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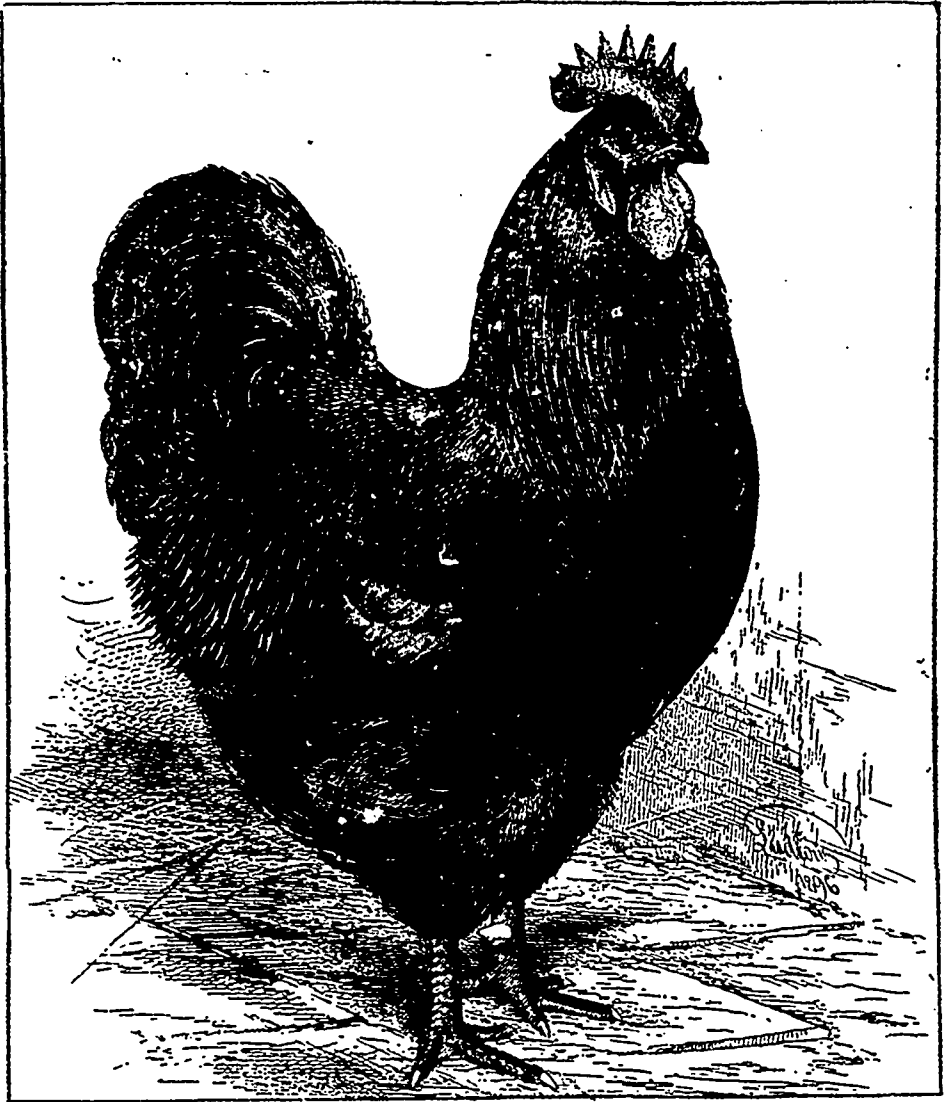
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SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTON COCKEREL

—*Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, September, 1896.*

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO A POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XIX.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

No. 9

SHOW DATES.

Sherbrooke, August 31st to Sept. 5th, 1896.
 Toronto, September 3rd to 11th, 1896.
 Montreal, September 14th to 18th, 1896.
 London, September 14 to 19th, 1896.
 Guelph, September 15th, 16th and 17th, 1896.
 Ottawa, September 21st to 25th, 1896.

ENTRIES CLOSE

Sherbrooke, August 24th.
 Toronto, August 22nd.
 Montreal, August 31st.
 London, September 9th.
 Guelph, September 12th.
 Ottawa, September 14th.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE BLACK ORPINGTON.

THE illustration which we give of this breed is reproduced from our English contemporary *Poultry* and depicts a typical specimen. The Orpington is little known in Canada, and in England, where it was originated, opinions seem to be divided as to its value. It is claimed to be a utility breed of much merit and the few we have seen appear to bear this out. A nice couple were shown in the variety class at the last Industrial Exhibition, but were not noticed by the judge.

MR. T. J. KEILEY, LONDON,

who has very successfully shown his specialties at our largest exhibitions, is leaving Canada to reside in Rochester, N.Y., and so is obliged to part with all his stock, including prize-winners.

MR. C. S. WHITING, OF DARIEN, N. Y.,

hopes to spend a day or two at Toronto Industrial this year. We bespeak for him the kindnesses of Canadian fanciers.

MR. A. MCLEAN HOWARD, JR., TORONTO,

has decided to give up breeding Polands and is anxious to find a purchaser for the lot as well as some of his Pheasants. The former include many rare colors, blues, cuckoos, etc.

A GOOD IDEA—COPY IT.

Some five or six breeders of Winnipeg, men who handle one or two varieties each, have conceived the idea of forming a poultry club, for business purposes, and have appointed Mr. C. H. Wise as their Secretary. The idea is a good one and could readily be carried out in every town where four or five or more fanciers reside. The Winnipeg club are now prepared to execute orders for the breeds they control.

MR. JARVIS AT HOME.

Accompanied by several fanciers of Toronto and neighborhood we had the pleasure, a few days ago, of viewing the extensive department at Guelph devoted to our feathered friend the hen. We cannot say too much as to the beautifully clean condition in which we found everything, it was a real pleasure to perambulate through the various buildings. Lime is freely used and not the faintest hint of foul smell was noticeable. The chicks, though perhaps not so numerous as we expected to see, were healthy and well grown and showed the effects of the care bestowed on their up-bringing. The one thing lacking was shade, and this is now being provided by the planting out of some hundreds of plum trees. More extensive runs for chicks are to be provided by the department and in the near future duck culture, so important now a days, will be thoroughly tested, and possibly turkeys and geese may also be added. From what Mr. Jarvis let drop we should imagine that incubators with him have been rather a failure, no large percentage being procurable.

A BARBER POSSESSED WITH SEVEN D—S.

Rather a curious coincident was the fact that Mr. W. Barber was accompanied by seven D's, namely, Dilworth,

Daniels, Duff, Doel, Dundas, Dorst and Donovan. Mr. B. however arrived safely home accompanied by a neat little black-red Bantam cockerel on which he should easily make more than the expenses of his trip.

IMPORT OF AFRICANS.

While in Guelph we had the pleasure of viewing two pens of black rose-comb Bantams just brought over by Mr. Crowe who had been doing good work on the Bisley team. They are *good*, the cock having that full flowing tail so desirable with a neat comb and grand white lobes. A pair of black-red Bantam chicks were in the lot, but we saw little in them to warrant an ocean journey.

THE VISITING PARTY

desire to thank Mrs. and Miss Jarvis for their bounteous hospitality to them while in the Royal city, and we are sure they will not fail to accept this assurance of our obligation.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

We would remind intending exhibitors that entries close here on September 9th and that everything is new and of the latest design, new building, new coops, etc.

OTTAWA SHOW.

Entries close on the 14th and there is still plenty of time to send for a list if you have not already received one. There are three cash prizes this year and all single bird classes.

GUELPH CENTRAL

as we stated in last issue is making a special bid for a large poultry exhibit, recognizing it as a leading feature of the modern fall exhibition. Entries close on the 12th.

INCUBATOR CONTEST AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL.

JOS. DILWORTH, Esq. Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter in the July number of the *CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW* re Incubator contest, I would say that I am ready any time you say to bring or send my machine to your address or to the place you would choose for the above said contest. Yours very truly,
Toronto. Aug. 3, '96. **LOUIS REICH.**

[Mr. Dilworth sends this letter for publication, the only reply he received to his proposal.—Ed.]

PRACTICAL NOTES.

BY A PRACTICAL MAN.

MR. F. W. HODSON, Superintendent of Farmers Institutes of Ontario, will have a tent on the grounds of the Central Canada Fair, Ottawa, from the 22nd to the 26th Sept. Mr. Hodson will be glad to meet his friends interested in poultry and other departments.

The poultry exhibit at the Central Canada Fair promises to be unusually large and interesting. I am told that some extra fine barred and white Rocks have been hatched out by local fanciers. The same may be said of white Wyandottes, a deservedly popular variety. Mr. Sharp Butterfield will be the judge.

September is the month of fall shows in fairs and counties. There seems a disposition on the part of the managing officials of county fairs to have more competent poultry judges. That is certainly a most important move. To have incompetent or prejudiced judges of any department, and very often an incompetent judge is a prejudiced one, is to turn the occasion into a farce. Indeed, it is more harmful, for it discourages the honest and careful breeder who has the best birds, the merits of which are not known to the judge. In parts of the country it is easier to find competent judges for cattle, sheep, swine, vegetables, etc., than for poultry. As a result it will be often said in reply to the query "Why do you not have better poultry on exhibition?" "Oh, what is the use, the judge would not know a well bred bird if he saw it." The remedy is to send to the nearest poultry Association and get a competent man from it, and if you cannot get one in that way send to the city. Make an effort to secure a good judge. There are many of them among our poultry breeders.

A correspondent at Port Arthur, Ont., writes that several persons in that town have lost the greater number of their young ducks this season from a malady the symptoms of which were described as follows: "The ducks appear all right at night, but from two to six of them are found dead in the morning. Some have a discharge from their eyes, while others fall over on their backs as in a fit. We had eighty ducks at one time but, at the above rate of mortality we will soon have none left." Further particulars as to

housing, feed, etc., were asked for and received in the words "the ducks were put in a dry coop at night, fed on boiled wheat and had a range of 90 x 120 feet. When examined after death they were fat but there was a running from the eyes." Instructions as to proper care and treatment of ducklings were sent and results were beneficial. In the same locality turkeys and geese have done well.

There are several wide awake poultry fanciers and breeders in and about the pretty town of Cobourg. One of the breeders of that locality, under date Aug. 4th inst., writes: "I have had a good season in both eggs and chickens. Have found the customers you referred me to very satisfactory and have shipped to them and a club all summer at good prices. I am receiving at present (Aug. 4) 18 cents per dozen for eggs. Am sending two cases per week." And the eggs, it is but fair to add, were non-fertilized and *strictly fresh*. And all eggs sold by farmer or dealer should be the same. But they are not, and more the pity. Eighteen cents per dozen was a good price at the beginning of August. A good name, made so by good goods, is always sure to bring its reward. While the reliable article of my correspondent brought 18 cents per dozen, the uncertain article in farmers waggon, or corner grocery, brought from 9 to 12 cents. What was the cause? Lack of knowledge of proper up to date methods, or downright carelessness. If any of your readers desires a good market for new laid eggs of fair size, let them write to the REVIEW and the information will be forthcoming. All the effort necessary is to produce the article required.

The following from a friend is not an unusual experience: "My three white Java pullets were doing well until about ten days ago, when my neighbour's cat thought it would like some fresh pullet and laid claim on them, as well as six B. P. Rocks. When I arrived home I so riddled that cat's hide that it will never live so high again." There is nothing in poultrydom more unsatisfactory than raising thoroughbred chicks wherewith to fatten your neighbours cats.

The announcement made by the Minister of Agriculture at the recent meeting of cheese and butter shippers in Montreal that it was the intention of the Government to offer increased cold storage facilities on cars and steamboats for shipment to the English market of perishable food products, will be hailed with satisfaction. In the list eggs and a superior class of poultry are included. If we can establish a trade with England in fine poultry and eggs the immediate result will be a demand for the superior article at a higher price. The inferior article will find its own level.

An extensive trade with England would make prices better at home. Hence there will be another incentive to produce a superior class of turkeys, chickens and eggs. With a market in England worth twenty-two millions of dollars and a country so well adapted for egg and poultry production as ours there should be no difficulty in producing the required article.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The fanciers and breeders of Almonte are a go-ahead community. They not only breed good birds but encourage the farmers in the surrounding districts to go more into thoroughbred stock. Among the number of poultry breeders referred to there is none more enterprising or successful than Mr. Will F. Lowe, well known to your readers. I have a letter from him saying that he has got a number of special prizes to be offered for competition at the fall fair of the North Lanark Association. The specials are for competition among the farmers, in the poultry department of the show, and is an example that other Associations cannot imitate too quickly. As to the beneficial results to the farmer there can be no doubt. On the other hand, it will benefit poultry breeders by creating a demand for thoroughbred stock. I give the list of specials, by whom given, and what for, as follows: Special prizes offered by members of Almonte Poultry Association for exhibit of fowls bred and owned by farmers in riding of North Lanark: For heaviest fowl bred and exhibited by a farmer, first prize one buff Leghorn cockerel, given by Mr. W. F. Lowe, valued at \$5; second prize, one S.L. Wyandotte cockerel, given by Mr. Thomas Lodge, valued at \$3. For best display of fowls by a farmer, one buff Leghorn cockerel, valued at \$5, given by Mr. W. F. Lowe. For best pair silver or golden Wyandottes bred and owned by a farmer, one pair S.L. Wyandotte chicks, valued at \$6, given by Mr. F. J. Blake. For best pair black Minorca chicks, bred and owned by a farmer, one black Minorca cockerel, valued at \$4, given by Mr. P. McGregor. For best pair white Leghorn chicks, bred and owned by a farmer, one white Leghorn cockerel, valued at \$2.50, given by Mr. R. Craig. Other prizes yet to come. There has been no move among the poultry Associations of the country that will tend more to create a taste for and interest in thoroughbred poultry by the farming community than the action, as described above, by the members of the Almonte Poultry Association, through Mr. Lowe. It is a new feature in our county shows, which are essentially gatherings of *bona fide* farmers. It is an important phase in modern poultry development. It is a practical step a long way in advance of present methods.

THE WHITE GAME BANTAM.

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

IF the writer has ever spoken disrespectfully of the white Game Bantam he desires here and now to retract the statement and humbly apologize for any offence which he may have given. He is led to say this for several reasons.

First. Because the white Game Bantam when bred to typical shape, with pure white plumage and rich yellow legs, is a strikingly beautiful bird.

Second. Because white in its purity is a color needed in Game Bantams, both for its own beauty and for its use in the production of red pyles.

Third. Because, and this is the principal reason, that there are now-a-days white Game Bantams bred to such high station and correct shape that they deserve all the praise which can be bestowed upon any variety.

Not so many years ago there were few, if any, really good white Game Bantams. The birds were short in the leg, heavy in the tail, thick in the head, and soft in the feather, everything which a Game Bantam should not be and very little of what a Game Bantam should be. They were in fact of the type of the pit Game, a type not without considerable beauty, but a type that is a *bete noir* to an admirer of the exhibition Game. But in recent years a great change has come over this Bantam. We in America can not claim the credit of this change to any great extent, although American birds have been improved, but we owe the change to the work of English fanciers, whose birds we have imported and used. The writer had an English bred cock of this variety, which had won before importation into this country first as cockerel at the Crystal Palace Show, a bird of such remarkable station and character that he put the black-breasted reds on their best behaviour to show with him. This bird, having been sold, the writer has no delicacy in characterizing him as one of the finest shaped Game Bantams, of any variety, which he ever saw. The use of such birds has changed the character of the white Game Bantam and we can now speak of it in terms of praise.

The white, as a variety, is probably the heaviest among Game Bantams. It is not surprising to find many of the birds of more than Standard weight. These birds are valuable to breed from, as they are usually of excellent station, but it is the smaller ones bred from them that take the high scores. We know of a white Game Bantam hen scoring 96

points and deserving the score, which weighed but fifteen ounces and was in good plump condition.

A flock of these white beauties make as pretty a show as ever graced a gentleman's lawn. Upon the green grass their pure white color and trim bodies show to great advantage. And now that they are of such fine station there seems to be no good reason why this should not be one of the most popular varieties in the whole list.

"HE WHO GOES A BORROWING GOES A SORROWING."

Editor Review :

SEE in your last issue an article from Mr. J. Dilworth regarding American fanciers not exhibiting. Now, what I would like to say, Mr. Editor, is what is the matter with Canadian fanciers, or local men, not exhibiting? Now, as soon as some of the members of the Toronto Poultry Association stop their hawking then, and not till then, will the Chairman see more local fanciers exhibiting their (own) stock. Now, I cannot believe Mr. Dilworth is ignorant of this phase of it. I for one cannot see the fairness of showing against a man or men who scour twenty or thirty fanciers' yards to get one good bird and then to enter it as their own bird or stock when they only pay twenty-five cents for the loan of it. I am not speaking from fancy but from experience. I have got tired of lending birds (like a good many more) for Owen Sound, Montreal, Ottawa, etc., for the reason that it does not pay to send one pair, so they (the hawkers) say, where it does to make twenty or thirty entries. I would have showed one man up last Industrial had I had the \$5 with me. Now, Mr. Dilworth, if you wish to induce more fanciers to come to your show, cry down the hawkers in the Association. And if you wish to have a good discussion next meeting night bring this matter up, but before doing so mix yourself a tonic, as you will have five or six pounce upon you. This is the only way to stop it. If you wish any names I can give them.

Todmorden, Aug. 18, '96.

GILBERT SELF.

[These indefinite charges really do little good. Lay a specific case before the Association, with ample proof, and we have no doubt but the matter will be thoroughly thrashed out. Does Mr. Self think the *lender* bears no blame in a case of this kind? Our own opinion is that borrower and lender are on about a parity, but the latter is the bigger fool as *he gains no advantage from the prizes his stock may win.*—ED.]

SCRAPS FROM REVIEW CORRESPONDENCE.

Dixville, P.Q., Aug. 6th, '96.

I CAN say for the REVIEW that it has sold more eggs for me in two months than four other papers that I have paid from \$5 to \$27.40 for advertising, and the REVIEW did it all for \$2. I trust that I will be with you again.

C. J. WRIGHT.

Stratford, Aug. 3rd, '96.

I believe it would be to the advantage of poultry men were the majority of incubators now made burnt and their makers *hanged* for bamboozling the public. I speak from the standpoint of a victim. I am,

Yours truly, J. L. CORCORAN.

Norval, July 31st, '96.

Is this right? I shipped a coop of fowls to Palmerston on the 8th inst., the coop to be returned to me. I received it back with 30c. charges to pay. Now, all egg cases (being boxes) are returned free, and why not chicken coops. The express company wants straightening out.

JOHN A. NOBLE.

Owen Sound, Aug. 14th, '96.

From all appearances we will have one of the finest and largest exhibitions ever held in this town. All the old fanciers are getting into line, besides many new ones, as you will see by the attendance at our meeting.

PERCY L. GRIER,

Sec. O.S. and Co. G. P. and P.S.

Toronto, Aug. 25, 1896.

I have purchased a 100 feet frontage on Coxwell Avenue and have started to build a 30 foot chicken house. I

JAS. BROWN.

Thamesville, Aug. 18, 1896.

Please find enclosed \$1 for REVIEW for one year commencing with August number. I used to take REVIEW but I went out of poultry and stopped taking it. As I have started breeding black Minorcas and Langshans I thought I had better start it again as it was always my favorite journal.

C. A. MAYHEW.

They all come back.

OWEN SOUND ASSOCIATION.

ONE of the most successful and well attended meetings of the Owen Sound and County of Grey Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held on the occasion of their fourteenth annual meeting, in the Comley House, on Friday evening, 14th Aug, when the following members were present: John Ramsay, H. Wright, Thomas Harkness, N. Monck, H. Manders, J. Benner, W. A. Irving, P. L. Grier, W. Wilkinson, J. Currie, J. Glass, J. B. Struthers, T. N. Douglass and A. Vernon.

After straightening the business of last exhibition the following officers were elected: Patrons, Mayor Kennedy, James Clelland, M.P.P., Jas. McLauchlan and D. Comley; President, John Ramsay; Vice-President, Thos. Harkness; 1st Vice-President, T. W. Douglass; 2nd Vice-President, A. Vernon; Secretary, P. L. Grier; Treasurer, W. A. Irving; Managing Director, H. Wright; Directors, Jas. B. Struthers, W. Monck, J. Glass, J. C. Benner, John Currie; Auditors, John Ramsay and Thomas Harkness. The Secretary was then instructed to communicate with judges and ascertain terms and dates available. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Friday, Aug. 21st.

PERCY L. GRIER, Sec.

THE ELGIN (ST. THOMAS) POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of those interested in poultry in the city of St. Thomas and surrounding country was held in the office of Mr. T. H. Scott, photographer, on July 28th, for the purpose of forming an Association. On motion it was decided the name should be The Elgin Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Fifty persons decided to become members and paid \$1 each into the funds. Mr. M. A. Gilbert was elected Hon. President, T. H. Scott, President, J. W. Norsworthy, First Vice-President, E. Sines, Second Vice-President, J. G. Mickelborough, Secretary, William Davidson, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee composed of B. J. Harris, J. H. Marsh, J. B. Swafeld, W. J. James and A. W. Graham.

The following is a list of members to date: John Allan, J. E. H. Bailey, E. E. Boughner, W. Collins, S. Dubber, R. Dinner, Wm. Davidson, Wm. Duval, T. W. Duncombe, C. H. Eames, A. W. Graham, Jas. Giles, C. P. Geary, E. Gowman, B. J. Harris, C. H. Hankinson, J. Hubert, T. Hortop, W. J. James, J. L. Jones, J. King, Wm. Logg, J. H. Marsh, Eph. Meadows, J. G. Mickleborough, Fred. Milliard, R. Marlatt, W. Meecham, Wm. McBride, J. W.

Norsworthy, J. C. Orr, A. G. Palmer, R. N. Price, P. Peters, A. E. Ponsford, J. H. Price, T. H. Scott, E. Sines, J. R. Swindle, Jas. Stewart, Jr., J. B. Swafield, C. Waters, J. Slade, R. H. Small, Geo. Upper, J. Webster, Asa Wav, C. Waite, Geo. Langan, W. A. Brush. The principal varieties now being bred by members of the Association are Wyandottes, white, buff and brown Leghorns, black Langshans, black Minorcas, barred, white and buff Rocks, black-breasted red, pyle, red Malays and Indian Game, black Javas, Houdans, Dorkings, Pheasants. All the members are manifesting considerable enthusiasm and will be heard from to some purpose at the fall and winter shows. With such men as T. H. Scott, S. Dubber, J. B. Swafield, W. J. James, A. W. Graham, W. W. Meecham, all old and successful breeders, with their shoulders to the wheel, the success of the Association is assured.

JAS. G. MICKLEBOROUGH, Secy.

THOSE INCUBATORS AGAIN.

REPLYING to Mr Meyer's letter in August REVIEW, I desire to say that the mission of my July letter was not to disparage Mr. Meyer or his machines but merely to upbraid him for making a statement that was detrimental to Incubator makers generally; however, I am pleased to see in his August letter that Mr. Meyer did not mean what his letter would lead most people to think it meant, I regret accordingly that friend Meyer should have expressed himself so badly.

I am quite convinced from Mr. Meyer's own statements that no Incubator contest that could be proposed by the Industrial Committee would suit Mr. Meyer—in question six, page 124, he asks: "If one Incubator in a contest in which six compete makes the best hatch at the end of the first three weeks is that proof positive that it will do the best in five successive hatches, or in three out of five successive hatches, or that if some other person had managed the machines that one of the other machines would not have won?"

This convinces me that nothing short of a contest for the three best hatches out of five would be acceptable to Mr. Meyer, and even if such a competition were held and a certain machine was beaten Mr. Meyer asks is that proof positive that if some other person had managed the machine that one of the other machines would not have won?

The inference that I draw from this is that Mr. M. would not admit that a certain machine was defeated even if it lost three out of five hatches.

Now, all this is logical enough, but as far as it applies to an exhibition of Incubators at any industrial fair, it is utter nonsense, as such a contest would occupy from fifteen to thirty weeks. Our friend, Mr. Meyer, modestly remarks: "Surely he would have been entitled to the Silver Medal last year if he had been able to hatch the largest percentage of chicks," but he evidently does not think that anybody else would be entitled to it, no matter what they might have hatched. I beg to correct a statement made by Mr. Meyer—he quotes me as informing him last September "that the medal would go to the machine bringing off the largest hatch;" it is not true that I told Mr. Meyer this—what I did say was, that I *believed* the medal would go to the machine bringing off the best hatch. This as the English language is understood in England is quite a different statement to the one I am alleged to have made by Mr. Meyer, but perhaps the two statements are synonymous, according to Mr. M's vocabulary: let us be charitable and assume that such is the case, otherwise Mr. Meyer's statement can only be construed as an insinuation that there was a discreditable alliance between the judges and myself, which I indignantly deny. If Mr. M. has any grounds for making such insinuations, why does he not come forward like a man and say what he has to say in plain English, instead of skulking behind carefully worded insinuations.

Mr. M. ridicules the Committee for offering a Silver Medal in Sec. 2 of the Prize List for the Best Incubator irrespective of price—he says, "of all the things a body of men every proposed to do this is the most ridiculous." He also asks, why don't I say something about this Section? As my opinion has been asked, I beg to say that I see nothing ridiculous in the Committee offering this prize. According to Mr. Meyer's own stated opinion, "If an Incubator in a contest in which six compete makes the best hatch at the end of three weeks, that is not proof positive that it will do the best in five successive hatches, or in three out of five successive hatches."

In this I quite agree with Mr. M., and therefore consider that the prize offered in Section 2 is evidence of wisdom and forethought on the part of the Committee, because Mr. M. might succeed in hatching the largest percentage in the hatching contest, or Section 1, by putting into the machine only the selected *creme-de-la-creme* of 600 or 800 eggs, but that would be by no means conclusive evidence that his machine would prove itself the best when used by inexperienced customers in the ordinary way. Further. I have occasionally known a fourth rate machine to bring off a very good hatch because the eggs were very good—I had

a machine of this sort myself ten years ago that hatched 72 chickens out of 85 fertile eggs the first time I ran it, but I could never get another such hatch from this machine, neither could anybody else who tried it—therefore, I consider it quite possible for a poor machine to bring off a good hatch on account of having good eggs, whilst a first-class machine competing side by side with it, having poorly fertilized and stale eggs, brings off a poor hatch. I have to buy my eggs for any hatching displays that I make, and of course I am buying "a pig in a bag" Mr. Meyer, who lives on a farm and keeps a large flock of Wyandottes, has a great advantage over me in this respect. Nobody knows the advantage of having *your own* eggs for hatching better than the writer, &c. I have also lived on a farm and kept hundreds of fowls. The eggs I used last September at the Industrial Exhibition were bought of dealers on the St. Lawrence Market, and if I show again this year they must come from the same source.

Again, when I was living in Pennsylvania, a neighbor of mine bought one of the so-called "cheap incubators" manufactured in Quincy, Ill., it made one fair hatch, and then the case split open across the top, the tank leaked, the regulator failed to regulate, and the machine from that time out was perfectly useless. (In justice to the Quincy firms now advertising in REVIEW I will say it was not one of their machines).

Now, I ask any discriminating person is there not sense in offering the Silver Medal of Sec. 2 without regard to what machine may win in Sec. 1?

Mr. Meyer's assertion that no man can tell which is the better of two Incubator is ridiculous in the extreme.

He might as reasonably say that a mechanical engineer could not tell a poor steam engine from a good one, or a practical gunsmith tell a good gun from one of the kind that shoot around the corner.

Can a watchmaker tell a good watch from a poor one without seeing both of them run side by side? Any of them in this city will tell you they can easily.

There are lots of men in the United States who can tell which is the better of two Incubators, and there are some men in Canada who can do this. I am not claiming any special technical knowledge in this line for the Industrial Committee, as I am only acquainted with two or three of them, but it would be monstrous for these gentlemen to assume the onerous duty of awarding prizes to Incubators and Brooders if they were not properly qualified, and I for one would be as quick to condemn them for incapability as anybody, but in justice to them I am constrained to say

that so far I have "nothing to kick about."

I don't wish to be understood as saying that any Tom, Dick, or Harry can tell a good Incubator from a poor one, on the contrary, I don't believe that one man in ten thousand knows anything about it, but I do say positively that any man who thoroughly understands the conditions necessary to successful artificial incubation and who, moreover, is gifted with a natural aptitude for mechanics, can tell a good Incubator from a poor one by comparison, in the same way that a good watch may be distinguished from a poor one.

By careful examination of the mechanical appliances for regulating temperature, the relative position of egg trays and heater, the provisions for distributing heat, the method of furnishing moisture and ventilation, if a machine is right in all these points and, moreover, is free from danger of taking fire and burning its owner out of house and home, and in addition is well built of good material, it is a *good incubator*, whereas a machine of better workmanship as far as outside case was concerned and constructed of more costly material, but deficient in one of these important features would be a *poor incubator*.

Mr. Meyer seems unwilling to admit that any contest short of the best three in five hatches would be conclusive. In view of this opinion, should the awards at the Industrial Exhibition prove as farcical and unsatisfactory as Mr. Meyer predicts, I am prepared to meet Mr. Meyer or any other manufacturer in Canada in such a contest, to take place in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal or Quebec, provided the necessary arrangements can be made.

As Mr. Meyer has insinuated that one or more of the Committee were interested in one or more of the competing machines, I wish to make the statement that no member of the Poultry Committee, or any other person, is or ever was interested to the extent of one cent in my machines.

Yours truly, T. A. WILLITS.

Toronto, Aug. 22, '96.

P. S.—Will Mr. Meyer kindly name a few gentlemen whom he thinks would be better qualified to supervise an Incubator contest than the judges at last Industrial?

The goslin' is the old goose's child. They are yellor all over, and az soft az a ball of worsted. Their foot iz wove hole, and they kan swim az easy az a drop of castor oil on the water. They are born annually about the 15th of May, and never waz known to die naturally. The goslin' waddles when he walks, and paddles when he swims, but he never dives, like a duck, out of sight in the water, but only changes ends.—*Josh Billings.*

FOWLS, CARE AND FEEDING.

PROFESSOR G. C. WATSON, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has issued an excellent pamphlet under above heading, and we are indebted to him for the following remarks :

INTRODUCTION.

The wide distribution of domestic fowls throughout the United States and the general use made of their products make poultry of interest to a large number of people. Breeders are continually striving to improve the fowls for some particular purpose, and to excel all predecessors in producing just what the market demands for beauty or utility ; but the mass of people look at the poultry products solely as supplying the necessary elements of food in an economical and palatable form. For a considerable time each year eggs are sought instead of meat by people of moderate means, because at the market price eggs are a cheaper food than the various kinds of fresh meat.

Large numbers of the rural population live more or less isolated, and find it inconvenient, if not impossible, to supply fresh meat daily for the table aside from that slaughtered on the farm ; and of all live stock poultry furnishes the most convenient means of supplying an excellent quality of food in suitable quantities. This is particularly true during the hot summer months, when fresh meat will keep only a short time with the conveniences usually at the farmer's command.

The general consumption of poultry and poultry products by nearly all classes of people furnishes home markets in almost every city and town in the United States, and at prices which are usually remunerative if good judgment is exercised in the management of the business.

Although fowls require as wholesome food as any class of live stock, they can be fed perhaps more than any other kind of animals on unmerchantable seeds and grains that would otherwise be wholly or partially lost. These seeds often contain various weed seeds, broken and undeveloped kernels, and thus furnish a variety of food which is always advantageous in profitable stock feeding. There is less danger of injury to poultry from these refuse seeds than is the case with any other kind of animals. As a rule, noxious weed seeds can be fed to fowls without fear of disseminating the seeds through the manure, which is not generally true when the weed seeds are fed to other classes of live stock, particularly in any considerable quantity.

SELECTION OF SITE FOR BUILDINGS AND YARDS.

Too often the location of the poultry house is thought to be of minor importance, and consequently is given less con-

sideration than that of any other farm building. Frequently the other buildings are located first and the poultry house then placed on the most convenient space, when it should have received consideration before the larger buildings were all located.

In caring for the various classes of live stock, the question of labor is always an important item, and the class that requires the closest attention to petty details, as a rule, requires the greatest amount of labor. As poultry keeping is wholly a business of details, the economy of labor in performing the necessary work is of great importance. Buildings not conveniently located and arranged become expensive on account of unnecessary labor.

As it is necessary to visit poultry houses several times each day in the year, convenience is of more importance than in the case of almost any other farm building. The operations must be performed frequently, so that any little inconvenience in the arrangements of the buildings will cause not only extra expense in the care, but in many cases a greater or less neglect of operations that ought to be performed carefully each day.

Poultry houses are likely to be more or less infested with rats and mice, unless some means are provided to exclude them, and this should be taken into account in selecting a location. It is generally best to locate the poultry house at some distance from other farm buildings, especially if grain is kept in the latter. Convenience of access and freedom from vermin are two desirable points to be secured, and they depend largely upon the location. Everything considered, it is safest to have the house quite isolated.

A dry, porous soil is always to be preferred as a site for buildings and yards. Cleanliness and freedom from moisture must be secured if the greatest success is to be attained. Without doubt, filth and moisture are the causes, either directly or indirectly, of the majority of poultry diseases, and form the stumbling block which brings discouragement and failure to many amateurs. It must not be inferred that poultry can not be successfully reared and profitably kept on heavy soils, for abundant proof to the contrary is readily furnished by successful poultrymen who have to contend with this kind of land. The necessity for cleanliness, however, is not disputed by those who have had extended experience in caring for fowls, particularly the less hardy breeds. That an open, porous soil can be kept comparatively clean with much less labor than a clay soil will be evident to those who are at all acquainted with the habits of domesticated fowls. When the fowls are confined in buildings and yards, that part of the yard nearest the buildings will become more or less filthy from the droppings and con-

tinual tramping to which it is subjected. A heavy or clayey soil not only retains all of the manure on the surface, but by retarding percolation at times of frequent showers aids materially in giving to the whole surface a complete coating of filth. If a knoll or ridge can be selected where natural drainage is perfect, the ideal condition will be nearly approached. Where natural favorable conditions as to drainage do not exist, thorough underdrainage will go a long way toward making the necessary amends to insure success.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

The material to be used in the construction and the manner of building will necessarily be governed largely by the climatic conditions.

In general, it may be said that the house should provide warm, dry, well-lighted, and well-ventilated quarters for the fowls.

In order to meet these requirements it will be necessary to provide a good roof with side walls more or less impervious to moisture and cold, suitable arrangements for lighting and ventilating, and some means for excluding the moisture from beneath. Where permanent buildings are to be erected, some provision should be made to exclude rats and mice, and for this reason, if for no other, the structure should be placed on cement walls with foundation below the frost line. Cheap, efficient walls may be made of small field stone in the following manner: Dig trenches for the walls below the frost line; drive two rows of stakes in the trenches one row at each side of the trench, and board inside of the stakes. The boards simply hold the stones and cement in place until the cement hardens. Rough and uneven boards will answer every purpose except for the top ones, which should have the upper edge straight and be placed level to determine the top of the wall. Place two or three layers of stone in the bottom of the trench, put on cement mixed rather thin, and pound down; repeat this operation until the desired height is obtained. The top of the wall can be smoothed off with a trowel or ditching spade and left until the cement becomes hard, when it will be ready for the building.

The boards at the sides may be removed, if desirable, at any time after the cement becomes hard.

For the colder latitudes, a house with hollow or double side walls is to be preferred on many accounts, although a solid wall may prove quite satisfactory, particularly if the building is in the hands of a skilled poultryman. Imperfect buildings and appliances, when under the management of skilled and experienced men, are not the hindrances that they would be to the amateur. Buildings with hollow side walls are warmer in winter and cooler in summer, with less

frost in severe weather, and less resulting moisture when the temperature moderates sufficiently to melt the frost from the walls and roof of the house.

A cheap, efficient house for latitudes south of New York may be made of two thicknesses of rough inch lumber for the side and end walls. This siding should be put on vertically, with a good quality of tarred building paper between. In constructing a building of this kind, it is usually best to nail on the inner layer of boards first; then put on the outside of this layer the building paper in such a manner that the whole surface is covered. Where the edges of the paper meet, a liberal lap should be given, the object being to prevent as far as possible drafts of air in severe weather. Nail the second thickness of boards on the building paper so as to break joints in the two boardings. In selecting lumber for siding, it is best to choose boards of a uniform width to facilitate the breaking of joints.

In constructing a roof for a house in the colder latitudes one of two courses must be pursued, either to ceil the inside with some material to exclude drafts or to place the roof boards close together and cover thoroughly with tarred paper before shingling. The ordinary shingle roof is too open for windy weather when the mercury is at or below the zero mark. The fowls will endure severe weather without suffering from frosted combs or wattles if there are no drafts

of air. Hens will lay well during the winter months if the houses are warm enough so that the single-comb varieties do not suffer from frost bite. Whenever the combs or wattles are frozen, the loss in decreased egg production can not be other than serious.

Figure 1 represents a cheap and efficient method of building a poultry house with a hollow side wall. The sill may be a 2 x 6 or 2 x 8 scantling, laid flat on the wall or foundation; a 2 x 2 strip is nailed at the outer

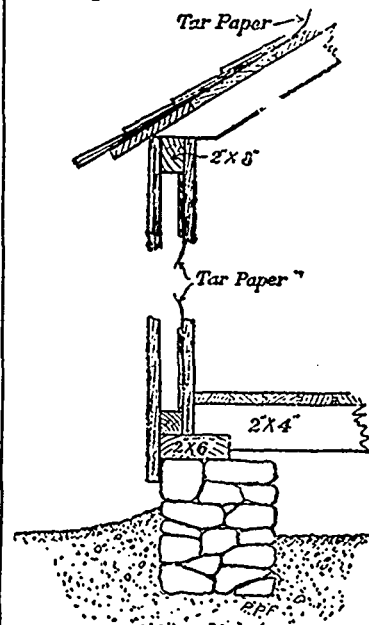


Fig. 1—Method of building a poultry house with hollow side wall.

edge to give the size of the space between the boards which constitute the side walls. A 2 x 3 scantling set edgewise

forms the plate, and to this the boards of the side walls are nailed. These boards may be of rough lumber if economy in building is desired. If so, the inner boarding should be nailed on first and covered with tarred building paper on the side that will come within the hollow wall when the building is completed. This building paper is to be held in place with laths or strips of thin boards. If only small nails or tacks are used, the paper will tear around the nail heads when damp and will not stay in place.

The cracks between the boards of the outside boarding may be covered with inexpensive battens if they are nailed at frequent intervals with small nails. Ordinary building lath will answer this purpose admirably, and will last many years, although they are not so durable as heavier and more expensive strips. The tarred paper on the inside boarding and the battens on the outside make two walls, each impervious to wind, with an air space between them.

In preparing plans for a building, one of the first questions to be decided upon is the size and form of the house. If the buildings are made with the corners right angles, there is no form so economical as a square building. This form will enclose more square feet of floor space for a given amount of lumber than any other, but for some reasons a square building is not so well adapted for fowls as one that is much longer than wide. It is essential to have the different pens or divisions in the house so arranged that each one will receive as much sunlight as possible, and to secure this, some sacrifice in economy of building must be made.

The writer prefers a building one story high, and not less than ten nor more than 14 feet wide, and as long as circumstances require. In most cases a building from 30 to 60 feet long meets all requirements. If this does not give room enough, it is better to construct other buildings than to extend one building for more than 60 feet. It must be remembered that each pen in the building should have a separate yard or run, and that a pen should not be made to accommodate more than 50 fowls, or, better, 30 to 40.

The building should extend nearly east and west in order that as much sunshine as possible may be admitted through the windows on the south side. The windows should not be large nor more than one to every 8 or 10 feet in length for a house 12 feet wide, and about 17 inches from the floor, or at such height that as much sunshine as possible will be thrown on the floor. The size and form of the windows will determine quite largely their location. In all poultry houses in cold latitudes the windows should be placed in such a position that they will give the most sunshine on the floor during the severe winter months. One of the common mistakes is in putting in too many windows.

While a building that admits plenty of sunlight in the winter time is desirable, a cold one is equally undesirable, and windows are a source of radiation at night unless shutters or curtains are provided. Sliding windows are preferred on many accounts. They can be partially opened for ventilation on warm days. The base or rail on which the window slides should be made of several pieces fastened an inch or so apart, through which openings the dirt which is sure to accumulate in poultry houses may drop and insure free movement of the window.

VENTILATION.

Some means of ventilating the building should be provided. A ventilator that can be opened and closed at the will of the attendant will give good results if given proper attention, and without attention no ventilator will give the best results. All ventilators that are in continuous operation either give too much ventilation during cold and windy weather or not enough during still, warm days. As a rule, they give too much ventilation at night and too little during the warm parts of the day. Ventilators are not needed in severe cold weather, but during the first warm days of early spring, and whenever the temperature rises above freezing during the winter months some ventilation should be provided. Houses with single walls will become quite frosty on the inside during severe weather, which will cause considerable dampness whenever the temperature rises sufficiently to thaw out all the frost of the side walls and roof. At this time a ventilator is most needed. A ventilator in the highest part of the roof that can be closed tightly by means of cords or chains answers the purpose admirably and may be constructed with little expense. The ease and conveni-

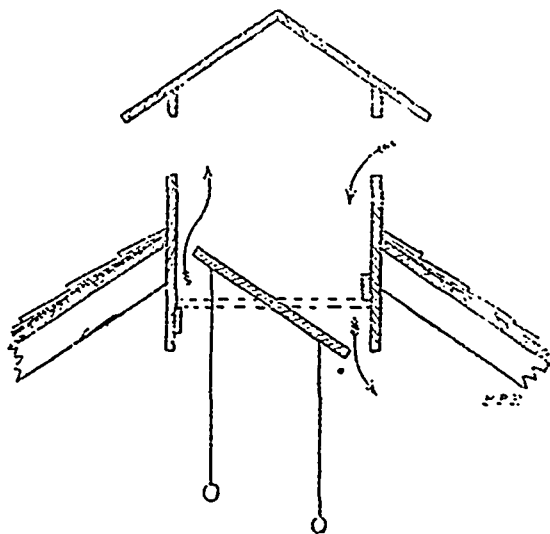


Fig. 2—Ventilator for a poultry house.

ence of operation are important points, and should not be neglected when the building is being constructed. It is a simple matter for the attendant to open or close a ventilator as he passes through the house if the appliances for operating it are within easy reach. Figure 2 represents an efficient and easily operated ventilator.

PERCHES.

Perches should be not more than 2½ feet from the floor, and should all be of the same height. Many fowls prefer to perch as high above the ground as possible, in order, without doubt, to be more secure from their natural enemies; but when fowls are protected artificially from skunks, minks, foxes, etc., a low perch is just as safe and a great deal better for the heavy-bodied fowls. It must be borne in mind that the distance given at which perches should be placed from the floor applies to all breeds of fowls. It is true that some of the Mediterranean fowls would not in any way be injured in flying to and from the perches, but some of the heavy breeds would find it almost impossible to reach high perches and would sustain positive injuries in alighting on the floor from any considerable elevation. Convenient walks or ladders can be constructed which will enable the large fowls to approach the perches without great effort, but there are always times when even the most clumsy fowls will attempt to fly from the perch to the floor and come down with a heavy thud, which is often injurious. And furthermore, ladders or stairs for the easy ascent of fowls are more or less of a nuisance in the poultry house. The ideal interior arrangement of the house is to have everything that is needed in as simple a form as possible and not to complicate the arrangement by any unnecessary apparatus. The fewer and simpler the interior arrangements the easier the house can be kept clean, and the greater the floor space available for the fowls.

(To be Continued.)

POPULAR POULTRY TALKS BY PRACTICAL BREEDERS.

UNDER 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.

QUESTION.

What preparation do you make for winter quarters; how many fowl to a pen, size of pen, etc.?

ANSWERS.

By Joseph Kinsey, Doon, Ont.

Young fowls that are intended for market are picked out and cooped by themselves, fattened and sold as quickly as possible. Gravel and sand is hauled up for winter use. My Dorking coop is 12 x 20 ft. is built in a bank, south side has two large windows, it is a stone building and has one small pen wired off. I keep on an average forty fowls in whole of coop and they always do well. Other building is stone 24 x 30, north and east sides built in a bank, it is divided into six pens and a passage way. About a dozen fowls are put in each pen.

By A. A. Whitteker, Morrisburg.

I keep one breed, about twenty-five or thirty, pen is 12 x 12, all run together, have also a scratching shed 12 x 16.

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

The first preparation for winter quarters is to have your hen house very warm and the second is to have good healthy fowl to put in it. My pens are about 5 x 6 and from three to four hens and one cock in each pen, this of course is a little crowded but they are always in good health and lay well. I keep plenty of short straw in my pens to give them plenty of exercise and hang up meat and vegetables for them to jump after.

QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH.

Do cold and roup begin to trouble your flock now? If not, say how it is avoided. If they do, give cure.

CARE OF ADULT FOWLS.

BY THOMAS RICE, OF WHITBY.

ALLOW nature to assert itself. Do not pamper your fowls. As a rule, shun "Poultry Foods," condition powders and medicines.

I herewith submit a few definite instructions on feeding for winter laying. Provide a few essentials in the care of adult fowls, and there should be little trouble in handling large numbers successfully. Poultry are naturally vigorous and hardy, but their constitutions can be ruined by imagined kindness. It is not, for example, true kindness to subject adult fowls to artificial heat. They do not need it. As a rule they will suffer from it. To subject fowls to artificial heat (which renders them tender) and then to turn them out into even moderate weather, is almost sure to bring on colds, throat trouble and roup. It is the fowls that become

gradually hardened to cold that are able to withstand it and pass through the winter in good health. Have your houses closely built so that no draught can strike the fowls at night; keep the houses free from bad odors; protect the fowls from lice, mites or other vermin; keep them at work as much as possible; feed sparingly of proper foods, and you need not dread disease in your flocks. These things are essential. Provide them and you will meet with smooth sailing. Poultry houses should be cleaned often enough to keep down the bad odors. In summer time (especially during damp weather) clean out two or three times a week, according to your accommodation and the number of fowls kept. In winter time, twice or even once a week will do if your houses are properly constructed and your fowls not over-crowded. Over-crowded fowls require far more attention than those not crowded. Clean off the dropping boards every morning. Slack lime is an excellent disinfectant. Use as a lime sifter an ordinary tin can with nail holes punched in the bottom. A separate scratching pen is a grand thing for fowls—one that has an open side to the south—but in winter time, by all means feed all grain in litter of some kind and do not spare the litter. Have it deep. Use straw, chaff, leaves, weeds, corn fodder—anything will do if you have enough of it. Make your fowls work by keeping them hungry through the day. Send them to bed with full crops at night (especially in winter), but be sparing enough of food of all kinds in the day time to keep them on the move, to keep them hunting and scratching for more. Have them so that they will eat up clean all that you give them, and then follow you to the door or gate looking for more.

Every fall we thoroughly clean our poultry houses, removing all the litter and also three inches of the soil. We then put in three or four inches of fresh, sweet earth or sand. This is put in the house during dry weather and under the constant scratching of the fowls, becomes fine dust. Road dust contains too much horse manure to suit us and we doubt if it is healthful for fowls. We are certain that we do not like to inhale it ourselves, hence we advise dry, fresh, clean soil in place of road dust.

Fowls that do not scratch, and scratch with energy, need looking after. They may be sickly. They are either out of condition or are being over-fed. It is an easy matter to over-feed the larger breeds of fowls, especially the Asiatics. The more active birds can stand more food than the big lazy breeds, for the latter pile on the fat with ease. They stand the cold better and are more contented in confinement—two things that are conducive to fat.

Dust is a paralyzer of lice. Lice will not remain in a cloud of dust. With plenty of fine dust handy, the fowls will themselves save you the trouble and annoyance of fighting vermin. In the fall, when we put in fresh earth and fresh litter, we carefully whitewash the inside of the houses, putting an ounce of carbolic acid in every gallon of the wash. Fill all the cracks and crevices. Be liberal with the wash, it is cheap; and lice are the source of sixty per cent. of the losses in poultry.

In feeding poultry, the first thing to decide is what am I feeding for?

If you have thoroughbred stock only, and are intending to furnish eggs for hatching purposes alone, then you do not want to force winter laying, for the demand for your eggs will be much better and at higher prices during the spring months—during March, April and May. In this case, it may become necessary to shift your fowls from pen to pen during January and February to prevent their beginning to lay too early. If you wish to conduct an egg farm, as some farms are called, it will be to your advantage to force laying during November, December, January, February and March when the market price is high for eggs for food, and to do this you must do two things: hatch out each spring a large number of early pullets, and then feed them for eggs the coming fall and winter. An egg farm pays well. The price of eggs never falls below the cost of production, while in the fall, winter and early spring from one hundred to two hundred per cent. can be made on every egg laid. It requires thought, system in feeding and extra care to secure a large number of eggs during this time, and that is why there is money to be made in this branch of the business. A market always exists everywhere for fresh eggs. No one need go a-begging with a basket or case of fresh laid eggs, especially in winter time. Every human habitation contains a customer. On an egg farm, rightly conducted, \$100 worth of feed can easily be converted into \$300 worth of eggs in a month's time. Hotels and restaurants in cities are ever ready to buy or to contract for eggs that are guaranteed to be fresh. In a city, a person can work a private trade at so much a dozen, the year around.

The incubator contest at the Industrial should prove of value this year—if any such contests are of use—as no less than twelve to fifteen have been entered. Addition has been made to the north of the Duck building to provide additional room for the increased entry of all classes.

SELECTION AND CARE OF POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

BY MR. H. W. PAGE, ST. MARYS.

THE selection of poultry for the purpose for which you require them needs some very careful consideration as the field for choice is very large, and a great deal depends upon the locality in which you live and the amount of comfort and care you can and are willing to give them.

If you cannot give your birds warm, or at least well-sheltered and clean quarters, you should avoid fowls with large combs and wattles and long bare legs, as these are almost sure to freeze in very cold weather and cause great distress in your flock; to recover from which your birds will use up such an amount of time and vital force as to very materially diminish the winter supply of eggs and delay their spring work very much.

As a bird has passed its best when two and one-half or three years old, she should be kept in such condition as to be able to give the very best service up to that age, and any delay which may occur during her short life of usefulness cannot be made up by keeping her for a longer period. So that in order to keep out of the freezing business I would urge the selection of birds of such breeds as have the least possible amount of those appendages (wattles and combs), and would advise you to give the birds broad flat perches, so that the toes may be spread out flat and covered with the body feathers at night. Also have the perches thick, say four inches, so as to prevent the frost from striking through the bottom.

Do not put your perches too high; about two feet or two feet six inches is about right. If perches are much higher than this heavy birds are not able to get on them without an undue amount of exertion, and often after several ineffectual attempts will give it up in disgust not only with herself but with her surroundings, and will sneak off into the most available corner and squat down; and should it so happen that she is able to mount the perch there is danger of injury on descending in the morning and more especially in the winter when the ground is hard. The disease known as bumblefoot is caused more in this way than in any other, and is especially prevalent among heavy birds. Internal injuries are also very liable to occur from this dropping down from high perches, particularly with hens in the laying season.

I would say here most emphatically that high perches are only suitable for light birds which are well able to fly.

With regard to food you must of course take into account what you are feeding for, whether for eggs or meat. If for meat you need not trouble much about shell-forming material, and can feed almost an entire grain diet. I say almost, because some green food is always desirable and beneficial, and a variety of grain must be fed, and the morning meal must be ground and mixed with either hot water or hot milk, and to such a degree of moisture as to make it stay in a ball when pressed in the hand, and feed just as much as will be eaten up clean. Should any be left in the feeding trough when the birds are quite satisfied, it should be removed and the trough should be made quite clean or it will soon turn sour.

The noon meal may be of whole grain thrown on the scratching floor in order that the birds may take some exercise which is necessary as well for fattening birds as for laying hens.

The late afternoon meal should be of whole grain and as much as they will eat, but none should be left.

Plenty of clean water must be available at all times so they may never become very thirsty. Plenty of fine gravel must also be provided as this goes to the hen's mill and helps to break down the large grains and renders them more digestible.

If you are feeding for eggs this food must of course be supplemented by some ground oyster shell, and cut or ground green bone, and the drinking water should always be hard and not soft water; and some meat scraps should always be fed two or three times a week. Some ground charcoal mixed in the morning meal will tend to keep the stomach sweet and prevent bloating.

When birds are moulting some stimulant such as red or black pepper should also be added to the morning feed, and a little Douglas mixture added to the drinking water two or three times a week.

The poultry house should have an abundance of sunlight, be well ventilated and provided with a good dust bath of dry road dust or coal ashes.

A FEW REASONS.

Water—The reason for giving laying hens hard water is this: Ordinary well water as a rule contains lime and magnesia in about the same proportions as they are found in the shell of the egg.

Bone—The bone contains all the elements contained in the egg, not only in the shell but in the white and yolk, and their instinct seems to teach them to leave any other food for cut or ground green bone at any time.

(To be Continued.)



WINNIPEG SHOW.

THE poultry made a splendid showing and the building was filled with birds of more than average quality. It was one of the grandest successes of this year's exhibition. The birds were shown in pairs.

LIST OF AWARDS—PAIRS.

Andalusians—1st J. Brishin. *Brahmas*, light—1st H A Chadwick, 2nd J W Higginbotham, 3rd Hon Thos Greenway; dark, 1st Chas Midwinter. *Cochins*, buff—1st W H Thomas, 2nd Greenway, 3rd Chadwick; black, 1st Rolston & Cammings, 2nd C E Smith, 3rd S Ling; partridge, 1st A Mutter, 2nd Ed Marston; white, 1st Chadwick. *Dorkings*, any variety—1st Chadwick. *Games*, black or brown-breasted red—1st Joe Lemon, 2nd James A Mullen, 3rd J G Rutherford; duckwings, 1st Matheson, 2nd Mullen; Indian, 1st F McArthur, 2nd H K Fauntz, 3rd Sam McCurdy. *Guineas*—1st C E Smith; pearl, 1st Smith, 2nd M Maw. *Houdans*—1st Chadwick. *Lafleche*—1st and 2nd Smith. *Hamburgs*, golden-pencilled—1st Smith; silver-pencilled, 1st Smith, 2nd Rutherford; silver-spangled, 1st and 3rd J F McLean, 2nd Smith. *Hamburgs*, black—1st C E Smith. *Javas*, any variety—1st S Ling. *Langshans*, black—1st Chadwick, 2nd E H White, 3rd Ling. *Leghorns*, single-comb, white—1st and 2nd G Wood, 3rd John Kitson; single comb, brown, 1st Chadwick, 2nd White; rose-comb, buff, 2nd C G Armstrong; any other variety, 1st J A Gilroy, 2nd E D McLeod. *Minorcas*, black—1st W J Lumsden, 2nd Midwinter, 3rd White. *Polish*, any variety—1st Matheson, 2nd Smith, 3rd Ethel McLean. *English Red Caps*—1st Wm Atkin, 2nd Midwinter. *Plymouth Rocks*, barred—1st Chadwick, 2nd Kitson, 3rd Ling; white, 1st Rolston & Cumming, 2nd Smith, 3rd Ling; buff, 1st and 2nd John Todd, 3rd Armstrong. *Peafowl*—1st Smith. *Spanish*, black—1st Chadwick. *Wyandottes*, golden-laced—1st Wise, 2nd Ling; silver-laced, 1st McArthur; black, 1st W S Stebbins; white, 1st Kitson, 2nd Ling; buff, 1st Todd. *Bantams*, buff, Pekin—1st Matheson, 2nd F Carveth, 3rd Smith; African,

black, 1st Smith, 2nd Anderson; Sebright, 1st McLean, 2nd Smith, 3rd Armstrong; Game, 1st Smith, 2nd Matheson, 3rd Higginbotham; Japanese, 1st Smith.

CHICKENS OF 1896.

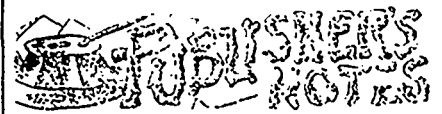
Andalusian—1st and 2nd Brisbin. *Brahmas*, light—1st and 3rd Currie, 2nd Dolbear. *Cochins*, buff—3rd Thomas; black, 2nd Smith; partridge, 1st and 2nd Mutter. *Dorkings*, any variety—1st and 3rd Mutter, 2nd Smith. *Game*, black or brown-breasted red—1st Hemmer, 2nd Dr. Dalgleish, 3rd Vance; duckwing, 1st Dalgleish; Indian, 1st Fauntz, 2nd and 3rd Matheson. *Guineas*, white—1st Smith; pearl, 1st and 2nd Maw. *Houdans*—1st Midwinter, 2nd Jones, 3rd Wise. *Lafleche*—1st and 2nd Smith. *Hamburgs*, silver-pencilled—1st and 2nd Smith; silver-spangled, 1st and 2nd Rutherford, 3rd McLean. *Javas*, any variety—1st Kitson. *Langshans*, black—1st Matheson, 2nd White, 3rd Ling. *Leghorns*, single comb, white—1st and 2nd 3rd Wood; single comb, brown, 1st and 3rd Davis, 2nd Chadwick; rose comb, white, 1st Wood; rose comb brown, 1st and 2nd 3rd Smith; any other variety, 1st and 3rd Matheson, 2nd McLeod. *Minorcas*, black—1st and 3rd Denier, 2nd Booth. *Polish*, any variety—1st Busbin, 2nd and 3rd Smith. *English Red Caps*—1st and 2nd 3rd Midwinter. *Plymouth Rocks*, barred—1st Todd, 2nd Chadwick, 3rd Shaw; white, 1st and 2nd 3rd Rolston and Cummings; buff, 1st and 2nd Todd, 3rd Armstrong. *Spanish*, black—1st Chadwick, 2nd Wood. *Wyandottes*, golden—1st and 2nd Ling, 3rd Wise; silver-laced, 1st and 2nd Lawrence, 3rd Ling; black, 1st Matheson, 2nd Vance, 3rd Wood; buff, 1st and 2nd 3rd McArthur. *Bantams*, buff, Pekin—1st and 2nd Smith, 3rd White; black, African—1st McLean; Sebright, 1st and 2nd Smith; Game, 1st and 2nd Matheson, 3rd Ling.

BREEDING PENS.

Brahmas, light, 1st Rutherford, 2nd Dolbear. *Cochins*, buff—1st Thomas; partridge, 1st Mutter, 2nd Anderson; white, 1st Matheson. *Dorkings*, any variety—1st Mutter, 2nd Chadwick. *Games*, black or brown-breasted red—1st Matheson, 2nd Dalgleish; duckwing, 1st Dalgleish; Indian, 1st Matheson. *Houdans*—1st Midwinter, 2nd Wise. *Hamburgs*, golden-spangled—1st McCurdy; silver-spangled—1st Hosack, 2nd McCurdy. *Langshans*, black—1st Ling, 2nd Chadwick. *Guineas*, pearl, 1st Ling, 2nd Smith. *Leghorns*, single-white—1st Wood, 2nd Pettit; rose-comb, white, 1st Fauntz, 2nd Todd; rosecomb, buff—1st Hunter Smith; any other variety

—1st Matheson. *English Red Caps*—1st Fauntz. *Plymouth Rocks*, barred—1st Rutherford; white, 1st Smith; buff, 1st Todd. *Polish*, any variety—1st Matheson, 2nd McLean. *Wyandottes*, golden-laced—1st Ling; silver-laced, 1st McArthur, 2nd McKenzie; white, 1st Maw, 2nd Kitson. *Bantams*, buff, Pekin—1st Carveth; Game, 1st Matheson, 2nd Hanby. Special breeding pen, any variety—1st Matheson.

Dozen eggs, light, 1st Worth, 2nd Matheson; dozen eggs, dark, 1st and 2nd Thomas; dozen eggs, heaviest, 1st Matheson, 40 oz.; 2nd Thomas, 32 oz. *Bronze Turkeys*—1st Kitson, 2nd and 3rd Maw; Holland, white, 1st and 2nd Smith. *Geese*, Embden—1st and 2nd Smith; Toulouse, 1st Maw, 2nd Smith, 3rd Oughton; China, white, 1st Matheson; China, brown, 1st Smith. *Ducks*, Aylesbury—1st and 2nd Smith, 3rd Matheson; Pekin, 1st and 2nd Matheson, 3rd Oughton; Rouen, 1st Matheson, 2nd Maw; Cayuga, 1st and 2nd Smith; Muscovy, 1st Matheson. *Turkeys*, bronze poults—1st and 2nd Dolbear, 3rd Smith; Holland, white, 1st Midwinter, 2nd Smith, 3rd Dolbear. *Geese*, Toulouse, goslings, 1st and 2nd Oughton, 3rd Midwinter; China, brown, goslings, 1st Smith; ducklings, Pekin, 1st Matheson, 2nd and 3rd McLean; Rouen, 1st and 2nd 3rd Maw; Cayuga, 1st Smith. Crested white Ducks, 1st Kitson; crested ducklings, 1st Kitson. Best pair fowls, 1st Lemon; chicks, 1st Lawrence; Turkeys, 1st Kitson; Ducks, 1st Smith; Geese, 1st Maw.



Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,188, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

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IS PUBLISHED AT

Toronto, Ontario, Canada,

BY H. B. DONOVAN.

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For Sale—Some choice Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams, old and young birds. Address Wm. Stuart, Goldie's Mills, Guelph, Ont.

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For Imported Birds—Try Hope's Bird Store 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

A Parrot for \$6—Fine healthy young Cuban Parrots, price \$6 each, in nice plumage, also Parrot Cages, Parrot Food, etc., at lowest rates and of best quality, at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

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For Sale—Exhibition Games, black reds, Duckwings and Pyles, old and young, large, high-stationed birds of good color and hardness of feather. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. A. J. Grigg, Clinton, Ont.

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For Sale—Golden and silver Duckwing Game fowls, also Red Pyles, old and young. F. Troth, 266 Salem ave., Toronto.

For Sale or Exchange—A two year old trio of Cornish Indian Games; would like to exchange for shot gun or Beagle dog. Write to Alfred Taylor, Knowlton, P.Q.

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For Sale—One pair Bremen Geese and one pair Toulouse Geese for \$4 a pair, of good stock and fit for any show. Wilson Smith, Box 673 Waterford, Ont.

Leghorns.

Very Early Hatched S C brown Leghorns, pairs \$3, trios \$4, cockerels \$2.50 each; these birds are good exhibition birds, fit to show in strongest competition. W. H. Groat, Grimsby, Ont.

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Will F. Lowe, Almonte, Ont., breeder of Arnold strain of Buff Leghorns exclusively, has for sale forty cockerels and pullets fit for exhibition or breeding purposes. Write for prices. 196

Minorcas.

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White Minorcas for sale, cockerels and pullets, from best strain in Canada, from \$3 to \$6, sent on approval. Address Arthur Shaver, Poultry Yards Lorne Park, Ont.

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Hamburgs, Buff Cochins and Fancy Pigeons for sale, from \$1.50 per pair up. Write me for wants, enclosing stamp, for full reply. Correspondence a pleasure. J. T. Clarke, Jeweller, Cobourg, Ont. 397

I have one pen of Brown Red Games, one pair of Black Red, one pen of Houdans, and one pen of Partridge Cochins, one pen of Pekin Bantams to sell, as I will in future keep the Partridge Cochins only. I am offering special bargains, or will exchange for nursery stock and strawberry plants. L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg, Ont.

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The late Mr. Erb's Stock is for sale in my hands, BP Rocks, P Cochins, also White Javas, Black Javas, Black Minorcas, White and Black Wyandottes and Pekin ducks. F. R. Webber, Box 168, Guelph, Ont. 996

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Wanted.

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Wyandottes.

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