, and one of the best breeds for laying the year through. No sickly or weakly fowl can continue to have a bright red comb and a sprightly air such as the white Leghorn possesses all through the year under ordinary care, all the time shelling out eggs in profusion. Of course the Leghorn comb is likely to be too "beefy" and so is liable to the attacks of frost, but there is no reason why Leghorn combs should not be bred down to the medium. The beefy comb is not sightly, and on the male bird it is likely to be weak and fall to one side. A medium comb is stiffer and more erect, consequently can be bred nearer the standard and at same time is better looking and more practical. In point of comb Leghorns are improving. The Leghorns bred at first, produced combs that would have made a meat breakfast for a small family. Great stories are told of the size of comb on these original Leghorns, one hen is said to have possessed a five inch comb, and certainly must have experienced difficulty in scratching up a flower bed without also giving her comb an occasional dig. S. C white Leghorns being the oldest of the Leghorn breeds,

posses the true Leghorn traits in the fullest degree. In them the non-sitting trait is more fully established than in the browns, which have a dash of Game blood. The whites are also claimed to be the "best layers on earth," but we doubt if there is much difference in Leghorns when it comes to "shelling out."

It is objected to Leghorns that they are not a good table fowl—they *are* a good table fowl "as far as they go." Being purely "egg-machines" they do not put on fat easily, yet they have full breasts and meat of good quality. I do not believe any breed will pay its way any better than the Leghorns. They are easily kept. Two Leghorns can be kept on same feed as required for one Cochin, and a Leghorn hen will produce at least three eggs to the Cochins two. The best proof of their merit is the fact that they have always been popular. No unprofitable fowl could hold the place they have held since their introduction.

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POULTRY BREEDING.

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

No. 5.

OUT-BREEDING.

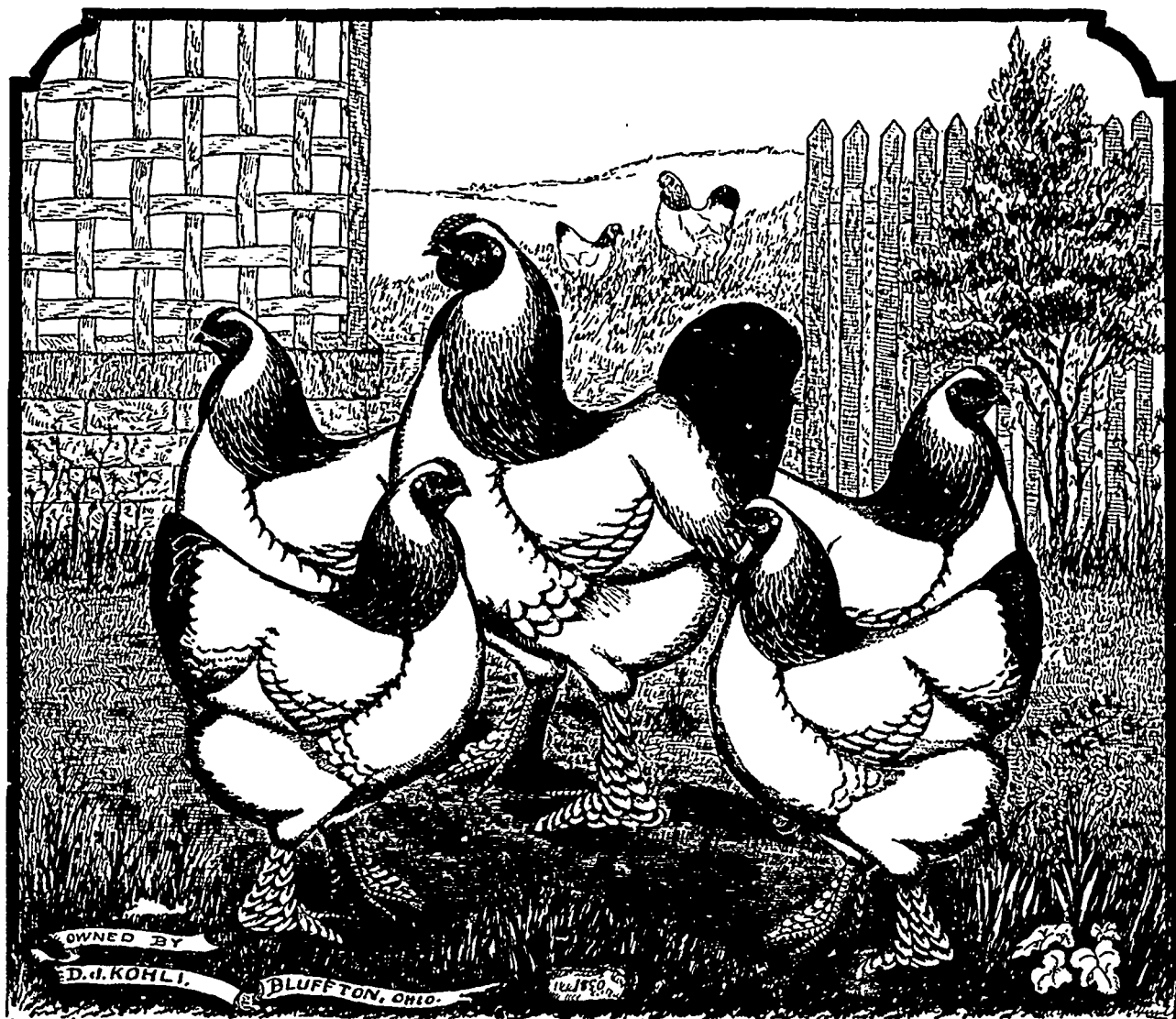
OUT-breeding is the reverse of in-breeding. If the latter is the union of the most nearly related specimens, the former is the mating of the most distant relatives. As all fowls are believed to have descended from a common ancestor, all are related and, therefore, this definition logically includes the crossing of the most diverse breeds. But, as in-breeding was limited to its extent, out-breeding in this article will be

limited to the mating of distantly related specimens of the same variety.

Out-breeding, thus defined, is the common method of mating, employed by those opposed to in-breeding, who believe that in-breeding is followed by disastrous results. The advocates of out-breeding introduce fresh blood annually into their flocks, usually by the purchase of a male bird, because this is the cheapest method to pursue. The progeny of yards of fowls where out-breeding is practiced, are usually healthy and vigorous, thoroughly practical and profitable, but often lacking in the perfection of points, that seem so desirable to the fancier.

The introduction of fresh blood is always attended with a risk of introducing antagonistic tendencies in breeding. If it is done injudiciously the chances are that the progeny will be very undesirable in plumage and markings, though occasionally a "nick" occurs which gives the best possible results; such out breeding at the best, is very uncertain work. But it is not necessarily so uncertain; there is a judicious as well as injudicious method of introducing fresh blood annually.

The best method is to secure fowls, bred to the same ideal. For example take the Plymouth Rock, Mr. A. breeds a rather tall, long-backed type; Mr. B. a short-backed Cochin type; Mr. C. a type resembling the American Dominique. Now, it is evident, that if either of these breeders purchases from the other he will introduce a very different type of fowl into his yards, and the result will be very uncertain as to lack of uniformity. Again, A. breeds his fowls from a single mating, B. mates extremes in color, dark males light females and *vice versa*; C. makes two matings, an early white cock to light females for pullets, and a dark mate to



PEN OF "IDEAL" STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMAS.

dark females for cockerels. If either of these buys from the other and thus introduces fresh blood into his flock, he will be likely to have a mongrelized plumage, that is very unsatisfactory. But let A. who breeds his fowls to a rather tall, long-backed type and from a single mating find X. who does the same, and purchase from X. a male, and the chances are that he will obtain results quite similar to those he has been obtaining. There will be, it is true, certain antagonistic

tendencies, but these will be thus minimized and the results, in some varieties, will be quite satisfactory. It is not probable that any two fanciers can be found whose stock will be bred to exactly the same ideal, and therefore it will not be probable that fresh blood, free from all antagonistic tendencies will be procurable. But if a fancier knows just what he desires to produce, and every year selects the birds which most nearly approach his ideal, including those he buys for fresh

blood and buys off a fancier whose ideal is similar to his own, he will make annual improvement and the stock he breeds will be strong and vigorous as well as handsome. His improvement may not be so rapid as that of the one who practices in-breeding, but it will be certain and free from the dangers of the latter course. But there is a still better way which we consider in our next article—a way which to some extent unites the advantages and avoids the dangers of in-breeding.

MARKHAM POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE second monthly meeting of the Markham Poultry Association was held in the Franklin House, on Thursday, April 2nd. The attendance was very good for the state of the weather.

A show of light Brahmas was held and a number of good birds were judged, with the following result:—Wm. Holmes, Malvern, took first on cock and second on hen; G. W. Reesor, Markham, took first on hen and second on cock.

The next meeting will be held at the same place on May 7th. A show of brown Leghorns and silver Wyandottes will be the attraction. All are cordially invited to attend, bring their birds, and become members.

Wm. Holmes, a member of the Association has had a hen off on the 25th March, and out of 11 eggs got 11 chicks all healthy and smart.

JAMES J. BARKER,
Sec'y M.P.A.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR meeting of the Toronto Poultry, P. and P. S. Association was held in Richmond Hall, on Thursday, the 9th April, the President, Mr. W. Barber, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. One new member, Mr. Jas. Powell was proposed by Mr. Geo. McDermott, and accepted. The delegates to the Industrial Exhibition, Messrs. W. Barber and Jno. Miles, gave in their report which was accepted. Several Games were on exhibition, and prizes awarded as follows:—Black red, first cock, first

hen, E. F. Doty; Pyle, first cock, E. F. Doty; hen first, second and third, Mr. G. Anderson. Judges, Messrs. Miles and McDermott. After considerable discussion of matters of interest to the Association, the meeting adjourned. Receipts \$6.00.

JOHN GRAY,
Secretary.

EAST YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK SOCIETY.

REGULAR meeting of above Association was held on Tuesday, April 7th, in Chester Hall, Chester. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. A letter was received from the Secretary, stating that owing to sickness he was not able to attend, and at the same time resigning as Secretary as other matters would take up all his time. It was moved, seconded and carried that while we accept Mr. Gray's resignation, we do so with regret and we hereby extend to him our thanks for his untiring and increasing energy on behalf of this Association. It was moved and seconded that Mr. Chas. R. Bache be Secretary. Carried.

Many matters of interest were then gone into, which were of benefit to the members of this Association. New members are joining all the time, and others are coming in at our meeting in May.

Owing to a mistake no birds were on hand. It was decided to have the Hamburg, English and French classes in May, and Mr. Gray to give a paper on the Hamburg.

Meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. R. BACHE,
Sec'y.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

A WRITER in *Fowls* says, "Doubtless many of your readers, especially such as breed the larger varieties of poultry—are in the habit of using 'Parrish's Chemical Food.' I was first directed to its valuable properties by Mr. L. Wright's work on poultry, and have ever since sworn by the food. My only difficulty has been to find a suitable way of giving it to the chickens; this difficulty I have lately surmounted. Supposing I wish to give the food to ten half-grown cockerels, I cut a round of stale bread into quarter-inch cubes, and having mixed five teaspoonfuls of the syrup with the same bulk of water I therein soak the bread, and find the birds eat it greedily. I am thus enabled to give a known quantity to each fowl, which I consider a great advantage."

WHICH END OF THE EGG APPEARS FIRST?

Editor Review,—

I HAD one of your CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW'S sent to me, and in looking over it I saw that a question now agitating the minds of some of your poultry men, is "which end of the egg is laid first?" Now, I have had a great deal of experience with poultry, I feed my fowls and look after them on a scientific plan, and I have had great success, and I say that the formation of the egg is such that nature has made the largest part to be laid first.

Yours truly,
A. H. MACDONALD.

North Weymouth Depot, Mass.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER.

A. G. GILBERT.

WE again have the pleasure to give our readers copious extracts from Mr. Gilbert's valuable report. The branch of the Experimental Farm presided over by this gentleman is doing excellent work. To WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Esq.,
Director Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the third annual report of the working of the poultry department of the Central Experimental Farm, since 3rd January, 1890, the date of last report. During the winter season of 1889-1890 careful notice was taken of the effect, on the various breeds of the different sorts of ground meal composing the hot or stimulating food given in the morning as an incentive to winter laying. These warm messes were made more or less stimulating by the addition or omission of ground meat and red pepper, the latter being entirely omitted when egg laying had fairly commenced. This experience, coupled with that of the previous winter, has shown,—

1. That the stimulating and fattening foods which go to eggs in the Spanish family, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, &c., make the Asiatics, viz.: Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, &c., so fat as to lay soft shelled eggs or not to lay at all.

2. That Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes—breeds of American origin and not to be properly classed with either of the foregoing—are to be treated as Asiatics in the matter of feed.

3. That it is best, when possible, to keep the pullets of late hatch separate from the two year old hens, for the reason that the latter are at their best for egg produc-

tion and the fattening food that is suitable to pullets is likely to make the hens too fat to lay. The importance of having pullets hatched as early as possible will thus be apparent.

What is the proper treatment of the different breeds in winter?

WINTER TREATMENT OF DIFFERENT BREEDS.

1. Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, &c., &c., require more oats and less wheat, little or no Indian corn, soft or stimulating food in moderation and a generous supply of vegetables. Lean meat twice or thrice a week and plenty of exercise.

2. Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Hamburgs, &c., &c., will take more soft or stimulating food, more wheat, Indian corn with meat and vegetables in liberal supply.

3. It is essential to success that lime, grit, gravel, &c., &c., should be before the layers at all times, and that the hens be kept in activity by throwing the grain fed to them in chaff, straw or dry leaves scattered on the floor.

Soft or stimulating food is generally fed in the morning and is composed as follows:—

HOT MORNING FEED.

A warm morning mess for the heavy breeds may be made of shorts, ground oats, bran and lean meat scraps mixed with boiling water. This can be varied by giving cooked vegetables instead of the ground oats or bran. Clover hay cut into small pieces, steamed and mixed with the morning feed, is one of the best green foods and cannot be given too often.

For the Spanish family a more stimulating morning mess may be made of shorts, cornmeal, ground oats or barley with ground meat or meat scraps in judicious quantity every morning, with a modicum of black or red pepper. Vary by mixing boiled potatoes or other vege-

tables in lieu of ground oats or barley. Steamed clover hay at any time.

In cold weather Indian corn may be fed to fowls for the last meal.

It is taken for granted that the fowls have comparatively comfortable quarters, with pure water to drink in regular supply; the chill taken off the water; the grain warmed in cold periods and the other directions, as given in detail in report of last year, carried out.

Should the foregoing treatment be found too forcing, the soft feed may be curtailed and more green stuff and oats fed. It is quite likely thin shelled eggs may be laid and it is a sign that the hens are getting too fat. As a preventative mix fine ground oyster shells, or sand, or both in the morning soft feed.

A QUESTION AS TO FEED ANSWERED.

A correspondent in the North-West Territories asks, "What kind of feed am I to use when I want to give my hens a rest after laying all winter and previous to breeding from them?" In reply it may be stated that a cessation of the stimulating soft feed and a gradual change from wheat to oats will, in most cases, have the effect of stopping the production. Care must be taken that grit is regularly supplied, (as it should always be) to aid digestion, or the change to oats may result in some of the hens becoming crop bound. The changing from a generous to a non-stimulating diet, or *vice versa*, should be gradual. Should the hens have a run out, meanwhile, the latter is not likely to occur.

THE FARM LAYERS.

Owing to lack of room, some of the male birds remained with the laying stock during the winter. When the additional building, in course of erection, is completed it is intended to keep the laying stock and breeding stock apart. In cases where the hens had laid all winter, and were used as breeders in the spring, they were allow-

ed to rest and the eggs for hatching saved, after laying recommenced.

BREEDING PENS MADE UP.

The breeding pens were made up as follows:—

Breed.	Number in Pen.	When Mated.
Wyandottes	1 cock, 2 hens	Feb. 26
Black Minorcas	1 cockerel, 7 hens	do 26
Plymouth Rocks	1 do 11 do	
Brahmas	1 do 9 do	
White Leghorns	1 cock, 11 do	
Houdans	1 do 11 do	
Buff Cochins	1 do 9 do	
B. Hamburgs	1 do 11 do	

Where no dates are given the male birds remained in the pens all winter.

CROSSES.

Breed	Number in Pen	When Mated.
P. R., with W. L.,	1 cockerel, 5 hens	Mar. 27
B. J., with mix. hens	1 cock, 11 do	April 7
B.B.R.G. with W.P.R.	1 do 5 do	do 28

Later in the season the mixed pen was broken up, owing to the death of the black Java cock.

(To be continued.)

LONDON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR meeting of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held on the evening of the 16th inst, with the President in the chair and a good attendance of members. After the minutes of the last regular meeting had been read and confirmed and one new member enrolled, the reports from the delegates to the Industrial Exhibition and Western Fair were received. The delegates to the Western Fair regretted to state that the Board had requested that a reduction be made on the poultry list for this year. The committee suggested that if a reduction had to be made it would be better to cut off the third prize rather than strike off any of the varieties already on, that would make a reduction of \$100.00. Then it was proposed that four new varieties be added, namely black Javas, Andalu-

sians, American Dominiques, and La Fleche also 50 cents be added to the first prize on chicks, making it the same as on fowls namely \$2.50 \$1.50 and V.H.C., by this change it will be seen that the prize money offered on poultry will be about \$50.00 less than last year. Mr. S. Butterfield and Mr. L.G. Jarvis were proposed for judges.

The members reported their chicks hatching out well with most of them. Mr. John Thorp reported having hatched 13 strong light Brahma chicks from 13 eggs about the first of the month. The members called on Mr. McCormick who was slightly indisposed and could not attend the meeting, to bid him good-bye and wish him and Mrs. McCormick a pleasant voyage. They leave in a few days on a trip to Europe, not returning until September.

R. OKE, Sec.

April 24th, 1891.

MONTREAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Society was held on the 2nd of April, in the Fraser Institute. The newly elected President J. R. Lowden, Esq., in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. Costen the G.O.M. was present and led off with an interesting address on the history of the white Cochin, and then proceeded to score a specimen point by point. He described what perfection should be, gave the reason for every cut made, showed how that some were made for radical defects and others because of condition. At the close he answered questions from the members regarding scoring, etc., in a very clear and able manner.

The next piece on the programme was a paper on Canary birds by the President Mr. Philpott. A great many present were earnestly interested in the

paper as was evident by the number of questions that were asked him at the close.

It was suggested that if possible Dr. Mills should deliver a public lecture on some phase of the fancy before the winter closed. Dr. Mills very heartily fell in with the suggestions, and promised to do all he could in the matter.

Dr. Mills' promise to arrange for a lecture was soon put to the test as owing to the absence of Dr. Bell from the country the concluding lecture of the Somerville course was assigned to him.

On Thursday, the 16th of April, the Natural History Society rooms were crowded with a large and interested audience to listen to Dr. Mills lecture on "The Domestic Fowl." For over an hour he told the audience something of what he knew of the rise and progress of the domestic fowl.

Messrs. Ulley, Hall and the Doctor brought some fine specimens of Wyandottes, Brahmas, Bantams, etc., to illustrate the perfection to which the science of breeding had arrived.

There is no doubt but that we shall hear from the Doctor again next winter in the same course of lectures.

J. H. CAYFORD, Sec'y.

THE MONTH EGGS HATCH BEST, CHICKS FROM THEM WILL BE THE BEST.

BY I. K. FEICH.

MAY is the best month in the States. Why? If one has had any experience he discovers this—that eggs from April 15th to Feb'y 15th always hatch best, and from Feb'y 15th to April 15th the eggs always hatch poorly. Now why? Simply this, fowls will not have close confinement in close quarters from off of mother earth long at a time before their eggs cease to hatch. It



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

First Prize Winners at the Miama Valley Poultry Show, Dayton, Ohio.

has been told us by physicians that fowls need seven times as much air in proportion than do any of the perspiring species. This seems true, for you may take a barn covering 24 x 30 feet and a fowl house covering the same number of feet with low roof, and the same number of fowls kept in each will show at once a better hatch from the fowls confined in the barn than in the fowl house, and a greater vigor and

hardiness to withstand the ravages of frost and cold weather.

Again, chickens hatched and kept confined upon a board floor, will seldom withstand four weeks such confinement, before they become what most people call rickety, they wobble in their gait, and finally tumble over and die. When a flock commence to show this evil, if put out on the bare earth, they will recover. To raise indoors during

the winter months, the floors should be covered at least full four inches with a sandy loam, which, if it become too dry and dusty should be sprinkled, which become indoor rain showers, then with vegetable and meat and growing food, the chicks do fairly well but none of them will be equal to birds hatched in May, and reared in the open air. Nor will those raised in the open air be better in Asiatics than

than those bred in May. Why? The harvest suns are the hottest and intensely ripening to all grains. This intense and overhead heat is damaging to all fowl plumage, dries and saps it like the scorching of the leaves. When the last or adult plumage is young and tender at this time, the sun scorches and turns all white plumage to a straw or yellow shading. Thus, when we consider that $1\frac{1}{2}$ points will cover the difference in the score of most of the winners in any show, we see how a month's difference in the time of hatching makes a wonderful difference in the chances to win, and why it is many males from the same pen of breeders will be straw color while others will be pure white all summer, for the simple reason that one's plumage ripened after the heat of harvest was over. These observations are what led me to advocate that poultry exhibitions be held from Jan. 1st to March 30th. Were we to inaugurate this policy by each breeder setting his face squarely against breeding till April 15th to June 15th, and making the egg season from April 1st to June 1st, we should have better specimens as a rule, even if we used incubators we could rear the chicks on the grass and on the mother earth.

I think it is safe to say that 9/10 of all the prizes won between July 1st and April 1st are on April and May hatch Asiatics, May and June hatch P. Rocks and Wyandottes and later hatch Leghorns.

This year, April 8th, New Hampshire was three feet under snow. Canada does not awake to spring influences till middle of April.

In States and localities that have short seasons the specimens will grow more rapidly. The colder the general temperature the specimen raised therein will have a greater weight in comparison to apparent size. These are noticeable features to a judge that is visiting

exhibitions in the different parts of the country.

We say eggs hatch poorly between Feb. 15th and April 15th. This is an absolute truth in all sections of the States. When the ground is as a rule covered with snow between Dec. 15th and Feb. 15th, six weeks confinement to a fowl house in close quarters with no chance to get to the bare earth destroys this reproductive vigor—and it is only restored after a season of four to six weeks in early spring, which gives us back this fertility in April and May; as an English writer put it: "*You must wait for the spring warming up.*"

Winter hatching is secured only by the best of care and furnishing artificially as nearly as possible the conditions of spring, and an abundance of fresh air. Low built fowl houses many find to be a mistake for winter breeding. Then what are the requisites. Plenty of air, vegetables, meat, a small grain diet, exercise, and deep laid earth floors, care for all this is the only chance of success.

SCRAPS.

BY A CANADIAN.

THERE were more entries in the late New York Show from the Province of Ontario than from any State in the Union.

Does this prove that comparison judging is more favored in Canada than scoring? To read some of our poultry papers on the other side of the line it would seem so. The real reason, I take it, was the liberality of the managers of the New York show.

In the March number there was an important announcement that all dead

birds might be sent to the Pathological Department of McGill University, Montreal, if the owners wished to ascertain the cause of death. We trust that many have availed themselves of this unusual and favorable opportunity.

In conversation with a fancier the other day, he told me of a bird of his that died and how anxious he was to know what it died of. I said, did you send it to McGill University? and the reply was, I knew nothing of their offer.

I told him, as I hope all will who are interested, to read the first page of the March number.

Bye the way, ought not all of us who are interested in the fancy to feel proud of the April number of the REVIEW? Can the oldest inhabitant tell us of a better one being published?

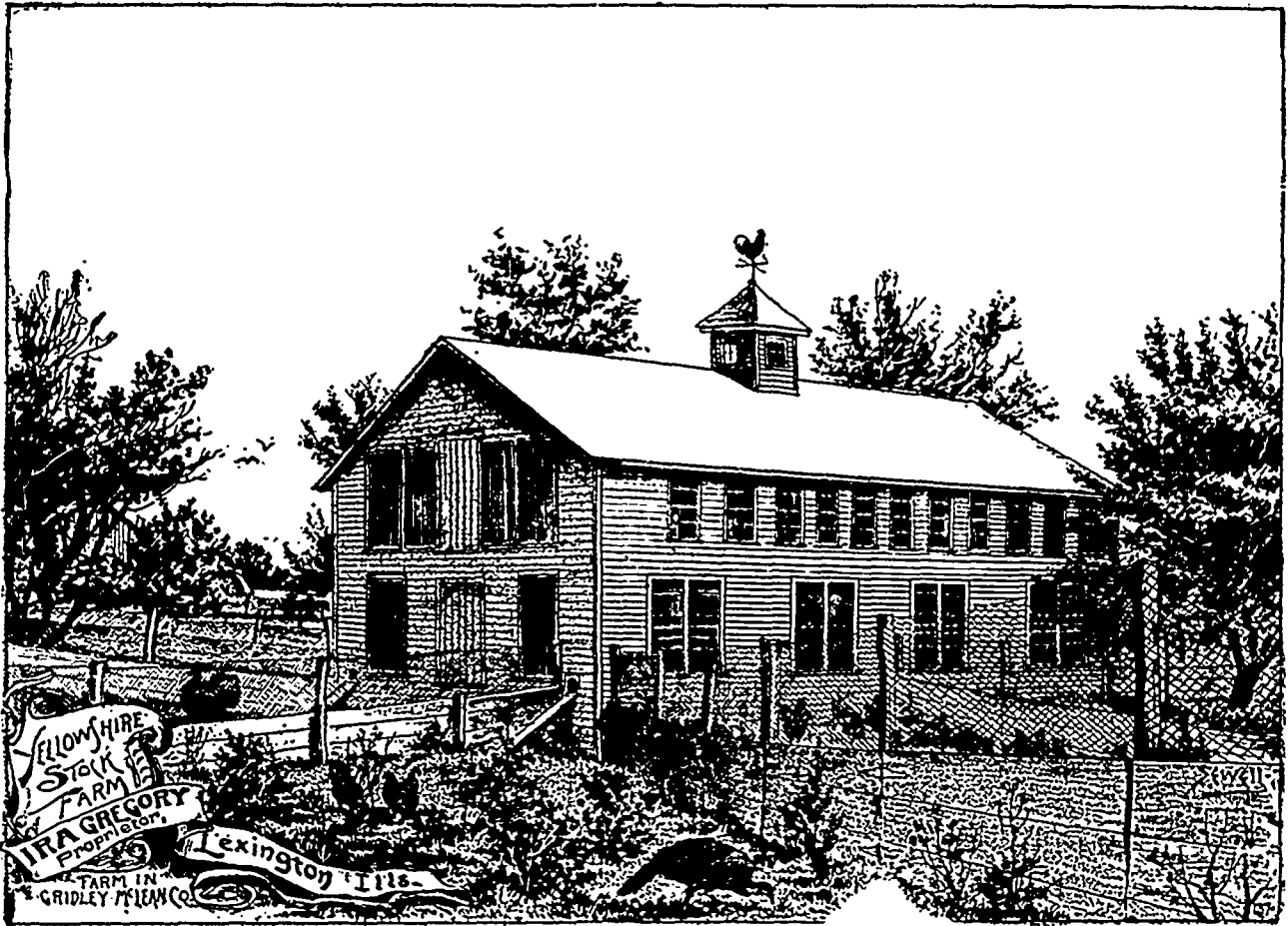
Speaking of the oldest inhabitant, who is the oldest fancier in the Dominion?

Let us hear from him and tell us something about how things were in the poultry line when he was a boy.

It would also be interesting to know who are left in the fancy that took prizes more than 20 years ago.

One thing is certain there was no A. P.A. in existence for some people to kick at. Those of us who can remember before the A.P.A. was formed know that the most rapid strides have been taken in the fancy since the formation of that Society.

"Uncle Isaac" Felch who has been one of the leading spirits in it since its formation has to retire from active participation owing to his increasing deafness, but he has not, nor must ever will, lose his interest in it.



MR. IRA GREGORY'S POULTRY HOUSE.
Fifer, McLean Co., Ill.

Those who have seen him score a bird, and they are numbered by the thousands, must admit, and no doubt do, that it is far preferable to have a score card properly made out for each bird than to have a judge say this is first, second and third without giving any reason why they are so.

Is the Poultry Association of Ontario going to invite the A. P. A. to its show next winter? It would be infinitely more convenient to the majority of the members of the A. P. A. than California.

And wouldn't it also suit the specialty clubs much better. What do C. A.

Sharp and others say about this?

Speaking of specialty clubs, was there ever such a rush as there is for Indian Games. Brahmas, Cochins, Rocks and Wyandottes, all had their boom, but the latest is the greatest.

This club has already over one hundred members. Though the latest, it is the greatest already.

One of the blessings of a poultry fancier is that the rich and the poor are on a more equal footing than in any other business. All can raise and have fine birds, providing they are willing to devote their time and a little horse sense to it.

NOTES.

IMPORTATION.

THE La Fleche and Sultans whose arrival we prophesied in last month's REVIEW, were received at their destination on Wednesday, the 22nd ulto. Mr. Richard Oke, London, is their happy possessor and he informs us that they arrived in excellent shape, and that the La Fleche commenced laying at once. The birds are fully up to Mr. Oke's expectations.

PHEASANTS.

The same gentleman has also im-



WHITE POLISH BANTAMS.

Owned by MR. C. P. EARLE,

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.

ported a pen (7 hens and 1 cock) Reeve's Pheasants and a pen (4 hens and 1 cock) golden Pheasants.

MR. J. L. CORCORAN,

Stratford, owing to the proposed removal of his family to British Columbia, we regret to say has been obliged to dispose of all his stock to Messrs. Pletsch, of Shakespeare, and Groxh, of Milverton. Mr. Corcoran much regrets that he is obliged to pursue this course, and we know that Stratford breeders will greatly miss him. We hope, however, that such an enthusiastic breeder will not be long out of the ranks.

INDIAN GAMES.

Mr. Jno. Nunn, Toronto, received a pen of these fowls (3 hens and 1 cock) from Messrs. Abbott Bros., England last week. They arrived in very good condition and two of the hens layed the day after their arrival.

THE BRONZE TURKEYS

shipped from Canada to Messrs. Abbott, we are very pleased to learn, were received by them in excellent shape.

MR. T. A. WILLITTS,

Toronto, formerly of Ottawa, has rented a large place at Weston and is going in to poultry raising extensively. He has

already made a good start in Plymouth Rocks.

MR. GRANTHAM,

Lindsay, was in Toronto last month seeking information regarding incubators for use on his poultry farm.

POLISH BANTAMS.

The engraving of these fowls which we show this month is taken direct from a photograph and this of course represents the birds just as they are in their natural state. The score of this pen ranged from 92½ to 96 points.

DR. WESLEY MILLS ON DOMESTIC FOWL.

That the great Canadian hen is useful and serviceable all the world, including Uncle Sam and his friends, has discovered. That she is a popular bird, the great crowd which attended Dr. Mills' lecture on her and her relations delivered in Montreal, amply testified. That Dr. Mills knows nearly all about her he demonstrated very instructively. Probably the smallest boy in the audience was made to understand everything Dr. Mills said, so cleverly was it put; and and it is tolerably certain that if at every Poultry and Pet Stock show there were

some lecture or explanation of the kind given, the breeding of poultry would extend, and that more intelligently. Prof. Penhallow was in the chair, and Dr. Mills illustrated his remarks with living specimens of the Game Bantam, light Brahmas and Wyandottes. He described the earliest references to fowl in Chinese history nearly two thousand years before Christ, and traced the breeding of the birds by the Romans. He pointed out the Wyandotte as a kind that had been raised by breeders during the past ten years, and described the methods of raising them. He was voted the thanks of the audience, and never were Game Bantams so admired before as were these shown in cages. The specimens of light Brahmas were Mr. Thomas Hall's and Wyandottes were Mr. Ulley's.

DORKINGS.

Editor Review,—

HAVING seen several articles in some of the poultry papers *re* "Tenderness of Dorkings," I would like to tell what I know about them in our cold climate of the Province of Quebec. My grandfather brought out with him from England over 40 years ago some pure Dorkings, and they, or their descendants, have been kept on the same farm for that time, and no pure Dorking cocks have been got since to keep up the purity of the stock, but on the contrary, cocks of almost all kinds have been used, viz., black Spanish, light and dark Brahmas, S. C. W. and B. Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and their crosses, as well as common dunghill cocks, and yet a large per cent. of chicks from their very mixed descendants show a strong Dorking type and ten well developed toes, and are large, strong and healthy to-day.

Yours truly.

E. M. K.

St. Andrew's East, Que.