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# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Vol. XIV.

58½ VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, AUGUST, 1891.

No. 8.

## DATES.

Western Fair Industrial and Art Exhibition, London, Ont., Sept. 17th to Sept. 26th. Thos. A. Brown, Secretary.

Canada's Great Industrial Exhibition, Toronto Ont., Sept 7th to 19th. H. J. Hill, Secretary.

Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, Que., Sept. 17th to Sept. 25th. S. C. Stevenson, Secretary.

Guelph Central Exhibition, Guelph, Ont., Sept. 22nd to Sept. 24th. Wm. Laidlaw, Secretary.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 23rd to Oct. 2nd. E. McMahon, Secretary.

Canada's International Exhibition, St. John, N.B., Sept. 23rd to Oct. 3rd. Ira Cornwall, Secretary.

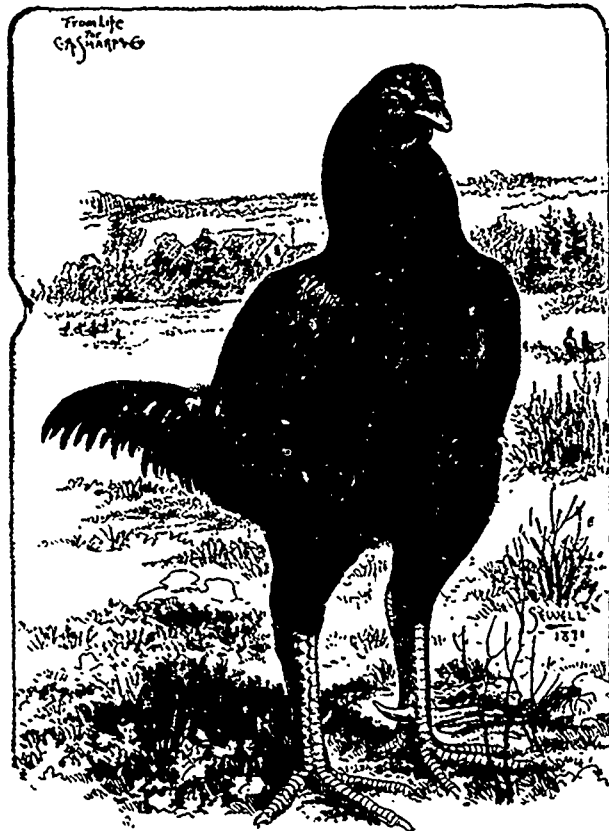
Great Northern Exhibition, Collingwood, Ont., Sept. 29th to Oct. 2nd. J. W. Archer, Secretary.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### MONTREAL FALL SHOW.

OUR Montreal correspondent sends us the following notes: The fanciers in this part of the Dominion are going to have a grand show this fall in Montreal.

The Montreal Exposition Company which has been formed to supply Montreal with an exhibition every year the same as the Industrial in Toronto, have placed the Poultry and Pigeon Department in the hands of well-known Montreal fanciers, they to have the



INDIAN GAME COCK, MADISON SQUARE,

Winner of 1st Prize and \$25 Gold Purse at Madison Square Garden N.Y. Feby, 1891.

Owned and bred by C. A. SHARP & CO. LOCKPORT, N. Y.

sole care and charge of the department.

The Committee consists of: Messrs. Thos. Hall, Chairman; Joyce, Louden, Philpott, Costen, Dr. Mills, Ulley and Cayford.

### PRIZE LIST.

A most liberal prize list has been offered, three cash prizes each for fowls

and chicks of every variety. First prize, \$2.00; second prize, \$1.00; third prize, 50c. The pigeon prizes are: first prize, \$1.00; second prize, 50c; third prize, 25c. Incubators are well cared for and it is expected that a good many will be on the grounds in full operation. The prizes are \$15, \$10 and \$5, and for brooders \$5, \$3 and \$2. For the best model poultry yard the prizes are \$5, \$3 and \$2.

It will be seen from this that the Company are offering a very liberal prize list for the first exhibition, and it only remains for the fanciers east and west to give it a good send-off by having as many of their birds on exhibition as possible, to induce the directors to do even better things in future.

#### THE JUDGES.

The services of Mr. Sharp Butterfield, the well-known International Judge, have been secured. This announcement alone should bring birds together from far and near. Mr. I. B. Johnson of Toronto, will handle the pigeons, and as this is the first time he has judged in Montreal, a large number of the pigeon men, to whom he is well known, will be glad to have their birds pass through his hands.

#### SUPERINTENDENT AND BUILDING.

To make the show a thorough success, Mr. G. C. Philpott, Past President of the Montreal Society, has kindly consented to act as Superintendent. To many fanciers who have to send their birds away from home without an attendant, their first desire is to know if their birds will be properly looked after and cared for while they are away. No one is more competent for this business than Mr. Philpott, whose knowledge has been utilized for years in our winter shows.

The poultry buildings are being enlarged, painted and thoroughly ventilated, with plenty of room for visitors as well as birds.

#### THE ENTRIES

will close on the first of September, and all entries must be in the hands of the Secretary, S. C. Stevenson, Esq., St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, on that day without fail, as no extension of

time will be allowed on any conditions whatever. The birds will be received in the Exhibition Grounds on Saturday, the 19th of September, thus enabling exhibitors to send them direct from the Industrial. The railway and express companies have agreed to return all birds free.

As this will be the best opportunity that fanciers in Eastern Ontario and the Province of Quebec will have of exhibiting their birds this fall, it is hoped that there will be a large, generous response to the invitation of the Montreal Exposition Company. We trust that many fanciers from all parts of Ontario will join with the fanciers of this Province in making this part of the Exposition one of the most attractive features.

#### MR. F. GREEN, INNERKIP,

writes regarding the nest we mentioned a short time ago: "As you were kind enough to take an interest in my plan for hens nests, I write to give you the result of my test. I made a temporary wooden nest with perforated zinc bottom and procured a sitting hen not having one of my own at the time, and a careful lady to set the hen which was procured from a neighbour. The box nest was placed in a separate house under lock and key, water put in a pan under it and enclosed with a wooden door. I had a newspaper laid on the zinc to prevent earth falling into the water, then laid 1½ inch turf on the paper and a little cut grass sprinkled over with straw. Fifteen eggs were put under the hen, but, she did not at first take to sitting. The old lady in care tells me she used kindness, talked away to the hen some time and stroked her gently, she thus succeeded in getting her to adopt the new nest and she sat well the remainder of the time hatching every egg but one, which very likely

was a stale egg and the shell hardened by exposure. There was a chick in it full grown, but the shell was too hard. I went to see the chickens and they were exceedingly strong and healthy and running about the house the second day after hatching. I hope to get another hen to set on duck eggs to give the box a further trial. The box would be better if made of galvanized iron if it were only to prevent vermin (lice) from attacking the hens and chicks." It may interest Mr. Green to know that our English contemporary *Fowls* copied the former paragraph we gave regarding this nest.

#### MR. D. A. RADCLIFFE, AURORA,

was in Toronto on June 27th, when we had the pleasure of a talk with him. Mr. Radcliffe had a very successful season, and has some thirty buff Cochins, bred from Peer's prize strain which have come along wonderfully well. He has also a very nice lot of Langshans.

#### ANOTHER VISITOR

during the month was Mr. F. Donald, Carleton Place, who is Collector of Customs there. Mr. Donald devotes his energies to brown Leghorns entirely, and this season has some seventy-five chicks. Last month we noticed an extraordinary hatch from a sitting of eggs sent to Vancouver, B.C., by Mr. Donald, and asked him to favor us with his method of feeding, &c. He has kindly complied and now writes us:—

Dear Sir,—

I notice in last REVIEW, account of hatching of eggs sent by me to Vancouver, B. C. Thanks for same. First, eggs were all newly laid, rolled carefully in paper, packed in oat chaff in a small basket and carried by hand to Express Office, instructed agent Dom. Ex. Co. to handle carefully,

which must have been done. The way I treat my pets ; keep *one kind* only, thus giving them all the accommodation, all the comforts, in fact all the everything that is available, in one word they have always good exercise, good comfortable quarters and plenty of good food, enough but not too much. Keep constantly before them all the lime and gravel that they may desire and plenty of good fresh water.

MR. S. M. CLEMO SAYS :

I am sorry I will not be able to attend any of the early shows as other business won't permit me. It would do you good to call on us, our club has upwards of 1,000 of the finest chick I ever saw, I have over 300 myself. We have plenty March hatch, fine large fellows. I expect some S. L. Wyandotte pullets to lay this month. I may get one day in last week at your Industrial.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

is raised by Mr. R. H. Trollope, Singhampton, in the annexed letter. Our practice has been to allow all stock to run together after the breeding season and we have never found the least harm result, of course the breeding pens need to be mated up in ample time to avoid setting any eggs which may have been fertilized by a male of a different variety to the females, from three to four weeks we have proved to be sufficient risk to avoid all visit.

Mr. Trollope writes :—" Will you kindly say whether you think that it will injure hens for breeding pure perfect stock next year if they should be allowed to run at large from now until Christmas with cocks of other breeds? I saw it stated the other day in an agricultural paper that if a cock of another breed were to "serve" a hen,

that the hen would never breed true pure stock again."

What has been our reader's experience?

MR. G. H. CARLEY, BARRIE,

for lack of room is compelled to dispose of all his stock.

CANADIAN WYANDOTTE CLUB.

The first meeting of this proposed club is arranged to take place some time during the holding of the Industrial Exhibition. Messrs. Jno. Gray, R. Bloy, M. Parmenter, Todmorden ; W. C. G. Peter, late of Angus ; S. M. Clemo, Dunnville ; A. W. Graham, T. H. Scott, St. Thomas ; C. E. Baldwin, Barnston, Qus. ; J. E. Meyer, Kossuth, and others have promised their support.

THE STANDARD.

Editor Review :—

1. How often is the "American Standard of Perfection" revised? 2. Has there been any change made in it since the edition of 1890 was issued?

ENQUIRER.

1. Every fifth year. 2. No.

MR. A. F. PIERCE,

Winchester, N. H., is obliged to dispose of his birds as he purposes removing to Idaho. As we already mentioned Mr. C. P. Earle has purchased all his Bantams.

AN EGG WITH THREE YOLKS.

Mr. G. H. Sheers tells us that the egg he wrote about some time ago and which we "noted" in REVIEW, contained no less than three yolks.

MR. A. G. BROWN, WATFORD,

reports a good season in his district for

raising chicks, his own young stock is very promising.

"THE INDIAN GAME."

Mr. H. S. Babcock has written a neat little pamphlet on this variety, and has kindly sent us a copy. It contains a colored frontispiece by Lee, and its pages include chapters on description, characteristics, origin, history and breeding. As are all Mr. Babcock's writings, it is both interesting and instructive.



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POULTRY BREEDING.

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

No. 8.

INFLUENCE OF THE FEMALE.

IN the previous article I anticipated something of the contents of this. It was unavoidable. Yet there is something more to be said upon sexual influence.

I believe that while the male influences the greater number of the progeny, the female has the greater influence on her own young. I do not pretend to know that this is an invariable or a general rule, but I am inclined to think that it is generally true. I have seen so many cases when the young resembled the female more than they did the male that this impression has become quite firmly made.

This influence is seen particularly in the size. While a large male will get chickens of good size when crossed

upon a small female, yet I think as a rule the chickens from a small male and large female are of greater size. This may, possibly, be due to the fact that a large female lays a larger egg than a small one, and that the chicken is hatched larger, having more nutriment in its embryonic growth, and thus gets an advantage at the start, which it always maintains. But whatever the explanation, I think the fact is as stated.

This influence is seen again I think in the constitution of the chick. Given a strong female and a weak male, the progeny will be of better constitution than when the female is weak and the male strong, for perhaps a similar reason to that given above, the embryo will be better nourished.

In respect to color, I think the female exerts as much influence as the male, and in some breeds more, and especially upon the cockerels. In the experiments referred to in the previous article, the male chickens took the color from their dams. In Plymouth Rocks it is very difficult to breed really fine colored chickens from poor colored females, the latter seemingly exercising the stronger color influence.

I am not inclined to dogmatize upon these points. I know that very little is really known about the matter, but there is no harm in stating one's beliefs and in turn culling out the facts of observation from others. If these articles succeed in doing this they will have served a valuable purpose.

In breeding the best stock, we need to obtain the best of both sexes, with their valuable characteristics so united that a harmonious combination will result. It will not do to depend solely upon the influence of either sex, but to remember that each exerts some influence on all the progeny, and that it is the sum of these influences which makes the progeny what it is. The best male in shape, size, color and

constitution, mated to the best female in constitution, color, size and shape, recognizing the breeding tendencies of the particular variety under consideration, will give the results we desire to produce, or the nearest approximation thereto, and so far as we fall short of such a mating, so far we ought to reasonably expect to fail in realizing our idea.

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

A. G. GILBERT.

(Continued from last month.)

*Examination No. 11.*—From the eggs placed in the drawer of the table in office in first week of August previous. (See No. 2.) Egg quite sweet; yolk rather tender; not so easily broken up as those from incubator.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1890.

*Examination No. 12.*—An egg from those kept in the incubator since 31st October, at a temperature of 78 to 84. Egg quite sweet; air space very large, occupying one-fourth of shell; yolk partly thickened and partially adhering to the side of shell. Egg laid on 31st October.

*Examination No. 13.*—Egg part of time in incubator and part of time in cellar. (See No. 7). Yolk of egg easily broken up; air space large, occupying about one-sixth of the shell. Egg laid 15th November; quite sweet.

*Examination No. 14.*—From eggs kept in plain basket in cellar at temperature of 34 to 46 (see No. 8) since 29th October. Egg perfectly sweet; every appearance of fresh egg; yolk solid; white clear; air space small. Egg laid 27th October.

*Examination No. 15.*—From eggs packed in bran in a box in cellar. (See No. 9.) Same as in No. 14. Eggs laid on 26th October.

*Examination No. 16.*—From eggs greased with lard and packed in salt and kept in cellar. (See No. 10.) Egg perfectly sweet; every appearance of fresh egg; yolk firm and sound; white clear; air space small. Egg laid 2nd November.

*Examination No. 17.*—One egg from those placed in drawer of the table in office of poultry building in the first week of August. Yolk slightly adherent, and breaking up easily; air space large; contents perfectly sweet.

From the above experiments, it will be seen that fertilized eggs, if fresh when placed in the shipper's hands, should reach the British or any other market, in good condition and flavour at the end of several weeks, even if exposed to the high temperature of mid-summer weather.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH NON-FERTILIZED EGGS.

On the 30th of October, 20 hens of different sorts were placed, without a male companion, in one of the compartments of the poultry house. They were so placed in order to secure non-fertilized eggs, with which to try a series of experiments similar to those described above. It was five weeks before any of these hens began to lay, so that there can hardly be any doubt as to the non-fertility of the eggs. On the 23rd December, 12 of these eggs, each one marked with the date of laying, were placed in the incubator to be kept at a temperature of 80 degrees, and to be examined from time to time and notes taken of their condition. These experiments are being continued.

[NOTE.—A further examination was made as the report was going through the press as follows:—]

24TH FEBRUARY, 1891.

*Examination No. 18.*—Two eggs were taken from those which had been in the incubator from the 31st October, 1890, till the 11th February, 1891, at which date the incubator tests ceased.

In No. 1 egg, the white was found evaporated. The yolk was hard and granular, the two occupying about one third of the space in the shell; contents quite sweet; no musty odour; no evidence of decay. No. 2 specimen had the yolk semi-solid, with about a teaspoonful of the white still fluid; contents quite sweet and free from all odour.

*Examination No. 19.*—One egg from those kept part of each day in incubator and part out. About one-third of egg occupied by large air space; yolk easily broken up; small proportion of white; contents quite sweet both in smell and taste and free from all mustiness. Egg laid 2nd November.

*Examination No. 20.*—An egg from the lot packed in bran and kept in the cellar. Yolk round and firm; white fairly clear; contents perfectly sweet; has every appearance of a fresh egg; air space not very large. Egg laid 29th October.

*Examination No. 21.*—An egg from those greased and packed in salt. Yolk round and firm; white nearly transparent; contents perfectly sweet; has every appearance of a fresh egg; air space small. Egg laid on the 2nd November last.

*Examination No. 22.*—An egg from those laid in first week of August last and kept in drawer of table in office. Air space occupied fully one-third of egg-shell; yolk fairly round and firm; white nearly transparent; contents perfectly sweet and free from mustiness.

UNFERTILIZED EGGS.

*Examination No. 23.*—An egg laid on the 11th December and placed with eleven others in the incubator (at a temperature of 78 to 84°) on the 28th December, and kept there until the 11th February, after which they were kept in the cellar at from 38 to 40°. Yolk nearly round and solid; white slightly opaque; air space large; con-

tents perfectly sweet and free from mustiness.

*Examination No. 24.*—An egg from twelve unfertilized ones kept in an open basket in cellar at a temperature of 38 to 40. Egg was laid on 9th of January last. Yolk round and firm; white transparent; air space medium; contents perfectly fresh, has every appearance of fresh egg.

*Examination No. 25.*—An unfertilized egg from a dozen packed in a box in bran and kept in the cellar. Egg laid on the 30th December. Yolk round and firm; white transparent; air space medium; contents perfectly sweet; has every appearance of fresh egg.

*Examination No. 26.*—An unfertilized egg from a dozen others greased and packed in salt and kept in cellar. Egg laid on 21st January. Yolk round and firm; white transparent; egg perfectly sweet.

Owing to one of the tanks of the incubator starting to leak on the 8th of January it was stopped for repair for a week and the incubator tests were finally discontinued on the 11th February.

FEEDING HENS FOR EGGS OF FINE FLAVOUR.

To have eggs of fine flavour the hens should be fed on clean food. Fowls fed on putrid meat, decayed or decaying animal substances, will lay eggs not fit to eat. Proof of how the food affects the egg may be had by feeding a number of hens on onions for a certain period. The eggs will become so strongly tainted with the onion flavour as to be unpalatable. Where the farmer allows his fowls unlimited range, it may be said that it is impossible to control their feed, but under no circumstances should the fowls be allowed access to filthy substances. Even the practice of allowing the hens to scratch in the dunghill, as some of the old school of

farmers think is necessary for the production of eggs, is not to be recommended. Where fowls are kept for the purpose of money-making, they will be found systematically arranged in certain numbers in pens and their actions under control. Good care, clean food and clean quarters will be found hand in hand. System and intelligence is as necessary in the management of poultry as in other lines of business.

WHITE OR DARK-COLOURED EGGS.

Should the production of dark or brown-coloured shells be desired for a particular market, either of the following breeds will be found to lay them, viz: Cochins, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks or Langshans. Where eggs with white shells are wished, they will be produced by Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Polands, Hamburgs, Games, Houdans or Dorkings. Where both are required, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes, with the Leghorn or Minorcas, will be found to fill the demand most satisfactorily.

RAPID FLESH FORMERS FOR EARLY MARKET.

Experience with twelve of the leading varieties so far has proved that the Plymouth Rock (see report of last year) is the most rapid flesh former, making a good market chicken between three and four months of age. All who try will find this result, provided, the young bird is properly cared for and pushed from time of hatching. (See care and management of chickens.) The Wyandotte matures rapidly, making a round plump market chicken at from four to five months of age. Brahmas do not take on flesh quickly while growing, but after seven or eight months make a fine large bird. Either of the two first named will be found to make early chickens for market.

WEIGHT OF EGGS.

The following figures will give the weights of eggs laid by pullets and hens singly and by the dozen:—

	Single Egg.	Per Doz.
	Ozs.	Lbs.
White Leghorn pullet...	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1'09
do hen.....	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1'11
Black Minorca pullet....	2	1'07
do hen.....	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>	1'11
Andalusian pullet.....	.....	.....
do hen.....	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>7</sub>	.....
Plymouth Rocks pullet...	2	1'09
do hen....	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1'11
Brahma pullet.....	.....	.....
do hen.....	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1'12
Buff Cochins pullet.....	.....	1'08
do hen....	.....	1'11
Houdan pullet.....	2	1'08
do hen.....	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1'12
Wyandotte pullet.....	2	1'07
do hen.....	.....	1'09

The following is the list of poultry at present:—

LIST OF POULTRY.

Breeds.	Males.	Females.
Langshans.....	10	11
Brahmas.....	6	15
Plymouth Rocks.....	10	24
Buff Cochins.....	2	12
White Leghorns.....	8	21
Black Minorcas.....	10	13
“ Hamburgs.....	3	13
Houdans.....	2	12
Andalusians.....	6	6
Mixed.....	3	25
Wyandottes.....	3	9
Redcaps.....	.....	2
Coloured Dorkings.....	.....	1
Russians.....	.....	2
Golden Polands.....	.....	1
B.B.R. Games.....	1	4
	64	171
		64
		235

Wild geese from Gulf of St. Lawrence..... 4  
 Hitchins geese from Hudson Bay..... 2

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS THAT MAY GIVE INFORMATION TO OTHERS.

The following letters from a few of the many received during the year, are published in condensed form with the hope that the replies may anticipate information desired by others:—

CALGARY, N.W.T., 17th March, 1890.—A correspondent states that he has taken up land 15 miles from the town and desires eggs from breeds suitable to that climate. He thought money could be made out of eggs and poultry, as the price in winter for the former was 50 to 60 cents per dozen, and the latter 22 to 25 cents per lb. in summer eggs did not sell below 30 cents.

REPLY.—Eggs from Plymouth Rocks, white Leghorns and Houdans were sent. Fear was expressed that the eggs would receive too much shaking *en route* to hatch well.

FORT MACLEOD, N. W. T., 21st March.—The correspondent desires a sitting of each of Wyandottes, silver pencilled Hamburgs, black Minorcas, white Leghorns, black Hamburgs and Plymouth Rocks, as he is going extensively into breeding poultry. He thought the climate suitable being dry and cool.

REPLY.—It was stated that it would be impossible to send all the eggs wanted. What could be spared would be sent. A request was made to report what success attended his efforts.

ASHCROFT, B.C., 31st March.—The correspondent asks how the Experimental Farm poultry house is built and how it is heated? He is going to erect a house for poultry, and although the climate is genial, it is sometimes necessary to have a stove going.

Average price of eggs the year round in his district 25 cents per doz.

REPLY.—Full particulars as to construction of poultry house were sent as given in report of 1889.

WHITEWOOD, N.W.T, 20th April.—The correspondent is about to erect a poultry house and sends his order for eggs a season ahead. The maximum price of eggs in his neighborhood is 40 to 50 cents per dozen, and minimum 20 to 25 cents.

REPLY.—It was stated that eggs would be sent if at all possible.

TORONTO, Ont., 18th April.—The correspondent had bought a sitting hen and was afraid that a week or ten days would be too long to keep her waiting for eggs ordered.

REPLY.—That if the hen is rid of lice and placed on imitation eggs in comfortable nest, with feed and water near her (see Farm Report, 1890), that she will sit well when genuine eggs are given her.

OTTAWA, 24th April.—The correspondent is about to put up a poultry house; would like it to cost as little as possible, and yet be modern and practical.

REPLY.—Suggests battened boards, tar paper, four or six inches of dry sawdust, the boards to be whitewashed; false ceiling of boards, which could be removed in summer; space above ceiling in winter could hold chaff, straw, hay or dry leaves, to be let down as required, for hens to scratch in; board floor, platform and roost, dust bath, nest and box for gravel, grit, &c.; windows not too large.

TORONTO, Ont., 14th April.—The writer desires a sitting of white Leghorns to be sent to his brother, who is a farmer. He thinks the breed suited to a farmer, as it is hardy and lays well.

REPLY.—That eggs will be sent; that his conclusions are justified by the experience of the breed on the Experimental Farm.

MELITA, Man., 12th May.—The correspondent would like to improve his fowls. Desires to know if he can have eggs sent by mail, as he is 25 miles from the nearest express office.

REPLY.—The eggs cannot be sent by mail. If they could they would be too much shaken up to hatch.

WAPPELLA, N.W.T., 27th May.—The writer has been informed that egg are distributed from the farm, and would like a sitting or too of some variety.

REPLY.—That a moderate charge per sitting is made for eggs sent to farmers.

WENTWORTH, N.S., 30th May.—The correspondent desires to know the proper temperature at which to keep his incubator; (2) should the thermometer be left in tray while eggs are being turned? (3) will it hurt the eggs to leave them out till temperature falls to 70? (4) is the incubator to be treated in the same manner for ducks as chickens?

REPLY.—To No. 1 query, 102 to 103 degrees. (2) Yes. (3) No. (4) Yes; but the ducks will take a week longer to hatch than chickens.

LANGENBURG, ASSA., 15th May.—Asks how he is to know fertile eggs from others.

REPLY.—By looking at egg held in front of tester placed before strong light on seventh day, when the dark outlines of the chicks will be seen. The clear ones are unfertile.

HILLHURST, Que., 25th July.—The correspondent would like to exchange two cockerels of a large size for a cockerel of the Brahma-Minorca cross, as she has seen by Farm Report that the females of this cross lay very large eggs. Her own fowls (crosses) laid eggs during winter 3½ ozs. each.

REPLY.—That all the Brahma-Minorca crosses turned out hens.

NORTH LANCASTER, ONT., 26th July.—The writer asks if a buff Cochin and Plymouth Rock would make a

good cross. (2.) Are the white Plymouth Rocks superior to the barred?

REPLY.—(1.) Not much, if anything, to be gained by the cross. (2) Hardly any difference. The barred are to be preferred for farmers, as they do not show the dirt so easily.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., 6th August.—Would like to purchase 6 Leghorn pullets and the same number of Plymouth Rocks.

REPLY.—That the pullets are not disposed of. They are kept for layers.

WALTERS FALLS, ONT., 29th Aug.—Desires to know how to distinguish between the gander and goose in his wild geese.

REPLY.—Very hard to distinguish except by size, the female being smaller. They will likely pair in spring, and will breed only in pairs.

SASKATOON, N.W.T., W.T.C., 19th September.—Asks will the White Plymouth Rocks breed true to type and markings.

REPLY.—Yes.

ERINVIEW, P.O., MAN., 8th October.—(1) Desires to know if a log poultry house, well plastered, roofed, floored and well ventilated with windows of one thickness only would be sufficiently warm to keep fowls in, provided with plenty of short straw, hay or chaff, and fed as recommended in Farm Report, 1889. (2) Would like some suggestions, or plan, to keep eggs from freezing going a distance of 45 miles to market, with the thermometer 20, 30 and 40 below zero.

REPLY.—That house should be warm enough with double windows on; but hard to say until size and number of hens to be kept were given. (2) A plan (drawn by Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner) of an outside case was sent.

CAMPBELLFORD, ONT., 27th Nov.—(1) Would like to know what kind of poultry was best for a farmer. (2)

Which kind of Dorkings is the best?

REPLY.—(1.) Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns for reasons given on page 108 of report 1889. (2) All are good, but the colored is considered the hardiest?

CALGARY, N.W.T., 15th December.—The correspondent had an incubator made in accordance with instructions given in poultry book. The eggs were placed on flannel spread over ½ inch of sand on top of a tank, which was heated by at lamp underneath it. The eggs were turned once a day, and sprinkled, slightly, twice *per diem*, with lukewarm water. The day the chicks should have hatched, some of the eggs were broken. The chickens were alive, but did not seem ready to come out. The incubator was kept going as usual, and two days afterwards one chick came out of its own accord and two others with a little help. The next day the eggs were broken, and the great proportion of the chicks seemed to have come to the hatching point, their bodies being covered with down and the yolk taken up, but all were dead in the shell. The incubator was tried again with the same result, except that no chickens were found alive. Temperature first time 105, second time 103, evenly kept up. Would like to have some explanation as to the cause of the fail-ure of the chicks to hatch out when they had lived so long.

REPLY.—That the incubator was open too often at the hatching period, and probably the chicks were chilled to death. (See management of sitting hens.) The hen sits closely from the 20th day till the chicks are ready to leave the nest. The bottom heat does not seem natural. The hen sits on the top of the eggs. She does not have them on her back. The temperature of 105 seems to be very high, if the thermometer is correct. The most modern incubators are run at a tem-



perature of 102 to 103, and instructions are explicit not to exceed the latter figure. Top heat is used in the latest made incubators and brooders.

#### SOME GOOD RESULTS.

As showing what a small number of poultry will do, when well cared for and fed, the following from Mr. William Feeley, residing on the Gatineau Road near Hull, P.Q., will be read with interest.

#### NUMBER OF EGGS LAID BY 15 PLY-MOUTH ROCK HENS.

January.....	214	
February....	144	
March.....	283	
April.....	280	
May ..	240	
June.....	211	one hen killed
July.....	197	
August.....	187	
September....	130	
October.....	75	} hens moulting
November....	4	
December....	37	

2,002

Total cost to feed for the year \$17.90.

Four of the hens raised 39 chickens. The cost of the chickens feed is included in above amount.

One of the pullets commenced to lay when five months and three days old.

#### THE POULTRY SHOW AND POULTRY MEETING AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

During the third week of September a visit was paid to the poultry exhibit, one of the features of the Industrial Fair at Toronto. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to attend a special meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association. The exhibition of poultry was very fine and well arranged in a building erected for the purposes of the annual show of fowls. The building is constructed in the

most modern style, embracing all latest improvements as to lighting and arrangement of coops. The fowls were exhibited in classes with large cards distinguishing each breed, a method instructive to visitors and highly to be commended. The arrangement by which food and water were always kept before the birds was a great improvement on previous methods, as it prevented the birds from over eating or drinking, as they are apt to do if neglected until very hungry or thirsty. By another ingenious device the entry card was kept in good view but beyond reach of the fowls to pick it to pieces. At the meeting of the Poultry Association, upon invitation, a few remarks were made explaining the methods in operation in the poultry department of the Central Experimental Farm, and the efforts made to instruct the farmers and enlist their interest in poultry, a department of their farms which could be made a paying one by intelligent and systematic management. A vote of thanks expressing the sympathy of the Association in the good work being done at the farm, was unanimously carried.

#### A VALUABLE PRESENT.

During the month of October last, two large and handsome Langshan cockerels were presented to the poultry department of the farm by Mr. W. H. Doel, of Eglinton, North Toronto, a gentleman well known as a veteran fancier and breeder of poultry. The birds are a valuable acquisition to the farm stock, and a splendid instance of skill in mating and the benefit of early hatching.

#### THE INCUBATOR.

So great was the demand for eggs during the hatching season that it was impossible to save enough to fill the incubator at the early period it was desirable to have it in operation. An effort will be made to hatch out a num-

ber of chickens in it during the approaching spring.

#### THE WILD GEESE.

The wild geese mated in early spring, but did not breed, probably owing to limited quarters and water supply. When removed to a new and more extensive run and pond accommodation they may do better.

#### VISITORS.

During the year a large number of persons visited the poultry department. Many of them were farmers who sought information as to the best breeds for layers and market fowls, care of chickens, appliances, and the most suitable kinds of food.

#### RECAPITULATION OF INFORMATION GIVEN IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

The following summary of information, previously given, may be found useful for reference:—

#### HOW TO SET A HEN.

Make a comfortable nest on floor or ground.

Place the sitter where other stock cannot annoy her.

Dust the sitter and nest with lice-destroying powder.

Put three or four imitation eggs in nest.

Allow hen to sit on these eggs for two days.

Then give her the valuable eggs.

Give a small hen nine eggs in spring.

A large hen may have eleven, later in season thirteen.

If possible choose a light sitter to put on early eggs.

#### TREATMENT OF A SITTING HEN.

Have food, drink and dust bath convenient.

In cold weather see that sitter is not off the nest more than seven to nine minutes.

In early spring Indian corn is the best food, as the crop can be quickly filled with it.

Do not disturb the sitter, particularly when the chicks are hatching out.

Choose hens that have proved reliable sitters and good mothers.

Should an egg be broken in nest gently wash remaining ones in lukewarm water and return to nest.

TREATMENT OF CHICKENS.

After, hatching leave them in the nest for 24 hours.

Take hen apart and feed her well and give water to drink, or she will eat all the chicken food.

On coming out of nest, feed chicks on bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, or give dry bread crumbs.

After a few days give chicks all they can eat, as often as they will eat, of bread and milk or bread-crumbs.

After second day give milk and water in shallow pans for drink.

Be careful bread is not fed too sloppy or looseness will follow.

If chicks appear sick or drooping look for lice. Dust with insect powder carefully.

After two weeks feed wheat sparingly at first, afterwards all they can eat, particularly at night. Vary with crushed corn.

Be careful the chicks are not stinted of food or they will become stunted.

Remember that a chick stinted in the first five weeks of its life will never make a plump fowl.

If the hen and chicks are placed in small coops the latter should be cleaned every day, or second day. As the early chicks grow large they should be removed from the younger ones, or the latter will be crowded and make no progress.

HOW TO MATE THE DIFFERENT BREEDS.

*Brahmas*.—One male with seven females. A cockerel with two year old hens if possible.

*Plymouth Rocks*.—One male; nine females. A young bird with two year old hens is preferred.

*White Leghorns*.—One cockerel with eleven two or three year old hens.

*Houdans*.—One male, nine or eleven females.

*Black Minorcas*.—Same as Leghorns.

*Langshans*.—Same as Brahmas.

*Mixed Fowls*.—One male with nine or eleven females.

*Wyandottes*.—One male with nine females.

The above embraces the best known breeds. Where only one sort is kept and the fowls have an unlimited run, a greater number of females may be allowed. Eggs are fertile after fowls have been mated about ten days.

TREATMENT OF LAYING STOCK.

Keep hens warm enough so that their combs will not freeze.

Take chill off water and warm the grain in cold weather.

Keep hens active by throwing grain among straw on floor.

Give meat in regular supply, warm mess in morning and regular supply of grit, gravel, &c.

Supply what the hens can pick up for themselves when outside.

Send layers to roost with their coops full to carry them over night.

Do not give layers soft feed enough to gorge them, or make them lazy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For layers choose white Leghorns; for general purposes, Plymouth Rocks; for both, Wyandottes.

Do not continue to inbreed, or the stock will decrease in size, stamina and value.

Get rid of three and four year old hens; keep the pullets; eat or sell the cockerels.

Give the poultry as fair a trial as would be given a new kind of seed,

vegetable, breed of horses or cattle. Utilize the grain, vegetable and meat waste of the farm by converting it into poultry and eggs.

REMARKS.

The information sought in the greatly increased correspondence of the past year, goes to show that the farmers are taking a greater interest in their poultry as a source of revenue and an article of food. As to the former, with intelligent and systematic management it will certainly prove satisfactory. As an article of diet it is well known to be both wholesome and delicious.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. G. GILBERT,  
Manager Poultry Department,  
CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,  
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1891

KEMPENFELDT ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR MEETING.

THE regular meeting of the Kempfenfeldt Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held in Messrs. Love Bros., decorative parlors, on Monday, July 15th. Our new President Mr. P. Love called the meeting to order. There was a good attendance of members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. It was moved, seconded and carried that the word Kempfenfeldt be struck off from our association and Barrie to take its place which shall be in the future Barrie P. P. & P. S. A. We are sorry to learn of Mr. G. H. Carley's resignation as Secretary and Treasurer of our association. Mr. Carley has not got the time to be with us on account of his daily business which keeps him away and busy most always. So it was moved by Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Patterson, that the re-

resignation of Mr. Carley be accepted, and that W. L. Mitchell be appointed to take his place as Secretary.

There was also a lot of other business on behalf of our fall show which no doubt will be a boomer.

The meeting then adjourned until the first Monday in August.

W. L. MITCHELL,  
Secretary.

P.S.—Look for Barrie poultry department in next issue of REVIEW.

**POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1891.

RECEIPTS.

Gov. grant.....	\$582	25
Entrance fees.....	426	10
Membership.....	133	00
Advertising in prize lists.....	67	50
Special cash premiums.....	61	00
Door receipts.....	15	75
Commission.....	1	00
Donation, REVIEW.	2	00
— R. Bennet & Sons	4	00
Rebate Beeton Pub. Co.....	3	00
Bal. due Treasurer.	11	28
	—————\$1306 88	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid premiums.....	\$828	00
“ Printing.....	93	50
“ Advertising.....	24	00
“ Judges.....	90	00
“ Salaries.....	100	00
“ Sundry expenses.....	164	38
“ Assets as per statement.	7	00
“ Adv'tisem'ts not yet paid		—————
	—————\$1306 88	

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) J. DILWORTH, }  
H. B. DONOVAN. } *Auditors.*

**THE BLACK LANGSHANS.**

MR. FELCH GIVES HIS REASONS FOR BREEDING THEM EXCLUSIVELY.

**F**IRST. — All past history has shown that no breed has ever produced a freak, sport or cross-bred sub-variety that was equal to the original, and it's folly to expect any of the sub-varieties of the original black Langshans to secure a reputation on the merit of the latter.

Second.—To uphold any of these sub-varieties will only divide the trade now held by the black Langshans. The latter we know are first-class layers, and are also sought after as prime capons in the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington markets. To maintain two or more breeds to supply the same want is not a good business policy.

Third.—To countenance these sub-varieties is to me as a breeder of blacks impolitic, and makes the means of forcing upon my patrons a poorer thing, with no chance whatever of its being better. Then why do breeders strive to multiply a worthy breed that has attained a first-class reputation by sub-varieties which differ only in color.

Fourth.—With this fact and thought before me I can only protest against this course, and breeders should frown upon all sub-varieties as mongrels, for any imitation of less merit and sterling worth than the original is a counterfeit, and brings trouble to the counterfeiter.

Fifth.—If by new combination we can produce a breed of sterling worth, I would be the last man to object to its admission to the Standard. But it should be individualized and given a new name; it should neither lend too nor detract from any other breed from

which it has drawn merit. Two or more breeds having by commingling of their blood produced a new breed, such a breed will have a good and lasting influence and become the means by which new men as breeders come to the front. Such a breed, new in name, hurts no old breed of worth, creates no jealousy and is hailed with pleasure by old breeders.

There is not a breeder of Plymouth Rocks to-day that can say while handling the barred and white Plymouth Rocks that his sales are one dollar more than if he had the barred variety only.

Let us take up the Leghorn class. The white single comb Leghorn is beyond all doubt the original Leghorn. It lays the largest eggs which are uniformly white in color. It always lays the largest number and as a breed is the largest. Is there among all other varieties of Leghorns, rose or single combed, a single one that can stand comparison with the white Leghorn? Would there be less Leghorns sold if all these sub-varieties were eliminated?

With this thing in view, can a man afford, if he would secure a lasting reputation as a breeder of Langshans, to go outside of the black Langshan race? I say no.

Every effort a man makes to sell a specimen of a sub-variety hurts his influence and in the end will lose his dollars. One has only to note the advertisements of breeders to see that a special effort on the part of a breeder to boom one breed detracts from all other breeds he is identified with, and we see many advertising to sell the ones that suffer. I have come to believe that no breeder can keep two breeds of a class with nearly similar characteristics without suffering from loss or injury. One can take Brahmas and Langshans and find size, shape and color so different as to prevent coal-

ition of shape and color. One can keep barred Plymouth Rocks and white Wyandottes and successfully advertise and sell both. The same is true with white Leghorns and black Hamburgs but for a breeder to keep four sub-varieties of either race is a mistake. I may become identified with the Langshan, and if I do it will be with the old reliable *black Langshan*.

Has the white Brahma ever made a single dollar for any one? Has the dark Brahma ever made one dollar where the light Brahma has made a thousand dollars? These things are not accidents; it is the fate of all, the weak to fall before the strong, and every breeder must see that this multiplying of races at the expense of one breed will lead to disaster.

The vote of the A.P.A to accept no more duplicate names will save many a good breed that would otherwise suffer. If the white Langshan is to be affected by this rule, what is to be the name?

The Langshan breeder will do well to think over the situation. Look at the array of new white breeds and mongrels that have claimed recognition in the past ten years—white Brahmas, white Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes, white Langshans, white Hamburgs, white Wonders and white Sherwoods.

Now, which two of all the number will survive? But two will survive and one more have a tolerable existence, and not a single one of them will ever attain the reputation that the black Langshan, barred Plymouth Rock, light Brahma enjoy, and will have when all these white breeds have "obsolete" written on their tombstones. *It is fate*. All white breeds, unless they were the original of their race, decay, lose prestige, and by comparisons in practical merit give way to the superior hardiness, prolificness and

to the fact that a plain white plumage does not satisfy the masses for any length of time. It is deplorable, but it is *fate*.—I. K. FELCH *In Fancier's Journal*.

#### STRAY FEATHERS.

PLUCKED FROM REVIEW EXCHANGES.

CLOSELY confined fowls should have plenty of gravel, old mortar, lime or crushed oyster shells to enable nature to supply the egg with sufficient shell covering.

Golden Wyandottes are reputed by their breeders to be remarkably hardy, great layers, grow rapidly and, further, their flesh is sweet and tender when used for the table—four very desirable qualities.

Fowls compelled to go hungry a large portion of the time become poor property in a short space of time, and will fail to pay a cent; further, they will lose money faster than any other kind of live stock on short rations.

It will be found by actual test that hens lay best and keep in better condition when the coop is not crowded. At least eight square feet of floor room should be allowed each hen, and not more than eight kept together in one apartment or coop.

Lard and sulphur used as an ointment "greasing" young chickens' heads to destroy lice, is an unsafe remedy. A better one is sweet or sour cream, as it will kill the lice, and in a few hours the chicks will not bear any evidence of having been anointed.

From thirty to thirty-five per cent more is paid for eggs this spring than during the same time last season. This should stimulate farmers to improve

their stock by adding those varieties which will increase production, and also make provisions for still larger gains in an industry which they have heretofore neglected.

Beef is high, and we are informed that it will advance still more. A pound of beef-steak will buy a dozen eggs. It is said a pound of eggs is equal to a pound of beef in the way of nutriment. Then by consuming more eggs and less beef, a big saving will be made in the expenses of the family.

If fowls acquire the habit of flying over the fence do not pull out their flight feathers, or clip them off with scissors or knife, as it injures their appearance. The better way is to shear off about two-thirds of the web portion of four or five flight feathers on the inner web with a pair of scissors so that the air will pass through when they attempt to fly. This will render them one-sided in their attempt, and a failure will break them of the habit.

Spongia is said to be a good remedy for roup, but it is by no means a sure cure if the reports are true, and while it operates satisfactorily where all sanitary conditions are usually complied with, it will not, if the cause remains, and it is not reasonable to expect it to. If roup is engendered by damp and filthy houses neither spongia or any other remedy will save the fowls from roup so long as the dampness and filth remain as the disease will be engendered constantly from that cause.

Scientific tests have satisfied those making tests that cooked food is better for fowls as it is more readily digested, but it is not necessary to cook all of their feed. Nature has a process of its own and it does not cook feed for animals, Whole grain a part of the time is better than cooked feed all of the

time, the stomach of the fowl is so constructed that it can prepare grain for assimilation without cooking. There is no doubt but cooked food will fatten a fowl in shorter time than whole grain, but it is not so beneficial for them in the long run.

A simple plain for cutting off a cock's spurs without pain or loss of blood is stated, viz: Let one hold the cock firmly, placing the spur on some steady place, and another with a fine saw cut off the spur just far enough from the "quick" to prevent bleeding. Then with an ordinary file round the edges of the spur. This will save the plumage of the females and laceration of the flesh on the back which so often occurs. Yes—but where shall the sawing be done to avoid the "quick?" A good sharp pocket-knife will work just as well and it should be used to blunt the points of the male's toe-nails also.

Plenty of exercise is necessary to both male and females, if the strongest and best fertility of eggs is desirable. Fowls in close confined quarters should be compelled to exercise and no better plan can be proposed than a place not larger than 5 or 6 feet square, to be filled with straw and leaves six inches deep when well packed down. By throwing wheat and other small grain on this the kernels will fall down through and the fowls will be compelled to scratch and work through the straw to get at them. Some careful breeders insist on stirring the blood of both horse and mare, before mating them, to secure vigorous offspring.

A white-wash which will stick is very desirable for certain fences and interiors of sheds, stables and poultry houses. Here is one highly recommended: For a barrel of wash, use half a bushel of white lime, three pecks of hydraulic

cement, ten pounds of umber, ten pounds of ochre, one pound of venetian red, one pound of lamp black. Slake the lime, cut the lamp black with some vinegar and mix it with the lime; then add the cement, umber, ochre and venetian red, and fill the barrel with water. After standing twelve hours it is ready for use. It should be frequently stirred while being applied. Use a white-wash brush.

Symmetry, as a special feature in connection with the Standard plan of arriving at the merits and defects of fowls, is doing a great work by assisting the amateur in holding the required shape of the various breeds of fowls distinct from each other, enabling them to more readily detect any inroad of the one upon another, as it is a true guide to complete shape, no matter from whence the specimen came or by whom bred. It keeps the breeder and judge brightened up and ever watchful of true type. In a recent article, we made a very clouded remark about the shape of back of a certain variety, and were at once corrected by a correspondent who is ever on the watch to defend encroachments on symmetry. Of course, this object is not declared in so many words, but it is tantamount to holding us all down to a true symmetry or shape.

Rats. A cat, reared with chickens up from a small kitten, rarely acquires the habit of killing the chicks, but will make havoc with rats that infest the yards and destroy the chicks. The loss which arises from the ravages of rats amounts to fabulous figures annually. In suburban places and on farms, cats trained in the manner stated, can be of great value for this purpose, but in towns and cities there is an innumerable army of stray, thieving cats prowling around yards and barns night and

day, ready to grab up and destroy any young chick within reach. A small rat dog, one of those quick, nervous and diligent little fellows will make both rats and cats seek safer retreats, and are, therefore better than cats in thickly populated localities.

Poisons and traps are a failure, as a remedy on account of the danger connected with their use, hence it is safe to endorse the trained cat and the rat-dog for the poultry yard.

Like all other kinds of business, not every one is qualified for breeding fine fowls or desires to engage in it, yet there are but few who do not receive the advantages of it, or wish to do so. To whom are we indebted for the fowl for our table that will weigh from six to ten pounds? Certainly not the farmer or market poulterer, but to either professional or amateur breeders to whom we are indebted not only for the increased quantity of this food supply, but the enhanced value of its quality, and from none other than the scientific breeder could that laudable desire for the beautiful in fowls have been gratified.

Fancy breeding has been practiced for many years, and there are communities in which there has been a sufficient number of thoroughbred fowls purchased and bred to have had an entire supply of that kind, and, although the effect of the "fancy" can be seen in the enhanced value of nearly every flock, yet they rapidly deteriorate from the neglect to apply the principles of the "fancy," from which they were originally brought to their highest degree of excellence.—*Pierce's Poultry Gazette*.

The following useful advice is taken from the *Kansas Farmer*: Few persons know how to secure a fowl to advantage. Never seize a fowl by the tail, if a fine bird,

nor touch the back, but grasp both legs at once with a firm, tight, quick hold, and then raise free from the ground or perch and hang the body down clear of any obstacle. This method does not ruffle the plumage or turn a feather, which in a fine bird must be avoided. When the web of the feathers is once broken it can never be united again, and where much handled this often occurs, giving to the bird a ragged appearance. It is the source of much annoyance to a nice, clean, smooth bird to have the plumage ruffled. Their bodily covering is regarded with the utmost care, and the luster and beauty of it indicates the health and strength of the fowl.

There are, perhaps, no breeds of our domestic poultry which pay better, if as well, as the different varieties of ducks, if properly cared for.

Ducks are generally considered gormandizers, or great eaters, though the food they consume may be of the coarsest and cheapest kind; and it does sometimes seem that the accusation is just, if we keep them in confined quarters, or feed them so fully that they will not search for food. Yet there are many places where they may be cheaply kept, and with profit, as low grounds, ditches and streams.

The only requirement is that they come home every night; for, if they remain at large after dark there is great danger that foxes and minks will destroy them. Even if they escape these dangers, their eggs may be dropped in the water, or if deposited in nests are in danger of being devoured by weasels and skunks. It is apparent, then, that they should be safely housed every night; and to insure this, their principal feed should be at sundown. They will quickly learn to put in an appearance at the right time. Ducks are much more intelligent and teachable than hens are.—*Poultry Monitor*.

At this time of the year if your fowls appear droopy without apparent cause lose no time in examining for lice. Now there are two kinds of these pests of the barnyard, viz: the small gray body louse, which never leaves the body except by foreign cause, and the red mite which hides during the day and sucks the vitality from the fowls at night.

The body louse is easily destroyed by giving the birds a nice dry dust bath (wood dust is best) into which has been sprinkled a handful of sulphur (sulphur is death to lice.) This is always a successful remedy. But to exterminate the red mite is quite a difficult undertaking. I have heard many persons say there were no lice in their chicken house, when upon examination (in the proper place) I have found thousands of these night workers.

To commence operations against them take your kerosene can and a brush and thoroughly go over the roosts (use plenty of oil) two or three times, until they are well soaked; then mix a bucket of whitewash, add a few drops of carbolic acid and wash the house thoroughly (put plenty into all corners and crevices), but before you do this remove all nests and burn their contents and oil well before returning them to the house. After you have finished washing the house get some red coals, put them in a pan (close all the windows and doors) then sprinkle a handful of sulphur and a few drops of carbolic acid on them and let it burn out, but do not open the doors for at least two hours.

Now continue the oiling process every day for a week or so, after that twice a week; sulphur fume the building once a week, and I think it will be entirely free from the tyrants and your fowls will be happy and profitable.—*Stock-keeper*.

Paste this in your hat, you may want to know it sometime:

The egg machines are—Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Spanish, Hamburgs, Andalusians, and Polands.

The table fowls are—Brahmas, Cochins, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Houdans, Games and Langshans.

The Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans lay dark colored eggs. The Houdans, Spanish, Minorcas, Leghorns, Games, Polish and Javas lay white eggs.

The Dorkings, Houdans, Malays, Silkies and Sultans have five toes on each foot.—*Fanciers' Journal*.

The following interesting letter on the Canadian egg trade, from Messrs. J. McNairn and Co., of Ingram Street, Glasgow, appeared a few evenings ago in the columns of the *Glasgow Evening News*. The writer says:—“Since the McKinley Bill was introduced in the United States a duty of five cents per dozen has been imposed on eggs crossing the border from Canada, and we, being large importers of American and Canadian cheese, our shippers of these when here this spring asked us if we would take up Canadian eggs, which after a little consideration we agreed to do, and we have much pleasure in saying that it has been a wonderful success. The breakage is exceedingly small— one per case of 300. We have received altogether close upon two millions of these eggs now in about five weeks. It promises to be a very large trade indeed, and a good deal depends on the shipping companies how they carry the goods. If they are carefully carried and kept in a cool part of the ship, free from heat, it is possible they may become a strong competitor with Irish and Continen-

tal eggs. We shall be very pleased indeed to hand you any information on the subject."

Mr. George G. McCormick of London, Canada, has just visited Mrs. Kite-Powell's yards, at Chesterfield, and purchased, for a substantial sum, "Giant" and "Buff Queen," two of her champion buff Cochins, that were recently illustrated in *Fowls*. They leave with him for Canada about the end of this month.—*Fowls*.

## PUBLISHERS' 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 1879 Boston.

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**TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA,**

BY H. B. DONOVAN

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