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LIGHT BRAHMA COCK.

—Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, May, 1896.



PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO  
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XIX.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, MAY, 1896.

No. 5

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### ST. JOHN, N. B. SHOW.

IT has been definitely settled that St. John, N.B., will hold an agricultural exhibition next fall, the date decided on being Sept. 22nd to Oct. 2nd. Mr. Chas. A. Everett has been appointed Manager and Secretary and Dr. D. E. Berryman and Messrs. R. L. Magee, J. W. Kaye, A. A. Blaine and J. S. McLaren, will look after the poultry interests.

### THE EASTERN ONTARIO EXHIBITION

will be held next winter in Kingston, the second week after the Ontario show. Mr. Butterfield has been asked to judge.

### MR. S. M. CLEMO WRITES:

Since last I wrote you I have been most of the time in bed with a painful illness and have to go to the hospital for an operation but "biz" seems to come. We have sold a large number of birds since January, all were sold through ad. in REVIEW. We have purchased the pen of black Minorcas that Mr. Henderson advertised in REVIEW of April. For color and shape, the cock is the best black Minorca I ever saw.

### MR. W. D. MCKENZIE

an old-time fancier of Galt has got a relapse and has accepted the position of President of the Galt Poultry Association. He has started with light Brahmas and black Langshans by getting four settings of eggs from Mr. I. K. Felch.

### OUR POULTRY INTERESTS.

Under this heading the *Co-operative Farmer* of St. John, N.B., reprints the paragraph referring to Mr. A. G. Gilbert's work that appeared in this column in last issue and gives

due credit to what it is pleased to refer to as the "CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW an excellent practical paper."

### MR. J. L. CORCORAN

has left Toronto and returned to his old home, Stratford.

### EGGS FOR ENGLAND.

That there is a demand for Canadian stock even in England is evident. Mr. Thomas A. Duff, Toronto, has sent three settings of barred Rock eggs to Mr. A. Poly-Didier, Tarrington, Ledbury, England, and is sending this week two settings of white Minorca eggs to Mr. R. Wright Wyles, Bottesford, Nottingham, England.

### A PHENOMENAL HATCH.

For the benefit of those who think incubators a failure we publish the following clipping from the *Weston Times* of the 10th inst. :—"On Wednesday of this week Mr. Arthur Barton's incubator proved its worth in a most satisfactory manner. Out of 175 fertile eggs it hatched out 170 chickens which is an extraordinary result. It is said to have been a very pretty sight to see all the 'little fellows' picking their way out of the shell." Mr. Arthur Barton is a member of the firm of Barton Bros., St. Lawrence Market and 28 West Market street. The machine used was a "Toronto Incubator" 200 egg size, the reporter got things slightly mixed, the machine contained 170 eggs (fertile) and all hatched but five, result 165 chicks; this is Mr. Barton's first attempt.

### 'AN "AXIOUS ENQUIRER"

desires to know what Sharp Butterfield was doing down Whitby way last month accompanied by a buff Cochon hen that as the school boy defined "hadn't got no feathers on her back." Our office door is always open Mr. B.

### FOWL MANURE

is one of the best fertilizers you can get in the world for trees and small fruits, but you have to be extremely careful

how you apply, for it is very strong; and if even a small quantity is put directly to roots it will kill them. J. H. Wismer, Port Elgin Nursery.

MR. J. H. WARRINGTON OF CORNWALL

shipped on the 13th to Mr. D. McCuaig, of Boisevain, Man., the black Spanish cock that won as a cockerel 2nd prize at Montreal and 1st at Ottawa, Jan., 1895 and 1st at Kingston, 2nd at Cornwall and Montreal last fall. Sale was effected through REVIEW. Mr. Warrington also sends four settings of eggs the first of May to a poultry fancier of La-combe, Alberta.

MR. R. H. ESSEX

has sold to Mr. Armstrong of Portage la Prairie, the buff Rock cockerel winning 3rd at Toronto and Ontario shows. Mr. Armstrong is one of those men who go in to win. After making enquiries in the States he decided to patronize the Canadian breeder, and a letter received expressing his satisfaction with the bird, merely emphasizes the absurdity of overlooking the good birds at home. Mr. Essex has also sold the black Hamburg cockerel 3rd at Ontario, and his finest pullet to Mr. Harris of Birmingham, Michigan, another example of the estimated value of Canadian birds.

MR. W. FOX

not satisfied with his purchase of Mr. Donovan's rabbits alone has since bought his entire stud of cavies, consisting of the best black smooths in America, white and colored Peruvians, Abyssinians, red and white smooths, etc.

FOUND AT LAST.

Mr. Jno. L. Cost of Hagerstown, Md., writes us under date of March 27th, received too late for last issue:—"I notice in your paper that a poultry judge who answers to the name of Sharp has been stolen or lost. He was last seen in Washington, D.C., going up Penn Avenue in company with Grover, the supposition is that he was hunting pastures new and has likely jumped over the fence in a Belterfield."

MR. J. H. MINSHALL OF BRANTFORD

has bought the grand pen of black Minorcas offered for sale by Mr. Geo. M. Haven in last REVIEW. Amongst this lot are the first hen at the last Ottawa show score 92½, first pullet score 94 and winner of special for best female, and the third prize pullet at the late Ontario show score 91½.

Through his ad. in REVIEW Mr. Minshall has shipped two settings of eggs to Kelamona, B.C.

MR. WM. ROBERTS, CORNWALL,

writes as follows:—"I sold out all my surplus stock of fowls through your valuable paper and received a reply from Holland this morning for water fowl, and the man informs me that he saw my ad. in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW. I see in last month's paper in report of Cornwall show that you do not give me credit for winning special on black Minorca cockerel and besides you have the scores for the 1st and 3rd prize black Minorca pullets down wrong, the 1st pullet scored 92½ and the 3rd 92, which is a difference between 88 and 91½. By correcting this in this month's paper you will greatly oblige." The error was not ours but in the copy we received.

CORRECTION IN CORNWALL SHOW REPORT.

The special prize for highest scoring Dorking in the show was won by J. H. Warrington with a S. G. Dorking cockerel scoring 93½ points and not by Cossitt & Co., as stated in show report. Again in this case the error was not ours, as credit was given as we received it in the list of awards.

MR. RICHARD OKE WRITES:

"I think the hatches are rather poor in this section so far this season, but no doubt now that the old birds can get more exercise the percentage will be better, I have about 30 chicks doing nicely." From what we can learn hatches in nearly all sections have been but moderate. Personally we never try any early chicks.

"THE SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. BUTTERFIELD

cast a gloom over our show, we are glad to hear that he is so much improved. Mr. Barber gave general satisfaction and will no doubt be heard from in the future. W. J. Lumsden, Winnipeg."

MR. E. F. MURPHY, OTTAWA,

has purchased the black Rose-Comb Bantam cockerel winner of first and special at the last New York show and this bird now heads his pen. Mr. Murphy says:—"A great many poultry men seem to have forgotten your strictures about the sending of postal cards, as I continue to receive enquiries of this kind the answers to which in almost every case would fill a large sheet of paper. It may be of interest to state that I have never yet sold to the sender of a postal card."

MR. THOS. RICE WRITES :

"I have never had so many sales of both birds and eggs as I have this season. I have sent them all the way from Halifax to Winnipeg. Here is one that I sent birds to and this is what he says about them: 'Halifax, March 9, 1896, Dear Sir,—I received the birds Saturday and am much pleased with them and also with your promptness. Yours truly, A. J. Ritchie.'"

THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, OTTAWA, we have it on good authority, will this year offer a greatly augmented prize list for poultry. Mr. Francis H. Gisborne is the chairman of the committee, and he and his associates are making big efforts to place this show in the front rank.

MR. J. E. BENNETT, TORONTO,

has moved into a larger place on Dundas St., Toronto, where he will have much more room for his barred Rocks and where in addition to his own birds he will keep two pens of Game for Mr. Barber. A new poultry house has been erected on the place, thirty by twelve feet in size.

KNOCKED THE CHIP OFF HIS SHOULDER.

"I notice in last REVIEW Mr. Cale tries to "take the feathers from my cap," which I won at Montreal with my Bantams. He doesn't consider four years good breeding and careful mating improves any stock, but I cannot agree with him, however I have made some extra good sales in Bants within the past two months through the REVIEW. Frank B. Wilson, Sherbrooke, Que."

BLACK JAVAS,

through an error which we regret were omitted from Mr. Margach's ad. in last REVIEW. Mr. Margach still breeds this useful variety.

MESSRS. STOCKWELL & BROWN, DANVILLE, QUE.,

have purchased the two black Langshan pullets winning 1st and 2nd prizes respectively at last Montreal show from Mr. Wilson, of Sherbrooke.

THE RETURN OF "GOOD TIMES."

From the large number of sales of prize birds noted in this issue, the plain indication seems to be that money is being circulated more freely and that the poultry breeders are getting their own share of it.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, Thursday, April 9th. Mr. Daniels, Vice-President, occupied the chair. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. W. Fox, delegate to Industrial Exhibition reported on the meeting and everything which the delegate asked for was granted. The report was adopted.

Messrs. J. S. Carter, C. Wilson and A. Shaw were proposed for membership and accepted.

The following were the prize-winners for the evening:—S. C. white Leghorns, cock or cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, hen or pullet 1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. Brown; S. C. brown Leghorn cock or cockerel, 1st A. H. Lake; hen or pullet 1st, 2nd A. H. Lake.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30. Receipts \$4.35.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

A STUMP SPEECH.

Editor Review :

YOURS of recent date to hand, asking me to send you a copy of the paper which I read at the late show. I thank you for the honor, but in not sending same allow me to give a few reasons. The "paper," or as it should have been called, "talk," was on "The Poultry Fancy (the future) as I see it for Manitoba and the Northwest." It touches on the show, the fancier, huckster, farmer, and many incidental items, in a rambling way, and you will understand me better when I say it was a "chicken stump speech," not an editorial article. I have not the data and would have to re-write all. This, at the present time, I would be unable to do, but if at any future time there is anything which especially touches the fancy in the Northwest, I am at your command.

I await the REVIEW with great interest, and never so as I did when I expected the show report of the '96 Ontario.

Mr. Frank Beech is my partner in silver laced Wyandottes, which we intend to make a specialty of. I breed Indian Games, Irish and Mexican Grays (a little private hobby), Wyandottes (buff and black).

Believe me, Fraternally yours,

Winnipeg, Man., April 16, '96. FRED. G. J. MCARTHUR.

## PRACTICAL POINTS. ;

BY A PRACTICAL MAN.

**MR.** R. W. L. BELL, the Reeve of Shumah, Port Arthur, Ont., has met with a severe loss. In his own words he says, "I raised a fine lot of poultry last year. I also had a hen-house erected which cost me \$500 with about 200 birds in it, but fire came and burned everything up, so I will have to make a fresh start." All the readers of the REVIEW will sympathize with Mr. Bell and sincerely wish him better success in the future. How many Reeves in the Province can boast of having as valuable a poultry building as the one Mr. Bell has lost?

Mr. A. F. Hutchison, of Arden Man. says that last fall he had forty as fine light Brahma chicks as you could wish to have. He keeps poultry because he loves them and not for revenue purposes. He likes to have the best but he finds it expensive work bringing birds from any distance to his place. But for all that he must have them. Mr. H. has the true fanciers spirit.

The demand for instruction on poultry and poultry management is rapidly increasing. Breeders everywhere will tell you that the demand this season, for both eggs and stock, is unprecedented.

It will be well for farmers and beginners to realize that the fall, or early winter months, is the time to purchase thoroughbred stock. The breeders conduct their business according to sound business principles and keep over to spring time, no more birds than they can possibly help. And birds so kept over are certainly worth a higher price than the younger and less mature stock of the fall months.

Here is what a beginner who is in a city with limited accommodation writes: "I have at present in my poultry house three barred Rocks, nine common hens and twenty white Leghorns. They have been giving me for the past three weeks in March, two dozen eggs per day. I reckon they will pay in one month's time for the whole of the feed they have consumed since last fall. There is certainly a large profit in hens." That is the opinion of a beginner in a city, who had to pay to a neighboring flour and feed store the highest price for his grain and got his egg yield when prices were at the lowest. He must now manage so as to reap

the high prices of next winter and he will have still further cause for satisfaction. But what say the farmers who have so much waste that may be converted into eggs and fine poultry.

The question is often asked by persons at a distance from the great raising centres, "Is it better to buy eggs or birds?" I generally answer 'to get eggs if not far from a reliable breeder but if not so situated to buy stock. Why? Because when eggs have to travel by vehicle from the railway lines to their destination, results are not satisfactory to either purchaser or breeder and no breeder likes to have complaints. In buying stock the first cost may be greater, but the purchaser can hatch out all the chicks he pleases, eat or sell the cockerels and keep the pullets for winter layers. If he or she is enterprising they may sell enough eggs or cockerels to their neighbors to repay first investment and have the parent stock and pullets on hand, wherewith to go on to further success.

A farmer asks, "Do you approve of breeding an old cock, say three or four years of age, with strong vigorous pullets?" Certainly, if he shows vitality.

A correspondent at Rat Portage writes: "I have a cross between white Leghorn and black Spanish and they are excellent layers. They began laying early in December, '95, and have continued to do so up to date, March 3rd. I have to use artificial heat as sometimes the mercury goes down to 50 below zero. I would like to try the white Leghorn pure." The foregoing is interesting as showing what a cross of two of the breeds considered most susceptible to cold will do, under artificial conditions in one of the coldest parts of the Dominion. I am certain he will find thoroughbreds do better.

From fifteen hens Mr. Charles Grist obtained in 1895, last year, 2,026 eggs and hatched 28 chickens. That was 135 eggs from each hen for the year. I have requested cost of feed, price at which eggs were sold, etc., and if I obtain will send to you. Meanwhile the result is very creditable to an amateur.

The Hon. Dr. Montague, Minister of Agriculture, arrived in Ottawa, on Friday, 17th April, after a stay in England and Scotland whither he had gone to consult specialists as to his health. The honorable gentleman is much benefited by his trip.

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

## MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

A MEETING of the Sub-Committee appointed at the meeting of the Poultry Committee was held on April 7th, Mr. Joseph Dilworth in the chair. Present, Messrs. Thomas A. Duff, William Barber and William Fox.

On motion, it was recommended that Class 65 (of 1895 list) be struck out, and the following substituted :

## CLASS —.

Sec. 1. For the incubator hatching the largest per centage of live chickens or ducks. No machine to contain less than seventy-five fertile eggs at the time same is brought to the Exhibition. Any machine having less than this number of fertile eggs to be excluded from this particular competition, but can compete in Secs. 2 and 3, provided they comply with the conditions thereof. First prize \$10, and certificate as to hatch ; second prize, diploma.

All exhibitors of machines competing for the above prizes must conform to the following rules :

1. Each person on first exhibiting will be required to sign a certificate to the effect that all the eggs in machine have been in incubator the full time required for hatch, and that none of such eggs have ever been set under hens or ducks.
2. All machines competing in Sec. 1 must be on the grounds by the evening of Tuesday, September 1st ; all other machines and articles covered by this class to be placed in position not later than Thursday, September 3rd, at noon.
3. All machines competing in Sec. 1 must have the hatch concluded by Saturday, 5th September, at 4 p.m., and to be then ready for the judges to award the prizes.
4. All machines competing in Sec. 1 may compete in Secs. 2 and 3, provided they conform to the provisions of such sections.
5. The Committee would suggest that all competitors should place the eggs in their machines on the 13th or 14th of August, so as to have the hatching uniform.

Sec. 2. For the best incubator (not necessarily in operation) irrespective of price. In deciding this award, workmanship, ventilation, moisture, regulator, and general simplicity and efficiency of operation will be considered. All machines placed in competition to be the same as regularly sold to customers. First prize, silver medal ; second prize, diploma.

Sec. 3. For the best incubator (not necessarily in operation), selling price of which not to exceed \$15. In decid-

ing this award workmanship, ventilation, moisture, regulator, and general simplicity and efficiency of operation will be considered. Incubators of any size may compete, so long as same are sold to customers for \$15 or less. First prize, bronze medal ; second prize, diploma.

Sec. 4. For the best brooder. First prize, bronze medal ; second prize, diploma.

Sec. 5. For the best and easiest running bone cutter to be operated by hand. First prize, bronze medal, second prize, diploma.

Sec. 6. For the best coop for shipping fancy fowl, constructed in such a manner as will comply with the new express tariff, which is as follows : "Poultry, live; other than for market, if shipped in coops made of wood, whether covered with cloth or not, and so constructed that coops may be piled one on another, or on which light parcels may be piled, charge merchandise rate." First prize, diploma.

For any other article in the way of poultry appliances, and not specified in this class, the judges may, in their discretion, award a diploma.

Classes were made for Homing Pigeons (both old and young) and rules adopted governing the contests.

THOMAS A. DUFF, Secretary of Meeting.

## MR. JARVIS AT HOME.

ON Good Friday Messrs. W. McNeil, J. H. Saunders, and myself visited the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Mr. A. Bogue was to have accompanied us, but as there was a fierce snow storm raging at the train time he, no doubt, got snowed in, for he failed to connect.

On our arrival at Guelph, we at once proceeded to the Farm, about one and a half miles south of the city, "electric cars to the door."

We received a hearty welcome from Superintendent Jarvis, who took us in hand and showed us through his department, and we were very much pleased with the arrangements of the several buildings and also with the quality of the stock. At the time of our visit Mr. Jarvis had fourteen pens mated for breeding, comprising varieties that they consider best adapted for a general purpose fowl from a farmer's standpoint, *i.e.*, for eggs and table purposes. The stock all looked in excellent health and condition and Mr. Jarvis informed us that they were laying well. Each pen is provided with a scratching yard under cover, adjoining their roosting quarters, and they are well supplied with oyster shells, grit, etc., and although the weather was very stormy

and cold without, the fowls were busy dusting themselves and scratching and seemed quite lively.

One wing of poultry building No. 1 is fitted up with cock pens and they contained some fine specimens. In the brooding room, which is heated with hot water radiators, Mr. Jarvis had quite a nice lot of chicks, which seemed to be thriving well. We were much pleased with the whole department, and it is easy to be seen that Mr. Jarvis thoroughly understands the management entrusted to his care.

While in the poultry department we had the pleasure of meeting the President of the College, Prof. Mills, who takes quite a deep interest in the poultry, judging from the conversation we had. We also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Thomas Gowdy, President of Ontario Poultry Association, and Messrs. Colson and Webber, of Quelfh, Clemo, of Galt, and many others, who were to all appearances on the same mission as ourselves, taking in the poultry department.

London, April 20th, 1896.

RICHARD OKE.

### THE HOUDAN AS A PRACTICAL FOWL.

BY S. WISE, WINNIPEG.

THE Houdan is one of the French varieties, and I may say, it occupies the front rank as a general good all round bird with them. I would like to see it more generally bred than it is, for it is a bird with many very genuine merits both as a pure breed and for the purpose of crossing. It is a large, massive, deep-breasted bird, similar to the Dorking, and it also resembles this breed in being furnished with the fifth toe. Its head is decorated with a large crest and also a beard. But what I wish to advocate in this paper, is its more general use for grading up farmers' stock, for which purpose it is admirably adapted, for while it may be surpassed in size by such breeds as the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte, it is better than either of these for crossing purposes, for it possesses the unique property of imparting its good qualities to its offspring. For quality of flesh the Houdan cannot be beaten, its laying powers are equal to the Minorca or Leghorn, and the chicks grow very fast and feather quickly. They are also extremely hardy, and can stand any climate. Such a fowl is emphatically a farmer's breed either pure or graded. There are men here who have used the Houdan for crossing purposes both on pure-breds and on mongrels and the results were surprising, the progeny being large very heavily meated birds, and not only this, but extremely fine layers and seldom wishing to

incubate. This non-sitting trait is one which the Houdan possesses in a marked degree, few instances being known, where a Houdan became broody. This is very rare in a good table fowl—for such it undoubtedly is. Alive, the Houdan is equal to the Minorca or Leghorn, as a layer, while dead it is superior to either, competing very successfully with the Rock or Wyandotte. Thus the Houdan possesses the unique distinction of being a fine layer and table fowl and also a non-sitter, qualities which it hardly fails to impart in its progeny when used on common stock. From a fancier's standpoint, it is a great favorite being very handsome, with its nice evenly-mottled black and white plumage, large crest and beard and finely shaped body. Once a man starts keeping Houdans he will stick to them to the exclusion of others.

### THE BIRCHIN GAME BANTAM.

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

THE BIRCHIN is not a new variety, though comparatively new to this country and quite new to the American Standard. It has existed for many years abroad, though it made but little headway there. It seems to have taken a strong hold in this country and bids fair to gain considerable popularity.

In origin it is a cross of the brown-red and the silver duckwing. The first cross of this kind will give many well marked cockerels, but few well marked pullets. But in both cockerels and pullets there will be considerable tendency towards an excess of lacing, which needs correction by a future cross with the brown red.

In color and markings it is a brown red, with the lemon changed to white. This slight change really makes quite a difference in the appearance, about the same as there is between the silver and golden duckwings. The contrast of black and white is marked and the effect is very pleasing. The Birchin is a really handsome variety.

Birchins as a class are of very good station and style, but they will depend for these qualities upon the character of the stock from which they are made. If they are made from low stationed stock they will be low in station; if from high they will be high. It seems scarcely necessary to add that a Game Bantam to be saleable at all needs to be a high stationed bird, and nothing is gained by producing a new variety unless the new variety has the necessary style and station.

Good Birchins have a use in breeding brown reds. The latter variety is apt to be too deep in its lemon—in fact



rather orange than lemon. By breeding the orange of the brown red with the white of the Birchin, the desired lemon is produced. But in doing this one needs to be careful that the Birchins are sufficiently hard in feather, or one fault will be got rid of at the expense of another. Indeed, in all breeding operations it is necessary to keep track of many factors if progress is expected to be made.

#### POULTRY HOUSES IN MANITOBA.

AT the recent convention of the Manitoba Poultry Association in Winnipeg the following paper was read by Mr. E. Hughes, of Brandon, on "Poultry Houses—Their Construction, Heating and Ventilation."

Mr. Hughes said: "Further and further each year, from their original habitats, is man transporting the birds and animals which he has domesticated. The horse was a native of the latitudes where the elephant made his home, but man has transported him to Iceland, on the confines of the Arctic Circle. From India, Persia and Egypt came the first domesticated fowls, but they are now to be found at the outposts of a civilization that, decade after decade, stretches further towards each pole. As birds and animals whose natural homes are semi-tropical are, to a more or less degree, exotics in higher latitudes, so in proportion to the climatic changes they experience in their forced migration, their mode of life becomes artificial. This artificiality of surroundings in many cases leads to loss of vitality and liability to disease, the latter condition, mark well, always closely following the footsteps of the former. The precautions against the rigor of the climate, if not intelligently taken, may prove fatal, while exposure might have been successfully withstood.

Domestic fowls in the centre of this continent along the 50th parallel of latitude, where the average temperature has been 25 below zero for weeks, may survive surprising trials, but those whose interests lie in the direction of improving poultry or deriving profit from their culture, can never afford to be content with bare survival. It is the providing one group of comforts and protection from one group of unfavorable surroundings without denying other groups that constitutes the highest degree of excellence in management. The intelligent poultry fancier, who spares neither expense or trouble in overcoming climatic conditions, is a benefactor to poultry interests. His lavish expenditure in experiments and luxuries, do what he will, benefit the watchful, prudent breeder. The failures are a warning that certain courses are dangerous or useless. The successes are, in the way

attained impossibilities to the practical man, but frequently they demonstrate the desirability of certain conditions, and plans which the thrifty man of resource will manage to attain in an inexpensive way; or previously attained knowledge will tell him the desired end may be attained by means of some simple substitute. The sum of human knowledge of our every-day industries is the result of innumerable experiments and every tier of material in the edifice stands on the solid foundation of a hundred failures. The great failures in poultry ventures are, to the man of resources, object lessons, and the man who can thoroughly investigate one of these and not carry away a practical lesson, is not an ideal poultryman. By intuition and habit, women are in some ways more resourceful and observant of little details than men. Evidence of this is easily seen in the poultry yard, and the writing of many ladies, whose able works adorn the pages of poultry literature. Men's writings generally savor of the directions at the bottom of a doctor's prescription, so many teaspoonsful, three times a day. A woman's nursing care is with the patient day and night.

The poultryman's work is one of constant watchfulness and unlimited power to provide some cheap and handy make-shift of every convenience. The history of the Tam O'Shanter hat is illustrative of the constitutional requirements of both the practical poultryman and poultry fancier. In Scotland long ago, the chief of a clan, that was among the wildest of the age and country, paid a visit to a more southern chieftain, one of great wealth, and one polluted with the effeminate luxuries of continental and Sassenach foppery. The visitor's couriers discovered some of the retainers of the intended host without themselves being seen, and quickly reported to their chief that all the clansmen, even to the poorest, wore some kind of gear or covering on their heads. This previously unheard of dudishness was a knock-down blow. Consternation spread in the camp, as the pride of this particular clan was in proportion to their poverty in this world's goods. They felt like dubbed pit Games in a yard of crested Polish, where the rules said fighting was bad form. A council was held and a scheme devised, by which head gear was provided by the time that it was necessary for the visitors to parade before the pampered menials of the money lord. Each henchman proudly strode up to the castle, a round thick disc, surmounting his shock of unkempt locks, innocent of all covering before. How were these round thick discs so quickly provided? The suggestion came from a man of resource. He found them, the model of the Tam O'Shanter hat, that passport to a Scotchman's heart, without which to some, the bonspiel would be tame. He found them neglected, parched by sun

and bleached by rain, thick upon the ground, where the cows had been. It was a cheap scheme and saved a clan's disgrace. That designer would make a model poultryman. But there was a fancier in the case, the artist who recognized in this hastily thought out device, the symmetrical harmony between this crest and the earlobes, face, beak and hackle of the noble Scot.

It hardly comes within the scope of a paper for this meeting, fully to deal with the much neglected department of heating moderately and not too much, the houses for poultry and the providing with fair ventilation, in our zero weather, without entailing draughts. These are subjects requiring more careful study and intelligent watchfulness, in this country of extremes of heat and cold, than any other place where poultry is grown. For this and similar reasons, a paper published in our midst, encouraged by, contributed to, and advertised in by all our fanciers and poultrymen, is an absolute necessity, to the full development of our possibilities in poultry culture. No one knows it all, and the jotting down of our experience for the benefit of the poultry readers suggests reciprocal contributions. The large breeders may do much towards recruiting the ranks of the fancy, by imparting a little from the store of their experience, and it will be found that such contributions enhance such men's popularity among the novices, more than letters boom the breeds they have for sale and belittling the inmates of their neighbor's yards. The men and women who have successfully grown poultry in this country, can supplement most valuably the information one could acquire from all the eastern and southern papers. Many of the hints useful in warmer temperatures, if followed implicitly here, would lead one to disaster, so poultry articles, properly edited by a competent man of experience in this country, fill a want nowhere else supplied. I happen to know several breeders who find pure bred poultry do not pay, no sale for good stock. Do they advertise? No, others have sent an adv. to the magazine, "Poultry Monthly," and have none for sale. I know a party who refused to advertise, though he had some good stock for sale. A reader of *Manitoba Poultry Monthly* asked me where the same kind of stock could be purchased, I showed him a copy of the paper where it was advertised. The breeder's face lengthened when he saw the birds arrive, at twice the price he was asking; for he thought they were no better than his own. I did not intend drifting into this subject of advertising, but I led myself there, as it were, and I will not take back what I have said. A local paper devoted exclusively to poultry is a necessity to the poultry interests, collectively, and to every

breeder and fancier individually. Returning to the subject of poultry housing for this climate, the best success can be obtained with artificial heat, but in hands of any but careful and experienced persons, it may turn out to be a weapon of destruction. The first requisite is a warmly-built house and here is a serious difficulty. All building material in this country is very expensive. I think the best house to be got for a reasonable sum should be built in the following manner. If a drop in the ground towards the south end can be had, the ends and all the north side may be banked to the roof. Where this is not obtainable I would construct the walls by placing 2 x 4 studs on a sill on the north side six feet high, canting inwards about six inches. Side up with common boards. Let the roof be constructed with the peak four feet from the north wall and eleven feet from the south wall. Have no projections from the eaves. Cover the whole with tarred paper. Outside lay a wall two feet thick of sods, with three inches of fine dry earth next the wall, and see that every layer of sod is laid, slightly sloping towards the building and made very close with fine earth, well pushed into every crevice. It is to keep the sods and earth always tight against the walls, that they are constructed with cant spoken of above, and for the same purpose the inward slope of the sods is downward. Run up the sod wall one foot above the eave. This will allow for settling, and, having no roof in the way, the wall will not be exposed as you will see in attempts to bank with manure, with a roof projecting. On the roof spread straw, or better, chaff, two feet deep and cover with sods. Lath and plaster the whole inside. This I think would prove as warm a house as can be built. The walls could be constructed at great saving, of slabs doubled and stood on end and plastering might be dispensed with. The former way would make a very clean job, and would be poor quarters for lice. For heating and ventilation provide a cheap stove in the centre of the building, jacket it with sheet-iron, a door in the jacket for attending to the stove, the smoke pipe running through the top of jacket. Run a pipe from out doors, at the floor, into this jacket. This brings fresh air into the jacket and warms it. The jacket is close on top as well as sides. The top of jacket is round. From the round run out two pipes, one to carry the warm, fresh air to each end of the houses. See that these pipes gradually slope upwards from the stove. Thus far my plan is explained in the February *Poultry Herald* by Mr. Franklin Benner, a breeder of large experience and success in a climate similar to ours. This gives you a supply of fresh warm air. Now room must be made for this continual inflow of air, and the object to be attained

is, to save the heat and freshness. Both will be lost with ventilation in the roof. I would lay a wooden box along the floor to each end of the house with two-inch auger holes every five feet, the boxes open at the ends. This will draw the fresh air equally from all parts of the house. The boxes should open into metal pipes, which enter the jacket and out through roof of building. By passing these upright pipes through the jacket, they are close to the stove, they become heated and the draught created will be surprisingly strong. The air these pipes send out is the coldest and most impure in the building, for the warm air naturally goes to the top of the building, and it has already been sent there warm and fresh through your warm air pipes. A damper in the fresh air in-take pipe will prevent the cold air coming in when the fire is not burning. A light, quick fire, for a few minutes each morning and evening, will be found to temper and freshen the air wonderfully and when the fire goes down, shut the damper in the in-take pipe if the weather is very cold. The others will ventilate your house for the rest of the time.

When no stove is used, the ventilators should be placed about ten feet apart and they should be about eight inches square inside. They must not be more than one foot from the floor, and run perpendicularly through the roof. The opening at the bottom should be covered by hanging a sack of cheese cloth which will reach to the floor, round the ventilator. This will break draughts, which I would further guard against by having all ventilators on the north side of building, as I presume the passage will run along the north wall. While the temperature at the floor of the house does not fall below 32, light no fires and leave all flues open. By this system it will be found that a very even temperature throughout the building will be acquired. Avoid making a poultry house warmer in winter than forty degrees. Double all windows and doors, making the former come down very near the floor, so that in the short days when the noonday sun is low it will reach as much of the floor as possible. Excavating for a poultry house and keeping the birds in a pit saves building material and reduces draughts, but the inmates never see the sun and the difficulty of cleaning, feeding and climbing in and out and careful inspection of house and birds is considerable. All ventilation schemes will fail if droppings are not removed, the litter short and loose. Dropping boards are necessary. When cleaned, they should have an inch of dry earth or ashes spread upon them. This makes no more work as they are so much more easily cleaned and much of the poisonous moisture is quickly absorbed. If the litter is long, it is soon trampled flat and gathers filth

and becomes glued to the floor. Lots of chopped straw one to two inches long, at least eight inches deep and frequently renewed, say once a fortnight, will keep the floor in excellent order, the hens busy and their feet warm and dry. Oats cut green make a splendid litter, as the fowls get a great deal of bulky food from it so necessary to healthful digestion. The quantity of fire and the length of time it must burn each day can only be determined by watching the thermometer and using common sense. When the temperature is above freezing point in the shade out of doors, open doors and windows and let the fowl run if they will.

### WHY NOT RAISE DUCKS?

*Editor Review:*

"**B**ADLY used up but still in the ring" is an old saying signifying a brave attempt to keep a stiff upper lip notwithstanding reverses.

Whether or not a man is justified in attempting to crawl back after being knocked clean out of the ring, is the query that is agitating me at this writing.

Picture to yourself a number of hens, each struggling to convince herself that she will eventually hatch a dozen or so buff Rocks from a like number of eggs, while three feet of ice water encircling her creates a buoyant, but not necessarily pleasant feeling. Picture to yourself the mother of handsome chicks screaming loudly, fluttering and flying around to find a dry spot for her offspring, and mistaking the top of my incubator for the roof of the ark, darting towards it as a resting place. Imagine the well-watched incubator lamp spluttering and then going out in disgust, and finally imagine the incubator itself with its load of chickens in embryo, lifted and thrown to the floor, and you will be able to judge if I am still in the ring, there being no doubt that I am at any rate in the swim.

If none but the early bird "catches the worm," then the worms in my orchard may congratulate themselves on their immunity from capture, at least by my early chicks, for we have had a flood, and as Hamlet has it, "a sea of trouble."

The flood which cavorted down the street a week or two ago undermined the foundation of my house and upsetting my incubator (also my arrangements for getting early chicks) created a general havoc.

Imagine, once more, your humble servant with his pants rolled up to his knees and the waves rolled up to his pants with a dying hard chick in his hand, and a dead hard luck kind of expression on his face, and you see the initial events which led up to the loss of every egg in the incubator and knocked me out for the time being.

Yours truly, ROBT. H. ESSEX.

Toronto, April 16, 1896.

## PRACTICAL POULTRY TALKS BY PRACTICAL BREEDERS.

NO. 5.

**U**NDER the above heading it is the purpose of the REVIEW to discuss one leading question in each issue of 1896, and we would ask you to lay your views on each question, as concisely as may be, before our readers. Kindly answer each question on a separate slip, numbering each slip to correspond with the number of the question. Do not fear to write because your spelling or grammar may not be quite up to date. We will gladly see that all errors of this kind are corrected before being printed.

## QUESTION.

5. "Say if you separate cockerels from pullets. Give care of breeding stock. Say how you now dispose of old fowls to make room for young stock, etc."

## ANSWERS.

*By A. A. Whittleker, Morrisburg.*

As soon as the sex can be distinguished I watch the growth of the cockerels and their general appearance, and soon can tell the ones that will make the best; so that at about two and a half or three months old I sell the culls to some one at whatever price I can get, say ten to fifteen cents each, and that is all the separating I do. Mine are golden Wyandottes and they don't show precociousness until nearly grown. I sell the old stock that I don't want to keep to farmers, who use them for breeding for a year or two, or to neighbors for table use. I only keep twenty-five or thirty and I have no trouble to get rid of old stock in that way.

*By Joseph Kinsey, Doon, Ont.*

When cold weather commences in the fall I separate the cockerels from the pullets, house them and feed well to get them to feather out and fatten, so they will be in good condition for winter. Pullets are not fed as heavily as cockerels, for they fatten more quickly. After hatching season is over breeding stock is let run at large. In June I market stock that it is not desirable to keep over, those which are too fat and old, as they will not lay in summer and they cease to be profitable to keep. I find it much better to raise young ones to take their place.

*By A. Pearson, Brown's Corners.*

I always separate my cockerels from my pullets, as it gives the pullets a far better chance to be healthy, and when they are good and healthy they are sure to lay very early and

grow large and strong. Of course Leghorn cockerels have to be separated very young, as they mature so early, but Wyandottes and all the other large breeds can run together a long time and not do any damage. My female breeding stock is allowed to run outside all summer and the cocks kept away from them. They are kept in clean roosting pens and have lots of cool water all the time. In the winter and breeding season they get lots of green bone and everything to make shell, and plenty of exercise. I dispose of my old fowl by dealing them off if they are healthy or else make a meal out of the ones I do not sell. It is not much trouble getting rid of hens as quite a few die when they get old.

The very few answers received this month has been a disappointment to us, but for June issue we have reached a subject of the utmost importance and one on which very many must have had experience. Let us have it.

## QUESTION FOR JUNE.

If you have been troubled with insect pests, lice, etc., say so and give remedy.

## MANAGEMENT OF WATERFOWL IN MANITOBA.

BY W. J. LUMSDEN, ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

**I**N choosing for my subject "The Management of Waterfowl" I was influenced by the fact that so few are bred in this province, where the facilities for raising them cannot be excelled. With the cheap feed and favorable climate of Manitoba we should be large exporters as well as supplying the home market in this line.

In the Eastern provinces minor items of this kind contribute in no small degree to swelling the bank account in the fall.

Perhaps a few hints on our system of raising waterfowl may be interesting. In the first place let us consider the raising of ducks. If ducks for the early market are desired, a fairly warm house is necessary, and they should be well bedded with fresh straw at least twice a week. Ducks will not do well in wet or dirty quarters. We feed boiled roots with bran or shorts and some kind of chop, also a little meat chopped fine, either cooked or raw, the whole mixed to a soft mass with milk or water. This should be fed in a wooden trough, while in another trough close by keep plenty of fresh water and a box of sand. Ducks require plenty of water for they are liable to choke if their feed is at all dry or sticky. They are very fond of roots and vegetables, of which they should have a liberal supply chopped fine.

Care must be taken not to keep the breeding ducks too

fat, but increase the allowance of chop and meat as soon as they begin to lay. Do not feed too much dry grain, as it tends to make the ducks break down when kept in close confinement. In the spring keep the ducks in in the morning until about ten o'clock, or you may lose their eggs, as they are liable to lay anywhere.

We prefer to set the eggs under hens and rear the ducklings with brooders, as ducks are very prolific layers but poor mothers. When the ducklings outgrow the brooders they should be placed in small yards in flocks of not more than twenty in one yard. Give them plenty of water to drink, placed in vessels so arranged that they can drink easily without getting wet. Feed early and often, and as the ducklings are confined to small quarters they should have plenty of green food.

In from eight to ten weeks the ducklings should be ready for market. If not killed when about ten weeks old they will not be fit for market again until about four months old. If killed care should be taken to dress them neatly, and if the weather is warm pack with ice, so that they will arrive at their destination in good condition. Birds handled in this way always command the highest price.

Geese are also very profitable. Keep them in a quiet, comfortable place, feed and care for them the same as ducks in the winter. They will usually begin to lay in March. Gather the eggs as they are laid and do not allow them to become chilled. If the goose lays more eggs than she can cover, place the remainder under a hen about the same time the goose is set, in order that the goselings may all come out together, when the goose will take charge of them all. Do not allow them to be out in the rain until they reach quite a size, as a heavy shower will often kill them.

On the whole goselings require very little care. They are great foragers and if allowed to run on the grass will pick most of their own living. They should be fed in their house at night, which will entice them to come home. Turn them onto the grain stubble in the fall, and in a short time they will be in good condition. After that they should be shut up and will fatten very quickly on raw turnips or potatoes chopped fine, with oats, wheat, or any grain, all fed in water.

And now, before we conclude the goose subject, I should like to mention a fact which came under my notice, a few years ago, while in the Northwest. I spent the winter and spring of the now celebrated year of the boom, at the elbow of the South Saskatchewan River. Noticing quite a number of pairs of wild geese around camp, I thought a few goose eggs would not go amiss; so, naturally thinking the most likely place to find them would be on the ground, and hav-

ing nothing else to do, I searched carefully all around, but not an egg could I find. One evening a halfbreed drove in and camped close by. The next morning on going out I saw him coming up the hill just below my camp with five goose eggs.

"Where did you get them?" I asked.

"Down in that tree," he replied, pointing to a tree about a hundred yards away from my tent.

"No; never," I replied, "a goose can't lay in a tree."

"Go and see for yourself," replied the halfbreed.

I went down, climbed the tree, and found what was apparently an old crow's nest, but lined with feathers into as nice a goose nest as you could imagine. I went back to the halfbreed, convinced, and he told me never to look for a goose nest on the ground in that part of the country, as geese always laid in these old nests and on ledges along the banks of the river.

I immediately started out with several other members of our party on a tour of investigation, when we found at least a dozen goose nests in trees.

#### AN UNSATISFACTORY EGG DEAL.

*Editor Review:*

**W**OULD you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to inform those interested in poultry of the contemptible treatment I received at the hands of A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., from whom I have endeavored to receive a reply and explanation, both direct and through the editor of *Farm Poultry*, but have not succeeded. I therefore use the medium of your paper in making known what may in the future save a big loss of eggs to any who should have the misfortune of waiting upon Mr. Hawkins for delivery of settings.

From Mr. Hawkins' large advertising I was led to believe that he was the possessor of immense poultry farms, and therefore, well stocked with eggs, and who could fill an order for a couple of settings at a day's notice. I therefore ordered two settings on March 5th, to be shipped by return express. He replied March 7th that he would send eggs early in the following week. As I had other eggs on hand and wanted the two settings to fill my incubator I could not wait till the week following, I therefore telegraphed him not to send eggs; I also wrote explaining why I telegraphed, and at the same time I ordered two more settings and asked him to ship my order on March 26th. On March 21st I ordered one more setting, also reminding him of the time to ship my

order, "end of next week," which would be the 28th March. I had also purchased eggs from other breeders, which were to arrive at the same time as those from Hawkins. The other breeders shipped their settings as desired, but no word came from Hawkins. On April 1st I telegraphed Hawkins as follows: "Why were eggs not shipped last Saturday. Ship what you can to-day. Answer." On April 2nd, not receiving any word from Hawkins, either in the way of eggs, telegram or letter, I telegraphed him again as follows: "No use sending eggs now, procured elsewhere. Return my money."

On April 4th I started my incubator, filling up with eggs from my own Brahmas, and to my great surprise I received the five settings from Hawkins on April 6th. Now, here I was with my incubator filled and running two days; no setting hens on hand and sixty-eight eggs from Hawkins, which would not keep three weeks longer till my incubator was ready for them. This is where a breeder has the lever on a purchaser for, had I not paid in advance for the eggs, no reasonable man would blame me for refusing them. However, the eggs were mine, whether I accepted them or allowed them to remain in the express office.

I succeeded in placing twenty-eight with a friend who had space to spare in his incubator, which he was just starting, and for the forty still left, my Brahma eggs had to suffer, for I removed them to make place for Hawkins' Plymouth Rocks.

Now, if Hawkins had written me in time, informing me of his inability to complete my order, I should have been satisfied with two shipments or more; but there does not seem to be enough every-day common business politeness about Mr. Hawkins to reply to my several requests.

Now, Mr. Editor, would you kindly express your opinion on the above, and perhaps it may save time and money to some would-be purchasers.

Thanking you for the space allotted me,

I am, Yours respectfully,

Montreal, April 15th, 1896.

E. L. GNAEDINGER.

[There are unfortunately so many unsatisfactory occurrences in connection with the sale of eggs that it was only after much consideration that we decided to insert above. The writer evidently has ample room for complaint, as he was in no way treated in the business-like manner one would expect from a man of Mr. Hawkins' experience in the fancy. As Mr. Hawkins is not an advertiser in REVIEW the complaint should have been made through the medium of purchase, *Farm Poultry*, we presume, from the reference in the letter.—Ed.]

## PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

BY T. A. WILLITS, TORONTO, ONT.

HAVING shown in former issues of the REVIEW what a delusive occupation poultry keeping sometimes proves itself for the uninitiated, I will now endeavor to tell our readers how it may be carried on profitably, for it certainly can be carried on very profitably when conducted by the right man, and just here I would like to remark that the "right man" is a *rara avis*, not that it requires stupendous exertion, profound knowledge, or eminent skill to become a successful poultryman, but it does require a special qualification that but few men possess; that qualification is simply "perseverance," patience, and lots of it. Most people who attempt poultry raising become impatient and disgusted with the result of their mismanagement and throw the business up without troubling to investigate cause and effect. A correspondent of mine who recently embarked in the business in writing me of his reverses, makes the following pertinent remarks, I quote verbatim from his letter: "Poultry-raising is a trade, and a ticklish one to learn at that. When I started I thought I knew something about it, but I found out I did not know so much about it after all. However, never venture never win, I am going to stay with it."

I like the concluding remarks of my friend, he is made of different stuff to many others who have discovered, as he did, that they did not know it all after all. Poultry raising, to be profitable, is like any other occupation, it simply needs to be understood by the person who carries it on. My advice to any person who contemplates embarking in the business would be, not to depend on any one branch of the business but to combine all the branches, viz.:

1. Keep a good number of laying hens and pullets for the production of market eggs.
2. Raise a large number of early spring chickens for market.
3. Raise ducks for market.
4. Sell thoroughbred stock and eggs for hatching.

If you keep nothing but thoroughbreds you will always be able to do this. You will find thoroughbred stock at all times more profitable than any first-crosses or any other crosses. A cross of any kind is simply a mongrel, and is only worth what its carcase will bring as food. The thoroughbred is always worth this and oftentimes a great deal more. Further, in the course of many years experimenting I have never found any cross-bred fowl that were superior or even

equal to the thoroughbred, taking everything into consideration. It is quite true that some crosses excel in some special feature, but I have yet to find the cross-bred fowl that will surpass the white Leghorn, in egg-production, and what cross can compare as a general purpose fowl with Plymouth Rocks. As spring chickens for market I have never found any fowl, crossed or pure, as satisfactory as barred Plymouth Rocks.

If I were equipping a poultry farm on a moderate scale, such as one active man could take care of, with the assistance of a boy, or better still, his wife, during the chicken raising season, I would have 300 S. C. white Leghorns and 100 barred Plymouth Rocks, single comb variety. I don't like pea-comb Plymouth Rocks. The Leghorns would give me a constant supply of eggs all the year round, for which I would have regular customers, but I should have no use for such Leghorns as generally appear in the show-room—those pretty little midgets that have been bred for generations for comb, lobes, and wattles, would be useless for my purpose. Give me a big, coarse, long-legged Leghorn, with a big comb, the number of serrations does not matter a particle, but I am exceedingly particular that there is nothing but pure Leghorn blood in them, and I am a stickler for yellow legs and beaks.

I have kept the little show birds and also the latter kind, and for eggs commend me to the latter.

The S. C. barred Plymouth Rocks would give me all the eggs I should require for hatching spring chickens for market, and any that they produced out of the hatching season would always find a ready sale.

Next month we will consider the best way of housing and yarding the laying and breeding stock.

(To be Continued.)

#### MR. JOHN GRAY AND HIS ACCUSERS.

NUMEROUS letters have reached us regarding the matters referred to in last REVIEW in reference to alleged dishonest dealings of Mr. John Gray. The Toronto Poultry Association also discussed it at length at the last meeting of that body, Mr. Gray being present at his own request. We have no desire to blacken any man's character unduly, but have nothing to retract of what we said in last issue. The correspondence received is too large and too rambling for us to print, enough is to hand to fill a whole issue of REVIEW. We give below, however, under separate heads, the evidence now with us, and leave it to the good sense of our readers to decide this issue

for themselves. We do this without any comment of our own:

#### Irving Crocker vs. Jno. Gray.

Mr. Irving Crocker sent me, I believe it is four years ago last December, a silver Wyandotte cockerel, and after some correspondence he wrote me some months after saying he would like the amount at once. Within two weeks from the receipt of that card I sent him a \$5 bill, and from that day to this I have never heard from him. *Extract from Gray's letter, dated April 6th, 1896.*

In regard to my transaction with this man Gray will say that it was brought about through my friend, Mr. W. C. G. Peter. Mr. P. wrote me that Gray wanted a golden Wyandotte cockerel and that he had advised him to write me, and added that he hoped I could do well by him. In a few days I received a letter of inquiry from Gray, to which I replied describing a cockerel that I considered a good fair breeder and quoted him at \$5. On receipt of my letter he wired me to "Ship bird, wanted to show him at Bowmanville. Money would follow by mail." I shipped the bird at once and after a week or two got a letter from Gray saying that he was not quite satisfied with his lacing on lower part of breast. I immediately wrote him to return the bird. This was followed by another letter saying that he had decided to keep the cockerel, but that he had the grip and besides was very hard up. Replying to this letter I told him not to distress himself, but to pay me when he could do so without too great inconvenience. From this time on I received letters periodically, full of apologies and full of promises, but always the same cry, "no funds." This went on for perhaps two years, and after I had charged it up to "profit and loss" I one day received a line from him saying he was connected with a poultry paper at that time and soliciting an ad. to apply on his indebtedness. I had no confidence in this scheme and paid no attention to it. This was the last communication which I have had from the man. I sincerely hope you will be able to drive this "modern Ananias" to his hole and to keep him there, but a man with such unlimited resources for lying always has the advantage. Since writing the foregoing I have been reading this fellow's reply to your's and my statements concerning his shortcomings, in the *American Fancier* of this date. It is barely possible that I said nothing about his returning cockerel at my expense, but think I am not mistaken. But that cuts no figure. It goes without saying that I would have to pay return charges since nothing had been paid on the bird. His claim that he had paid me is too thin to deceive anyone. Had he done so he would not have stopped with the bare assertion, but would have told when he paid it and how he paid it. Furthermore, on learning that I had never received the remittance he would have written me explaining the matter and offering some proof, instead of rushing into print with the plea "you're another," leaving his claim unsupported. I do not take the paper you mention, but shall see the letter spoken of when it appears in the *American Fancier*.

Yours truly, IRVING CROCKER.

*Letter to Mr. C. J. Daniels, dated April 18th, 1896.*

#### J. P. Brisbin vs. Jno. Gray.

Brandon, Man., April 15th, 1896.

H. B. Donovan, 124 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of 10th this a.m. and in reply would say that all correspondence that passed between Mr. Gray and myself was sent to Mr. Duff with a view of effecting a settlement. All I have received of late from Mr. Duff is a message dated April 7th, asking me if I had received the birds, as Gray claimed he had shipped

them, to which I replied I had not; also a letter dated same day asking for same information. Now, I do not know your object in writing me as you have, but presume it is to satisfy yourself in the matter to know whether you are justified in publishing such letters. I haven't the slightest doubt but that Mr. Duff will be agreeable to showing you the correspondence, but for your personal information I might say that in November last I sent John R. Gray \$7.50 for two buff laced Polish pullets, but up to date have received no birds nor return of the money. Were he an honorable man, when he could not furnish the birds he would have returned the money as requested, but I have not been able to get it out of him and have left the matter in Mr. Duff's hands, as I could get no satisfaction out of him. I do not think you can be too severe in censuring this man, for it is quite evident he is practicing fraud and should be well advertised.

Yours truly,

J. P. BRISBIN.

About the Manitoba matter, I got money for four birds. I eventually sent five birds. *Extract from Gray's letter of April 6th, 1896.*

NOTE.—He since acknowledges the claim and has settled the matter by agreeing to make weekly payment to Mr. T. A. Duff, who is acting for Mr. Brisbin. until all is paid.

#### *Victor Fortier vs. Jno Gray.*

Mr. Victor Fortier last fall or summer wrote offering me a \$28 gold watch in exchange for sixteen or seventeen fowls and bants. When the watch came it was broken and I was dubious about its value, so I did not send him all the birds. In the meantime I found that the watch was not worth anything near what he stated, and Mr. J. A. Laird, of Brampton, finally took it to Kent's, where he was told that it was retailed at \$15. Who was the sharper, Mr. Donovan? He got all the birds but two, these I kept and decided not to deal with him again and wrote him to that effect. *Extract from Gray's letter of April 6, '96.*

Here is what I will give you for the watch: one cock, three hens black Africans, pair young black Africans, two old Pekins, six young Pekins, pair choice young Red Caps, three odd Bantams. *Extract from letter of Gray's to Fortier, dated August 2nd, 1895.*

Montreal, April 16th, 1896.

I got from Gray, trio buff Pekin, 2 black African hens, 1 black African pullet, 1 pair Red Cap chicks, 3 young Pekins, 2 common chicks.

VICTOR FORTIER.

NOTE.—Gray stated at the meeting of the Toronto Association that he had agreed to send 17 birds and had sent in all 15. We make his offer to read 20 and Mr. Fortier states he received 13.

#### *J. Leffel vs. Jno. Gray.*

Col. Joseph Leffel's name was mentioned at the above noted meeting as one who had been victimized by Gray. We wrote him for an explanation, appended is his reply:

Springfield, Ohio, April 23rd, 1896.

H. B. Donovan:

Dear Sir—Your letter has been received and in reply would say that I sent John Gray \$30 cash in January, 1892, for white Indian Game which I never got. I had to take a few other breeds of fowls to get part of my money back. I think, as near as I can remember, I got about \$15 worth of stock for my \$30. He is a fraud of the worst kind. Any person who sends him money for stock will get left. I could not get a settlement out of him. I remain,

Yours truly, COL. J. LEFFEL.

NOTE.—Mr. Gray distinctly stated at the Toronto Association meet-

ing that Col. Leffel had accepted Polands *in full* for his claim, and that he had written stating how pleased he was at the stock sent.

In reference to Col. Leffel, I have long since filled his order. *Extract from Gray's letter, dated April 10, 1896.*

#### *L. A. Haszard vs. Jno. Gray.*

Mr. H. B. Donovan, Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 8, 1896.

Dear Sir,—As you will remember, I advertised some stock in your paper last fall in for sale or exchange column, and I sold two pairs of Sebrights to a man in Montreal, also one pair to a party in Quebec, at \$2 per pair, and they seemed well satisfied with the stock, and I would have been of the same mind had I not met with our friend, Mr. John Gray, 58t Dundas Street, Toronto. He wrote and told me he would take the stock I had advertised if not sold. I wrote and told him that I had two African cockerels left at \$1.50, and if he cared to take them I would take a brooder from him and send him the balance in cash, which was \$4. This I did. I sent him an express order for that amount, also sent the two cockerels by express, which he acknowledged and said he was well pleased with them. I cannot find all his letters, but he tried all he could to get me to buy all sorts of things from him. I enclose you one or two of his letters which I have left. It is over six months, I think, since I sent him the birds and express order for \$4 and cannot get anything from him but promises and excuses. I would not mind it so much if I could get my \$4 back. The Africans were well worth double the money, as they were R. Oke stock and were very fine. I would be very glad if you could advise me of any way to collect it. I would be glad if I could get half, or anything. I am glad to see by the last REVIEW that you have exposed him. If you wish to take it in your hands I will be satisfied with anything you can collect.

Yours truly, L. A. HASZARD.

H. B. Donovan, 58t Dundas St., Toronto, April 20, 1896.

SIR,—I received yours re Mr. Haszard, and will offer my explanation as follows: This winter Mr. Haszard sent me part cash part birds for a brooder. When his order arrived I could not get dry lumber such as I wanted, to make it, and as Mr. Haszard did not say he was in any particular hurry I decided to wait. In the meantime I had a couple of weeks' sickness and could not attend to it, and before I got at it Mr. Haszard wrote me cancelling the order. I had not got the money at the time to return, but intended to do so as soon as possible, and wrote him to that effect, also telling him I would send plans of the brooder. I have had several dealings with Mr. Haszard, and I suppose always satisfactory, but I can easily understand how he would feel after your beautiful article on me in last REVIEW. I may say I have returned part of the money to Mr. Haszard and will send the balance as soon as I earn it. I have also sent Mr. Stockwell part of his cash. These two cases, together with the Manitoba matter, are the only ones where I have received money and did not fill the order. I did not expect Haszard's case to be in it, for I had always previously satisfied him and intended doing so again. I am not advertising, sending out circulars, cards, or in any way catch suckers; those who have written me the past six months are men I have had dealings with before. You have my explanation of these cases and whatever you may think of them I had no intention of doing anything but right. *Extract from Gray's letter, April 20, 1896.*

#### *H. K. Stockwell vs. Jno. Gray.*

Editor Review:

Danville, Que., April 4, 1896.

I wish to thank you for exposing the conduct of Jno. R. Gray, now of Toronto, as I was one who sent money for birds and received only promises and assurances that illness was the cause of the delay. I am



out only \$5, but still enough to feel considerable satisfaction in seeing his conduct brought to light. Wishing success to REVIEW, I am,  
Very truly yours, H. K. STOCKWELL.

Last spring Mr. Stockwell sent me \$8 for a pen of golden Wyandottes that had been promised to me by another party. When the money came I could not get them and wrote Mr. Stockwell to that effect. He then decided to take eggs. I could only get a setting, for which I charged \$3. Mr. Stockwell wrote me that the hatch turned out well. In the meantime I fell ill and was six weeks laid up right in the busy season, and I could not remit the money. Mr. Stockwell said then he would take some birds for the amount in the fall, and he wrote me on the first of this month for some birds or the money, and I have given him ample proof that his money would be returned.  
*Extract from Gray's letter of April 10, 1896.*

**NOTE.**—At the Association meeting when confronted with Mr. Stockwell's letter, Gray distinctly stated that the claim had been satisfied in full and that Mr. Stockwell had written him expressing his satisfaction. Gray would lead readers to infer in above extract that Mr. Stockwell did not write until April 1st, 1896. The following postal card proves the contrary :

Bracondale, P.O., Ont., Sept. 6th, 1895.

Dear Sir,—I received a letter from your lawyer this a.m. I am sorry it has come to this. However, I could not avoid it, as I have been unable to attend to your letter. I expected a friend to get a golden Wyandotte cockerel for you at Toronto Show, then I could send the birds. I am in a pretty crippled condition financially and otherwise, but will do my best to satisfy your claim. It is too bad that the eggs were not delivered. I can assure you ill health has been the main cause of the trouble. I have moved to the country again.

Yours,  
J. R. GRAY.  
351 Dundas St., Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I attended a meeting of the Poultry Association last night to refute the charges brought up against me. The Secretary, Mr. Robt. Durstan, Toronto post office, will give you an unbiased account of the matter. The letter you wrote Mr. Donovan was read and it was the only case I had to admit was unsettled, but as I told the members I had given you proof of my intention to settle, the matter was dropped. Now Sir I will pay \$1 per week to anyone you name to receive it. I am making very small money and can do no better. If you will accept a setting of good barred Rock eggs to pay you in some way for waiting so long I will ship them.

J. R. GRAY.

(Post card to H. K. Stockwell, post marked April 10, 1896.)

The italics in above are ours.

The originals of these letters and extracts are in our hands and are at the disposal of anyone financially interested who desires to see them.

### PIGEONS AT WINNIPEG.

**Pouters**—Pair blue or black pied 1st Ling; red, white or yellow 1st McCullough. **Barbs**—Black or dun, 1st A L Griffin, 2nd J Foulds; any other color, 1st Griffin; **Tumblers**—Short-faced, mottled, 1st Ling; 2nd Griffin; AOC, 1st Bateman; long-faced, mottled, 1st Ling; red mottle or rosewing, 1st and 2nd Griffin. **Jacobins**—Red, 1st Kerr. **Owls**—English, blue, 1st Bateman; AOC, 1st McCullough. **Priests**—1st Foulds. **Homers**—Blue, 1st Gordon Maw, 2nd McArthur & Beech; black, 1st Maw, 2nd Foulds; black check, 1st McArthur & Beech, 2nd Maw; AOC, 1st and 2nd McArthur & Beech. **Ornamental**—Pearl Guineas, 1st Maw, 2nd Chadwick; golden Pheasants, 1st Peters; silver, 1st Peters. **Rabbits**—Himalaya, 1st A Chalfield; common, 1st C Cameron, 2nd O Simmonds; Belgian Hares, 1st W Andrew. **Canaries**—All prizes won by R Alston.



### WINNIPEG SHOW.

#### PRIZE LIST.

**Brahmas**—Light cock, 1st 93½ H A Chadwick; hen, 1st and 2nd 94½ and 92½ Chadwick, 3rd 92 Chambers & Garside; cockerel, 1st 92½ A Curle, 2nd 92 F Dawkins, 3rd 88½ R Dolbear; pullet, 1st 93½, 2nd 92½ Chadwick, 3rd 92 Curle. **Dark**, hen, 1st 91, 2nd 90½ C Midwinter; cockerel, 1st 92 Chadwick; pullet, 1st 91 Chadwick. **Cochins**—Buff, hen, 1st 92 J H Thomas, 2nd 90½ Chadwick; cockerel, 1st 93 Chadwick; pullet, 1st 93 Thomas, 2nd 91½ Chadwick. **Partridge**, hen, 1st 92, 2nd 90 H. H. Black, 3rd 89 W. Anderson; cockerel, 1st 93 E. Marston, 2nd 92½, 3rd 90 Black; pullet, 1st 93½ Marston, 2nd 93, 3rd 91 Anderson. **Black**, hen, 1st 92 Rolston & Cumming; cockerel, 1st 94 Rolston & Cumming; pullet, 1st 94, 2nd 93½ Rolston & Cumming. **White**, pullet, 1st 91½ Chadwick. **Langshans**—Black, hen, 1st 92½, 2nd 90½ S Ling; cockerel, 1st 94 Ling, 2nd 92½ J Hillis; pullet, 1st 94½ Chadwick, 2nd 93, 3rd 92 Hillis. **White**, cockerel, 3rd 84 John Todd. **Javas**—AOV cock, 2nd 88 Ling; pullet, 1st 88½ Ling. **Dorkings**—Silver Gray, cock, 1st 92 Chadwick, 2nd 91½ A Mutter; hen, 1st 93½ Chadwick, 2nd 92, 3rd 92 Mutter; pullet, 1st 93, 2nd 93 Mutter; AOV cock, 1st 91½ Rolston & Cumming; hen, 1st 93, 2nd 90 Rolston & Cumming; cockerel, 1st 92 Rolston & Cumming. **Plymouth Rocks**—Barred cock, 1st 94 Chadwick, 2nd 93 J Kittson, 3rd 89 M Maw; hen, 1st 94 Chadwick, 2nd 92 W Rutherford, 3rd 92 Kittson; cockerel, 1st 93, 2nd 92½ J C Court, 3rd 90½ Maw; pullet, 1st 92½ and 91 Chadwick, 3rd 90 J T Law; Buff cock, 1st 90 Todd; hen, 1st 90 Todd; cockerel, 1st 90 Todd, 2nd 89 C S Matheson, 3rd 87½ G C Armstrong; pullet, 1st 92 Todd, 2nd 90½ Armstrong, 3rd 90 Matheson. **White**, cock, 1st 93½ Rolston, 2nd 90 Ling; hen, 1st 93, 3rd 90½ Rolston, 2nd 92 Mutter; cockerel, 1st 92½ Chambers & Garside, 2nd 91½ Ling; pullet, 1st 93½, 2nd 92½ Rolston, 3rd 91½ Ling. **Wyandottes**—Buff cock, 1st 90 Todd; hen, 1st 90½ Todd. **Silver laced** cock, 1st 91 Ling; hen 1st 92½, 2nd 92 McArthur & Beech, 3rd 90½ Maw; cockerel, 1st 93, 3rd 91 W D Lawrence, 2nd 92½ McArthur & Beech; pullet, 1st 91, 3rd 88½ McArthur & Beech, 2nd 90 Lawrence. **Golden laced**, cock, 2nd 88 Ling; hen, 1st 90½ T Reid, 2nd 86 Ling; cockerel, 1st 92 S Wise; pullet 2nd 87 Reid, 3rd 84 Ling. **White**, cock, 1st 90 R H Kerr; hen, 1st 91½ Kerr, 2nd 90 Maw; cockerel, 1st 91 Chambers & Garside, 2nd 90 Mattson, 3rd 89½ Kerr; pullet, 1st 92½ 2nd 91, 3rd 90½ Kerr. **Black Spanish**—Hen, 1st 95, 2nd 93, 3rd 92½ Chadwick; cockerel, 1st 92½ Chadwick. **Andalusians**—blue cock, 1st 90 J P Brisbin; pullet, 1st 90 Brisbin. **Minorcas**—Black, cock, 1st 90½ Reid, 2nd 89½ Chambers & Garside; hen, 1st 92 E H White, 2nd 92 W J Lumsden, 3rd 91 Midwinter; cockerel, 1st 91½ Midwinter, 2nd 91, 3rd 91 White; pullet, 1st 92 Chambers & Garside, 2nd 92, 3rd 91 Lumsden. **Leghorns**—S C white, cock, 1st 91½ Kittson, 2nd 91 W A Pettit, 3rd 90½ G Wood; hen, 1st 94 Wood, 2nd 93½ Kittson, 3rd 92 Chambers & Garside; cockerel, 1st 94 Geo Gerrie, 2nd 91½ Chambers & Garside; 3rd 89 Pettit; pullet, 1st 94 Wood; 2nd 93 Matheson; 3rd 92½ Pettit. **S C Brown**, cock, 1st 90 G Hanby; hen, 1st 93 White, 2nd 92½ Hanby, 3rd 92 A Williams;

cockerel, 1st 93 Chadwick, 2nd 93 White, 3rd 91½ Williams; pullet, 1st 95 Chadwick, 2nd 93 Williams, 3rd 92 Chambers & Garside. S. C. Black, hen, 1st 92½, 2nd 92 B J McLeod; pullet 1st 91 McLeod. S. C buff, hen, 1st 90½, 2nd 90 Matheson; cockerel, 1st 91 J A Gilroy, 2nd 89 Matheson; pullet, 1st 92, 2nd 91½ Matheson, 3rd 91 Gilroy. R C White, hen, 1st 90½ Ling. R C brown, cock, 1st 90½, 2nd 90 Ling; hen, 1st 90 Ling; cockerel, 1st 91 Chambers & Garside; pullet, 1st 93½, 2nd 91½ Chambers and Garside, 3rd 90 Ling. *Games*—B B Red, cock, 2nd 88 Matheson; hen, 1st 94, 2nd 92 J Lemon. Golden Duckwing, cock, 1st 93 Matheson; hen, 1st 94 Dr Dagleish, 2nd 93 Matheson; pullet, 1st 93 Dagleish. Red Pyle, hen, 1st 90 T J Davis. Indian, cock, 1st 93 Chambers & Garside, 2nd 91 G R Brock; hen 1st 94½, 2nd 93, 3rd 93 Chambers & Garside; pullet, 1st 93 Chambers & Garside, 2nd 92½ Matheson, 3rd 91½ Brock. AOV, cock, 1st Reid, 2nd Davis; hen, 1st Rolston & Cumming, 2nd Davis; cockerel, 1st Rolston & Cumming, 2nd Ling; pullet, 1st McArthur & Beech, 2nd Davis. *Hamburgs*—Black, hen, 1st 92 Ling. Silver pencilled, hen, 1st 91½ Rutherford; cockerel, 1st 90½ Rutherford. S. spangled, cock, 1st 91½ J F McLean, 2nd 88 Matheson; hen 1st 94½, 3rd 93 M Hozack, 2nd 93½ McLean; cockerel, 1st 93½ Hozack, 2nd 92 McLean, 3rd 91 Matheson; pullet, 1st 95, 2nd 94½ Hozack, 3rd 93 Matheson. *Polish*—W C Black, cock, 1st 92½ Matheson; hen, 1st 94½ Matheson, 2nd 94 MacLean; cockerel, 1st 95, 2nd 92 Matheson, pullet, 1st 95, 2nd 93 Matheson, 3rd 92½ McLean. Silver, cockerel, 1st 91½, 2nd 91 Maw; pullet, 1st 91½ Maw. Buff laced, cockerel, 1st 91 Brisbin; pullet, 1st 92 Brisbin. *Houdans*—Cock, 1st 91 Midwinter; hen, 1st 93 Wise; 2nd 90½ Midwinter; cockerels, 1st 94 Chadwick, 2nd 91, 3rd 89 Midwinter; pullet, 1st 92 Wise, 2nd 91½ 3rd 91 Midwinter. *Red Caps*—Cock, 1st 90 W Atkin; hen, 1st 91 Atkin; cockerel, 1st 91½ Midwinter; pullet, 1st 92 Midwinter. AOV, hen, 2nd 87½ Armstrong. *Bantams*—B R Game, cock, 1st 91½ Hanby, 2nd 90 Black; hen, 1st 95 Hanby, 2nd 94½, 3rd 94 Matheson; cockerel, 1st 94 Matheson, 2nd 94 McArthur & Beech; pullet, 1st 95 Matheson, 2nd 92½ McArthur & Beech. Silver Duckwing, cock, 1st 91½, 2nd 91½ Matheson; hen, 1st 95, 2nd 93 Matheson; cockerel, 1st 90 Matheson; pullet, 1st 93½, 2nd 91 Matheson. Golden Str. bright, cock, 1st 92 Matheson; hen, 1st 91½ Matheson; cockerel, 1st 90 Chambers & Garside; pullet 1st 91½ Chambers & Garside. Silver Sebright, cock, 1st 90 Ling; hen, 1st 90½ Ling; cockerel, 2nd 88 McLean; pullet, 1st 92½ Ling, 2nd 90½ McLean. Rose Comb, black, cock, 1st 93 Chambers & Garside, 2nd 91½ Chadwick; hen, 1st 92½, 2nd 92½ Chadwick; pullet, 1st 92½ Chambers & Garside, 2nd 92, 3rd 91½ Chadwick. Buff Pekin, cock, 1st 93 White; hen, 1st 91½, 2nd 88 Matheson; cockerel, 1st 91½ Matheson; pullet, 1st 93, 2nd 92½ White, 3rd 92 Matheson. AOV, cock, 3rd Ling; hen, 3rd Ling; cockerel, 1st McArthur & Beech. *Turkeys*—Bronze, cock, 1st J H Dobson; hen, 1st Maw; cockerel, 1st Maw, 2nd and 3rd Dolbear; pullet, 1st Maw. *Geese*—Toulouse, old, 1st Maw, 2nd Midwinter; young, 1st Hanby, 2nd Midwinter. AOV, old, 1st Matheson, 2nd J J Golden. *Ducks*—Rouen, young, 1st 3rd Lumsden, 2nd Matheson. Pekin, old, 1st Lumsden, 2nd and 3rd Matheson; young, 1st and 3rd Matheson 2nd Lumsden. Aylesbury, young, 1st Lumsden, 2nd Matheson. Muscovy, old, 1st and 2nd Matheson; young 1st and 2nd Matheson. AOV, 1st Kittson, 3rd Ling. *Breeding Pens*—Light Brahmas, 1st 185½ Rutherford; 2nd 183½ Dolbear, 3rd 182½ H Buckle; buff Cochins, 1st 185 1-3, J H Thomas, 2nd 180 5-6. Chadwick, 3rd 177 2-3 Matheson; Partridge, 1st 181 5-6 Mutter; Langshans, black, 1st 187 2-3 Chadwick; silver Dorking, 1st 182 1-3 Mutter;

Barred Plymouth Rock, 1st 185 1-6 Rutherford, 2nd 183 1-2 Lumsden, 3rd 182 1-6 T A Booth; buff, 1st 181 2-3 Todd, 2nd 178 Armstrong; white, 1st 187½ Rolston, 2nd 184 1-3 Rutherford; silver Wyandottes, 1st 185 1-6 Lawrence, 2nd 181 2-3 McArthur & Beech; golden, 1st 181 1-3 Ling, 2nd 174½ Reid; white, 188 Kittson, 2nd 184 1-3 Maw, S C white Leghorns, 1st 184½ Wood, 2nd 182 5-6 Pettit, 3rd 181 5-6 Chambers & Garside; J S C brown, 1st 184 2-3 Hanby, 2nd 183 1-6 Mason & Stevenson, 3rd 183 Todd; S C Buff, 2nd 179½ Matheson; golden duckwing Game, 1st 188½ Dagleish; Indian, 1st 184 2-3 Matheson, 2nd 181 5-6 McArthur & Beech; AOV, 1st McArthur & Beech, 2nd Davis; S spangled Hamburgs 1st 188 5-6 Hozack; 2nd 184 1-3 Wise; Houdans, 1st 186 S Wise, 2nd 179 1-3; B B R Game Bantams 1st 181 1-3 Hanby; best 12 white eggs 1st T Reid; heaviest 12 eggs 1st Midwinter; best display dressed poultry Maw.

## SPECIALS.

For best 3 males and 3 females, any variety bred in Manitoba & NWT, Chadwick; highest scoring pen of American or Asiatic fowls, Kittson; best pair Cochins any variety, Rolston & Cumming; highest scoring pen Plymouth Rocks, Rolston & Cumming; highest scoring hen bred in Manitoba or NWT, Chadwick; highest scoring cock, Chadwick; highest scoring pullet, Chadwick; highest scoring cockerel, Rolston & Cumming; highest scoring pen other than Asiatic or American, Wise; greatest number of birds scoring 90 or over owned by an exhibitor living at a distance from Winnipeg and paying freight or express charges on his exhibit, Matheson, Portage la Prairie; greatest number of birds scoring 90 or over owned by one exhibitor, Matheson; highest scoring barred Plymouth Rock cockerel bred and raised in Manitoba or NWT, Rutherford; best display dressed poultry, Maw; best breeding pen S C brown Leghorns, Hanby.

## CENTRAL CANADA FAIR, OTTAWA.

THE Poultry Committee of the Central Canada Exhibition Association met in the office of the Association a few days ago and revised the list in that department for the coming exhibition. Those present were F. H. Gisborne, (chairman), John I. Gill, Jas. Jacques, C. J. Devlin, J. C. Smith, P. G. Keyes, George Higman, John Mason, E. Daubney and the secretary.

This department was thoroughly gone into and revised and the prizes therein increased by over \$250. Formerly only two prizes were offered. This year there is a third prize added and the pigeon list increased. There is also a change from pairs to single birds. A new class has been added for breeding pens of any one variety of Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes and Leghorns with suitable prizes offered.

The pen is to be composed of one male and two females. Rabbits are changed from pairs to single animals.

The committee recommended that the services of Mr. S. Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont., be secured to judge all the poultry, including turkeys, geese and ducks. Mr. Benjamin was recommended for superintendent. Heretofore fowls and chicks have had separate sections in the list, now they are all classed together under one section. The following new rules were added.

"That at the close of the exhibition no exhibits shall be removed from the poultry building without permission of the superintendent in charge. Exhibitors violating this rule to forfeit all prize money they may have won."

"Under penalty of arrest or expulsion from ground, no one will be permitted to handle the birds on exhibition except their owners."

The chairman was appointed as a committee of one to wait on the directors with a view to have some alterations made to the coops in the poultry building.