

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

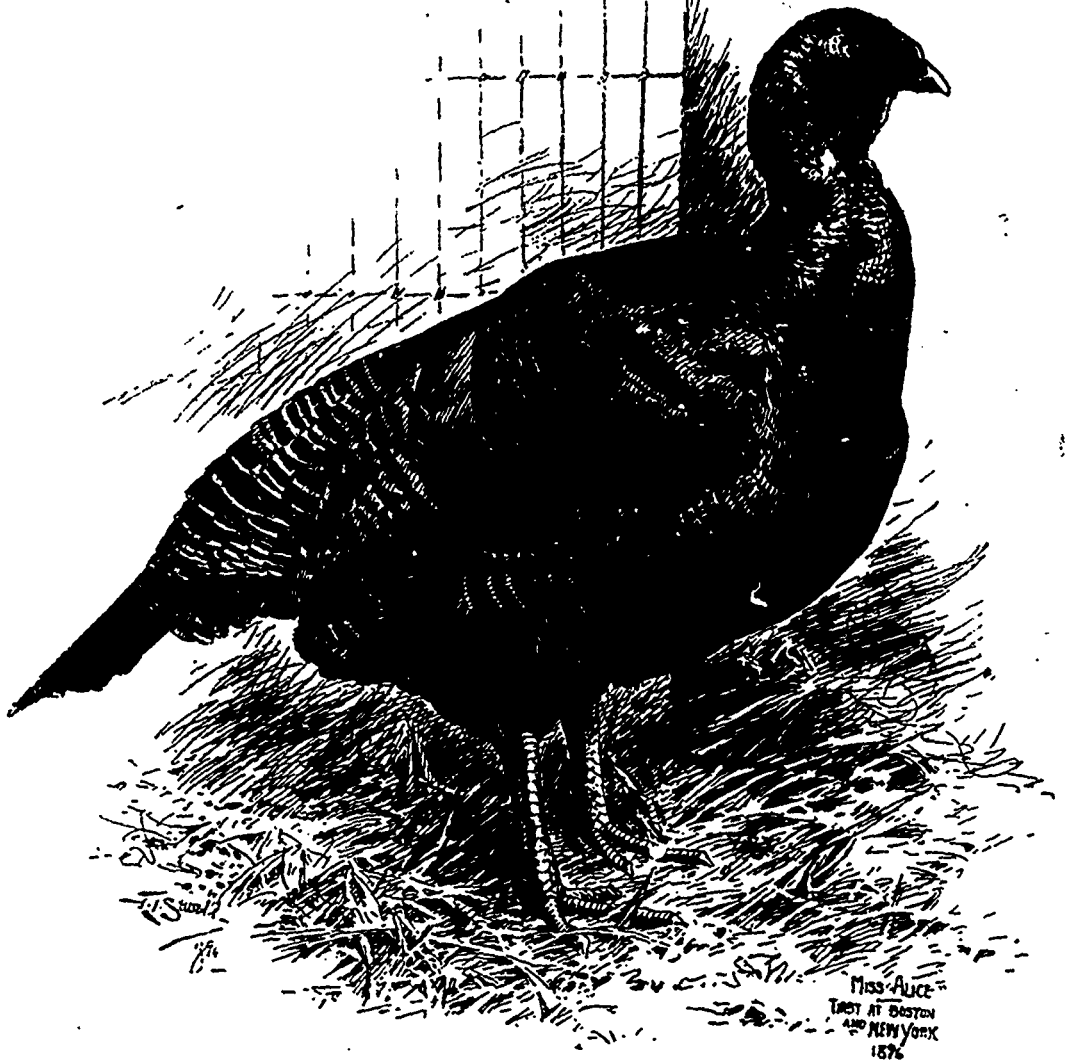
L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**BRONZE TURKEY HEN, MISS ALICE,**

Winner of ten firsts at ten shows last season.

Owned by FISHER'S ISLAND FARM, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

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

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO THE POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XIX.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, AUGUST, 1896.

No. 8

## 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.  
 Ottawa, September 14th.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS



HON. SYDNEY FISHER.

THE NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE DOMINION.

THE farming community of the Dominion—and it is a great one—is to be congratulated on the appointment of a practical man in the person of Sydney

Fisher, Esq., of Knowlton, P.Q., to the important portfolio of Agriculture in Mr. Laurier's newly formed cabinet. We hope for progress in all the undeveloped branches of agriculture. We sincerely trust that the long neglected poultry interests of the Dominion will receive attention, at last. None will make a surer or swifter return. The new minister will find many petitions from the leading poultry associations of the country among the papers of his predecessors, suggesting practical lines of action. No later than last year an important petition was sent in to the Department of Agriculture showing how the poultry interests of the Dominion could be developed to the immediate benefit of the farmers in all parts of the country. We are sure the Hon. Mr. Fisher will not be slow in showing practical sympathy with this important branch of agriculture. Hon. Mr. Dryden has done much for the poultry interests of Ontario. Hon. Mr. Fisher can do a great deal for the same interests throughout the Dominion.

### THE FALL SHOWS.

The fall campaign opens at

#### SHERBROOKE

where the Eastern Exhibition will be held from August 31st to September 5th. The classification is very extended and all varieties are fully provided for, the first money being \$1.50 and second 50c. in old fowls and \$1 and 50c. in chicks. Breeding pens are also catered to with \$2 and \$1 offered. In addition to the regular classes a long list of specials is offered in addition. Entries close August 24, "Count Bismarck von" Butterfield will place the cards.

### TORONTO INDUSTRIAL

is the next on the list and we would once more remind intending exhibitors that the birds must be in by noon on Thursday of the first week of the exhibition, not on the second Monday as heretofore. An immense amount of cash is offered besides the valuable medals of the Association for

collections. The building is being extended to take in the anticipated increase and a record entry is looked for. Dr. A. W. Bell, himself a practical breeder and exhibitor is assisting the Manager, Mr. H. J. Hill in looking after the office staff, and any little friction in the way of missing entry cards will not occur again, as Dr. Bell, was up to last season, for years past in charge of this department. Mr. Hill asks us to request exhibitors not to leave their entries until the last day, August 22nd, but to get them in as early as possible, no need to wait. We hope this broad hint may be taken.

#### THE WESTERN, LONDON,

is on the same date as the Montreal Show, but the locations are so far apart that the clash cannot effect either show. As our readers know the poultry building with several others at London, was burned down some time ago, but the liberality of the citizens has enabled the Association to erect new and greatly improved buildings. That for poultry we are assured is really a palace and away ahead of the very neat building formerly occupied by the poultry exhibit. Mr. Thos. A. Browne is of course well known to all show goers, holding as he does in addition to the Managership of the Western Fair, the secretarial position of the Poultry Association of Ontario. Several additions have been made to the list, the money all through being \$1.25 for first and \$1 for second prize, with a card for third. Entries close on September 9th, and we hear that Mr. Jack Saunders, the Superintendent, will have his famous sire Five Points at the disposal of visiting exhibitors. All welcome, bring your families. The Secretary sends us a special line "No need to hold entries till the last day."

#### MONTREAL,

Canada's Metropolis will be *en fete* during the show, the poultry going in from September 14th to 18th. The list is a good one; \$2, \$1 and 50c. being the money offered, but needs revision and addition. For instance we fail to find any of the new buff breeds so popular now, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns, and this surely is an oversight. Before the printing of next year's lists the Association would be wise to consult with some of our progressive eastern fanciers as to changes and additions. Breeding pens are well looked after \$3, \$2 and \$1 being offered in cash. Mr. Ulley we presume will again superintend the show and a better man could not be procured. Entries close August 31st.

#### BIG THINGS AT OTTAWA.

It is wonderful the strides that have been made in Ottawa in the Poultry Department, and we are assured by Mr. Benjamin and others that this is but the beginning. All birds are now shown singly and three cash prizes are offered of \$1.25, 75c. and 50c. The building and coops are being rejuvenated and put in shape, and we hope to learn that before long an entire new outfit has been procured. Entries close on September 14th. The Secretary announces amongst other good things that the official programme of the Central Canada Exhibition for 1896 indicates a great improvement over the shows of previous years, not only in the prize list and accommodation, but also in character and variety of entertainment. The Association will have splendid value to show for the \$40,000 expended in new buildings and in improvements to the grounds. The horse and cattle stables are constructed upon a plan entirely different from any in use in the country, and are splendidly adapted to the purpose of exhibiting stock to the comfort and convenience of the visiting public. Each building has a separate entrance and plank walk for the spectators, apart altogether from the passages used by the animals on exhibition. Thereby the inconvenience is avoided of spectators and live stock using the same walks, as is the case in other exhibition buildings. These walks are in the centre of the buildings, so that the visitor on his round of inspection is comfortably sheltered and has the advantage of dry, clean footing. New sheds for sheep and swine are also erected and upon the most modern principles; they also have plank walks around them. And by reason of these improvements rain will not impair the success of the fair; visitors will be able to view all the live stock, in addition to the other displays, under shelter. But these are only a few of many changes for the better made at the Society's grounds. In fact, nothing has been overlooked that would tend to the comfort and convenience of exhibitors and visitors. The enlarged grand stand has seating capacity for over 8,000 persons, and the turnstile arrangements having been fitted at the rear greatly facilitate the ingress and egress of visitors. An important feature of the exhibition of 1896 will be the evening entertainments, for which special provisions has been made by the management. It has been arranged to produce that magnificent spectacular "The Seige of Algiers," with fireworks and other inspiring accessories. This part of the entertainment will be under the direction of Messrs. Hand & Teale, of Hamilton, whose successful production of the "Seige of Sebastopol" last year is ample guarantee of the up-to-date character of the new spectacular. In its presentation the military

corps of the capital will take a prominent part. The special stage attractions will also be the very best that can be obtained, while the races and sporting events will surpass anything before given. His Royal Highness Sharp Butterfield is also judge here.

#### THE GUELPH CENTRAL

has decided not to be behind in the race this year and is making a special bid for the poultrymen's support. Full classes for all breeds will be offered but we have not yet received a copy of the prize list. When ready they may be procured from the Secretary, Mr. W. Laidlaw, Box 479, Guelph. All birds are to be shown singly.

#### THE WAR IN CUBA

does not appear to effect the export of the feathered tribe as we notice that Messrs. Hope & Son are offering young Cuban Parrots at \$6 each. Who would be without a parrot at this rate!

#### U.S. VISITORS HERE.

Mr. Curtis editor of the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, Quincy, Ill., was in Toronto on July 21st looking up business for his paper. Mr. T. F. McGrew, of New York, paid Canada a brief visit on July 25th, Mr. W. Barber's Game and Game Bantam yards being his Mecca. Mr. Geo. W. Freeman, of Marquette, Mich., was here on legal business earlier in the month. Mr. Freeman may aptly be called a "buff to the skin" buff Leghorn crank.

#### DR. A. W. BELL,

well known to poultry exhibitors at the Industrial, has returned to Toronto where he will permanently reside and will resume his old post as Mr. H. J. Hill's assistant. Dr. Bell has a few buff Cochins with which he hopes to make things interesting for exhibitors of this popular breed at the Industrial.

#### WIDE AWAKE ADVERTISERS.

The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., have been watching the correspondence on incubator tests appearing in REVIEW and taking advantage of the interest aroused by the discussion, publish in our business columns an original testimonial of the value of their machines from a prominent firm who has successfully used them.

#### WHITEWASH TIME.

The *Country Gentleman* gives an excellent recipe for whitewash which will not rub off or blister.

Slake half a bushel of quicklime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, put into boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and put it on as hot as possible. For poultry houses a little carbolic may be added to advantage.

#### LAST MONTH'S PLATES.

In last issue the printer got us into a peck of trouble with Mr. Paton, in reversing and mixing the names of his two excellent Leghorns. The proper wording is as follows:—"White Leghorn cock, Paris, bred and owned by J. H. Paton, Toronto," and "Brown Leghorn cock, Old Renzie, foundation of Paton's champion strain of brown Leghorns." We owe both Mr. Paton and our readers an apology. The unfortunate printer is now undergoing a course of hospital treatment, but good hopes are held out of his ultimate recovery.

#### MR. L. G. PEGUEGNAT

after giving several breeds a trial has now decided that partridge Cochins just about fill the bill for him and he is giving up everything else and devoting all his energies to this breed.

#### THE EASTERN ONTARIO EXHIBITION,

we learn, has been finally settled for the week beginning December 27th next, in Kingston. Mr. Sharp Butterfield is to officiate as judge.

#### MR. S. M. CLEMO

is desirous of giving his whole time to poultry culture and is open for an engagement to manage a plant of this nature. His years of practical experience should make him valuable to anyone looking for a partner or manager.

#### THIN OUT.

Get-rid of all culls, those with certain Standard defects that can never hope to develop into even moderate specimens. They are worth as much now, even if small, as they ever will be.

## THE GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAM.

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

**A**ND what can be said which has not been said over and over again of this exquisite creation of the fancier, the golden Sebright Bantam? If we speak of its originator, everyone knows his name. If we speak of the date of its origin, each child interested in poultry knows that it was about the year 1800. If we—but we won't make any more suggestions of this kind.

The golden Sebright has blue legs, and it looks very well with them, but did you ever see a golden Sebright with greenish yellow legs? If you have you have seen a symmetry in color, for then the legs harmonized with the plumage in a way which blue cannot. I know that such legs disqualify the bird. I know that for the purposes of classification blue legs—which are the correct thing on the silver—are the best. But I also know that art is above Standards and the rules of classification, and that an adherence to art would compel the golden Sebright to have yellow legs. I do not expect to see this change made in the Standard, until the time comes when many other changes, based upon a compliance with correct taste, are made. When that time comes there will be many sweeping changes, especially in the color of legs, of the different breeds of fowls. In this respect the Standard, while in harmony with market prejudices, is out of harmony with nature and the law of coloration. The result is that the best successes now obtained are obtained with great difficulty and they are far from being what the second best could be under a differently designed Standard.

I have been struck with the remarkable fertility of the golden Sebright eggs, compared with those laid by the silvers. When I was breeding both varieties I found the silvers the least fertile of any variety I possessed, so bad, indeed, that I refused to sell eggs from them, while the goldens produced remarkably fertile eggs. I don't know why this was so. Both varieties were bred to the same compliance with the requirements of the Standard, both had an equal chance so far as range and feed were concerned, and yet the goldens were fully ten times as fertile as the silvers. And this was the case for several years in succession. I should be glad to know the reason why, but I never expect to. I only hope that no one else has had a like experience.

It is not always easy to get the wings of the golden Sebright just right, white will creep into the yellow and black will disappear from where it is wanted. Outside of the

comb there is hardly a point where the breeding is so unsatisfactory as in the primaries of the golden Sebright. Just why this should be the weak spot I have never seen explained and I have no explanation to offer. It may, perhaps, always remain one of the mysteries of breeding, and there are many to all except the beginner—he understands more on the start than he will when experience has sobered his enthusiasm and reduced the size of his head.

Another difficulty in breeding the Sebright is to secure narrow lacings which go clear around the web of the feather. The tendency is, if the lacings are narrow, to stop before they get clear around the web, and if they go clear around they are usually too wide and obscure the ground color and thus injure the beauty of the bird. My experience leads me to believe that this difficulty is greater in goldens than in silvers; why, I do not know—it is another mystery.

## PRACTICAL NOTES.

BY A PRACTICAL MAN.

**A** CORRESPONDENT at Central Park, British Columbia, writes that he is going to try poultry as a revenue producer for there is a good market in Vancouver City where eggs are never lower than 20c. per dozen and as high as 60c. per dozen in winter. At time of writing (May 14) chickens were worth from \$5.80 to \$6 per dozen.

The same correspondent states that he got plans and made a hot water incubator himself with which he has been very successful. From the first filling of one hundred eggs sixty chicks were hatched. From the second filling of one hundred eggs he had ninety chickens. Very good results for a beginner, or, indeed for an old hand.

From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the cry comes for instruction on poultry matters. I should say there ought to be a good demand from these Provinces for stock in the fall. I am informed by several well known breeders that they have sent many settings of eggs in that direction during the past season.

I am not unfrequently asked why it is that silver-laced Wyandottes lay such small eggs. I reply that only certain strains of that popular breed lay eggs of the size complained of. Two years ago I bought two settings of silver Wyandottes.

dotte eggs from a farmer who had very fine birds and they (the eggs) were sent to a lady admirer of the breed. She wrote that she had been informed by a friend, who posed as an authority, that the eggs were too large to be Wyandottes. However nineteen chickens hatched out and they were, I believe, very fine silver Wyandotte chickens. The incident goes to show that there is an impression abroad that because the eggs are Wyandottes that they should be small. The eggs referred to were certainly the largest and finest Wyandotte eggs I had ever seen. They would all go seven to the pound. Other silver Wyandotte eggs I have seen have certainly been small. Can something not be done by the judicious mating of large egg laying strains and breeding therefrom to secure uniformity in the size of egg? The Wyandottes are too valuable as table fowls, as hardy and vigorous chicken growers and prolific layers to take second place as an all round fowl for the farmer. What do the breeders say? Remember this is no idle statement made at random.

Mr. R. Hunt of McNab's Island, Halifax, N.S., writes that he has hatched 600 chickens this season by means of hens. Ninety-five per cent of his eggs were fertile. Mr. H. writes that he intends to go extensively into poultry. And, I am sure, every reader of REVIEW will wish him success.

And now grow apace the demand for a good reliable incubator. And in many cases the enquiries are from farmers. As poultry breeding takes its proper place in the front rank of mixed or scientific farming so will it become necessary for the poultry raiser to have his chicks out early and on the market in time to take the tip top price. Ask the market gardener how he manages to make his margin of profit. He will answer, "By being early in the season on the market with my stuff to get the gilt edge price." And as the market gardener finds his hotbed a necessary means to the desired end, so will the enterprising and skilled poultryman find the incubator and brooder indispensable. That good incubators are being made and in Canada too, there is no doubt. What is wanted is to let farmers know all about them and I should think the trial of incubators at the Industrial Fair ought to be one of the most interesting features of the big show. Now then let all the rival makers enter for competition and advertise in the poultry press. Good machines will surely make their way to the front.

A farmer writes, "What we (farmers) want is instruction as to how to manage, raise and handle poultry. The

hento-day is where the cow was twenty years ago, a non-producer in winter, the time of high prices and that should not be." And that should certainly not be. It is a matter of congratulation that it is not hard to gain information if such is desired. There are practical poultry papers, Experimental Farm reports and bulletins in such number, that all who run may read, if they wish. And if they want to listen there are lectures at Institute meetings to talk poultry matters. And it has come to be that no farmers meeting is now considered complete without a practical talk on poultry.

A breeder from St. John, N.B., writes that he has had much loss and trouble from rats in the past two months. He says, "I have never been so troubled before. The place seems to be alive with them. I use a French trap in main building with good effect. Can you name some quick bait?" Perhaps some of your practical readers will help a brother farmer? [Try fish offal, heads, etc. ED].

The aim of the poultry breeder or farmer should be to get his fowls over their moult as quickly as possible. Try generous rations of cut bone during August, say three mornings of the week. Give a crumbly mash on other mornings, with a light cut bone feed during the afternoon. Let your hens run in the fields and if under two years of age they ought to moult early and easily. The rations previous to going to roost ought to be of whole grain. Be careful not to get the laying stock too fat previous to their going into winter quarters. But for the present try the cut bone and mash rations to bring on an early moult.

#### LEGHORNS AT HOMEWOOD—M. T. BURN.

*Editor Review:*

IT is a long time since I have seen or heard from you, excepting through the REVIEW, and thinking possibly a few notes might at least be kindly received by you and the fraternity generally and be the means of stimulating the fancy a little, I herewith commence.

As you know, my business demands my whole time in the interests of my employers, consequently I cannot attend or exhibit at our shows. I reluctantly had to forego this pleasure annually, especially at our Ontario. However, I have been constantly trying to keep my Leghorns up to the high standard of excellence that they attained, and I am

proud of my 1896 matings. Should I again find time I would place an exhibit at our best shows.

During my travels over the Province I often meet "the boys," and right here let me say to-day I had the pleasure to meet our friend M. T. Burn. He has gone quite extensively into the show business. He each season takes in a number of the best American shows, and seems to be successful with his reciprocity treaty. Excuse me, Mr. Editor, I'm so full of politics lately I sometimes get things mixed. I mean he sweeps the American shows. Success to him. He took me up to his yards to-day and I was not only delighted but surprised at his grand collection of show birds, and they are in fine "fettle," as one of our leading exhibitors would say. Birds well along in moult and crests almost fully grown on his favorites, as the crested varieties seem to be his especial pets. I am not well enough posted to particularize among these varieties, but all his stock are looking well, from the tiny Bantam to the monster Cochon, and whether he shows in Ontario or in the United States, whoever he meets will know he is there.

Mr. Burn has added several new buildings to his already spacious premises and seems even now to be crowded for room, as many valuable specimens are roaming at will around the plantation. Mr. Burn is chock full of business. Besides the care of his birds, and that is no small matter, he has a fine business on Broadway, the leading street of the town, where he caters to the wants of a critical public in choice meats (by the way, his birds seem to share well from the same shop). Besides that above, friend Burn enjoys the confidence of his fellow townsmen, as at present he is Reeve of this enterprising town. I wish all our readers knew him as I know him, but to those who do not, this letter will serve as an introduction, and if any of the fanciers ever come this way be sure to call on him, and I know "Mat." will use you well. I also extend a similar invitation to any fancier who may stray into Ingersoll to call at Home-wood and see that I have not been sleeping these few years past. By the way, Bro. Donovan, don't you owe me a visit? I will make a date to show you around any time that suits your convenience.

We have an old fancier, a successful breeder of brown Leghorns, now resident with us, Mr. R. Elliott, lately of Wingham, now proprietor of the *Ingersoll Chronicle*, whom I know will be glad to see you. Hoping soon to see you and thanking you for space, I am,

Ingersoll, July 9, 1896.

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK WIXSON.

## INCUBATOR CONTEST AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL.

*Editor Review :*

**A**FTER reading Mr. Willitts' reply to my letter re Incubator contest in the June issue, I cannot but consider it nothing more nor less than a direct attempt to injure my reputation and that of my machines. My letter was an attack on no person directly. It attempted to injure nobody, my whole object being to show that the Incubator contest as set down for next Industrial is like that of last year, unfair and nonsensical; that men who know absolutely nothing about Incubators cannot judge them by simply looking at them and not using them for at least three weeks, that no man, it makes no difference how much he may know about Incubators in general, can tell which of a number of machines, new to him, is the best, unless he hatches with them; and further than this, that any contest that does not take into account (1) The number of eggs started with, (2) The number unfertile, (3) The number of weak germs that were thrown out, (4) The number of good strong chicks hatched, (5) The number, if any, dead in the shell, (6) The amount of time spent attending to the machine, and (7) The amount of coal oil used, is not a fair contest—I do not consider that it would be a fair contest to myself as an Incubator manufacturer, and it certainly would be a very unfair contest to the Incubator buyer.

It is surprising to me that fresh from the United States, where he has learned all worth knowing about Incubators and Incubator contests, knowing as he evidently does infinitely more about such things than I can ever hope to know, and the manufacturer of a machine against which I have nothing whatever to say, because I disdain to attempt to build up a business by endeavoring to belittle my competitors, it is surprising to me, I repeat, that this sort of a contest does not suit Mr. W. and his machine.

In my former letter, by way of illustrating what may be done, and what I have reason to believe is done, in Incubator contests as carried on at last Industrial, and as is to be carried on at next Industrial. I stated that 73 chickens might be obtained out of 75 eggs, the operator setting 200 to 300 to get the 75 that produced the 73 chickens. Perhaps I did not make that point quite as plain as I should have, at any rate Mr. Willitts misunderstood it. The point I wish to make is simply this: To get 75 eggs that would suit you for the contest, set 200 to 300 eggs, test them as indicated and instead of taking all that would hatch choose 75 of the strongest and make your record with them. If you set 600 to 800 you would get, as I plainly stated, "more chickens than all others combined," not 73. Mr. Willitts



in his letter willfully, evidently, misquotes this part of my letter, saying that I said "incubating from 5 (365) to 10 (730) times as many eggs as chickens hatched," and "from 300 to 800 eggs to produce 73 chickens." Mr. Willitts is evidently better at Incubator contests than he is at under-standing English, or has he acquired the habit of enlarging things just a little bit?

Mr. Willitts says that had my machines been awarded the Silver Medal last September, my letter in the June issue would never have been written. Surely I would have been entitled to it had I been able to have hatched the largest percentage of chickens out of 100 *untested* eggs after knocking them about from four to five hours out of the machine.

Shortly after arriving in Toronto last September I met Mr. Willitts, whom I had met at an Incubator contest at the Industrial as well as on subsequent occasions several years before. We were old acquaintances in fact. In speaking about the contest in which we were then both engaged, he told me that the Silver Medal would be awarded to the Incubator hatching the most chickens notwithstanding the fact that the prize list said that the Silver Medal would be given to the best Incubator and Brooder in operation and containing live chickens. I could not then, nor have I since been able to understand where Mr. W. learned this. I knew nothing about it and had not even tested my eggs. I said then, four or five days before the awards were made, that it was not a fair contest, so that even had I won the medal I would still say that the contest is unfair in so far that it does not tell which is the best machine. I may add, right here, that Mr. Willitts gave me some pointers on testing out eggs for Incubator contests, and in fact gave me some excellent hints, from which a great part of what little I know about how Incubator show room records are made has been obtained.

Mr. Willitts asks why I competed at Toronto last September. I went there to exhibit my machines, to do business, which I succeeded in doing, to learn, to compete for the Silver Medal, but not to hatch the most chickens, because I did not consider that necessary. I know it would be much more pleasant for Mr. Willitts were I to stop away with my machines, but I am sorry that even this year I intend, if possible, to be there.

It was very clever of Mr. Willitts to suggest holding the Industrial Exhibition in Kossuth, and "awfully kind," I am sure. I expected he would offer to move his machines and eggs to Kossuth to compete with me. There is a Silver Medal ready for him every time he will do this and win.

Mr. Willitts would have your readers believe that I have

no trade of my own, that my machines are of no use, etc., etc. Well, all I have to say to the readers of this letter is if you are interested please call round and see me and my machines at Toronto and judge for yourself.

I agree perfectly with Mr. Willitts when he says that all good Incubators will hatch every egg that could be hatched under a setting hen. Mr. Samuel Snider, Jr, a farmer, whose address is Waterloo, reported a hatch of 144 good strong chicks out of 200 untested eggs. This was his first trial and is enough to convince anyone that Incubators are a success. That one was a success anyway. I wonder, Mr. Editor, if it would have been possible to move those eggs to Toronto a few days before they hatched and obtain 144 chickens? What do you say about it, Mr. Willitts?

As for leaving my business here for three weeks and paying heavy expenses in Toronto, in order to avoid having to move my partly hatched eggs from here to the Exhibition, I must confess that the little business I do in Incubators (as Mr. Willitts has no doubt succeeded in making everybody believe I do) does not yield a large enough profit to permit me to enjoy such a boon.

In closing this portion of my letter permit me to quote part of the closing paragraph of my former letter. "Just imagine six or eight farmers, two or three of whom have used binders while the rest are acquainted with reapers and cradles only, awarding a Silver Medal for the best binder at the next Industrial! This is exactly the way that the awards on Incubators and Brooders were given last year. How many of the judges ever used any other Incubator than old Biddy?" This is a true illustration and a true statement of last year's contest, that neither Mr. Willitts nor anybody else has attempted to deny. Let these same men have the Incubators and Brooders long enough and they will be able to tell which is the best, in their judgment. It is singular that everybody, excepting Mr. Willitts, so far as I can find out, agrees with me that it is impossible to tell which is the best Incubator and Brooder without actually using them, and that the contest under the existing rules is far from what it should be.

Mr. Dilworth, Chairman of the Industrial Poultry Committee, while unmistakably acknowledging that I am right, considers I am partly to blame because I did not write my views on how this contest should be carried on. It was my intention to write, but when the time came I concluded that the committee would surely after their experience of last year need no opinion from me. I had said considerable at the Industrial and thought it best to say nothing more. It might have been better had I written earlier, and

it might not. I am willing to bear whatever blame rightfully falls to me. Mr. Dilworth offers to take upon himself the conducting of a contest starting August 1st. I should be perfectly satisfied to have him do so, but I cannot well see how anything other than what is indicated in the prize list can be done this year. I am willing to submit my machines to any fair test, and I am not unwilling to enter the contest as it is to be carried on at next Industrial, but I do it under protest. It is not fair for me to compete in Sec. 1, for reasons that I have already given. Then look at Sec. 2. I cannot for the life of me understand what the committee were thinking of when they drew up that section. Of all the things a body of men ever proposed to do this seems to me to be one of the most ridiculous. Why does not Mr. Willits say something about this section? In my former letter I said that the incubator that with the least trouble and the least expense hatches the largest percentage of good chickens is the best incubator in ventilation, moisture, regulation and in every other respect providing the workmanship is in keeping, and that the only way that the committee can find out which is the best and which is entitled to the silver medal is to run all competing machines side by side under exactly the same conditions for at least three weeks. Will Mr. Willits deny this assertion? Can anybody deny it? Such awarding of silver medals as the committee proposes to do and has done, is doing infinitely more harm to incubator manufacturing than all the "insane," "suicidal," "dog-in-the-manger," "by-hook-or-by-crook," "malicious," "no-trade-of-my-own" letters that I can ever write.

In conclusion, I would ask Mr. Dilworth and his committee to consider the following before another year: 1. Were prizes ever awarded to threshing machines, binders, mowers, etc., etc.? 2. If so, why are they not awarded now? 3. Do incubators and brooders belong to the same class of machines? 4. If they do why not treat them in a similar manner? 5. If they do not then how should they be treated at the exhibition so that justice be done to all? 6. 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? 7. If the Poultry Committee of the Industrial is to be the judge of poultry appliances is one-third or even one-half of them any more than one-third or one-half of a judge? 8. If one or more of the committee is interested in one or more of the competing machines

should this one or more of the committee be permitted to assist in awarding the prizes?

I fear that what I intended should be a short letter has already become too long.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. MEYER.

Kossuth, July 20th, 1896.

[The Association has a general rule which reads as follows: "No person will be allowed to act as judge who is in any way interested in the articles to be examined." Mr. Meyer under this rule should have protested the award if, as he would lead us to infer, he had knowledge that one or more of the Committee were interested in the successful machine. Unless positive proof is forthcoming insinuations of this kind are better not made.—ED.]

#### SCRAPS FROM REVIEW CORRESPONDENCE.

I have about 150 chicks, white Leghorns, doing extra well. I never had a more thrifty or promising lot. As yet I have exhibited very little. I am so far west I am largely out of reach of the poultry shows, and then making a specialty of but one breed the expense in connection is greatly in advance of benefit derived. Not so, however, if the shows were within reasonable distance. GEO. E. LEE.

Highgate, July 17th, '96.

Better try a crack at one of the fall fairs. You know the old adage, "Nothing venture, nothing win."

A young firm, F. & R. Wray, London, write us they breed golden and silver Wyandottes only, one brother has the golden and the other the silver. This year the chicks are very promising in both kinds. Last year they paid a long price to Mr. "Dick" Oke for a full brother to his prize winning golden cockerel, it being as good in colour and much larger framed. In the silver they made a change also and so far the results are good. The golden are earlier than the silver, one pullet in full feather now, hatched in first week in March. The next lot are fine so far. They are well pleased with the chicks this year.

Enclosed please find one dollar and many thanks to you personally for enabling me to spend many a pleasant and profitable hour in the company of the REVIEW.

Yours respectfully, FRED. FRASER.

Revelstoke, B.C., July 15th, '96.

Our British Columbia friends don't make the use of REVIEW they might. Why not send us your experience.

There is a small matter in connection with cross-bred fowl at our Ontario show I would like to speak of. I think the understanding at the outset was to have each competitor state when sending entry what cross was used when birds were hatched, what they were fed on, and their weight at different ages from one month old onward, or something of that kind, but in the annual report I have never noticed anything about them more than to say who won. I may be wrong, it may have been given but I never saw it. There is no doubt but it would be useful to those desiring to use crosses, for market perhaps. Our worthy Secretary can explain the conditions under which such prizes were given for the cross breeds. Respectfully yours,

S. M. CLEMO, Galt.

Mr. Clemo is quite right and we are sure Mr. Browne needs but to have his attention drawn to the omission. But if the breeders don't give the information, how is Mr. Browne to supply it to readers of his report? A rule might be made rejecting all entries in connection with which the desired information is not given. It is important that it be supplied, if cross-breeding is continued, which is a doubtful blessing. With one cross we have tried this year, so far the pure breeds (buff Plymouth Rocks) have jumped right ahead of the cross (black Minorca—buff Plymouth Rocks).

I have some fine young Dorking chicks hatched from eggs bought of Abbott Bros., England. They deserve great praise for the excellent way in which they pack and ship eggs, my lot having arrived in perfect condition. All my young stock is doing well—have had the best of success with them this season.

JOSEPH KINSEY.

Doon, July 28, '96.

#### POPULAR POULTRY TALKS BY PRACTICAL BREEDERS.

**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. 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.

if you exhibit at the fall shows, give method of preparation, extra feeding to gain size and any other item that may occur to you.

#### ANSWERS.

*By Joseph Kinsey, Doon, Ont.*

I only exhibit at the county fairs and, therefore, have not a very wide experience. I feed for extra weight green corn cut from cob and wheat. I have found that buckwheat gives the fowls a rich and glossy plumage. I do not keep them housed, as they do better running out. It is also desirable to have early hatched chicks.

*By G. Anthony Pearson, Brown's Corners.*

I exhibit at some of the fall shows, but my preparation is little more than the other stock get, as I think some people ruin poultry by feeding them too much, to make them grow, as they think, large. I always let my pullets run outside and feed with the other pullets, but I keep my cockerels in to prevent them from being discolored by the sun.

*By A. A. Whitteker, Morrisburg.*

I do not exhibit, my business is such that I cannot get away.

*By S. M. Clemo, Galt.*

I usually exhibit at fall shows, but cannot give any particular method of preparation, only to give the fowl good care, wholesome food and avoid over-feeding during warm weather. If the birds you propose to show have lobes they will do best in a rather dark, cool place, with plenty of fresh air. Usually the birds we expect or would like to be in the best condition are in the worst at the time required for a certain show. For a number of years I have noticed that chicks hatched rather late moult earlier the following year and make the best birds for early fall shows. I have some white Rocks hatched the beginning of July '95 that now appear as though they would be in good fit for the Industrial. I find barley a splendid grain to feed when you desire to retard moult. Some force birds to moult by feeding stimulants and oily food, but such treatment must surely weaken the constitution. Compare a forced moult with one where nature has taken its course, and you will at once decide in favor of letting nature take its course, as it is impossible to obtain the same brilliancy of plumage by the forcing process. While writing I would like to tell you of an experience I had this season with two of our male birds, one a white Plymouth Rock, the other a black Minorca. Toward the close of the breeding season I noticed the Rock looking very pale and going light but very vigorous. Finally he

seemed like a person in consumption, there was nothing left but a frame and the least touch would cause him to fall over. His legs turned pale flesh colour, while naturally they were of a very deep yellow. I started to treat him by giving a tablespoonful of castor oil, next day I followed by giving a 3 1/2 grain pill composed of iron and ext. nuxvomica, and continued giving one pill every other day, and fed nothing but one raw egg each day mixed with coarse bran until it was quite dry and crumbly. He started to improve immediately and to day is as well as ever and his legs have recovered their original high color. The Minorca was all right at night, the picture of health, in the morning he looked as pale as a ghost, as though every drop of blood had been taken out. I thought something had sucked the blood during the night, but could find no cuts or wounds. He was very weak and staggered all over. I gave him the same treatment as the above, and he also is the picture of health. Those pills are kept in nearly all drug stores, and every person who keeps fowl should have a few of them, and if you see a bird drooping first look for lice, then give a pill and you can save many a valuable bird. I guess it would work the same on mongrels.

#### QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH.

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

#### PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

BY T. A. WILLITTS, TORONTO, ONT.

(Continued)

THE diagram in July number of REVIEW shows relative position of house and runs exactly, but is not in proportion, for instance the pens of house appear to be more than twice as long as they are wide, in reality they are 10 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep; the line running through the house is simply an imaginary continuation of the wire netting fence on the outside.

The proof reader has blundered my description of the automatic arrangement for letting out the fowls in the morning, on page 104 sixteen lines from foot of page the word "detort" is used, this is an error for detent, detort is a verb transitive meaning to wind or twist, while detent is a noun meaning a stop, two very different matters.

Our friend the Editor is fearful of the consequences to the last hen unless she jumped quick enough. I desire to

assure the Editor and our readers that the arrangement is perfectly harmless and really a most convenient thing. If the Editor desires to illustrate it I will make a drawing of it for the benefit of REVIEW readers. [Yes, send it in.—ED.] When the fowls leave the perch in the morning the free end of it relieved of their weight is forced gently upwards for about two inches and remains there, this motion is sufficient to release the detent which drops the weight and opens the door.

We will now consider the most economical and quickest way of erecting fences for our two Plymouth Rock houses. By reference to page 103 it will be noticed that the diagram represents one house with its four yards, the next half acre lot should be immediately adjoining, thus the yards will be exactly the same size and shape as the first one, and a simple sum in addition will disclose the fact that there is exactly 1496 lineal feet of fence on the two half acre lots, it will thus require ten bales of netting and I should prefer to have it six feet wide, and two inch mesh. Wire netting of all widths is put up in rolls of 150 lineal feet, it is now quoted in the United States at 40c. per 100 square feet, this would be \$3.60 per roll six feet wide, or \$36 for the ten rolls necessary to fence our houses and yards, a substantial discount is allowed on lots of five rolls and over, and I believe it can be purchased in Canada for a slight advance on the net price. In erecting the fences I would use no baseboards as in yards of this size they are unnecessary, and sound lumber is much more costly than wire, I would use pine or hemlock scantling for posts and would sink them three feet in the ground. Before planting the posts I would run a furrow with a plough about six inches in depth all along the lines where the posts were to be planted, then plant your posts setting them plumb with a spirit level to avoid offending the eye by having them point to all quarters of the compass. This being done fasten your netting to the posts with wire staples with the upper selvage five and a half feet from the level of the ground, thus the lower edge of the netting will hang down in the ploughed furrow six inches. Having secured the netting to all the posts the job can be completed by turning the furrow back with the plough thus burying the bottom six inches of wire netting, this makes the fence perfectly secure at the bottom and is much more durable than baseboards which are constantly getting loose and are much more expensive. If the posts are placed twelve feet apart you will have a good stiff fence without using a board.

(To be Continued.)

## THE DUTY OF POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS TO THE FARMER.

BY E. H. BENJAMIN, OTTAWA.

IT may seem strange to some that I should select the above heading for my paper, but I look upon poultry associations as being intended for the farmer, and that through the members of these associations the Government expect in return for the amounts granted that the farmer will be enabled to gain some information as to what he should do in order to improve his stock. He therefore has a claim to their consideration.

The primary object for which these associations were established was that the farmer and those engaged in the breeding and raising of poultry for business purposes, should find in these associations a school wherein knowledge could be obtained. If information has not been more extensively gained, the question naturally arises, who is to blame for it? Perhaps there has been of late years more dilatoriness on both sides than there should have been, the farmer considering his old stock good enough for his purposes, and the associations seeing that the farmer was indifferent and not patronizing the associations, did not exert themselves as was required. The holding of these annual exhibitions I do not look upon as the only object the Government had in view for their existence, and is certainly not the primary object the Government had when giving the grant. It is only a means to the end. Among those prominent in the breeding of fowls, there are always those whose first object is to win prizes. In doing this, they are also an educational medium. They present to the eye what they consider an ideal bird for people to copy. The public see the birds; they become enthusiastic over what they see; they say they would like to have such fowl. They naturally ask, how are they brought to such a state of perfection? They naturally look either to the association or its members for such information as the breeders are supposed to possess, and through this means of communication, to obtain the required information. This may appear a new idea to some, but I think the Government had some such view when giving the grant. So you see that these associations, through their members, have a duty to perform by reading papers at their monthly or annual meetings, which should contain valuable information and suggestions pertaining to the industry. These papers would, through the Agricultural Department, be distributed amongst the farmers. The latter would then begin to study the nature of the various breeds. They might have amongst their flocks of fowl specimens of some particular breed that would meet their requirements, either as early layers or good table fowl, and yet have no proper knowledge of them; but

by reading these papers or hearing discussions, they would be enabled to make a proper selection from amongst their birds, and by this means produce what they really wanted. This is an important matter, and one on which they should have some definite and reliable information. Another important point, and one which they have not a proper knowledge of, is the care and housing of their fowls, and the right kind and correct quantities of food to feed. In order to produce the best results, either for the production of eggs or adding more flesh to the fowl, all these matters are subjects for discussion, and through these discussions the required information is conveyed to the farmer, and educates him in this particular and important branch of his industry, and by increasing his income, adds wealth to the country.

Another point that up to the present time has evidently escaped the attention of the associations, and sooner or later, if the initiative is not taken by them, the attention of the Government may be called to it, and an intimation given that a revision or adjustment of the prize list is advisable, in order that a provision may be made for those breeds raised by the farmers, instead of giving so much to those ornamental breeds that are not fit for market purposes. The grant is given to encourage the development of fowl for market and useful purposes. This is a matter that must now be taken hold of in a firm manner and brought before the associations. Already the farmers are complaining that the prizes offered are not sufficient to warrant them in sending their large birds to the exhibitions. It is a question if a class should not be provided for the farmer for the best all purpose breed raised by them, and have them shown alive and also properly dressed for market.

The poultry industry is now assuming such vast importance that both the Dominion and Local Governments are taking an interest in it, and in a short time the income derived from the sale of poultry and eggs will surpass the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. Look at the good results that our local association has already produced. Compare our market to day with what it was a few years ago, and I ask, should we not feel proud at the result? Let us, then, show increased interest in the poultry culture by spreading widecast amongst the farmers such information, as will educate them as to what breed of fowls to raise for market purposes at the least cost and most remunerative prices. Let us show the Government that we are making good use of the amount they grant us. We can then appeal to them for increased aid, and justly say "We are doing our duty; aid us further, and increased good will be the result, by putting it in our power to still further develop this industry."

## TURKEYS.

BY W. J. BELL, ANGUS.

**D**URING the past year I have met a great many who assert that they are unable to sell their large turkeys at the same price as small ones. I must admit that turkeys weighing from ten to fourteen pounds are in more demand at present for the Canadian market than ones weighing from sixteen to twenty pounds. But let me ask you, is this the market breeders should cater to? I say emphatically, "No," for it is impossible for this market to use the large number of turkeys now raised in Canada. The market you should aim to please is the English market, which is in no danger of being overstocked, and that market demands the heaviest turkeys you can produce. It is possible, with the best stock to start with and good care while growing, to have bronze turkeys weighing, cockerels twenty to twenty-five pounds, and pullets thirteen to sixteen pounds at December first, the same being hatched the previous June. That is the time they will have to be sold to reach England in good time for the Christmas demand, and the price has not been lower than seven cents per pound in any section that I know of. Take nineteen pounds as an average of the large ones at seven cents per pound, and twelve pounds as an average of small ones at nine cents per pound, and you will find a difference in favor of the former and with the advantage of being marketed a full month earlier. The extra food fed during this month, if distributed carefully among the flock while growing would cause them to reach the weights mentioned by December first, as up to this date they have very little cold weather to contend against; and always provided you start with a strain known to reach good weights. Feed your breeders sparingly from the middle of March and set their eggs under turkeys, dusting the hen well with insect powder when doing so. Also give the hen another dusting two or three days before the poults hatch. Leave them in the nest twenty-four hours after hatching, and then remove to a large box—the larger the better. Place the hen and her young in this, and cover on top with loose boards. I only open the boards while feeding to give them light to eat, and not enough to let the hen fly out. I keep them here just one day unless it is a very cold time, when I may leave them an extra day. My idea for taking them to this box is to teach them to eat out of my hand—a very important point

in my estimation, for I feed them entirely up to five months of age their soft food out of my hands, and there is never any left to sour on the ground. After I take them out of the box I place the hen in a coop with no bottom and lath front for the poults to run in and out of at will, and I move this coop the breadth of itself every day at noon when the ground is warmed with the noontday sun, and I keep the grass eaten closely where I have the flock. Sheep are the best to crop it down and they never tramp a turkey poul. I have a fence near the coop for the young to run under when they get the warning cry from the old one, and a scare-crow standing close to coop until the poults are about five weeks old. A place for them to dust in is a necessity.

Regarding food, I may say that I have noticed so many successful breeders of turkeys each advocating a different food that I have come to the conclusion that the kind of food is not so important as their getting it often and regularly. While in the box I feed mine nearly every hour, commencing with bread soaked in milk, and start towards night to add a little shorts or middlings. When placed in coop I feed five times per day, and gradually drop out the bread from their ration and make it all shorts mixed with milk, sweet or sour, and cut up onions or dandelion in it twice per day. This is their food until five weeks old. They have nearly all the milk they will drink, and a creek runs near their coop giving them plenty of water and always fresh. Be careful and do not let any salt enter their food, or you will have the pleasure (?) of burying all who get it. After five weeks of age the hen is given her liberty and all are allowed to roam over the farm at will. They are fed shorts in the morning and good clean wheat at night, but when grasshoppers are plentiful they often refuse the wheat. Give them all the wheat, oats and peas they will eat during October and November, together with their morning feed of shorts, and I feel sure you will have them the weights mentioned at the beginning of this article. As a great many breeders advocate letting the hen have full liberty from the start, I would say that my idea for putting her in coop is to prevent her taking the young into long wet grass in the early morning, or being caught out in rain, wet being fatal to the poults; and I think the poults will roam as much as is good for them until five weeks old without the hen. Have a broad board to cover the lath front of coop each night to save them from cats, etc. The important points I believe are.—1. Start with a large strain. 2. Dusting with insect powder, and dust bath for young. 3. Feeding out of the hand. 4. Moving coop every day.

## THE WINTER CARE OF POULTRY.

BY C. J. DEVLIN, OTTAWA.

THE paper I propose to read this evening deals with the question of feeding and caring for poultry so as to produce the maximum number of eggs during the winter when eggs are worth thirty and forty cents a dozen. First you must provide good warm houses for the poultry—they must be kept warm if you want them to lay. Then cull out the flock and only winter the vigorous ones. It is useless to carry in stock old birds that are late in the moult or weak sickly birds, that show signs of disease. Keep only those that are in the best condition, as these will be a source of profit and not a burden. Remember that one egg in winter is worth four eggs in the summer, and practical people should aim to have their hens lay when eggs are worth the most. Feed a warm mash in the morning of bran, boiled potatoes and turnips with pepper and salt. Be sure not to give a full feed of this for the hens will otherwise be idle until their next meal. Cover the floor of the hen house with six or eight inches of straw, leaves or chaff, and scatter in it a few handfuls of wheat, barley or oats, and make the birds work for the rest of their meal. Hens closed up in the winter must have exercise or they will get fat and will not lay; they must have work for their nature requires it. Twice a week give them meat in their mash, for they need it to help make the eggs. At night give them an ample feed of grain early enough to enable them to go to roost with full crops. Grit is another important thing for your hens, failure to provide grit of some kind is the fruitful cause of indigestion and other internal disarrangements. Glass, earthenware or limestone broken fine are good, but smooth stones are no good whatever; the grit must be sharp and hard.

Next we come to the dust bath. The dust bath is the toilet of the hen and one she enjoys as it frees her from lice and helps to keep her in vigorous health. Make a box about three feet square and about ten inches deep, and fill it with in one inch of the top with fine sand or road dust. Coal ashes are good if sifted; but do not use wood ashes, for if the hens get wet it will cause sores on their bodies, and if your birds are a yellow legged variety it will bleach their legs white.

Water is another important thing, for hens require a lot of water—in fact few realize how much water a hen will drink. In cold weather the water should be warmed, so that the birds may not be chilled and to prevent the drinking vessels from being frozen.

A box of old broken mortar is also a good thing to have, as the birds will eat quite a quantity when shut up during the winter.

Be sure and keep your hen house clean and sweet. Look out for lice. Keep your roosts well oiled with coal oil and your house well whitewashed with lime. You will not get eggs if you breed lice, and they are only too easily bred. I say look out for lice.

Keep green food before your hens at all times—cabbages,

turnips, beets or some other kind of vegetables. Your hens must have green food, to keep them in good condition for laying.

Do not crowd your hens. Do not keep a hundred where there is room for only fifty. Five square feet is little enough for one hen; ten square feet is better. My remarks may seem rambling but if you will follow them I am sure you will not make a mistake. *Report of Poultry Associations of Ontario.*

## ADDITIONS TO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

BY the time you issue the September number it will be too late to make comment regarding our Industrial Exhibition. The local Poultry Committee met a short time ago and discussed some changes in the poultry building, which I hope can be carried out. We expect to have an addition put to the north of the geese and duck department which will give us about 1,800 square feet additional floor space, which we hope will give ample room for the very extensive canary exhibit which is promised by the two Canary Associations. I trust that the exhibitors will see to it that all their entries will be made promptly. Mr. Editor, as you are aware the birds will be longer on exhibition than heretofore, and the Committee with the aid of the Superintendent, are making the best possible arrangements so that the birds will be well cared for. We propose that the coops shall be cleaned out not less than twice during the exhibition. We certainly have one of the best poultry exhibits in America, but I notice a very large number of fanciers who advertise their stock in the REVIEW and yet we never meet them at our exhibition. I know for a fact that a large number of birds are sold every year, also orders taken for eggs, so that it pays to exhibit at our show. I do hope we shall see scores of new exhibitors next month. I also think we ought to have more American fanciers exhibiting. What is it that keeps them away? Let us know, and we will do our best to induce them to come. About \$200 has again been added to our prize list, thus making it the largest and best list of any in America, taking into consideration the small entry fee of 25c. I notice within the last ten years that we have added about thirty new varieties to the list, showing that this Exhibition is up to date in all its requirements. Mr. Editor, I hope you will urge on intending exhibitors to ship their birds so that they will arrive on the grounds not later than the date specified in list, viz., Thursday of the first week.

Yours respectfully,  
 JOS. DILWORTH,  
 Chairman Poultry Committee  
 Industrial Exhibition Association.

Toronto, July 30, '96.

## MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING—OFFICERS ELECTED—AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM SECRETARY MARSTON—  
LAST EXHIBITION.

THE annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in the Board room of the Industrial Exhibition Association on Thursday, July 23rd. The officers of the Association for the ensuing year were elected as follows. Hon. President, E. L. Drewry, Winnipeg; President, H. A. Chadwick, St. James, 1st Vice President, W. D. Lawrence, Morden; 2nd Vice-President, E. Hughes, Brandon; Hon. Secretary, E. Marston, Fort Rouge; Treasurer, Joseph Lemon, Winnipeg; Executive Committee, H. S. Ralston, S. Ling, H. S. Maw, F. G. J. McArthur, Wm. Rutherford, Dr. Dalglish, all of Winnipeg; Auditors, Geo. Hanby and W. H. Thomas, Winnipeg; Representative on the Industrial Exhibition Board, H. A. Chadwick, of St. James.

The Hon. Secretary then made his report of the past year as follows: Gentlemen,—This being the third annual meeting of our Association, called for the election of President and other officers for the coming year, I would beg to occupy your attention for a few minutes to explain to you the present position of our affairs, and also to inform those present who have been unable to attend monthly meetings, the result of the last poultry and pet stock exhibition.

This, as you are aware, was held in the Lyceum Theatre from March 2nd to 6th last past, and was as an exhibition eminently successful. Financially it was also a success, inasmuch as after paying all prize monies and other demands, we came out with a small balance in hand, notwithstanding our expenses were unavoidably in excess of other years. Owing to counter attractions and the absence of dog exhibits our gate receipts were but \$125 and fell far short of those of last year.

The majority of exhibits were made by breeders in the vicinity of Winnipeg, but many came from Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry and other points. The exhibits of Plymouth Rocks, Brahas, Wyandottes, Minorcas and Cochins were very creditable, as was also some fine specimens of bronze Turkeys. Geese and Ducks also were represented. The Pigeon and pet stock display was also fair.

Owing to a serious attack of illness, our old friend Sharp Butterfield was unable to judge for us, but he was well represented by Mr. W. Barber, a well known expert from Toronto, who gave general satisfaction.

You will, I am sure, be gratified to know that he expressed himself as being surprised to find such an exhibition of birds

in this far Northwest, and that it was second to none, save Toronto, either in the older parts of Canada or the northern portions of the United States.

The receipts were as follows: Entry fees, \$149; coops, \$31; legislative grant, \$300; civic grant, \$25; and in addition to these the prize list was supplemented most generously by many of our leading citizens and business men, both in cash and value, to the amount of nearly \$350, making a total of close on \$1,000.

We are also indebted to His Honor Lieut. Governor Patterson and our Hon. President, for two magnificent challenge cups, each valued at \$100, accompanied by gold medals, to be competed for annually. The one donated by His Honor is held for the year by Mr. Kitson, a farmer residing at Macdonald. Hon. President Drewry's cup is held by Mr. Chadwick, of St. James.

In addition to these the following gentlemen have given cups and medals: Thomas Gilroy, Fred. Sprado, H. M. Howell, Messrs. Barre Bros., F. W. Drewry, McDonald and McMillan.

I find from statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture, that it is estimated that the poultry disposed of by the farmers of this Province for the winter of 1895-6 was as follows: Turkeys, 36,983; geese and ducks, 13,345, and chickens, 167,665; this was far short of what the demand required, and necessitated importation from Ontario and the United States.

It is a well known fact that our Province has never supplied even the home demand for poultry, and during an interview with one of our largest wholesale dealers, I was astonished to find that in 1895 one of them imported 170,000 lbs. of turkeys and geese from Ontario, and that two others had imported over 100,000 lbs. and were anxious to secure another 100,000 for cold storage for summer use. A large part of this importation went to Vancouver and Victoria. These should be our markets. Here is a field for development. Of course the commission men say that they secure better dressed birds from Ontario than can be procured from Manitoba farmers. You will therefore see how necessary and important it is that the interests which our Association represent should be fostered, and every encouragement given in aiding the development of what should be one of the most important branches of agricultural industry of this Province. This can only be done by keeping your birds up to the highest standard of perfection and scattering breeding birds all over the Province, at the same time giving instructions and advice in feeding and marketing, so that in the very near future our home raised birds may be able to compete with the best in Ontario.



**LATE NOTES.**

**S**INCE writing the paragraph in Notes and Comments referring to the Guelph Exhibition, a copy of the prize list has reached us. To say we were surprised at the amount of money offered by the Royal city expresses it mildly. Guelph has outdone itself. One dollar for first and fifty cents for second is given right through a very full list for an entry fee of only twenty cents. Entries close on September 12th, and any accepted after that date will only be taken with an extra fee of 10c.

A line from Mr. C. Marston, the Manitoba Poultry Association's Secretary informs us that Mr. Butterfield was leaving Winnipeg on July 28th to judge the poultry classes at the Brandon Show. The show in Winnipeg, to use Mr. Marsdon's words, was an "immense success." A report from Mr. Butterfield and list of awards will appear in next issue.

*Special to Review.*—Montreal, July 30th.—Immense fire on grounds here, nearly all exhibition buildings gone. Fair will go on as usual, started to rebuild to-day.



Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,168, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

**A Handsome Book for a Two-Cent Stamp. New Publication by the D. & C. Line**

To those who contemplate taking a summer outing, we will mail for 2c. postage our illustrated pamphlet, which contains a large number of fine engravings of every summer resort between Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit

and Picturesque Machinac. It has many artistic half-tone cuts of points of interest of the Upper Lake region. Information regarding both short and extended tours, costs of transportation and hotel fare, etc.

Address A. A. Schantz, G.P.A.,  
Detroit, Mich.

This paper is mailed regularly to its subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

**Two Subscriptions for \$1.50.**

If you send us the name of a new subscriber together with \$1.50 we will extend your own subscription for one year as well as send REVIEW to the new name for one year. This makes it but seventy-five cents each. The only condition we make is that the name of the subscriber be a new one and not a renewal.

**SEND A STAMP FOR REPLY.**

We receive annually some hundreds of postal cards asking for information *not of a business nature*. Each reply costs us a three cent stamp, not to mention the trouble. The latter we don't mind, but don't you think the enquirer should bear the former expense? We do and no enquiries not relating strictly to business in future will be answered unless such is attended to.

**AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.**

To any one sending us four new subscribers with \$4 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50 a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these books so don't be afraid the supply will run out. Send four new Subscribers with \$4 and get a NEW STANDARD free.

**The Canadian Poultry Review**

IS PUBLISHED AT  
**Toronto, Ontario, Canada,**  
BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Terms—\$1.00 per Year, Payable in Advance.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 20 cent per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 20 lines.

Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
Two columns.....	20 00	35 00	60 00
Half page.....	15 00	25 00	40 00
One column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	7 00	5 00	8 00

Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.

Breeders' Directory, 1-5 col card, 1 year \$8; half year \$5

These are our only rates for advertising, and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made invariable in advance. Yearly advertisements, paid quarterly in advance, changed every three months without extra charge.

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 20th to insure insertion in issue of same month. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN

124 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

**BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.**

**JOHN HORD & SON, PARKHILL, ONT.,**  
Breeders of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowl, Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks.  
196

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

Advertisements of 27 words, including address, received for the above objects, at 25 cents for each and every insertion, and 1 cent for each additional word. Payment strictly in advance. No advertisement will be inserted unless fully prepaid.

This Coupon is good for one advertisement of 30 words in the "For Sale and Exchange" or "Stock Transfers" columns.

*Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont.*

TO meet the wants of advertisers who are continually using this column, and who find it a great trouble to be constantly remitting small amounts, we have adopted the plan of issuing Coupons (as above) good for 30 words each, 4 for 1. Any one buying these Coupons use them at any time in lieu of money when sending in an advertisement. No less than four Coupons sold.

For Sale or Exchange.

**TWELVE ADV. FOR \$2.50.**

An advertisement of 30 words will be inserted EACH MONTH for one year in this column for \$2.50, PAID IN ADVANCE. Advertisement may be CHANGED EVERY MONTH if desired.

**Cage Birds.**

**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 Cage, Parrot Food, etc., at lowest rates and of best quality, at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**English Birds**—Imported, Goldfinches, Linnets, Skylarks, Thrushes, Jays, Starlings, &c, Mocking Birds, Cardinals, Fancy Finches &c at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**Parrots, Cockatoos, Love birds, Paroquets, Gold fish, fish globes bird cages, seeds, &c., &c.** Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits &c. A large stock now on hand at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**Dogs.**

**For Sale or Exchange**—Black Field Spaniel bitch, price \$20, or will exchange for Buff Cochins or Buff Leghorn fowl. W. L. Crawford, Union Bank of Canada, Quebec.

**Game.**

**Pit Games for Sale**—1 light gray Jap cock, 6-8 lbs. \$6; 1 dark red grade Jap, 6 lbs. \$6; 1 Duckwing cock, 6 lbs. \$6. These birds are all in excellent trim and strictly dead game. I also have some fine hens at \$2 each. W. M. Anderson, Banker, Palmers-ton.

**Trans-Atlantics**—Have fought under four flags and never met their equals yet. If you want pit fowls, get the best. Circular free. Mention REVIEW. H. P. Clarke, Indianapolis, Indiana.

**Free, Games, Illustrated Circular**—Eggs \$1 per 13, Heathwoods, Irish B.B. Reds, Tornadoes, Irish and Mexican Grays, Cornish Indians \$2 per 13, fowl at all times. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N.Y. 197

**Leghorns.**

**For Sale**—135 April and early May hatch White Leghorn chicks from four grand breeding pens. A rare chance to secure choice exhibition and breeding cockerels and pullets of the old reliable Royal strain, noted for their large size, large lobes, red faces, correct combs, long yellow legs and absolutely white plumage. Birds mated not near akin. Geo. E. Lee, Highgate, Ont. 1197

**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. 1196

**Minorcas.**

**Black Minorcas**—Scott's celebrated strain, 3 cocks, 10 hens, 40 chicks, over 20 of them pullets, April hatch, 1 Daniels Brooder, 1 Meat Cutter, 8 show coops, round slat fronts, the whole business for \$50. Write me for separate prices on stock or articles. R. H. Marshall, Galt, Ont.

**Pigeons.**

**If you are thinking** of making some purchases of fancy Pigeons for show purposes, send for my list of varieties and prices, as I have a number of choice pairs and odd birds for sale at low prices, also several good show eggs, just the thing. I can please you. Stamp. Robt. Burroughes, 14 Phoebe St., Toronto.

**Pigeons, Fancy**—Some nice young stock in white and black Fautails, Tumblers, almost all kinds, Nuns, Dragons, Homers, Owls, Jacobins, etc., cheap, as I am getting overstocked. W. M. Anderson, Banker, Palmers-ton.

**Maggies, Homors** and two English Owl cocks, Mills' strain, all fit to win. Stamp for particulars. P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, Ont.

**Jacobins, Jacobins**—Only one pair of breeders left for sale. a red cock and yellow hen at \$6. Young stock after the breeding season is over. Chas. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 297

**Hints to Beginners** (Pigeons) by F. M. Gilbert, new edition, 1894, revised with additional chapters. A most practical, timely and comprehensive work. Indispensable to the amateur. Price paper 50c. Address, H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

**Poultry Appliances, etc.**

**One Simplicity Hatcher**, 140 egg, to exchange for Prairie State 100 egg and Mann Bone Mill, also one trio Buff Cochins, one trio B Rocks, one pair Angora Rabbits, or offers. Gilbert Self, Todmorden P.O.

**Cages, Japanned, from 40c.**—Cages, brass, from 75c; Cages, breeding, from 75c; Cage appliances nest and nestings, seed &c.; everything in the bird line at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**Various.**

**150 Young Dark Brahmas**, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Buff Rocks, Indian Games, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Golden Sebright Bantams, after August 15th. J. W. Potter, Walth.

**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. 11

**I have a fine stock of White P Rocks** and Sherwood's chicks for sale, from stock winning 1st and silver medal at Madison Square, N.Y., 1894, 3 1sts and 1 2nd at Rochester, 1896. Prices reasonable. F. H. Gallinger, Southend, Ont. 297

**Wanted**—Persons desirous of preserving eggs for future use, send me 25c. and I will send my formula, guaranteed to keep eggs a full year if put in white fresh. S. M. Clemo, Galt, Ont.

**For Sale**—Cock and 9 hens of Black Minorcas for \$10, a pair of imported Pekin ducks for \$2.50, a trio of Red Caps \$3. John W. Kedwell, Petrolia, Ont. 1196

**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

**For Sale or Exchange**—One good Incubator and artificial mother, and Light Brahmas, for Cochins, white, black or buff, or Plymouth Rocks. Write. Ch. Jouve, 135 Rachel, Montreal, Canada.

**For Sale**—Two pair Black Cochins chicks, April hatch, also some nice White Cochins chicks, one fine Aylesbury drake in good show condition, Address R. B. Millard, 345 Princess Ave., London, Ont.

**Red Caps, Black Langshans**—My entire stock for sale cheap or would exchange for Black Minorcas. Red Caps took and prize at Industrial last year. J. N. O'Neil, 53 Elm Grove, Toronto,

**C. J. Daniels**, 221 River St, Toronto, breeder of 14 varieties Standard Fowls. Dealer in all kinds of poultry supplies, if you are in want of anything in poultry line drop me a card. 11

**Eggs! Eggs!**—Pekin Ducks (Rankin, South Easton, Mass., strain); flock commenced laying 1st January and still laying; \$2 for 12; Light Brahmas \$2 for 13. Order early. The W A Freeman Co Ltd, Hamilton, Ont. 137

**Three Thousand Five Hundred Prizes** won by my fowls in my own hands. Eggs \$1 per setting send and get circular. W W Reid, Ayr, Ont 197

**Now Standard**—Now ready, send one dollar and get one. Address, Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto.

**Eggs for Hatching**—\$1 per 15, from prize winning S L Wyandottes, S C Brown and S C White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Red Caps, and Pekin Ducks (Rankin's strain), \$1 per 12. J. E. Terrill, Coaticook, Que. 896

**Wyandottes.**

**White Wyandottes**—Ten one and two year old hens of good quality for sale, to make room for young stock. First come first served. Chas. Massie, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 197

**FOR SALE**  
**BREEDING STOCK**

Three one year old cocks and fifteen hens of the large improved White Leghorns, fifty young cockerels of same at 50 cents each, seventy-five young cockerels of Brown Leghorns, B P Rocks, Black Minorcas, also three boar pig, two and a half months old, all of the large English Berkshire. Each will be sold cheap. All this stock is pure bred. Write me for what you want, I will please you or refund the money.

**N. H. SMITH,**

Lock Box A, Tilbury, Ont.

896

**ENNISKILLEN**  
**Poultry Yards**  
**John W. Kedwell, Petrolia, Ont.**  
Breeder and Importer of Exhibition  
**PLYMOUTH - ROCKS**  
Barred, White, Buff, Pea-comb Barred.  
Also high class **Rouen Ducks.**  
Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs in season. 797

**FORD'S BLACK MINORCAS**  
Eggs from pen headed by imported cock winner of 1st at the Ontario show, hens winners of 2nd and 3rd, and others as good. Write me for prices for young stock for the fall shows.

JNO. FORD, 53 Woolstey St., Toronto. 1196

**NORTHERN GROWN TREES.**  
Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, cheap.  
Mammoth Prolific Dewberry a specialty.  
Send for Free Catalogue. It tells the whole story.  
**J. H. WISMER, - - - Nurseryman,**  
Port Elgin, Ontario. 597