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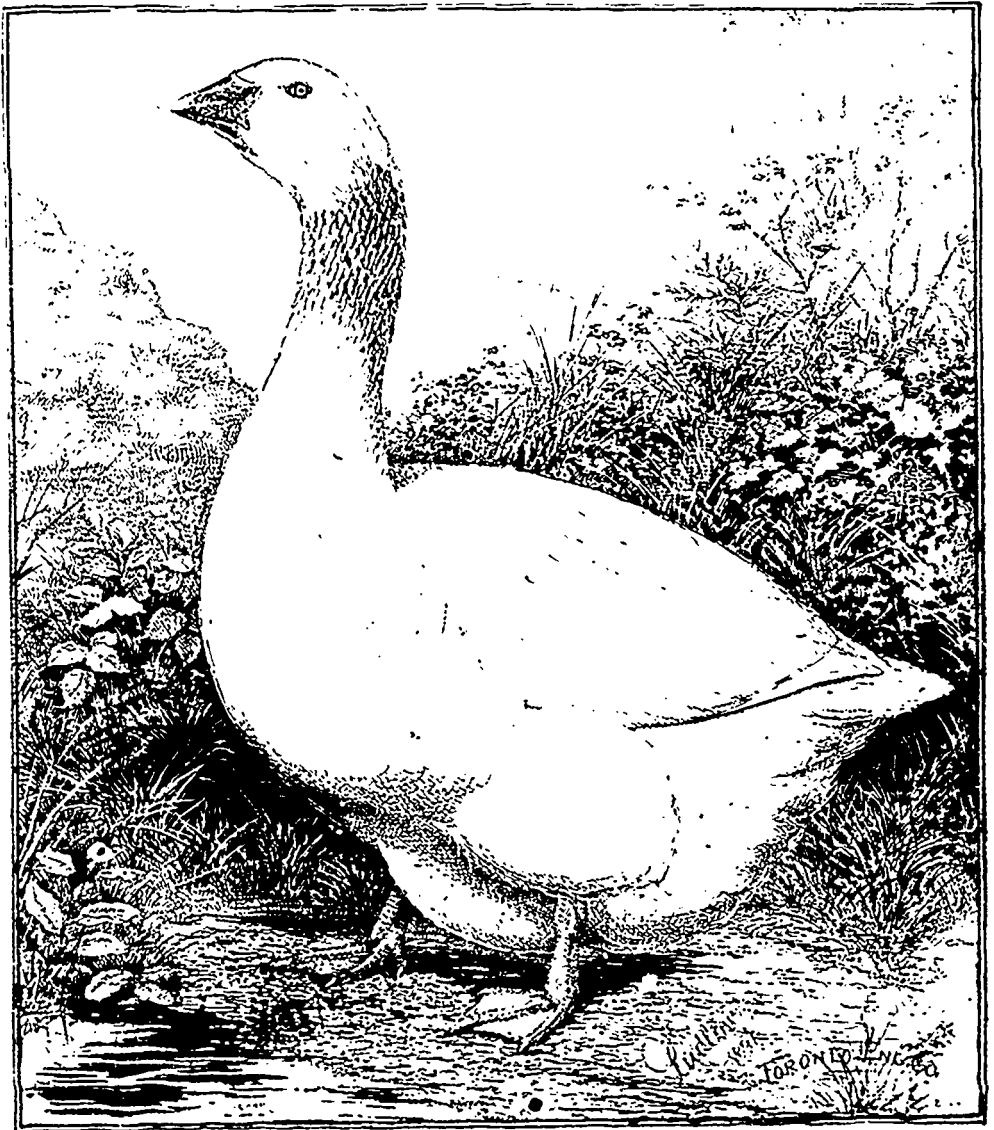
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Our English Portrait.

[CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.]
EMBDEN GANDER.—A GREAT WINNER.

—Stock Keeper.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XVI.

118 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, MAY, 1893.

No. 5.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE ENGLISH *Fanciers Gazette*,

PAYS Mr. Babcock and the REVIEW the compliment of copying (duly acknowledging the same) the article on the Sicilian which recently appeared in our pages.

THE REVIEW,

has spread a bit further and is now being sent to readers in Constantinople, Turkey. If this should catch the eye of a fancier in that far off clime we need hardly say how glad we should be to hear of poultry culture there. Turkey has given us some of the handsomest, in structure and feather, of our fancy pigeons.

CROLEY'S EGG RECORD.

Mr. Geo. H. Croley, San Francisco, Cal., sends us a copy of his egg record, a most useful and simple little work. It has spaces for a full record for a year of a pen of fowls, including cost of feed, etc. The price is but ten cents.

MR. A. GEDDES, OTTAWA,

recently delivered an address before the Gardeners and Florists Association, of Ottawa. He referred to the money that was to be made out of Poultry as France raised \$110,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs per annum and Belgium, with a country of only 11,373 square miles, raised, 274,979,824 eggs. A principal thing necessary was to have a really good and warm house and have it thoroughly ventilated. The fowl he recommended for eggs were Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks for table purposes. In winter he would advocate feeding raw vegetables and dry grain and giving no hot mashes of any kind. The hens for laying purposes should

always be kept separate from the roosters as an unfertilized egg is of better flavor and will keep a great deal longer. A white Leghorn hen would lay about fifteen dozen eggs a year, and would cost for keep from \$1 to \$1.50. He strongly advocated the authorities compelling parties selling poultry to have them dressed, as many times fowl are sold that have been killed and kept with their crops full and which are not fit to eat. Mr. Gilbert of the Experimental farm endorsed the remarks of Mr. Geddes, who was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

COLE & PATON.

The partnership existing between these gentlemen has been dissolved and the balance of the stock must be disposed of at once. This should offer a good opportunity to prospective buyers as we notice prices are placed exceedingly low to effect a clearance.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

A meeting of the Poultry Committee was held last month. We were unable to be present, but the Secretary, Mr. T. A. Browne, kindly sends us the following notes of the business transacted: "Owing to the Columbian or World's Fair, the directors have decided that it would not be wise to increase the expenses in any way, therefore slight changes only have been made in the Prize List. A section for 'rose-comb Leghorns' has been added to fowls and chicks, and 'Magpies' added to the pigeons. Entries positively close Thursday 14th September. A large exhibit is assured as London is sure to be one of the selecting and collective points for the World's Fair. Mr. Sharp Butterfield, Mr. L. G. Jarvis and Mr. Allan Bogue, were selected as Judges, and the genial John H. Saunders as Superintendent."

SALE OF WINNING WYANDOTTES.

Mr. J. E. Meyer, Toronto, reports the sale of a trio of silvers

to Mr. W. D. Lawrence of Morden, Man. They consisted of the 1st prize cockerel and pullet at the late Ontario Poultry Exhibition and a full sister to the 1st prize pullet, nearly, if not quite, her equal. They are exceptionally well bred, being descended from "Peerless Lady" 1st prize hen at the Ontario '90, the Industrial '89, '90 and '91, Guelph, Milton, etc., with a score of 93½ by Mr. Jarvis and 92½ by Mr. Smelt, at 4 years of age; a grand hen the foundation of one of the very best families. They were sired by "Silver Prince" winner as cock of 1st Industrial '92 and 1st Ontario '93 (only times exhibited), score 93½, and a most successful sire. We congratulate Mr. Lawrence on adding such stock to his already fine flock.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We are pleased to be able to state that the entire increase to the poultry list, recommended by the Committee and reported in last REVIEW, has been finally passed by the Board and will appear in next list. If the money is available the additions and changes to the building will also be made.

BUFF LEGHORNS ADDED.

On receipt of Mr. Jackson's letter, which appears elsewhere, we saw that this variety had, through an oversight, been overlooked and at once interviewed Mr. Dilworth, the chairman of the Committee and a member of the Board, who kindly consented to do all in his power to have a section made for them. After stating the case to Mr. Hill, Mr. Dilworth induced him to put them on, guaranteeing an immense entry and we look to exhibitors to make good Mr. Dilworth's promise, and our own assurance to him that a big turn out would be made.

WORLD'S FAIR—ONTARIO POULTRY EXHIBIT.

Mr. Bogue, the Superintendent appointed by the Ontario Government, has already begun work and has mailed to prominent breeders in the Province a circular setting forth the purposes of the Exposition and embodying some simple and effective rules. Anyone in Ontario who purposes exhibiting in Chicago should at once apply to Mr. Bogue for one of these circulars, list and entry forms. From the circular, which is plain and to the point we learn that: Entries are to be made with Mr. Bogue on or before July 15th. This is imperative. The dates for this exhibit are October 16th to 28th, 1893. Exhibition coops will be furnished by the Exposition Company. Exhibitors are not allowed to make more than four entries in each section, viz: one cock, one

her, one cockerel, one pullet, and one breeding pen, to consist of one male and four females. Entry fees and all expenses connected with transportation, attendants and feed from the time of shipment until their return will be borne by the Canadian Governments. Exhibitors will have to supply shipping coops and these must be of regulation sizes, viz: For Plymouth Rocks, Brahmias, Cochins, Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish, Hamburgs, and Dorkings, coops must be 26 inches square x 26 inches high, and two birds in each coop. For Polands, Red Caps, Wyandottes, Dominiques, Javas, Games and the French Varieties, coops must be 22 inches square x 22 inches high, and two birds in each coop. For Bantams, 16 inches square x 16 inches high, two birds in each coop. For Geese, 30 inches square x 30 inches high, two birds in each coop. For Turkeys, 30 inches square x 36 inches high, two birds in each coop. For Ducks, 20 inches square x 26 inches high, two birds in each coop. Exhibitors of Pigeons and Pet Stock will furnish shipping coops. The exhibition coops will be provided by the Company. Arrangements have been made with the Express Companies to carry birds to and from the collective points, which points will be arranged later.

AS TO WHAT THE OTHER PROVINCES ARE DOING, especially the sister Province of Quebec, we have no knowledge, in fact we doubt if any steps have yet been taken. It is important that work be commenced immediately as entries close in July and there is a lot of preliminary work to be done.

"HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS"

by "Black Wyandotte" which appeared in a late number of the REVIEW, we note has been accorded a prominent place in the columns of our contemporary, the *Australian Fanciers Chronicle*.

MR. L. R. WHITAKER, BRIGHTON, MASS.,

writes us, "The results of my advertisement in CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, show that your paper circulates very widely in both the United States and Canada." U. S. advertisers please note.

MCKEE—WALLACE.

Mr. James McKee, of Norwich, reference to whose advertisement we made in last issue, writes us in a tone we cannot for a moment permit, and of course cannot insert

his letter in its present shape. We refused to print Mr. Wallace's letter of denial in the first place and we now use Mr. McKee in exactly the same manner, giving the gist of his communication. The following extracts are from Mr. Wallace's letter (which we declined to print) dated March 6th: "Master McKee possesses ONLY a PART of my female W. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes, but has not a single MALE bird of either of those varieties that belonged to me, and which have won barrels for me in the past in the show room." This is plain enough surely. Again, "Mr. McKee never asked nor received my consent to use my name or past record in the way he has done. His allusion in his advertisement asking your readers to see my advertisement in last spring's POULTRY REVIEW is most cheekily and unwarrantably misappropriated by him. This record is my own acquiring and refers to my stock now in Woodstock, and has no earthly connection with Mr. McKee nor the eggs he offers to sell." Anyone who reads the foregoing and will turn back to the paragraph we wrote in last issue will see that we used Mr. McKee very leniently indeed according to the evidence before us. We now turn to Mr. McKee's letter and read the following; "Now as to my dealings with Mr. Wallace. Last May I went into partnership with him in the poultry business, securing a half interest in his W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes and Rouen Ducks, afterwards we added black Minorcas, importing some eggs from Bicknell of Buffalo. In the fall he lost his situation here, and declared his intention of going out of the poultry business altogether, and of leaving the country, and wanted to sell out all his interest in the poultry to me. After making several bargains with me for his interest in them, we closed our partnership by his sending Mr. Kirby of Woodstock, to represent him and we took choice about for the birds, he got the first choice and took the prize cock and I secured all the prize hens, we each got half of the Rocks and Wyandottes, I got all the Rouen Ducks, and he the Pekins, I bought his interest in the Minorcas. Such in brief is a history of my transactions with Mr. Wallace. Now as to his charges against me, he says I never had a male from him, let me refresh his memory, in the Fall before we went into company I bought a pair of W. P. Rocks from him which he said he had got the first prize on at the Woodstock Fair, if he denies this I would refer to Mr. W. Watson, Grocer, of Woodstock, who introduced me to Mr. Wallace and who paid Mr. Wallace the money for me, this is male No. 1. I got a male with the Minorcas, No. 2. I got one with the Rouen Ducks, No. 3. He also presented my sister with a W. P. Rock and a Wyandotte, saying to kill them and make a pot pie as they were not fit birds to head a pen, that will make Nos. 4 and 5, the Wyandotte

was the one he took away however. As to the use of Mr. Wallace's name I will only say that he gave me full authority to use his name in connection with the poultry in a letter to me in October which I can prove by persons who saw the letter. Such, Mr. Editor, is as brief as I can make it a history of my connection with Mr. Wallace, and I claim that I had a perfect right to put everything into my advertisement that I did, and that there was no statement made that was not true. I do not wish to injure Mr Wallace in any way, and wish him as much success as anyone. Mr. Wallace says in his advertisement in the REVIEW that the past record of his stock refers to his own stock here, (Woodstock). Now does it, let us see. I have all of the Rouen Ducks, all the Minorcas, one-half the W. P. Rocks, one-half the W. Wyandottes. Mr. McIntyre bought all his Aylesbury Ducks, I had a letter from Mr. Kirby that he had bought all of the W. Wyandottes that Mr. Wallace took from here, and Mrs. Wallace in the presence of Mr. Kirby here last fall declared that Mr. Wallace did not own the Pekin Ducks. This leaves Mr. Wallace with just *one-half of the old stock of W. P. Rocks* and *one prize bird in the lot.*" The *italics* in the extracts from Mr. McKee's letter are inserted by us. We have neither the space nor the inclination for a newspaper war between Mr. Wallace and Mr. McKee. We have given an unbiased report of the transaction, and the statements made are entirely at variance. When these gentlemen have settled which is correct, using any legitimate means they see fit, we shall be happy to insert a joint letter or separate letters from each. The letters referred to are in our possession, in black and white, and cannot be gainsayed. Until some decision is arrived at our readers will see no more of it, indeed we apologise for going into it at such length, but our sense of justice to both parties must be our excuse.

THE EGG TRADE,

this season from present indications appears to have exceeded that of any previous year. We learn of many who have to refuse further orders. The sale to distant parts from Ontario has also been large, among others Mr. Bogue sent some from his prize stock of Toulouse Geese, and Mr. T. A. Duff some of Mr. James Main's black-red Game eggs, to British Columbia.

HATCHING BANTAMS.

Mr. Babcock's article is well worth perusal and study. Personally we like to have most of our stock out from say May 1 to 15, but any time up to June 15 is suitable. After that up to September the weather is too hot for the little things to thrive.

POULTRY

HATCHING BANTAMS.

BY H. S. HABCOCK.

I WISH to give briefly a bit of experience from last season in breeding black-breasted-red Game Bantams. The three cockerels, which I shall describe, were bred from the same pen, and of course were at least half-brothers in blood. I cannot be sure that they were all from the same hen, but the hens were quite uniform, as well-bred black-breasted-red Games are, and did not vary greatly in size.

On the 20th day of January this year, I weighed the three cockerels, all of which have been kept together and have been fed all the wheat and cracked corn they would eat, with an occasional addition of beef scraps, onions and cabbage. No. 1. weighed 25 ozs., No. 2, 20 ozs., No. 3, 12 ozs.

No. 1, is a high stationed bird, beautiful in color and is throughout the best bird in the lot, close feathered, finest tailed and the like. No. 2, is a trifle lower in station, has a more fanned-out tail and is very similar to No. 1, in color. No. 3, is the shortest in limb, better in tail than No. 2, but not so good as No. 1, and is less brilliant in color than either of the others.

No. 1, and No. 2, were, I believe, hatched at the same time, in the early part of June, while No. 3, was hatched the latter part of April or the fore part of May. It will thus be seen that the oldest one in the lot is much the smallest, and it seems to me, is a remarkably small specimen.

For the first conclusion, therefore, from this experience, we may say that there is no absolute need of hatching in the fall to get small birds. Not one of these birds is very large, for it must be remembered that fed, as they have been, they have had the chance to become very fat, and that on a proper regimen it would be possible to reduce the heaviest one close to, or under, standard weight.

The second conclusion, and one to which not only this experience but that of other years, as well as considerable observation of birds bred by others, is that as a rule the largest birds are the most typical in shape, have the greatest "reachiness," and are the ones that we look for to possess all those qualities that make the Exhibition Game Bantam. Just why this should be so I do not know, but I have had

occasion to note the fact many and many a time. As I have elsewhere said—see Philosophy of Judging, a book written in connection with Mr. I. K. Felch—"Bantams are popularly supposed to be exact reproductions on a smaller scale, of the breeds and varieties from which they are descended. * * * That there is a close resemblance cannot be denied, but it is a resemblance, not an identity of form. As we have already shown by actual measurements of Games and Game Bantams, there is a difference of proportion, even in the most perfect specimens. This difference is one of a general shortening of joints and greater compactness of build." The measurements, made expressly for this book, with great exactness and from the finest specimens, proved the statement. The fact seems to be that as the Bantams diminish in size, as they are further and further removed from the parent breed, they more and more exhibit the tendency towards "a general shortening of joints." There are, of course apparent exceptions to this rule. For example, a cockerel bred by me last season, but from a different pen than the three which I have described, hatched in May, I think, weighs about 18 ozs., and is equal to No. 1, in station and surpasses him in head properties. But this is not a real exception, as the parentage was different, on both male and female sides, so that no exact comparison could be made. But even granting that real exceptions to this rule do occur, they will be of the character of those which are said to prove the rule.

With these facts before us, the question naturally arises, ought we to seek still further to reduce the size of our Bantams. For exhibition purposes I am inclined to say this, reduce them just as much as possible in size, so long as no sacrifice is made of style and station, but if the reduction must compel a sacrifice of the style and station then let it cease. Of the three cockerels first described I have no hesitation in saying that the one weighing twenty-five ounces is the one that I prefer and the one I should be willing to give the most money for if I were buying. But the fourth bird, possessing all the Game characteristics and weighing seven ounces less, is the one I prefer and the one that I would, as a purchaser, give by far the most for.

Another thing I have noticed is this, that these larger birds are usually the most vigorous and beget the strongest chickens. In another breed the past season, I was obliged, through the death of the bird I had secured to head the pen and the inability to get such another as I wished, to use one that was considerably over-weight. The chickens from this cock proved to be the strongest and most vigorous I ever had bred of this variety and were satisfactory in every point, even in size. A few, it is true, were over weight, but

the majority were not far from standard weight. While, therefore I very naturally prefer the smaller and equally perfect birds, yet I am obliged to confess that the larger birds have a value of their own, in transmitting greater vigor to the progeny.

Mr. Entwistle, of England, who died recently, and who was unquestionably one of the greatest Bantam breeders the world has produced, was very positively in favor of not trying to decrease the weight of Bantams. His rule was that a Bantam should weigh not less than one-fifth of the weight of the larger breed from which it descended, a rule which would keep our Game Bantams about where they now are. He believed that a further reduction in size would result in a great impairment of their useful qualities, and, if pressed too far, in their total destruction. These are important considerations and they come from one who had the right to speak with considerable authority.

Still, I never have seen a Bantam too small to suit my taste, provided it preserves the typical characteristics of its parent breed. If, however, these characteristics must be lost in the reduction of the size, then I say preserve the characteristics even if we have to increase the weight of our Bantams.

EXHIBITORS ACTING AS JUDGES CLERKS.

Editor Review:—

NOTICED in last month's REVIEW a letter by Mr. Nicol, referring to an exhibitor marking score cards for his own birds when one of the judges was scoring at the Ontario Show. As I only know of one exhibitor acting as clerk, I presume the reference is made to Mr. Duff and myself. Now if Mr. Nicol or anyone else will take the trouble to look over the classes judged by me it will be found that Mr. Duff had not a single entry in these classes. In justice to Mr. Duff I may say that he acted at my request and with the sanction of most of the officers.

When the judges were ready to commence work I waited for a clerk until patience gave out and knowing Mr. Duff as an expert at marking, being quick and accurate, I was glad of his help which he gave for the whole show without getting one cent for it.

I trust, Mr. Editor, this matter will be corrected as judges have enough to take without being saddled with what is not true.

I am yours truly,

THOS. H. SMELT.

Woodstock, April 12th, 1893.

AYR POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Editor Review:—

THE fanciers of this town and vicinity have had regular meetings once a fortnight during this winter and intend keeping them up during spring and summer.

Our last meeting was what you might call a "rouser" about thirty birds were exhibited. There were several varieties present, from the small black African Bantams weighing 15 ozs. up to the larger varieties weighing about as many pounds.

Our fanciers made quite a turn out at this meeting. The business of the meeting was then carried on with the president in the chair, after which several birds were scored.

Our fanciers made quite a show at the Horse Fair held here last Wednesday, and some of the boys booked a lot of orders for eggs, in fact some of them had to refuse to sell any more.

Now, Mr. Editor, they make spring shows for horses and cattle, why not have them for poultry as I think that this is the best time in all the year to advertise our fowls. A great number of the farmers turn out then and when they see good birds they often buy the eggs, whereas if they don't see the fowls they never think any more about them and just go on breeding their common fowls, which in many cases, in fact too many, are nothing but scrubs.

There are quite a lot of fanciers in this small town and I think that they will be heard from at the coming shows next fall.

JAS. CODLING, Pres.

J. A. THOMSON,

W. W. REID, Vice-Pres.

Secretary.

Ayr, April 17th, '93.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

Editor Review:—

IT was with untold pleasure that I read in the April issue of the REVIEW, that able article on buff Leghorns, by Mr. H. S. Babcock, and I have no doubt that gentleman has taken ample time to see what the outcome would be of that "come to stay new variety" before he would speak for or against them.

But we cannot expect to have much of a boom in Canada for this new variety, as long as one of our poultry journal editor's informs his subscribers that there is no such breed as "buff Leghorns" and while Poultry Associations will not give them a place in their prize list, thus preventing the

public—who may be desirous of seeing all new varieties—from seeing these fowls except on a very few occasions.

The buff Leghorns of to-day are nearer to the requirements than many of the new breeds have reached in the same space of time.

I see by the REVIEW that poultry exhibits for the World's Fair, would be chosen from the exhibits made at Fall Shows, now if Canada has to be represented in the buff Leghorn class, why does not the Committee of the Industrial give them a place in the prize list. There are a great many buff Leghorn breeders in Canada who have had no chance to show, and it would not be fair for a new breed like the buff Leghorn to compete against an old standard breed like the blacks, and I for one cannot see any glory in paying entry money and expressage to get defeated, as the blacks will no doubt beat the buffs every time. I sincerely hope that poultry committees who are about to prepare their prize list for Fall shows, will carefully read Mr. Babcock's letter, and then see the advisability of giving a place to such a promising, beautiful and useful fowl as the buff Leghorn.

Yours truly,

CHAS. S. JACKSON.

International Bridge, April 14th, 1893.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR monthly meeting of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, on Thursday, the 13th April, 1893, the President, Mr. Charles Bonnick, in the chair. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Duff, on motion Mr. R. Durston acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the regular meeting, and also of the special meeting, were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from Mr. I. K. Felch re The International Decimal Score Card Association. On motion it was referred to the Executive Committee with power to take any action deemed necessary. Several accounts were passed and ordered to be paid.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership and accepted; Messrs. J. Lowden and J. A. Cardwell by James Brown; Mr. E. Brown by C. Grimsley; and Mr. Charles Asmus by Robert Durston.

Moved by Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Downes, that after the regular meeting in May this Association adjourn to meet in September before the Industrial Exhibition, and that all varieties on the list for June be exhibited at the meeting in May. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fox, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the

Secretary furnish by next meeting a list of the names of all members in arrears. Carried.

The Delegates to the Industrial Exhibition reported that the wishes of the Association in so far as the changes in the list were concerned, had been carried out and it was moved by Mr. Bennett, and seconded by Mr. Otter, that the thanks of the members be tendered the Delegates for the able manner in which they looked to the Association's interests. Carried.

The following prizes were awarded;—Poultry—Indian Game cock or cockerel, 1st and 2nd D. G. Davies; hen or pullet, 1st and 2nd D. G. Davies. Rabbits—Lop-ear buck, 1st F. & C. Coulter, 2nd W. Fox; doe, 1st F. & C. Coulter, 2nd W. Fox.

Mr. J. T. McKenzie judged the poultry and Mr. Wm. Barber the Rabbits.

The following varieties will be on exhibition at the May meeting;—Single and Rose Comb, brown Leghorns; black, white (S. & R. C.) and buff Leghorns; Pekin and Booted Bantams; golden and silver Sebright Bantams; black and white Hamburgs; A. O. V. Ornamental Bants; A. O. V. Rabbits; golden and silver spangled Hamburgs; and Guinea Pigs.

The following judges were appointed; S. and R. C. brown Leghorns, James Brown; black, white (S. and R. C.) and buff Leghorns, Joseph Dilworth; Bantams, Wm. Barber; Hamburgs, Joseph Bennett. Rabbits and Guinea Pigs, H. B. Donovan.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m. Receipts \$4 55.

THOMAS A. DUFF,
Secretary.

POPULAR QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY PRACTICAL POULTRY MEN.

QUR question this month is "What cure do you adopt for roup and kindred ailments?"

For next month we want replies to the question "Have you ever had canker in your yards, and what did you use for its cure?"

If seen early wash fowls head thoroughly with warm water, then apply some disinfecting and astringent lotion; and dry well soon. Keep warm, dry and free from draughts; feed well if they will eat—if not force down some bread and milk spiced; give 1 grain of quinine twice daily. In bad cases kill and burn. All sick fowls to be isolated of course. Bad to breed from roup stock.

Montreal.

MOUNT ROYAL.

We only had roup once and for that we used roup pills and dressed their faces with warm water and their mouths with tincture of iron.

St. Thomas.

THORNTON & SON.

When I notice a watery discharge from nostrils I remove birds from flock and give good dry clean warm quarters, the above symptoms are indications of cold in the head or catarrh. I have tried about everything going. I now wash the birds head and nostrils with warm water and carbolic acid, and give three roup pellets night and morning. A friend of mine sent me some of these from the States to try, and I find them act like magic and splendid to give, no mess or bother, they also keep birds in good shape. Had a Malay go light in weight and saved it with these pellets, they are put up 100 in a box price 25c. a box. If you ask what is the cause of roup would answer causes are legion, eating damaged grain, decayed matter, drinking filthy water, sudden changes in the weather, standing around on the wet cold ground, cold winds and rain etc.

Toronto.

C. J. DANIELS.

Not much troubled with roup. Had a case the last fall. The hen was perfectly blind for a few days, I gave a few doses of salts and applied fluid carbolate diluted with water as a lotion to the head. She soon got quite well.

London.

C. STOCKWELL.

The best cure I have ever seen for roup is "Bisdee's Roup Cure." It is a sure winner and there is no trouble in using it. It can be obtained from W. H. Bisdee, Waterloo, N.Y.

Toronto.

T. A. DUFF.

I never had roup among my birds, I think the P. Rocks are not very much subject to it. Have had a touch of cholera years ago, but that was caused by giving cold sloppy food. My remedy for such troublesome diseases is the axe.

Toronto.

R. DOWNS.

Roup is something I have never been much troubled with, I have only had a few cases, I used electric oil with a feather inside of throat and bathed nostrils and throat with the oil outside.

St. Thomas.

JNO. AXFORD.

In 15 years experience with fancy poultry I have not had a fatal case of roup. When I have a case I remove the bird to warm dry quarters and feed stimulating food.

Constance.

WM. CARTER.

For roup keep in a dry and warm place separate from others, give them Foster's Pearl-coated Roup Pills night and morning and rub the face and legs with electric oil and give warm soft food.

New Hamburg.

F. GOEBEL.

Bisdee's Roup Specific and when eyes are swelled bathe in hot water.

Toronto.

D. G. DAVIES.

Never had roup. I put a few drops of Phenyle in drinking water once a week.

Owen Sound.

JAS. McLAREN.

Roup is the only ailment in my chicken experience. I find whole corn soaked 12 hours in turpentine and no other feed given will cure the roup.

Dunnville.

R. H. MARSHALL.

I only had roup once, then I killed three birds and got rid of it.

Bowmanville.

W. H. DUSTAN.

Have never been troubled with roup and therefore do not have any cure.

Doon.

J. KINSEY.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, NO. 4.—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA.

REPLIES—LONDON.

Continued.

BALTON BROS., 118 Great Suffolk St., Borough, London, S.E., says:—"We have handled only a small sample of thirteen cases this season; last fall and spring several parcels passed through our hands. When in good condition they sell fairly well, but so few consignments arrive sound and perfect that the uncertainty concerning them destroys confidence, and retards their introduction to the retail trade. Our experience is, that straw of the proper kind, and perfectly dry, is the best packing, in cases containing 1,440 eggs, so they are not too long and cumbersome to be easily placed upon end."

CHATE & HARRIS, 25 Great Tower Street, London E. C., says:—"We have handled 700 to 800 small packages of Canadian eggs, but only as brokers on behalf of the importers, as we have no direct shippers on the other side. Canadian eggs have not been so well received as was at first anticipated, principally because the package was not suitable to the London market, and the eggs were stale when received, consequently the prices have been much under those of French and Italian eggs, and have only realized similar prices to Hungarians and Germans. The packing has been

in a large degree accountable for the bad condition in which the eggs have arrived, as it is totally unsuitable for conveyance over long distances. The paper casing in which the eggs are placed imparts an objectionable flavour to them, as they are porous and have a magnetic attraction for any odor with which they may come in contact. If the egg trade with Canada is to be developed in a serious manner, the goods must be packed in a similar way to the French and Italians, viz., in long cases having a double partition, in the centre, and a single partition across the centre of each half, so that the cases may be easily sawn in two. Each compartment should contain 360 eggs, packed in four layers 10 eggs wide by 9 eggs long, making a total in the whole case of twelve long hundreds. These are sold in the London market as eleven and a half hundred net, the half hundred being a trade allowance to cover damage. Between the case and the eggs, and also between each layer, there should be placed sufficient dry, clean straw to avoid damage by concussion, and great care should be taken to see that the straw is perfectly sweet. The case should be packed in trucks at sending station bottom upwards, and when transferred to hold of ship they should be face upwards as the turning of the cases stops the yolks of the eggs from settling through the albumen and causing stops (*i. e.* the yolk to cling to the shell) as when this occurs the eggs are unfit for table use. All eggs should be thoroughly examined before packing, and only fresh ones sent. If there is any other information we can give, we shall be pleased to do so, and if you will place us in direct communication with a few senders, we shall do our best to show how they can carry on the trade in a lucrative manner.

GLASGOW.

The following are statements of Glasgow firms gathered by Thomas Grahame, Canadian Government Agent at Glasgow:

1. MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & Co.—Canadian eggs are meeting with a ready sale, and the buyers are taking to them very well, D. D. Wilson's eggs bringing the highest price in Glasgow. He has got into the way of packing them well. They come safely, barring careless handling, and being put up in 12 hundred cases, with double centres so that they can be cut into 6 hundred cases packed well with corn hull and chopped straw. They have caught on the market.

We have had something like 1,700 cases, or more than 200,000 dozen, which have brought good prices, the last brought 8s. per hundred for 15 lb. eggs, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. for 17 lb. eggs, and small ones are not wanted.

Some parties send them in paper pockets in case of 3 hundred or thereby; these are very handy, but take quite a lot of selling. The large cases, when they come safely, are the best.

The pickled or stored eggs, begin soon, and it will be interesting to know how they take the market. We are somewhat anxious about these.

We expect 250 cases of fresh eggs next week, of which we have orders booked forward for 120 cases at an open price, quality and condition being satisfactory.

2. MESSRS. JOHN McNAIRN & Co.—We had 100 cases a month, April, May and June; almost no breakages.

Packed in strong cardboard, and in squares with paper round, all very satisfactory. They brought 6s. 3d. to 6s. 8d. in spring, and now 2s. more per long hundred. The eggs should always be fresh, and guaranteed not more than ten days laid before shipping.

There should be a 15lb. standard for the long hundred. These would please well here. Eighteen pound standard would bring 1s. more per hundred. Every half pound less than 15 reduces the value by 6d. per hundred.

Northumberland Case Co., in Campbellford, Ontario, Canada, packed the eggs in a most satisfactory shape, and they were handled most carefully on the way.

Now going for a large number this autumn. The eggs should be consigned here.

3. MESSRS. HOUSTON BROS.—The eggs we get are of good quality, and would be very much appreciated if they could be landed in fresh condition (not stale).

Have had 600 cases this year. If fresh, sell on a par with Irish eggs, which generally bring as high a price as any which reach our market from outside sources. Price, 7s. to 7s. and 6d. per long hundred, according to size and quality.

Best mode of packing, in paper cells. Larger the egg the higher the price. They are a great deal better than Russian eggs. Danish eggs about the same value. Should not be sent more than 6 days from the time they were laid.

4. J. & J. LONSDALE & Co.—Deal chiefly in Liverpool, Manchester &c. Have had 250 cases this season; as far as I know all have proved satisfactory. Price, about 8s. per long hundred. Think very good trade to be done in them in the future.

5. STEVENSON & PAE.—Mr. Pae has gone to Canada to try to improve the trade for their firm. The eggs they have got have proved very satisfactory; got about 50 cases. They bring the very highest prices (outside home eggs), quite equal to Irish, and ultimately probably better.

6. STEVEN BROTHERS.—Only small quantity received (not more than 100 cases, I fancy, but they did not care to mention the exact number). Complain of a great number being stale, which spoiled the sale of the eggs very much, and thought a great change must be made in this respect in sending them fresh to make the trade a profitable and improving one.

Suggestions as to the Mode of Packing.

Boxes are made of two sizes. Ends of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood. Double division in centre of same thickness for convenience of sawing into two halves. Sides, bottom and top of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood. Top and bottom is in three pieces, leaving open space for an inch or thereabout between each piece for ventilation. The eggs are packed in crushed straw (not chopped), four layers deep, and with ten rows of eighteen eggs each in each layer. This gives 15 dozen in each layer, and each half box contains 600 or 60 dozen, the whole box being 1,200. Rope handles on each end of box. The half box is still more convenient for handling, being in all respects the same as above, but only half the length. This package is small enough to suit any buyer.

7. MESSRS. R. HUNTER CRAIG & Co.—Have had about 50 cases of Canadian eggs this season. Sold at average of 6s. 9d. per long hundred. Many eggs bad, say 20 to 25 per cent. Weight and size satisfactory, being 14 to 15 lbs. per long hundred. Packing was satisfactory and few broken. Consider that hot weather is unfavourable time to ship and probably cause of bad condition on arrival. Eggs should be despatched within eight days of laying, and rapid transit absolutely essential.

MR. GRAHAM says:—From the foregoing you will see the variety of views expressed by those engaged in the trade here. I am inclined to think that on the whole everything looks very favourable for a large increase of the trade in time to come, when some of the little deficiencies that have been referred to are overcome. It seems to me of special importance that the eggs should be perfectly fresh when sent, certainly not more than eight days laid at the time of shipment. A precaution that I think is decidedly advisable, and all I consulted agree with me in this, is that there should be printed or put on in large letters in some way on each case, "Eggs, handle carefully," or something to that effect, so as to prevent those handling them tossing them about as they frequently do in case of bacon, ham, cheese, etc., that come in similar shape. The steamship companies, however, state that the greatest care is taken in handling eggs, though of course they think it would be a wise precaution to have put on the cases what I have suggested.

I certainly think during the summer months, particularly July and August, it is inadvisable without the greatest precautions to ship to any extent. I understand, however, experiments have been made in pickling, and the results will be looked forward to with interest.

I may say that cases are usually supposed to contain 12 long hundreds, though in some instances they contain 6 long

hundreds and in others 3 long hundreds. Under these circumstances they should be called half or quarter cases.

BRISTOL.

The Canadian Government Agent at Bristol says:—"I am convinced that Canadian eggs well packed and of good average quality would be preferred to the present class of eggs sent from Ireland, Belgium, Germany and France, but it must be remembered that in this trade, appearance goes a long way, and that neatness and cleanliness in packing is absolutely necessary to the development of the trade.

"In the North of England it is gratifying to learn that Canadian eggs are being placed on the market in increasing quantities and after going thoroughly into the matter, and notwithstanding the adverse opinion of several merchants interested in the sale of other eggs, I fail to see any grounds for believing that Bristol will not prove a good centre of distribution, and if energetic steps be taken, a capital market will be found in these Western Counties."

LIVERPOOL.

The following observations are from Mr. Dyke, Dominion Government Agent at Liverpool:—

As regards the egg trade, this has undoubtedly been put on a permanent footing. The effect of the Canadian importation has been to shut out the inferior qualities of eggs from the continent. Danish shippers feel the competition so keenly that they have shipped several thousands of dozens direct from Copenhagen to New York, rather than send them to the British markets.

The best quality of Canadian eggs compares very favourably with those from the continent, except as regards those known as "best French." These come principally from a small district in Normandy, are specially selected and are shipped without delay. This supply, however, is very limited, and does not effect the general trade.

Danish, Austrian, German, French and Irish are not so good in point of size as Canadian.

The best Austrian and German weigh about 14 lbs. per 120, Danish 14 to 15 lbs., best Canadian 15 to 16 lbs., with specially selected as much as 17 lbs. per 120.

Prices: At the time German and Austrian were making 8s. and 8s. 2d.; Canadians were making 8s. 6d., and they have ranged from that to 10s. 6d. per 120.

Freights on German and Austrian are 5d. per 120 from Hamburg, and may be set down as 1s from the interior of Europe from which they come.

From Canada, on the other hand, the rate is only 6d. per 120 from points as far west as Port Perry, Ontario, and from Prince Edward Island, and this is actually 1d. to 1½d. per 120 cheaper than it costs to get eggs to Liverpool from the west of Ireland.

When in long cases they should be packed in long, clean, dry straw, rye for preference. When sent in patent packing, the cardboard boxes should not be filled in with oat hulls or chopped straw. There should be no necessity for it. Oat hulls or chopped straw packing should not be used at all. It is objectionable, as in the case of a breakage of one egg this packing binds together the three or four surrounding eggs and spoils their appearance.

Eggs should be shipped as fresh as possible, and the more rapid the transit the better.

HINTS BY A PRACTICAL MAN.

The following information respecting the egg trade has been compiled by a practical agent who has during the last year visited Great Britain for the express purpose of establishing a permanent trade in eggs and poultry:—"France provides especially for the South of England, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and the Isle of Wight, and ships large quantities to London, Bristol and Birmingham. Eggs from the East of France are very large, weighing on an average 17 lbs. per 120, but the supply of this class is limited. These markets also take a large quantity of Danish, Russian, Hungarian and Italian eggs. I have found Liverpool by far the best port in England and Glasgow in Scotland for receiving and distributing Canadian eggs. Irish, Italian, Russian and Danish, are also competitors in these markets. In Liverpool the largest trade has been done, and the best price obtained, from thence I have this season introduced and made shipments of between two and three million dozens of Canadian eggs at remunerative prices to the principal cities and towns in the North, East and West of England.

"The stock has given universal satisfaction so that the trade is now well established.

"In reference to packing. Irish eggs are packed in large cases containing from fifteen to thirty hundred each, in straw, continentals in twelve hundred cases, also in straw, Danish pickles, same sized cases in long thin wood shavings which appeared to have been subjected to some process, chemical or otherwise. Canadians have been packed in various ways, twelve hundred cases being the most successful, packed in bright, dry, sweet oat straw, the cases being made 5ft. 9in. long, 20 inches wide and 10 inches deep, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. pine for sides, top and bottom, with 1in. hardwood ends and centres, with a division in the middle formed by two boards, space being left of about half an inch between them to enable the case to be sawn in two for the convenience of shopkeepers requiring only half a case (6hd) for the retail trade. Others are packed in cut straw, some in oat hulls, and some in the ordinary Canadian style of fillers and cardboard, there is more enquiry, of late for this mode of packing.

The oat hulls have the effect of making eggs appear dull and resembling old stock, and are not generally approved. The reason long cases are preferred is that it requires two men to handle them, and they cannot be thrown around by one man as is often the case with smaller packages, consequently less eggs are broken.

"To ensure success, eggs should be shipped as fresh as possible, no small eggs or 'chats,' as they are called here, should be shipped to this market, but selected ones to make two grades to weigh 15lbs. and 17lbs. respectively per 120, this being in England and Scotland denominated the 'long hundred.' I do not think that limed or pickled eggs will pay the Canadian shipper, as continental pickles come in in great quantities at very low prices. These are usually contracted for by dealers in the spring season when eggs are plentiful, preserved on the continent, and shipped as required.

The usual terms upon which dealers here handle eggs and poultry, is on commission, varying from 3 to 5 per cent. I have, however, made other arrangements with some houses, in several instances gone into joint account, thus giving the dealer on this side an interest in the transaction, and have found this arrangement most satisfactory. I have also effected some sales C. I. F. and Ex. Quay cash against documents—others at prices F. O. B. Canada—when consigned to consignee will generally accept draft for from 60 to 75 per cent. value. I would strongly advise that eggs be not shipped to this country in hot weather unless in vessels fitted with refrigerators.

"There is abundance of cold storage accommodation in Liverpool for any produce requiring same.

"In conclusion I beg to state that after carefully examining the products of our competitors from the continent of Europe, both eggs and poultry, with their methods of packing, &c., I am of the opinion that if proper care and attention be paid by the shippers in the Dominion, there is not a doubt but that Canada can successfully compete in these trades, and an annually increasing trade can be done."

POULTRY.

On the subject of poultry, Mr. Dyke, Dominion Government agent at Liverpool, writes as follows:—

"With reference to the poultry trade, Canadian turkeys have this year netted at least two cents per lb. more than the prices mentioned in my annual report to the Minister of Agriculture for 1890, and they have met with such great favour throughout the country that a good demand will be felt next year and more extensive shipments will be necessary. Wholesale dealers here who have kept turkeys and

other poultry at almost prohibitive prices for many years past, many of them becoming very rich in consequence, have now decided to engage in the Canadian trade. Only a few hours ago one of the largest dealers in the British Isles called upon me and stated that he intended to send his son to Canada next season in order to work up an export trade in turkeys, and also in chickens, if the latter can be had of sufficiently good quality. You will see from the figures I give that there has been a decrease in the imports of poultry during 1891. This owing to a falling off in the supplies from the continent, but Canadian poultry can be brought here at such a price that such food will cease to be regarded as a luxury, and will become an article of ordinary every day diet. The taste and demand for the superior quality of turkeys, have already been created by the shipments that have been made from Canada; a small reduction in price will cause that demand to be, practically speaking, unlimited."

Imports of Poultry and Game into Great Britain during years

1889.....	\$2,300,405
1890.....	2,422,909
1891.....	2,223,964

The practical agent whose report upon the egg trade has just been given has furnished the following information in regard to the packing and shipping of poultry:—"The points I consider to be particularly noted by the Canadian shippers are:—

"1. The only kind of poultry that can at present be profitably disposed of are turkeys—the Canadian geese, ducks and chickens not comparing favourably with either Irish or French birds, being deficient both in size and weight. This I have noted in all markets here, and am sure it would be to the interest to the Canadian farmer to improve the breed of these birds.

"2. The quality and condition in which turkeys should be put upon the English market.

"As regards the quality, I can confidently assert that Canadian turkeys will compare favourably with any in the market, and when landed in good condition if laid side by side with either English, Irish or continental it would be impossible to distinguish between them, and I have been repeatedly assured that when placed upon the table the comparison has been in favour of the Canadian bird, the latter being of a much more delicate flavor. The condition in which those consigned to me arrived left little to be desired, having been fasted fully twenty-four hours before being killed, which is very important, as any food left in the crop or intestines will most certainly ferment and cause decomposition within a very short period. Much, however, depends upon the state of the weather during transit and after arrival.

"3. The mode of dressing and packing best adapted to take the market.

"There is a great difference of opinion on these points. Some salesmen, principally those in London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, want the birds plucked but this may not on any account be done, as the feathers not only protect the birds from bruises, but absorb any moisture that must arise from variation of temperature or other causes. I know of one instance that occurred this season in which the birds were plucked, and on the packages being opened they were found to have turned somewhat yellow. These arrived here on the 24th December and could not all be disposed of on that day; the remainder were put in cold storage and when taken out after Christmas were quite black, and consequently unfit for human food. They had been scalded for the more easy removal of the feathers, and came in a damp condition. These were shipped by an American firm as a speculation and a rather expensive one it proved for the shippers, who must have lost considerably on the transaction, as some of them were ultimately sold at a shilling each.

"Other salesmen prefer them in the feathers. This is more especially the case as regards Liverpool, the North Midland Counties, and is, I am convinced, the only way to ensure success.

"The birds must be killed by bleeding in the mouth, and on no account by breaking the neck, as if killed by breaking the neck blood settles in the head, which then putrefies to a certain extent, and the eyes instead of being bright as in the case of freshly killed birds, are turned to a dull leaden colour. This is the first thing an experienced poulterer examines. When bled in the neck it disfigures the bird, spoils its appearance and consequently reduces its value, as appearance naturally has a great weight with purchasers. The head should be carefully wrapped in paper, and in packing laid on the middle of the back, there being very little flesh on that part which is well protected with feathers. If placed under the wing the natural dampness arising therefrom will cause putrefaction. The intestines must not be removed, but be entirely empty by fasting as before mentioned. Some have advised that the breast bone be broken, but on no consideration must this be done, as by that means the gall might be broken and thus the flesh become tainted. Turkeys must not be frozen, as they could not be packed to so much advantage, or in the same space as unfrozen, and it would necessarily make a great difference in the cost of transit, as ocean freight is charged by measurement. Frozen poultry of any description will not sell for anything like the same money as unfrozen. The birds must be allowed to thoroughly cool before packing; this is most important that all animal heat be destroyed and any neglect

in this particular will most certainly prove fatal, and result in the flesh becoming green and slimy under the wing, and between the legs. I feel I cannot insist too strongly on this point. Air-tight barrels are the best package, as they are easily handled and of light weight; from 14 to 20 turkeys, according to weight, can be packed in an ordinary barrel breast downwards; if barrels cannot be obtained cases of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. stuff, gin. deep 4ft. by 3ft., will answer the purpose. and will use up lumber 12ft. long without waste. Packages should be light on account of freight charges (as original packages are frequently forwarded from seaboard to inland points by passenger trains at express rates) but must be sufficiently strong to carry the weight.

(To be Continued.)

EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY & PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the above Association was held in the office of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, Ottawa, on Wednesday, April the 5th, at 8 p.m. Present, Geo. Higman (Vice. Pres.), in the chair, and a large number of the members.

The minutes of former meeting were read and adopted.

After the ordinary routine business, a lengthy discussion took place, as to what extent the marking of pigeons in the show room should be allowed, and whether it was customary for exhibitors to stamp their name in full on the wings. The Secretary, was instructed to write to Messrs. H. B. Donovar, Toronto, and Chas. Massie, Port Hope, and ask their opinion as to what was usually done in the matter. The Secretary stated that he had written to England for a sample wire coop for Pigeons.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALFRED GEDDES, Sec.

TO SCORE OR NOT TO SCORE.

WHAT a difference it makes whether one composes to disparage or whether one composes to harmonize a comparison.

I note your article under the above heading.

Now why did not this writer show the Felch score by the use of the decimal score card, while the other two used the score card with symmetry and carriage therefore the cuts could not be exactly alike. Why did he not show that the pullet's wing was carried in a worse and more disordered way than when Butterfield and Felch scored her.

The three cards show beyond a doubt that carriage was influenced by the shanks and thighs, that Felch cut simply for shape and color and just where the defects lay Messrs. B. and B. cut under carriage for the effect of defects elsewhere and because of it they dealt gently with the defects in these sections. But that the judgment of all three of these gentlemen gave the stag a like valuation in the aggregate and as Felch was the last to score and his cards being the decimal cards, he cutting for shape the 1 cut on tail showed that from cooping in the two previous shows the stag had contracted the habit of carrying the tail too high, Mr. Butterfield saw the break in back with tail close and cut cock 1, and allowed the tail to go uncut. Mr. Ball doing the same but did not consider the defect in tail worth a $\frac{1}{2}$ point. Now its seen Felch and Ball found wings equally faulty, when you admit that tail was carried too high at the last of the season, and cut for it, you have the solution of the problem and the $\frac{1}{2}$ point. The decimal card saves from the double cuts for same defect, thus you have right and make these three mens total alike. The score system does not advertise men to score alike. It took the stand that the score cards find the birds that have the greatest, inherent merit. All three of these men placed this stag first. Comparison might have done this also, but three men gave the bird a record from $94\frac{1}{2}$ to $95\frac{1}{2}$, an average of 95 points. But would the comparisons have done anything but place it first as winner, leaving the community who were not there to see to conjecture whether he scored 90 or 95 or anywhere between. A purchaser when he saw that three men scored him $94\frac{1}{2}$ to $95\frac{1}{2}$ had a pretty clear idea that he was a good one if he scored the $94\frac{1}{2}$ the lowest score given him, and the three cards showing that the probabilities were from close cooping the bird got cut in tail a point, he might not have deserved. Anyway the purchaser could say, at the worst he scores $94\frac{1}{2}$.

Now the pullet showed this, that the wings were effected by carriage, that it was in a worse condition at the time Ball scored her, and as Ball scored her between the times of Butterfield and Felch that she had recovered from the carriage defect. Thus the whole thing as seen in carriage, thighs and shanks, that Felch cut the defect there but no carriage or symmetry in his score card. Cut defect of length of shanks and end of hocks which effected carriage for both Ball and Butterfield, put the two together and all three are alike, $1\frac{1}{2}$. In the official card then two men had to divide and they gave body and breast a cut. Felch deemed breast and stern all right but the crooked thigh with shanks draped badly. He cut the defect that

when corrected it mended the defect of carriage of breast and stern, but it all showed the bird in a worse condition in Ball's hand, being fresh in Butterfield's hand, and recovered her normal or fresh condition when Felch handled her. That as the first gave her 95 the last 95½, he had some data to go on. When he could add the three scores together $95, 92, 95\frac{1}{2} = 282\frac{1}{2} \div 3 = 94\frac{1}{6}$, thus could he if he never saw the pullet consider he was safely buying a 94⅙ point pullet. But would comparison have given him even this, would he not have been obliged to take chances of getting 90 or 95 in the buying on comparison judging.

The case is not stated fairly; first, it should have been stated that Mr. Butterfield scored her first, that Mr. Ball scored her at Montreal and that Felch scored her at

Ottawa; that the two B's used the same score card, while Felch used the decimal score card; and that there being two different score cards used the scores, as to merit, were wonderfully alike and showed the strength of score card judging.

We can only look upon the articles as a far better witness for score cards, than for comparison.

As one man stated it, score card judging is a system, while comparison is simply a method.

I. K. FELCH.

Editor Review,--I send you two score cards, they tell their own story. I only wish to add that my pullet was in fine show condition in February.

Milford, Ont.

WM. B. SCOTT.

THE DECIMAL SCORE CARD.

DATE, OTTAWA, FEBRUARY, 1893.
BREED, B. P. ROCK SEX, P.
ENTRY NO. 303. COOP NO. WEIGHT.
RING NO.

OWNER OR EXHIBITOR.—WM. B. SCOTT.	COPYRIGHTED BY I. K. FELCH.	EACH SECTION 10 POINTS.		Condition			To cut for weight, comb, head, legs, check (x) the feature defective and cut in the column. For shape, make cut above the dotted line. For color, below the line. Shape being more defective than color, cut in space for shape, but low enough to include the dotted lines. Color being the greater evil, commence figure just above the dotted line and carry deep down into color space. This secures despatch in its use for exhibitions.
		Weight or Size	1				
		Comb or Crest and Comb	1½				
		Head and Adjuncts	1	{ Beak Eye E. Lobe Wattles			
		Neck,	Shape, ½ Color, ½				
		Back,	Shape, ½ Color, ½				
		Breast,	Shape, 1 Color, 1				
		Body & Fluff,	Shape, ½ Color, ½				
		Wings,	Shape, 1½ Color, 1½				
		Tail,	Shape, ½ Color, ½				
		Legs, & Toes,	Shape, 1 Plumage, 1 Color, 1				
		Total Defects,	11	Score, 89.			

I. K. FELCH, PRES. JUDGE. Secy.

THE DECIMAL SCORE CARD.

DATE, OCTOBER, 20th, 1892.
BREED, B. P. ROCK. SEX, P.
ENTRY NO. COOP NO. WEIGHT, 7 LBS.
RING NO. LARGEST ONE.

OWNER OR EXHIBITOR.—WM. B. SCOTT.	COPYRIGHTED BY I. K. FELCH.	EACH SECTION 10 POINTS.		Condition		To cut for weight, comb, head, legs, check (x) the feature defective and cut in the column. For shape make cut above the dotted line. For color, below the line. Shape being more defective than color, cut in space for shape, but low enough to include the dotted lines. Color being the greater evil, commence figure just above the dotted line and carry deep down into color space. This secures despatch in its use for exhibitions.
		Weight or Size				
		Comb or Crest and Comb	½			
		Head and Adjuncts.	½	{ Beak Eye E. Lobe Wattles		
		Neck,	Shape, 1 Color, 1			
		Back,	Shape, 1 Color, 1			
		Breast,	Shape, ½ Color, ½			
		Body & Fluff,	Shape, 1 Color, 1			
		Wings,	Shape, 1 Color, 1			
		Tail,	Shape, 1 Color, 1			
		Legs & Toes,	Shape, 1 Plumage, 1 Color, 1			
		Total Defects,	5½	Score, 94½.		

I. K. FELCH, PRES. JUDGE. Secy.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department.

NOTE.

A WELL known English breeder, Mr. Tom Rule, offers in this issue, an exceptional chance of obtaining well bred and winning pigeons of several varieties. Mr. Rule may be reached by cable, by anyone wishing to close a sale, by addressing "Rule" Wortley Leeds.

CHANGE OF TIME AT WORLD'S FAIR.

THE following letter is a reply to one we wrote Mr. Buchanan, asking if the length of time for exhibiting pigeons had been reduced. The latter paragraph refers to the ornamental class.

Mr. H. B. Donovan,
Sec'y., Canadian Kennel Club,
118 Victoria Street, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 3rd inst., the period for the Pigeon Exhibition has been shortened, so that the exhibit will take place between Oct. 16th to Oct. 21st, inclusive. No change has been made in reference to the other class you mention.

Very respectfully yours,

W. I. BUCHANAN,
Chief, Department of Agriculture.
(In charge, Dept. of Live Stock).

MARKING PIGEONS.

ASK the opinion of exhibitors on the subject contained in the following letter from Mr. Geddes. Our reply in brief was that we saw no harm in it, as this cry of "dishonest judge" had become nauseating, but that in deference to the ideas of some exhibitors who objected to it, we always refrained from marking our own exhibits.

H. B. Donovan, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

At our regular monthly meeting last Monday evening a discussion took place, as to what extent the marking of pigeons in the show pen was allowed. I was instructed to write and ask your opinion in the matter. Will you kindly let me know if it is allowable to stamp the owners name in full on the wing feathers, and to what extent marking is allowed.

Yours truly,
ALFRED GEDDES, Sec.

THE ENGLISH CAVY CLUB.

STANDARDS AS ADOPTED.

PERUVIANS.

THE fur should be fine, silky, and glossy; the fringe should fall well over the nose; the shoulders should be so furnished that the fur hangs in a thick mane on each side of the head; the face should be short, and the eyes large and full.

Points to Count.

Length of coat	20
Head furnishings	20
Mane	10
Texture of fur	15
Colour	10
Face and Eyes	5
Size	10
Condition	10

Total 100

ABYSSINIANS.

Should be large throughout and broad at shoulders; the fur must be rough, wiry, and formed into as many rosettes as possible, the head must be well furnished with fur.

Points to Count.

Rosettes	20
Coat short and wiry	20
Colour	15
Length of fur not to exceed 1 1/2 inches....	10
Shape	10
Size	10
Head furnishings	10
Condition	5

Total 100

ENGLISH.

No. 1. Self.—Colours; black, red, cream, and whites; in black the colour must be a very deep lustrous raven, the same colour going down to the skin; in reds the colour should be as deep as possible, with ears, feet, &c., to match; creams to lose ten points in colour to either of above.

No. 2. Tortoiseshells.—The colours should be red and black, and equally distributed about the body in distinct patches in various shapes; the smaller and more uniform the patches the better.

No. 3. Brindles.—The colours to be black and red intermixed evenly all over the head, body, feet, &c., with black and red hairs in equal proportions.

No. 4. Tortoiseshell and White.—The colours should be black and red and white equally distributed about the Cavy in as small patches as possible, but each colour should be clear and distinct without being intermixed one with the other; the ears may be either one, two or the whole three colours.