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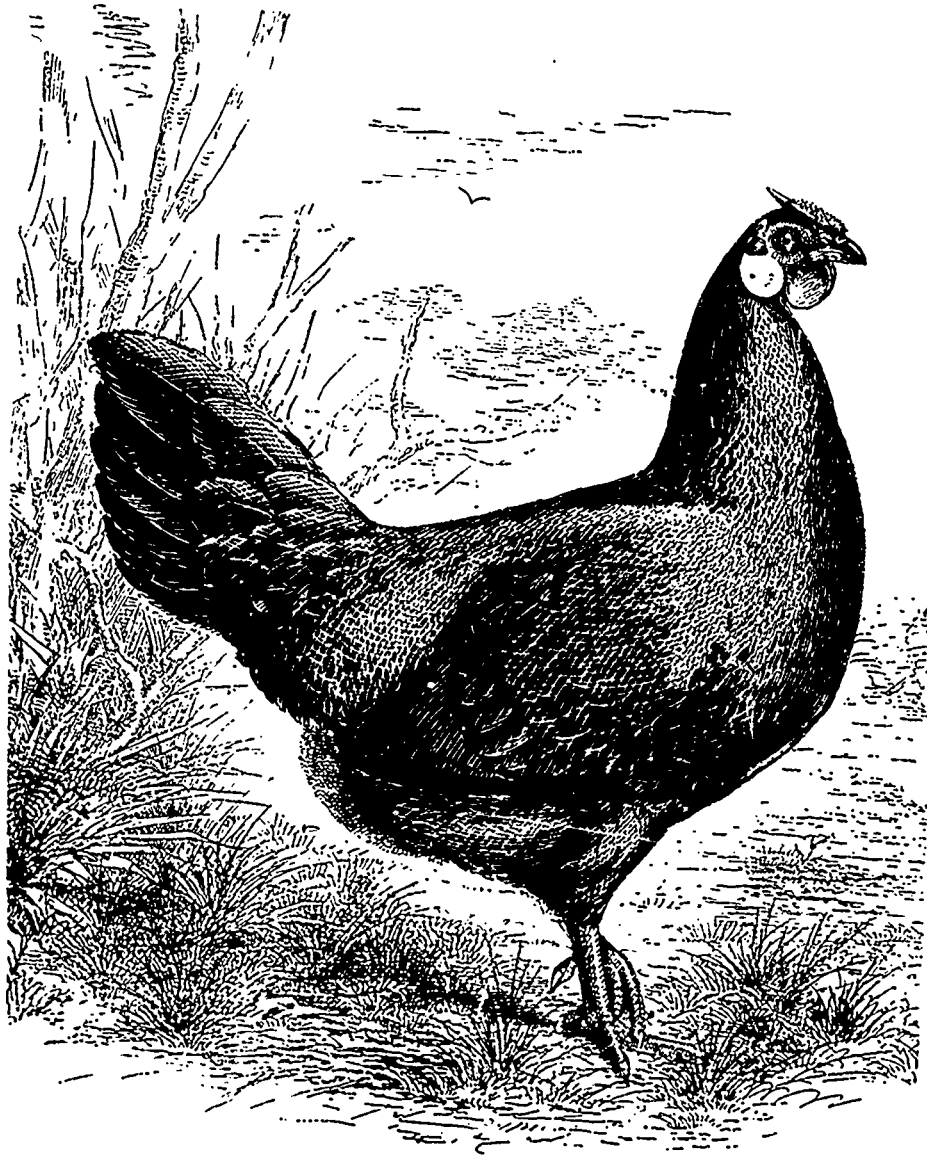
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BLACK HAMBURG HEN, "PERFECTION."

FIRST AT ROYAL COUNTIES, GRAYS, AYLESBURY, and many other Shows.

—From *Fanciers' Gazette*.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Vol. xv.

58½ VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 9.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. G. E. MANSON, TORONTO,

HAS purchased Mr. C. J. Daniels entire lot of white Malays and white Malay Bantams.

MR. J. E. MEYER,

of Wyandotte fame is now living in Toronto.

THE MIDLAND CENTRAL FAIR ASSOCIATION, KINGSTON,

has had a building newly fitted up for poultry and now has one of the best show buildings for this purpose in Canada.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

late of Berlin is now living in Rochester, N.Y.

MR. E. MCCORMACK, NEWMARKET,

was in Toronto, on the 9th of August, he tells us he has about 20 fine Langshan chicks from eggs direct from Miss Croad's yards, England.

MR. C. MASSIE, PORT HOPE,

has we regret to hear been laid by for the past four weeks, this will account for any letters sent to him remaining unanswered. We look for his speedy and complete recovery.

MR. "MAT" HERN,

formerly of Bowmanville, is now residing in Hamilton.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS

of the two Ontario Poultry Associations receiving government aid are ready, printed in neat pamphlet form. We regret we cannot say much in favor of the contents which are mainly made up from clippings from various stock journals, and which though good in themselves, are not by any means new. The report of the annual meeting at Bowmanville seems strangely like the report published in the REVIEW.

MR. J. W. LUDLOW,

the well known English fancier and artist is offering his surplus stock for sale. To any one who reads Fulton's great book Mr. Ludlow's name will be familiar.

THE MAPLEWOOD COLUMBARY,

Toronto, have about 75 birds at Detroit show at this writing and Mr. H.

B. Donovan a like number. Large exhibits are also present from London and other parts of Canada.

MR. C. F. WAGNER,

Toronto, has been engaged to judge the principal varieties at the Nashville, Tenn. pigeon show this winter. The show is for pigeons alone and it is hoped it may prove a record breaker.

INCUBATORS AT TORONTO.

The contest between the Gered and the Victory, the two machines entered, promises to be quite interesting. Both machines are in charge of Mr. J. Dilworth, the President of the Poultry Committee at his residence, and are sure to meet with a fair, unbiased trial. In addition to these two "test" machines, each manufacturer will be allowed to run as many as he sees fit in the exhibition room.

MR. G. H. HANSLER DEAD.

We regret to have to chronicle the demise of Mr. G. H. Hansler, Tilsonburg. The late Mr. Hansler was a well known man of business in his town and a partner of Mr. M. T. Burn, in their extensive poultry breeding establishment. Mr. Burn was at Buffalo, where they were large and successful exhibitors, when he heard of his partner's death.

POULTRY

NOTES OF THE DAY.

BY BLACK WYANDOT.

COCK-FIGHTING is well-nigh a thing of the past in the more civilized portions of the globe, but yet holds its own in Mexico and other distant countries as one of the principal sports of the inhabitants. W. S. Riches, former editor of the *Poultry Record* of St. Louis, but now a resident of the city of Mexico reports that a cock-fight with \$10,000 wagered on a side is no uncommon affair in that festive city of bull-fights.

* * *

Our poultry journals keep on publishing letters from correspondents giving dimensions of big eggs laid by their hens as if such eggs were a great curiosity. They are, in fact, quite a common thing. Nearly every poultry breeder finds a few of them each season often containing two or more yolks and quite often containing one or more fully shelled eggs within the outer shell. They are hard to explain but are very common.

* * *

There is no reason why every farmer's wife should not get as good a reputation for furnishing good fresh eggs as she often gets for good butter. Let her procure a small rubber stamp and stamp her initials or a private "trade mark" on each egg,—always making certain that the eggs are fresh. Fresh eggs bring an advance on market price always when they are guaranteed. A reputation once established will be extra money in the producers pocket every time.

There is no earthly reason why this should not be one of the best and most profitable seasons in the history of the fine poultry business. Good crops for two successive years always stimulate business in all its branches and we have now had two seasons of great prosperity for farmers. I never knew so great a demand so early in the selling season. Everything points to increased activity and a revival of the fine poultry boom.

* * *

Don't forget at this season to lay in a supply of fine cut clover ensilage for a winter feed. It is most excellent scalded with bran and fed for a morning feed in winter. It of course does not contain the qualities of a staple food like grain, shorts, etc., but as an adjunct of these is of great value.

EARLY LAYING.

Editor Review:—

THE following facts may be of interest to your readers, and as the experience seems rather unusual some of them may be able to assign a cause for these birds thus early maturing.

I have two pullets hatched 4th April last bred from Plymouth Rock hen and Andalusian cockerel. These pullets commenced laying about 1st of August and one has now taken to the nest to incubate.

Yours truly,

E. TRIST.

Owen Sound, Aug. 24th, 1892.

[We should be glad to know how these chicks were fed and under what conditions they were kept.—Ed.]

Are your winter quarters ready? It is time they were; use the white wash brush freely.

THE ARGONAUT.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

THE Argonaut is an attempt to realize the ideal general purpose fowl, to combine in one the useful and ornamental qualities that are demanded by the practical poultryman and the fancier. My little book upon this fowl removes the necessity of going into many details, and in this article I shall only speak generally upon the breed. I use the term breed advisedly, for the Argonaut is not a new variety of some breed like the white Plymouth Rock and the golden Wyandotte for example, but is a breed in itself having a new and distinctive type, as well as a rich coloring.

It is a combination of the blood of the pea-comb Plymouth Rock, the crimson Game, the Indian Game, and the clean-legged old-fashioned buff Shanghai. As all of these breeds are clean limbed, the Argonaut is also a clean-limbed fowl, and the annoyance of feathered shanks, which was one of the trials of some new varieties when they first appeared, will be lacking.

It has a pea-comb, and is in fact the only pea-combed buff breed in the world. The pea-comb was chosen because the originator of the Argonaut believes it to be the most serviceable comb that has any beauty that there is, and the ideal general purpose fowl ought to have such a comb. The breeders of Brahmans and pea-combed Plymouth Rocks will need no argument to convince them of the serviceableness and beauty of a pea-comb and those who have never tried a pea-combed breed are advised, as the best argument, to make a practical test of the comb, especially in winter in the colder parts of North America. If that test does not convince them, nothing

will, and they may be set down as hopeless subjects

It is, as has already been indicated, a buff breed. Buff is a beautiful color for a fowl, when bred in perfection, and even when not is a most useful color, as it does not readily show stains or soil. This is a color that is suitable for nearly every situation, fits the needs of the fancier by requiring skill to breed it in perfection, and suits the practical poultry-man because it looks well, wears well, and enables the dressed poultry to look well, even when picked in a pin-feathering state. There seemed to be no other solid color that would so well suit the ideal genuine purpose fowl as this, and for this reason the Argonaut wears it.

The combination of blood from which the Argonaut springs has insured excellent table qualities with a good degree of productivity. These are the qualities we look for in a general purpose fowl, and they have been realized in the Argonaut. The Game blood, the heavy Indian and the plump Crimson, has secured a well rounded and meaty breast and good full thighs, while the Peacomb Plymouth Rock and the old fashioned Shanghias are excellent layers and have transmitted this quality to their descendants.

Such a combination could not well result in any other than a good sized fowl, a fowl about the size of a Plymouth Rock. This, for general purposes, is the best size to be had, as it is large enough to look well and not too large to be difficult of sale.

In the Argonaut, then we have a fowl with a peacomb, clean yellow legs, of about the size of the Plymouth Rock, clothed in buff plumage and possessing excellent table and laying qualities. It has a shape that suggests both Game and Plymouth Rock and yet is different from either, a shape, by the way, which

combines a good degree of elegance with a look of great substance.

Although very little has been said about the Argonaut, and it has been but little advertized, it has attracted considerable attention and created a demand which could not be supplied. The breed by occupying a place of its own, by being a breed instead of a variety, has not created the jealousy that new varieties provoke and therefore has made its progress with very little noise. But it is steadily making progress in public esteem, as well as in the perfection of its fancy points. This world is wide, tastes differ, and there evidently is room and demand for just such a breed as the Argonaut, and that place and demand the Argonaut is filling as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

SIXTEEN HENS.

WHAT THEY DID IN THREE MONTHS.

LAST February I decided to keep hens and as far as possible make them profitable. I bought three and added to them as I could. By the middle of April I had sixteen, a mixed company: Brahmas, P. Rocks and some nondescript, none thoroughbred,—but nevertheless they have done well. I hope to have some good Plymouth Rocks this summer for winter laying.

In April I got	137
May "	324
June "	270
July "	271

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I have found the REVIEW a very great help and constantly consult it. One of Brahma hens has done so well she deserves mention. From June

8th to July 21st, forty-four days, she laid thirty-five (35) eggs, could anything be better? They are still laying well and we have two flocks of chickens, healthy and well-grown. I am very much pleased with my hens; we keep the house very clean, sweeping it every morning and dust lime on the perches and boards and keep all as sweet as possible.

K. S.

["K. S." is one of the REVIEW's lady readers.—ED.]

FEEDING TALLOW AND SALT TO HENS.

TALLOW.

IN order to observe the effect of feeding more than an average amount of fat in a ration, two pens of hens (eight in each pen at the beginning) were fed from March 3 to October 6, one having as much tallow as was readily eaten, with a moderate grain ration, and the other having a similar grain ration with old-process linseed meal substituted for the tallow. The fowls were all brown Leghorns, except two Game—Wyandottes in each pen. The nutritive ratio of the tallow ration was 1:6.75 and of the linseed meal ration 1:4.47. The ratio of fat to the total water-free food was 1:8.1 in the tallow ration and 1:29.5 in the other. The results are fully tabulated by periods of from 21 to 48 days.

The average egg product was somewhat in favor of the hens having less fat in their food and the average size of the eggs laid by them was a little larger. However, during one period of 42 days in July and August, more eggs were obtained from the hens having tallow. During the first period, while the hens were newly confined, there were few eggs laid, and during the latter period many hens were moulting.

The greatest difference observed was that the hens having the linseed meal nearly all moulted at the same time, earlier in the season, and more rapidly. Only a few of the hens which had been fed on tallow had begun to moult at the close of this feeding trial, October 6, by which time several hens from the other pen were in new plumage. The tallow ration was apparently too deficient in nitrogen to encourage the growth of new feathers, and the results are in support of the advice to feed during the summer a highly nitrogenous ration to help early moulting.

The amount of tallow fed was not enough to affect the health of the fowls, and they were throughout in better apparent condition than those of the other pen. The average weight of the tallow-fed hens was but slightly the greater.

SALT.

A trial was made with twelve 2 year old hens (Brahmas, Cochins and Game crosses) to get indications of the amount of salt which may be fed without injury. The hens were divided into two lots, which were kept in separate pens, and both received the same food (mixed grain, wheat and grass), except that salt was mixed in the food of one lot at the rate of from 0.021 ounce to 0.063 ounce per fowl daily, and the other lot received no salt. This feeding lasted 2 months. After that both lots were allowed salt.

Until the amount of 0.063 ounce per day for each hen was fed (at the rate of 6.3 ounces, nearly one half pint a day for one hundred hens) no bad effects were observed. This amount, however, was sufficient to cause diarrhoea in two of the hens. Upon reducing the amount of salt to 0.041 ounce per hen the trouble disappeared without other treatment. * * *

The total gain in weight per fowl during the first 2 months was, for those having salt, 8.2 ounces, and for the

others 10.5 ounces. During the last month it was for those having had salt on an average of 2.8 ounces and for the others 8.7 ounces. The total grain food consumed per day was for the salt-fed pen 4.17 ounces per fowl during the first 2 months and 4.28 ounces during the last month. For the other pen the average was 3.4 ounces per day for the first 2 months and 4.13 ounces per day for the last month. During the first 2 months 94 eggs were obtained from the pen having salt, and during the last month but 1 egg, while 47 eggs were obtained from the other pen during the first 2 months and 14 during the last month. The number of eggs laid during this trial is not of great significance, as it was about the end of the laying season and the hens were old. * * For mature fowls it is probable that salt at the rate of 1 ounce per day for one hundred fowls could, under ordinary conditions, be fed without injury.

PRACTICAL POULTRY RAISING.

WRITTEN FOR THE RURAL PRESS.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

THERE are from two to half-a-dozen strains of nearly every breed of fowls, and there is a vast difference between them in some instances. We have experimented with two different strains of the same breed, both lots of fowls being treated in precisely the same manner, and have found one strain excellent layers and the other decidedly inferior, because they had not been carefully bred for a number of years, especially for egg production, as the other lot of birds had. It should be remembered as an almost invariable rule that "like produces like" with thorough-bred stock, and your fowls will produce just what they

have been bred to produce; if with your strain of fowls everything has been sacrificed to fancy points, you will doubtless get exhibition birds, but don't expect them to be phenomenal layers. The folly of sacrificing everything to fancy points is well illustrated in the case of the white faced black Spanish; for many years fanciers have been selecting for breeders the chicks that developed the best white faces, discarding many chicks that in every point but the face were infinitely superior to the bird selected; this practise continued year after year has had the effect of fixing the white face most unmistakably, and has also ruined the breed physically, rendering them tender and delicate, and decidedly a fancy fowl instead of the vigorous race of prolific layers they originally were. Now had the white faced black Spanish been bred for their laying qualities, vigour and size, paying no attention whatever to the white face, which, by the way, is an utterly useless feature, they would be bred to-day by thousands, where dozens are not now to be found. Just so with any other breed of fowls or strain of that breed, if you constantly breed for one object, you will certainly attain it in time, and it is easier to develop the useful qualities of a breed of fowls than the useless and absurd ones. Plymouth Rocks could, in the course of years, be bred to become a white-faced breed. Standard birds of this variety have no white in the face, not even as much as a pin's point, but occasionally a chick is hatched that develops a white ear-lobe. Now, by selecting these chicks and breeding them together, rejecting as breeders all birds without the white ear-lobe, you would find in time the white ear-lobe would become a white face. As evidence of this it need only be mentioned that with some strains of black Hamburgs, which should have a white ear-lobe, but not a white face,

it is a common occurrence for two year old birds with large lobes to develop into a white face. To attempt to breed a white face on Plymouth Rocks would ruin the breed utterly, and much more quickly than it ruined the Spanish, because they naturally had a white face, but not such an extensive one as we are accustomed to see. It being an admitted fact that fowls will produce nothing more or less than what they have been bred for, you will be consulting your interests by selecting the breed that produces in the greatest perfection that which you are desirous of obtaining.

(To be Continued.)

COCHINS.

[Paper read by Mr. T. Bagshaw before the Birmingham and Mid-England Poultry Society.]

(Continued.)

I PREFER an asphalt floor, or hoarded, with about 5 in. or 6 in. of very fine ashes or sand—I prefer the latter—with a fair amount of oat chaff mixed with it. This keeps the birds warm and also helps to keep them clean. Straw in the pens I do not like. They cannot be kept so clean, and it often breaks their foot-feather, which spoils their appearance in the show pen.

A Cochin pen, I think, should be of a triangular shape, with the slanting roof coming right down to the ground, which prevents them crowding so much against the side of the pen and breaking their foot-feather. This, I think, is specially needed for young birds, for it matters not how large the pen is, when they go to roost you will see them crowding to the far side of the house, one on top of the other, quarrelling for places. Consequently, the

younger birds get the worst of it, and often get smothered, whereas if they have a house the shape I have described, the young ones have a much better chance of getting round the sides, out of the way, where the older birds cannot get.

Just a few words about the runs. People say to me sometimes, "Oh! Cochins don't require any run." I will admit they can be kept in very confined places. I have seen some wonderfully good specimens reared in pig styes, and I do not think it is at all a bad place for a few birds, providing they are well supplied with the necessary sand, grit and green food. Still, it seems to me more natural for a bird to have its liberty, where people have the convenience, and it stands to reason that on a nice grass run birds get more natural food, and consequently thrive better. Care must be taken to keep the grass short and free from stones, or you will find your birds very much out of condition about the feet, by the foot feather getting worn off, as I have said before. This spoils the look of a bird for exhibition purposes, and long grass will often give them cramp if they are allowed to run in it in very wet weather.

I have said they require warm roosting places. They not only require these, but they must have plenty of shelter in the day time. Some say the Cochins can stand any amount of cold if they are in the dry. I beg to differ with them. You will see the birds crouching together on a cold winter's day, and wherever they can find a warm corner they are sure to be there. I remember one Sunday morning during that very severe weather last winter turning my birds out on the lawn at the back of the house, and on going to put them in the pen sometime afterwards I could not find one of the pullets. I hunted about for some time

without finding her. I went into the house, and, to my surprise, she was standing in front of the dining-room fire, as near to the fender as she could get, feathering herself. I tried to drive her away, but I was obliged to carry her out, she would not be driven. I mention this incident just to show how they like warmth.

They are sagacious birds, and very gentle. If properly treated, you can train them to anything. If you want to change them into another pen there is no difficulty after the first time or two. They are something like a flock of sheep, where one goes the others will follow.

The success of a Cochin in the show pen depends largely upon the management of the birds from the time they are hatched. If your strain is right, and your birds are well done, I don't think there is any fear but what they will come out well at the finish; but it is perfectly useless anyone attempting to breed Cochins and to think the birds get their own living. They are too idle to work. They require the best food you can procure for them, and you might as well think a breeder of prize cattle can get the beasts fit to exhibit by giving them inferior stuff, as to expect to prepare a bird fit to show by giving it the sweepings of the floor. Regular feeding and cleanliness are two very essential things.

As soon as my chickens are hatched and well dry I put them under the mother, and if it is a Cochin hen I endeavour to put them in a triangular-shaped coop, so that they can run round her where she cannot get to trample upon them, as I said, they are rather clumsy, and these shaped coops are much the best. After about twenty-four hours they are fed on chopped egg and bread crumbs, and fine oyster shell, and you will often see them pick up the shell first. They are

fed on this every two hours for about three days. I then begin to give them coarse dry oatmeal, the best I can get. After the first three or four days you will find they will peck wheat—a very good corn for them. My chickens have no moist food for the first month, neither do they have any water, but occasionally a little milk.

Opinions differ greatly as to whether it is best to give young chickens water or not. My wife holds to the opinion that they are best without it, for the first two or three weeks at least, and I am inclined to think so, too. She has had some experience the last few years with chickens, and I venture to say she will grow a Cochin chicken as well as most. If you can get your wife to take an interest in the feeding of the birds, I am sure you will find they will make more rapid progress than if they are left to us. I owe a great deal of my success with the birds to my wife. It is marvellous to see the rapid progress a young Cochin will make. I have gone away from home for a day or two, and have been astonished at the alteration in them on my return. After the chicks are about a month old, they are fed on oatmeal porridge and sharps mixed about three or four times a day. I consider oatmeal one of the best and cheapest foods you can get them—it makes both body and feather. My birds scarcely taste barley-meal until they are three months old. When they have arrived at this age I give them some good Indian corn for a change, but it is very fattening, and they should not have too much, as you don't want to get your chicks fat. You want them to grow. I believe Indian corn to be the best food you can give a buff Cochin to help the colour. If you kill a bird that has been fed on Indian corn you will find the flesh is very yellow, and it seems to me only reasonable that it should affect the sap in the fea-

ther. Upon no account would I give it to a white bird. I believe the feeding has a great deal to do with the colour of these birds, and I also think the soil has something to do with it. You cannot grow a good buff Cochin on heavy clay soil; it is too cold. What you want is a light sandy soil and a nice south aspect, with plenty of shade and shelter.

Clean water is another very essential thing. It is not sufficient to give the birds clean water occasionally. They should have it at least twice a day, and the water vessel should be well cleaned every morning, and I am inclined to think even the colour of the water vessel will affect the colour of a buff chicken. I may be "laughed at" for this idea, but I go so far as to say that I think a buff Cochin should have a buff vessel for the water, even the glare of the vessel the water is in will affect its colour to a certain extent. One more word about the feeding. I believe nothing beats a good, plain, wholesome food. I use very little patent food. No doubt some of them are good, and others very injurious to young birds. Many of the patent foods are too much like sand. If the chicks are properly fed and attended to, you will not have many cases of sickness. Give birds as little medicine as possible. No doubt medicines are good, but it is better to do without them if you can.

When your birds are about three or four months old, you will begin to think as to which are likely to make show birds, and feel disposed to kill some of the wasters. Be careful, and not do this in too great a hurry, you will probably kill a bird that would make a winner. It is impossible to tell what a Cochin will be until it has got the last feather on, unless it really has some very glaring faults, then they are better out of the way. You some-

times feel very much disappointed with them, and think they are not worth 5s. each, but you go to them in a few hours afterwards, and you think they are worth £5. The best time to look at them is just about twilight, after they have been fed. You need not be afraid of a Cochin annoying your neighbours by flying over the garden wall. They won't go over a "brick," they would rather walk round it. The only way they can be a nuisance is by commencing that "dismal howl," as many people call it, sometimes at midnight. The cockerels are not fit to show until they are about eight or nine months old. They take a long time to make up. Pullets can be shown when they are six or seven months old. Of course the birds must be washed before they are sent to a show, unless they are kept particularly clean, especially cockerels. It so changes them, if properly done, that you can scarcely recognize them again. They stand a poor chance in the show pen if sent in a dirty condition. You may get in the prize list with a dirty bird, and you may get highly commended, which doesn't always mean hard cash, but sometimes I think it is hard cheese.

In conclusion, I will just say that if you are thinking of commencing to breed buff Cochins, go in for the best birds you can procure, it will save you years of study, trouble and disappointment. There is a better market for first-class birds than third-rate ones—I find there is a greater demand for £10 birds than 10s. ones. I consider I frittered away the first two or three years I bred these birds by not having first-class stock. I determined at last to go in for some good ones, and I have not been disappointed. I have been repaid ten-fold for doing so. The chief pleasure to me is in seeing them in the show pen, with first, second or third prize in front of them. The style of buff Cochins that are being shown in the present day will hold their own and be in the front rank for many years to come.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER,
MR. A. G. GILBERT.

(Continued.)

BREEDING PENS MADE UP.

The breeding pens were made up at the following dates :—

Breed.	Num. in Pen.	When Mated.
Wyandottes . . .	1 cockerel, 5 hens	Mar. 12
Plymouth Rocks.1	do 9 do . . do	18
Black Minorcas.1	cock 6 do . . do	19
Black Hamburgs.1	do 7 do . . do	19
White Leghorns.1	do 15 do . . do	21

The male birds remained with the other breeds not mentioned, all winter.

Two sittings of eggs of the following breeds were purchased for the purpose of introducing new strains, viz., white Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Andalusians. The chicks from these eggs with two or three exceptions were strong, vigorous and well marked. The majority of them are now used as breeding stock and with equally well-bred males should give good results.

As in previous years, the sitters were placed in comfortable nests, some on the damp earth of the cellar and others on a dry board floor of an upper compartment of the main building. The report of 1890, page 209, contains full particulars as to the proper management and treatment of sitting hens. Before giving the sitter valuable eggs it is better that she be placed on a nest made of short cut straw, and well dusted with carbolic acid disinfecting powder. Three or four china eggs should be placed in the nest and the sitter allowed to remain on these for two days. The valuable eggs should then be given to her. The probability is that the disinfecting powder has meanwhile driven away vermin that might have been on the hen, and she will sit with

comparative ease and quiet, which she could not do if annoyed by lice. Many sittings of valuable eggs are lost every season from the lack of the necessary attention to the sitter.

DRY BOARDS *versus* DAMP GROUND.

The experiment of placing a certain number of eggs on the damp ground and dry boards, with a view of ascertaining hatching results from the dry boards. The following will show the number of chickens obtained by the different methods :—

When Set.	Number of Eggs Set.	KIND OF SITTER.	Number of Chickens Hatched.
<i>Dry Boards.</i>			
April 21 . . .	13	Brahma	6
do 24 . . .	13	Black Russian . .	8
do 29 . . .	13	Cochin	6
May 1 . . .	13	Plymouth Rock . .	6
do 2 . . .	13	Mixed hen	5
do 4 . . .	13	Plymouth Rock . .	3
			34
<i>Damp Floor.</i>			
April 18 . . .	11	Coloured Dorking	8
do 18 . . .	13	Wyandotte	8
do 18 . . .	13	Buff. Cochin	11
do 18 . . .	13	do	7
do 18 . . .	13	Plymouth Rock . .	7
do 30 . . .	13	do	10
			51

In the eggs placed on the dry boards there were a number of chickens which had attained to full size but had died, apparently unable to break through the thick integument enclosing the chick inside the shell, and which was unusually dry and tough. In other cases the egg shells seemed to be dried on to the dead chicks so as to make it difficult to separate them, and the best way to do so was to soak both the chick and shell in warm water. It seemed as if it would have had a beneficial effect to have sprinkled the eggs with luke-warm water some time previous to the hatching period. The absence of moisture seemed to have had an injurious effect.

It may be interesting as another experiment to place eggs on the dry boards and sprinkle them occasionally during the hatching period.

TREATMENT OF THE YOUNG CHICKS.

After hatching, the chickens were allowed to remain in the nest for 18 or 24 hours, so as to become thoroughly "nest ripe." Their first meal consisted of stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry. This was continued for nearly a week, with dry bread crumbs for a change. As the chickens grew, a more substantial mixture of shorts, cornmeal and bran was fed, lightly at first and more frequently afterwards. It is most important that the chicks should be fed lightly but often. They should never be allowed to remain hungry for any length of time. A neglected chicken will never make a good market fowl. Full instructions as to the care and management of growing chickens will be found in report for 1890, page 212.

PROGRESS OF THE CHICKENS.

The chickens grew rapidly, the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes making the most rapid headway, as follows :—

Plymouth Rocks.

Four Plymouth Rock cockerels, hatched on the 12th of May, weighed, on 21st of August following, 3 lbs. 14 ozs., 3 lbs. 8 ozs., 3 lbs. 8 ozs., 3 lbs. 5 ozs., respectively.

On the 7th of October the same birds weighed 6 lbs. 8 ozs., 5 lbs. 14 ozs., 5 lbs. 6 ozs., 5 lbs. 2 ozs.

On the 23rd November, 7 lbs. 4 ozs., 7 lbs. 2 ozs., 6 lbs. 14 ozs., 6 lbs. 12 ozs.

On the 5th December, 7 lbs. 8 ozs., 7 lbs. 4 ozs., 6 lbs. 12 ozs., 6 lbs. 12 ozs.

Wyandottes.

Four Wyandotte cockerels, hatched on the 8th of May, weighed, on the 21st of August following, 3 lbs. 13 ozs., 3

lbs., 2 lbs. 8 ozs., 2 lbs. 8 ozs. It will be noticed that the first mentioned Wyandotte was only one ounce behind the heaviest Plymouth Rock of very nearly the same age. This was a remarkably good result, and goes to show that the Wyandottes make a rapidly-maturing and heavy market fowl.

On the 7th October the same Wyandotte cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 2 ozs., as against 6 lbs. 8 ozs. of the Plymouth Rock, being only 6 ozs. behind.

On the 23rd November the Wyandotte weighed 6 lbs. 14 ozs., as against 7 lbs. 4 ozs. for the Plymouth Rock.

Buff Cochin.

A buff Cochin cockerel, hatched on the 4th of May, weighed, on the 21st of August following, 4 lbs. 6 ozs.; on the 7th October, 7 lbs. 8 ozs.; on the 23rd November, 7 lbs. 8 ozs. As compared with the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes this, at first sight, may seem a good showing, but it must be borne in mind that a great part of the weight of the buff Cochin was made by his large, bony frame, while the bones of the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes were smaller, and their weights were consequently more in flesh—a very important consideration when choosing a breed to produce early market chickens.

WHEN THE PULLETS LAID.

A white Leghorn pullet, hatched on the 9th of May, was the first of the young stock to lay on the 21st October. A pullet, hatched on the 8th of May, laid her first egg on the 5th December, and she was followed on the 7th of the same month by a Plymouth Rock pullet, hatched on the 12th of May. An Andalusian pullet, hatched on the 21st of May, laid on the 10th of December, and others of the same breed soon after. The experience of every year goes to prove the advantage of early chickens. Late chickens are stunted by the cold weather, and

never possess the vigour nor attain to the size the others do. The chickens that are put out on the first grass seem to thrive the best.

SHIPMENT OF STOCK AND EGGS.

The demand for eggs for hatching during the spring season was so large that it was impossible to fill all orders. At any time there can only be a limited number of eggs to sell, for there are the branch Experimental Farms to supply and the chickens to raise for our own purposes. On the 9th November the following stock was shipped to the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm: 1 cockerel, 3 hens, white Leghorns; 1 cockerel, 3 hens, Plymouth Rocks; 1 cock, 3 hens, Wyandottes. Several cockerels of the different breeds were purchased by—and shipped to—farmers in different parts of the country, for the improvement of their stock. As a general rule, the farmers of the country inbreed from one year to another, with a loss of vitality and size to their stock.

COMMENCEMENT OF WINTER LAYING.

The fowls were put into winter quarters on the 18th November, when the weather became cold, but on the 3rd of December it became warm again and the fowls were let out into their runs, and were able to be out daily until the 16th of the month, when they went into winter quarters in good health. Winter laying began during the first week in December and continued during the winter. The first breeds to lay were the white Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, black Minorcas, Andalusians and Wyandottes.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

Except in the case of a very valuable fowl, it is not desirable for a farmer, or any one else, to lose time in attempting to doctor a sick fowl. In a case of roup it is better to at once kill the bird and burn its remains, as the disease

makes rapid progress, and if once established in a flock is almost impossible to get rid of. Roup is known in its first stages by fowl sneezing, wheezing or snuffing, sometimes accompanied by a discharge from the nostrils. Later on the discharge becomes thicker and has a very offensive odour. Sometimes the head swells so as to completely close the eyes, the fowl refuses to eat, and eventually dies in a very emaciated condition. There are several forms of roup, all of which are infectious and contagious. Should a fowl be running at the nostrils and escape detection the virus is conveyed to the others by the sick one dipping its beak into the drinking water and so contaminating it. As showing the beneficial effects of killing off the affected fowls and thoroughly disinfecting the premises in a case of a very stubborn nature, the following correspondence will be interesting:—

“SASKATOON, 19th Sept., 1891.

“DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of writing to you to see if you can inform me what is the matter with my fowls, and what is likely to cure them. The disease has been amongst them for two years and we have lost from 50 to 100, and they are still going. I have written to the poultry papers and tried all remedies that I have heard of. The first sign of anything wrong is heavy breathing. Then they commence to rattle, as if breathing through phlegm. They show no sign of being sick until their combs begin to turn dark. Then they appear ill, and finally die. For some days before they die they smell very bad. If you could give me the needed information you would confer a very great favour.

“Yours very truly,

“DAVID LUSK.

Saskatoon, N.W.T.”

Mr. Lusk was informed in reply that his fowls had roup, and as it had been

among them so long, energetic and immediate action was necessary. He was advised to kill all the ailing ones, and all those appearing the least sick; to burn or bury their remains and thoroughly disinfect the fowl-houses, and then whitewash liberally, with carbolic acid liquid mixed in the white-wash; meanwhile, to keep the remaining fowls away from the infected premises, if at all possible.

On the 5th of November Mr. Lusk wrote that he had found the remedies of the poultry papers a failure; that he was then killing the sick ones off, fumigating the house with sulphur and keeping it as clear as possible. Still, he says, they seem to take it.

In reply he was advised to keep killing the sick ones off as soon as soon as symptoms showed themselves; to continue the disinfecting and thoroughly white-wash. Some pills prepared according to the formula found effective in the treatment of farm fowls was sent to him, to try as an experiment on any cases that he might take the trouble of isolating and reporting on.

Some time afterwards the following letter was received, and tells of his success in staying the disease:—

“SASKATOON, N.W.T.,
11th January, 2892.

“DEAR SIR,—I am glad to be able to report that, for some time before and since the arrival of your letter containing the pills, we have not had a case of roup amongst our hens.

“Having lost all faith in all known remedies about the time your second letter arrived, I acted upon the advice given therein, to kill all the affected ones, and appearances now are that the trouble is over. At present the hens look healthy and are beginning to lay.

“Many thanks for advice given and trouble taken by you for my benefit.

“Your obedient servant,
“DAVID LUSK.”

“SASKATOON, N.W.T.”
(To be Continued.)

EXHIBITIONS

BUFFALO SHOW.

ABOUT 1300 fowls were shown but many in had feather by reason of the early date. Canadian breeders took the majority of the prizes as will be seen by the appended list. Messrs. J. Y. Bicknell and J. H. Drevestadt, Judges, and doubtless even more birds would have been present from Canada if the show had been advertised here. Mr. A. S. Stillmar, acted as Superintendent.

PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS, light.—Breeding pen 1st and 2nd, cock 1st and 2nd, hen 1st and 2nd, cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 1st and 2nd, C II Akerley. Dark—Pen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Knox & Tillinghast; hen 1st Knox & Tillinghast, 2nd C McClave; cockerel 2nd J B Huff; pullet 1st McClave, 2nd Huff. COCHINS, buff—Pen 1st Akerley, 2nd Burn & Hansler cock 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd McClave; hen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Knox and Tillinghast; cockerel 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Henry Emrich; pullet 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Emrich. Partridge—Pen 1st C S Jackson, 2nd Burn & Hansler; cock 1st Jackson, 2nd Burn & Hansler; hen 1st Jackson, 2nd Burn & Hansler. Black—Cock 1st and 2nd, hen 1st, cockerel 1st Burn & Hansler; hen 2nd Knox & Tillinghast. White—Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 1st, cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 2nd, Burn & Hansler; cock 2nd, hen 2nd Knox & Tillinghast; pullet 1st C S Whiting. LANGSHANS, black.—Pen 1st Knox & Tillinghast; cock 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Knox & Tillinghast; hen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Knox & Tillinghast; cockerel 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd McClave; pullet 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd McClave. White—Cock 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Knox & Tillinghast; hen 1st Knox & Tillinghast, 2nd Burn & Hansler. PLYMOUTH ROCKS, barred—Pen 1st C S Jackson; cock 1st W N Bartram, 2nd McClave; hen 1st Bartram, 2nd McClave; cockerel 1st Bartram, 2nd McClave. Pea-comb—Cock 2nd, hen 2nd, cockerel 2nd, pullet 2nd, Akerley. White—Pen 2nd Jackson; cock 1st Burn & Hansler; cockerel 2nd S L Headley; pullet 1st and 2nd Emrich. WYANDOTTES, silver—

Pen 1st Bartram, 2nd C Hammersmith; cock 1st Bartram, 2nd McClave; hen 1st McClave, 2nd Bartram; cockerel 2nd Bartram; pullet 1st McClave, 2nd Bartram. White—Cock 2nd, hen 1st Akerley. Golden—Hen 1st McClave. JAVAS, black—All to Hammersmith. White—All to McClave. JERSEY BLUES—Cock 2nd, hen 2nd, pullet 2nd Nelson Gardner. HAMBURGS, golden spangled—Pen 1st, cock 1st, cockerel 2nd, pullet 2nd Burn & Hansler; cock 2nd, hen 1st Jackson; hen 2nd Crossman. Golden pencilled—Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 1st cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 1st Burn & Hansler; cock 2nd Crossman; pullet 2nd McClave. Silver pencilled—Cock 2nd Burn & Hansler. Silver spangled—Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 1st, cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 1st and 2nd James E Hazard; cock 2nd, hen 2nd Burn & Hansler. Black—Pen 1st, cock 2nd, hen 2nd, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st Burn & Hansler; cock 1st, hen 1st Jackson. White—Cock 1st, hen 1st Gardner; cockerel 1st and 2nd Burn & Hansler. RED CAPS—Cock 1st, hen 1st Akerley; cockerel 1st, pullet 1st McClave. HOUDANS—Pen 1st Akerley, 2nd Burn & Hansler; cock 1st, hen 1st, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, Burn & Hansler; cock 2nd, hen 2nd Akerley. LA FLECHE—Cock 1st, hen 1st Gardner. DORKINGS, silver grey, colored and white—Allwards to Burn & Hansler. GAMES—B B red, cock 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd N Bentley; hen 1st Bentley, 2nd Burn & Hansler; cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 1st and 2nd Burn & Hansler. Brown-red—Cockerel 1st M D Williams, 2nd M Kleason; pullet 1st Williams, 2nd Kleason. Duckwing—All to Burn & Hansler. Red pile—All to Burn & Hansler. White—Cockerel 2nd, pullet 2nd Williams. Black—Hen 1st Williams. Sumatra—Cock 1st, hen 1st N Bentley. Pit Games—All to Clarence W Hitchcock. BLACK SPANISH, white face—Pens 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Akerley; cock 1st and 2nd Burn & Hansler; hen 1st Akerley, 2nd Burn & Hansler; cockerel 1st S L Headley, 2nd Akerley; pullet 1st and 2nd Burn & Hansler. ANDALUSIANS—Cock 1st, hen 1st, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st McClave. LEGHORNS, S C white—Pen 1st Hammersmith, 2nd C E Howell; cock 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Hammersmith; hen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Hammersmith; cockerel 1st McClave, 2nd Howell; pullet 1st and 2nd Hammersmith. Rose-comb, white—Cock 1st Headley; hen 1st, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st McClave. Black—Pen 1st H H Blackman, 2nd C S Whiting; cock 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Gardner; hen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Gardner; cockerel 1st Whiting, 2nd Burn & Hansler; pullet 1st Blackman, 2nd Whiting. Single-comb, brown—Pen 1st Hammersmith, 2nd C E Howell; cock 1st Howell, 2nd Burn & Hansler; hen 1st Hammersmith, 2nd McClave; cockerel 1st McClave, 2nd Howell; pullet 1st Howell, 2nd McClave. Rose-comb brown—Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 2nd, cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 2nd, H E Benedict; cock 2nd, hen 1st, pullet 1st McClave. Buff—Pen 1st Willard Knapp, 2nd White & Dennison; cock 1st Jackson; hen 1st Willard Knapp, 2nd Jackson; cockerel 1st Knapp, 2nd Jackson; pullet 1st Jackson, 2nd Knapp. DOMINIQUE—All to Headley. MINORCAS, black—Pen 1st and 2nd, cock 1st, hen 2nd, cockerel 2nd, pullet 2nd, Willard Knapp; cock

2nd, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st Hammersmith, hen 1st L Garrison & Co. White—Pen 1st and 2nd White & Dennison; cock 1st, hen 1st, Burn & Hansler; cock 2nd, hen 2nd Headley. POLISH, golden—Pen 1st, cock 2nd, cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 1st, Burn & Hansler; cock 1st, hen 2nd, Emrich; hen 1st, pullet 2nd, Headley. Silver—Cock 1st and 2nd, hen 1st, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, Burn & Hansler; hen 2nd White. Plain—Pen 1st Burn & Hansler; 2nd L & B F Bryant; cock 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Headley; hen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Headley; cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 1st and 2nd, Bryant. Bearded golden—All to Burn & Hansler. Bearded silver—Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 2nd, cockerel 2nd, pullet 2nd, Burn & Hansler; cock 2nd, hen 2nd, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st McClave. Buff—Cock 1st, hen 1st, S L Headley. White-crested, black—Pen 1st Burn & Hansler; 2nd Bryant; cock 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Headley; hen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd Headley; cockerel 1st Bryant, 2nd Burn & Hansler, pullet 1st Headley, 2nd Burn & Hansler. Bearded white—All Burn & Hansler. BANTAMS, b b red game—Pen 1st Burn & Hansler; cock 1st Adrain N Smith, 2nd McClave; hen 1st Smith, 2nd Burn & Hansler; cockerel 1st Smith, 2nd Burn & Hansler; pullet 1st Smith, 2nd Burn & Hansler. Brown-red Game—cock 1st Smith; cockerel 2nd Kleason; pullet 1st Smith. Red pile Game—Cock 1st, hen 2nd, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, Smith; cock 2nd, hen 1st, pullet 2nd, Burn & Hansler; cockerel Kleason. White Game—Cock 1st, hen 2nd, cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 1st, Smith. Duckwing Game—Pen 1st Kleason; cock 1st and 2nd, hen 1st and 2nd, Smith; cockerel 1st Kleason, 2nd Burn & Hansler; pullet 1st Kleason, 2nd Burn & Hansler. Black Game—Pen 2nd Kleason. Golden Sebright—Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 1st, cockerel 2nd, Kleason; cock 2nd F M Crossman; hen 2nd —; cockerel 2nd Burn & Hansler; pullet 1st C S Whiting. Rose-comb white—All to Kleason. Japanese. Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 2nd, cockerel 2nd, pullet 2nd Kleason; cock 2nd, hen 1st Burn & Hansler; cockerel 1st, pullet 1st McClave. Rose comb black—Pen 1st Kleason, 2nd Burn & Hansler; cock 1st McClave, 2nd Kleason; hen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd McClave; cockerel 1st McClave, 2nd Burn & Hansler. Silver Sebright—Pen 1st Kleason; cock 1st and 2nd, hen 2nd, Burn & Hansler; cock 2nd, cockerel 1st and 2nd, pullet 1st and 2nd Kleason; hen 1st C Stillman. Burmese—All to C Stillman. Buff Pekin—Pen 1st Burn & Hansler, 2nd C S Whiting; cock 1st Knox & Tillinghast, 2nd Burn & Hansler; hen 1st Whiting, 2nd Knox & Tillinghast; cockerel 1st Whiting, 2nd Kleason; pullet 1st Whiting, 2nd Kleason. Booted—Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 1st, cockerel 2nd, pullet 2nd Kleason; cockerel 1st, pullet 1st Burn & Hansler. White crested white Polish—All to Kleason.

MISCELLANEOUS, silkies—All to C S Jackson.

TURKEYS, bronze—1st McClave, 2nd Barram. Black—1st McClave.

DUCKS, Rouen—1st J L Norton, 2nd McClave. Aylesbury—1st C S Jackson, 2nd McClave. Cayuga—1st McClave. Pekins—L McGarrison & Co, 2nd Norton.

GEESE, Toulouse—1st McClave, 2nd Barram. Embden—1st McClave.

Pigeons, best collection—1st E C Johnson, 2nd J J Smith.

INCUBATOR—1st Empire, 2nd Empire.

WINNIPEG SHOW.

THE competition in Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Game, to say nothing of other popular breeds, was good and close, and certainly required the experienced eye of a judge such as the one who officiated.

In light Brahmas Mr. Harrison won with a well matched pair and better markings than the 2nd and 3rd entries, who were, however, very close up in the contest. In dark Brahmas Mr. Chadwick seemed to be very properly invincible. The buff Cochins class again was good, Mr. Chadwick taking first and third the honors being split by Mr. Wise for second prize. Mr. Chadwick again came to the fore in partridge Cochins, taking first and second, the male bird in the first being pronounced a gem of of the first water, and in perfect condition and plumage for exhibition. The Indian Game are leggy birds, and not very taking in appearance, but Mr. Lemon, of this city, appears to know the correct type, as he took first and second prizes, with Mr. Nichol in third place. Mr. C. Williams won with a well matched pair of brown Leghorns, which are and will be much admired. With Plymouth Rocks Mr. Chadwick deservedly won first, with Messrs. Ling and Reid following close up. The "Rocks" seem still to have a popular hold with the public generally, as being one of the best, amongst so many good breeds of domestic fowls, suitable to the country. In the classes of black Minorcas, silver Hamburgs and rose-comb Leghorns, the exhibits were very creditable and of which further particulars will be given. Wyandottes still sustain

their popularity with the fanciers and the admirers of this excellent breed were interested in a survey of the exhibit.

The show of rabbits was somewhat small, but at the same time very distinctive as only pure black and pure white ones were shown. The entry for pigeons was a good one in quantity and quality, whilst that for turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea fowl was not more than the average of other years. Altogether the poultry show at this exhibition cannot fail in being one of the most attractive points for visitors to inspect, especially as the rearing and development of the best breed of domestic fowl is a matter of more than usual interest not only to the farmer, but to the general public. * * *

PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS—Light, 1st J C Hausen, 2nd Jackson Hanby, 3rd H A Chadwick; Dark, 1st H A Chadwick, 2nd H A Chadwick, 3rd S Ling. COCHINS—Buff, 1st H A Chadwick, 2nd Samuel Wise, 3rd H A Chadwick; Partridge, 1st and 2nd H A Chadwick, no 3rd awarded. GAME—Black or Brown Breasted Red, 1st J Lemon, 2nd Wm Jones 3rd Jos Davis; Indian, 1st J Lemon, 2nd J Lemon, 3rd Wm Nichol. HOUDANS—2nd Wm Hatton. HAMBURGS—Golden Spangled, Wm Atkinson. LANGSHANS—Black, 1st H A Chadwick, 2nd S Ling, 3rd J Hillis. LEG HORNS—single comb, White, 1st W A Pettit, 2nd W H Brooking, 3rd Jas McClure; Brown, 1st A Williams; Rose comb, White, 1st D F Reid, 3rd R W Conwell. MINORCAS—Black, 1st Chas Midwinter, 2nd Thos Reid. PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred, 1st H A Chadwick, 2nd S Ling 3rd D F Reid; White, 1st W Rutherford, 2nd S Ling 3rd Fred Rosser. WYANDOTTES—Golden Laced, 1st Samuel Wise 2nd S Ling, 3rd Wm Nichol; Silver Laced, 1st S Ling, 2nd M Maw, 3rd Willie Lawrence. Wyandottes White, 1st M Maw, 2nd M Maw, 3rd S Ling. GUINEA FOWLS—1st and 2nd H A Chadwick. BANTAMS—Buff Pekin, 1st and 2nd S B Blackhall, 3rd Jackson Hanby; Black African, 1st H A Chadwick; Game, 1st F H Black, 2nd H A Chadwick, 3rd Henry Johnson; Sec. Special, 1st H A Chadwick; one pair Black Spanish, 2nd D F Reid, pair of Silver Polands, 3rd Joseph Davis, pair of Game Dalmicks.

CHICKS.

BRAHMAS—Light, 1st Jackson Hanby, 2nd Mrs. Curle, 3rd S Ling. COCHINS—Buff, 1st H A Chadwick, 2nd Alfred Jones; Black, 1st S Ling. GAMES—Black or Brown, Breasted Red, 1st Wm Jones, 2nd Thos Reid; Pile,