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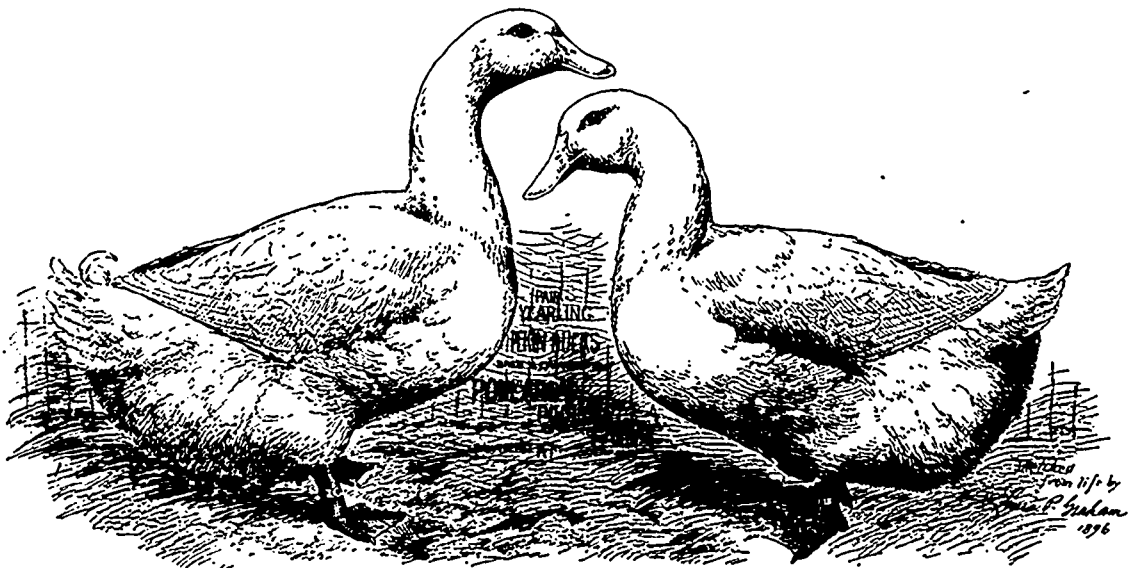
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BLACK LANGSHAN BANTAMS.



PEKIN DUCKS from POLLARD'S POULTRY FARM, South Attleboro, Mass.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO A
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Pigeons. Cage Birds, Rabbits and Pets.

VOL. XX.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, MAY, 1897.

No. 5

A FEW GENERAL REMARKS TO FARMERS.

BY JOS. DILWORTH, TORONTO.

IT is an acknowledged fact that if a farmer understands "Poultry Raising" it will pay him better than anything else on the farm, and in the next place the work of attending to this stock is decidedly the pleasantest, cleanest and the most interesting, but I regret to say that the majority of our farmers will choose much harder work to gain their livelihood. A very important item to be considered is how to make the most money with the least possible outlay. The first thing I would do if I were a farmer would be as follows: With the assistance of my wife I would devote all my spare time to poultry and duck raising. It is not only important to make a good beginning but it is of vast importance to begin at the right time. In the first place I would be careful to select the best position on the farm suitable for poultry buildings, taking good care to have them shielded from the north and north east winds. I would also locate them just where I could extend them from time to time as my flock increased. As to the kind of building or buildings, I would say that I would endeavor to make them comfortable, but not necessarily at great expense. I would be perfectly sure that they should be erected on very dry ground—never, on any account, build a poultry house on swampy or damp soil. I believe more trouble arises from that cause than any other, which I will endeavor to show you before I finish this subject.

I would begin in the spring time, although I would have, as a rule, to pay more money for my stock, yet it would certainly be much more satisfactory and a source of much greater pleasure. Of course a beginner must expect to have some drawbacks and disappointments, for want of experience, as the old saying goes, "don't count your chickens before they are hatched." I would buy my first breeding stock from a true fancier and would expect to pay a liberal price and make a good clean start. I think ten dollars for

six such birds as would produce satisfactory results would be a fair price. From these birds I would expect to raise between the first of April and last of June at least one hundred chicks, which would give me a chance to make my selection for winter. I would sell all my culs and surplus stock not later than Oct. 1st. Never under any circumstances keep old or young birds a day longer than they are a source of revenue. It is certainly a very unwise thing to feed chicks or ducklings after they are full grown and ready for the market; as a rule it is better to let them go at market price and invest the money in winter feed for those that you are going to carry over. Never keep any birds more than three years unless they are specially valuable as breeders. Avoid over crowding. I have been intimately acquainted with the farming community for the last thirty years, and I might say that I don't remember ever seeing a farmer's poultry house in winter that was not far too small for the number of fowls he had in it. Where they had fifty they should only have had about twenty. It's not much use arguing the point here, suffice it to say that you are just losing that much difference in feed. If you would always count on giving one yard square of floor space to each fowl you would not be far astray.

Cleanliness is the next very important part to insure success, which costs but little. Have everything arranged conveniently, so that you can clean them out every day as you do every other animal on the farm. Keep the floor of the poultry house covered several inches deep with chaff or dry leaves. To prevent vermin attend to the above and use lime whitewash with carbolic acid added, twice a year; change the nests often, especially in summer time. A good thing to keep on hand, and which is very cheap, is the following: Take one pound of pure carbolic acid, which you can buy at from 30 to 40 cents per pound, then buy a bag of land plaster and mix the two thoroughly together, first melting the carbolic by placing the bottle in hot water, not forgetting to remove the cork; when melted add about a wineglassful of water and it will keep it in liquid form, then

put about three parts of it into the land plaster and mix it thoroughly—if you have a seive, so much the better; you now have the so-called carbolate of lime, so much recommended by druggists. It is not only a good vermin preventative but a good deodorizer and disinfectant. It can be used liberally and often, as the cost is merely nominal, keep a dredging box in a convenient place for constant use—one thing is certain, it is a perfect specific against gapes in chickens.

A word or two about tonics. Tonics and stimulating medicines are occasionally wanted but are frequently overdone. A great deal has been said about the old remedy called Douglas' Mixture. For my part, I could never see much in it, but anyway, if it doesn't do much good it won't do much harm. If your fowls require an iron tonic, I would use the Liquid Perchloride of Iron—use about half a teaspoonful to every gallon of water. If you wish to make it into what is commonly called tincture of iron, mix one part of it with three parts of alcohol and water and it is ready for use—mix a teaspoonful of this with every gallon of water; never continue giving iron mixtures longer than a month at a time, then discontinue for a month, and repeat alternately as occasion requires. It may be given with advantage in the moulting season. Another valuable tonic might be kept on hand for occasional use:

Ground gentian root.....	one ounce
Powdered nux vomica.....	half "
Baking soda.....	one "
Common salt.....	one "
Glauber salts.....	one "
Cayenne pepper.....	half "
Powdered aniseed.....	half "
Corn meal.....	five pounds.

Mix thoroughly by passing it through a seive. A tablespoonful is sufficient for six hens. This makes a very good tonic and condiment at very little cost.

A few words about feeding may not be out of place. For my part I would only feed twice a day. Never give sloppy food or unsound grain; always put the soft feed in a suitable box or feed trough that the fowl cannot get their feet in—in any case never think of throwing soft feed on the ground, and never leave food enough for fifty if you only have twenty. Sloppy feeding and impure, stale, dirty water are often the cause of inflammation of the bowels, cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, and death.

A question is often asked, are fowl healthy? I would say yes, if they are properly fed and suitable buildings provided. In this connection I would like to impress the fol-

lowing on my hearers, and if you should forget everything else, don't let your fowl stand incessantly on heavy, damp, clay soil, or where the earth has become impregnated with dirt, if you do you must expect your fowl to be troubled with the diseases I have already named, also rheumatism, roup, canker, scaly legs, etc.

The following is an excellent cure for scaly legs or scurf on the shanks: One ounce sulphur, 30 drops oil of vitriol, two ounces vaseline or petrolatum. Mix together with an old knife and apply to the parts affected twice a day for ten days. The above is a perfect cure.

A great number of cures have been advertised for the cure of roup, catarrh and canker. The following is well worthy of a trial, and if the disease is not too far advanced I think I can safely say that it will cure nine cases out of ten: Lotion No. 1—Bluestone, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; water, one pint; mix together; wash the mouth and nostrils every morning; use the following ointment every night: One drachm of powdered iodoform, one dram of boracic acid, 30 drops of carbolic acid, half an ounce glycerine, two ounces vaseline. In addition to the above diseases I might say I have used it for years for old sores, cold in the head and catarrh in the nose, and any eruption or pimples on the skin. Apply it with the finger to the nose and mouth, not too freely but gently, always the last thing at night, and Lotion No. 1 every morning.

The following is a well tried remedy for rheumatism and lameness. Mix together one ounce pure mustard, one ounce oil of tar, one ounce sweet oil, eight ounces spirits of turpentine; shake before using and rub on twice a day.

A good remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera will be found in the ordinary compound rhubarb pills, in very bad cases however, I give opium pills half a grain each. Give the rhubarb pill in the morning and the opium pill at night. It is usually checked in a couple of days with the above treatment. It is always better to separate the affected birds from the rest of the flock. I would give a rhubarb pill to those not affected which answers as a preventative to the disease, and don't forget to use freely the carbolate of lime every day. When they have recovered I would recommend Easton's syrup. It contains phosphate of iron, quinine and strychnine, and is an excellent thing for building up weak and debilitated constitutions, two to five drops for a dose twice a day. A question often asked by the farmers is "What are the best kind of fowl to keep?" my answer would naturally be those you admire the most, but if I were going to keep them purely for business purposes as a matter of dollars and cents,

if I were so situated that I considered eggs would pay me best, I would keep the small breeds, as I consider for the amount of food they eat they will produce the largest number of eggs. Leghorns, white or brown; Andalusians, black Minorcas or Hamburgs. If you want a general purpose fowl I would keep Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks.

I often wonder how it is that farmers don't give more attention to the raising of ducks for market. I think that one of the general ideas is that they must have a pond or creek, or they would be a failure. I can assure them they are greatly mistaken about that as I find our city buyers will buy land fed ducks every time in preference to water raised, the former are much firmer in flesh, consequently command a readier sale. There is one thing however, if a farmer intends to raise ducks as well as chickens they must not be fed together under any circumstances. As a rule you will find ducks pay you best when sold at the age of about eight weeks, sell them when they reach the weight of three or four pounds. If your farm is in close proximity to a railway station, or a city, or large town, you may reasonably expect to make a poultry or duck farm pay you much better than any other industry on your farm. What I have said is from my own observation and practical experience.

MATING BUFF BREEDS TO PRODUCE EXHIBITION BIRDS.

PAPER READ BY DR. A. W. BELL, BEFORE TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION AT FEBRUARY MEETING.

(Continued.)

As to mating to produce the best results, what plans should we adopt? In the first place look to the color of the beak eyes and legs, the first and last should be of a bright yellow whilst the eyes should be bay. A light or pearl or yellow eye in a buff bird is very unsightly as if there were something lacking in the constitution of the bird. Some maintain that the light eye should be found with the light buff. If such be the case, and personally I do not believe it to be so, how much more interesting is it to breed birds by the dozens that do not quite score 99½ points.

Be on your guard against any mealiness either in male or female. This is chiefly most prominent in the wings and on wing bows and consists of two or three different shades of buff, or even white, in the same feather.

Another feature to shun is one that is very difficult to eradicate when one has been unfortunate enough to have it

introduced into his flock. I refer to the lacing, chiefly on the backs of the females, of each feather with a dark shade of buff or red in some cases. This will produce cockerels with an edging of dark buff, whilst the centre will be light in the back and saddle feathers making a very mottled bird.

Mottled backs and cushions are another defect one wishes to avoid. The cause of this is the lack of coloring matter in the feather necessary to sustain the color, for it is generally only the surface portion of the feather that becomes lighter.

A buff undercolor is most desirable, but personally would prefer a bird with poor under color and good even surface color to one with good under color and mottled and uneven surface color. Do not think that because you have obtained a deep under color that it is a strong point for it invariably comes with mottled birds either when young or after moulting.

If we mate a cinnamon male with a cinnamon female we certainly shall expect to and will, produce cinnamon birds. Again if we mate a cinnamon male with a medium colored female or *vice versa* we will obtain birds of a more or less mottled character and some cinnamon and some medium.

And just here let me say, that it is a theory that the color of the offspring comes from the sire and the size and shape from the dam. I have followed this each year in my chicks and fail to agree with this statement, for each season has found my birds about equally divided as to color, half taking after the sire and half after the dam. It is these personal experiences that sometimes make us unbelievers in many of the pet theories advanced by the old school, if such we may call them.

Again if we mate cinnamon and a golden buff we will have too many culls in color to satisfy the ordinary fancier, but yet we may out of some twenty-five birds or so obtain a pair that is as near the Standard color as is possible, but the desired end has not been reached for if we mate these birds or use either of them as breeders the offspring will revert invariably to the ancestors, though by selecting those nearest the desired color each season will we in time, other things being equal, reach the goal of our ambition.

Methinks I hear some say "What are we to do then?" My advice is to mate birds as near Standard color and requirements as one can procure, of course taking into account the other lines of mating such as offsetting the faults in the male by the female being strong in those particulars etc., etc., and do not believe it necessary to mate one pen to produce males and another females for I think this the greatest bane of the poultry fancy, and if the Standard of to-

day requires two matings to produce the opposite sexes, then I say the sooner it is corrected so that the man who is only able to have one yard has as good an opportunity of breeding winners in both classes as he who is able to mate up two or four pens, the better. To illustrate, I have just read an article on breeding barred Rocks, and if there is any fowl in existence to day that certainly needs two matings, that one is the barred Rock. The writer maintains that he has only used one mating for a number of years and substantiates his claim as to its correctness by winning 1st and 2nd cocks, 1st and 2nd hens, 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th on pullets, with scores of 90½, 90, 93, 92, 93½, 92½, 91½, 91½, 94, 93, 92½, 91

What constitutes a Standard color buff bird? In color it must be a rich golden buff, and when we speak of golden we do not have in our mind anything but a golden color, or as one puts it, cinnamon is not buff neither is red buff.

Some claim for breeding this color the female should be same shade as the male's breast, whilst others maintain the hen should be one shade darker. Personally I prefer the same shade and have derived good results as regards color from this mating. Do not if possible breed from birds showing black and white in the wings. This will, unless kept in check very soon be in such quantity as to make the bird or birds useless for either breeding or exhibition purposes. If I had my choice of the two colors *in dark birds* would prefer using those with white in preference to those with black, as the tendency of the black is to get darker, whilst the white would produce lighter color.

I have put myself in correspondence with some of the breeders of buff breeds and quote their letters, viz., Aug. D. Arnold, buff Leghorns, says, "In mating buff Leghorns to produce exhibition birds I should use exhibition birds in males and females if I could obtain the under color good enough in the females. In this way I should expect the best results, although I must admit that in buff Leghorns we are still in the experimental stage to some extent."

E. P. Shepherd, Secretary buff Leghorn Club says, "I send you feathers taken from two of my birds which come nearer to the Standard for buff Leghorns than anything I have yet seen, the shade might be a trifle lighter, **RED BIRDS ARE NOT BUFF BIRDS.** Then the color should extend to the skin one even shade, *also the shaft should be buff of the same shade.* This is the hardest of all things to get, even birds of a darker color than color of these feathers if of an even color free from mottling, black or white, should be given a great deal of consideration at the hands of judges."

In *Poultry Monthly*, Nov. 1894, Mr. Sternberg of Kansas,

who stands to-day as one of the best writers on poultry matters in America, and whose articles always command much respect and study thus writes of mating buff Cochins: "In breeding buff Cochins select females as near as possible to the desired shade of buff, as free as possible from dark or white in wing and tail. The male should, while of the same general shade, be two or more shades deeper in color. Considerable black in the wing is quite the thing, while the tail should be buff of a coppery lustre. This would give many correct pullets and some fine cockerels. For cockerels a pullet of almost cinnamon color free from black in hackle with black in flights, some black in tail is no serious matter, though objectionable. To such a pullet mate a male with clear buff tail quite light in color and some dark in flights."

This was written some three years ago, and I think Mr. Sternberg will have ere this satisfied himself that these are not the correct matings to produce the largest number of exhibition birds.

One more and I am finished. This is from a paper written on "Buff Cochins," read before the Birmingham and Mid-England Society: "The neck hackle should be a bright golden color coming well down on the shoulders and free from any twisted feathers. The saddle should be the same color as the hackle, tail chestnut or bronze, the former, I prefer. Wings should be free from black or white feathers, a most difficult thing to get in a cock. One of our most noted Cochin breeders told me he scarcely ever got a buff cock absolutely pure in the flights. The buff should be as profuse as possible and standing out well behind the thighs, and the same color as the breast. There are several colors in the buff Cochin. There is the dark cinnamon, very much admired by some of our breeders. Then there is the medium shade and the lemon buff. The latter I must say I prefer. I find fanciers like them, but they are more difficult to breed, in my opinion, than any other shade of buff. You invariably get them mealy in the wings, tail and feet, especially the cock. As to the buff hen, I am not an advocate for such immense birds if they lack color. Some of our judges seem to me to go in more for size than anything else. They seem to ignore the beautiful golden buff which seems to me so essential in a buff hen or pullet. I could show you a pullet perfectly even in color from head to tail a beautiful golden buff. This is difficult to obtain in a hen after she has moulted. They sometimes come out patchy and show white shaft a fault I should not despise a bird for, for the breeding pen. In mating buff Cochins I select the hens as large and as good in shape as possible, and get them as near the color of the cock's breast as I can. As I said before it

is sometimes difficult to get old hens quite even in color but I do not think this of so much importance in breeding as size and shape."

Oakland Farm, than whom no one has done more for the buff Cochin interests in America, say: "We are bitterly opposed to mating extremes. You can never hope to get birds that will breed true by so doing. We believe the female should be nearly as possible the color of the male's breast, in fact the male and female should be as nearly alike in color as it is possible to get them. What we are after is a nice, even surface color and we do not care very much about under color so long as it is sound, that is without white or blue, too strong an under color we have found is very apt to give an uneven or mealy surface color, and oftentimes fades more quickly than birds' lighter and softer in under color. This may or may not be true, but it is an experience, and I assure you we have tried all kinds. We have avoided using dark under color in our yards for four years. We make but the one mating for male and female and we use but very few females and those few are our very best."

Summary, use birds with good yellow beaks and legs, bay eyes, even colored plumage as near the Standard shade as you can obtain free from mealiness or mottled in any way, with as sound wings and tail as you have and you will never regret it.

[Dr. Bell illustrated his remarks with feathers from various birds and also with an excellent buff Cochin from his own yard. Ed.]

VENTILATION AND DISEASE.

BY J. L. PAGE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

REWING that a great deal has been said and written on the above subject by older and more experienced heads than myself, it was only after consulting one very high in authority on all things pertaining to poultry that I decided to give the readers of the REVIEW my experience with the subject mentioned. Last spring I noticed in the REVIEW a query from a reader asking the Editor the cause of colds among his fowl, saying he had a top ventilator in his house. Mr. Editor says, "top ventilator and colds, cause and effect, my friend." Well, having seen a great many houses where common flocks were housed, and having noticed that they were provided with both top and bottom ventilation by a careless carpenter (the hot air going out at the top and the cold coming in at the bottom), and the fowls apparently healthy, I could not see the

force of the argument, and so decided to put in a top ventilator for use as long as the weather was mild, intending to put a pipe down the wall near the floor afterwards. This worked all right by regulating it according to temperature, until a very cold snap came on and I had to close it entirely most of the time, and being busy I neglected to put in the other pipe until I noticed dirty noses on several of my fowl, and then got a move on to put things right. I made a pipe four inches square inside, with an opening the same size at each end and two at equal distances between, all provided with slides to open and close at will. Having got everything ready I went out at night to put my pipe in place, taking a large tin lamp with me. I went inside the poultry house and my light went out at once. I set it on a shelf and lit it, and it would burn until I put the glass on and then it would go out very quickly. I set it on the floor and tried it, and it was worse. The placing of the glass in position caused the foul air to pass up through the burner close to the flame. After getting my pipe arranged and the house full of pure air, the lamp burned perfectly. Very soon the cases of cold(?) disappeared, the house became dry and comfortable, and everything went on all right. My theory was this: A poultry house should never be entirely closed. It should have a ventilator that can be opened at the top, bottom or part way up; for in using a top ventilator only, you are forced to close it sometimes, then the house quickly fills with foul air (poison), which causes an inflammation in the air passages and throat, a discharge following as a matter of course—hence the colds complained of. I have proved it to my own satisfaction and would like to hear what others think of it. I might just add that my coop is built double all around, matched stuff with paper inside each wall, leaving an air-tight space and double windows and doors. Birds don't get frosted in my coop. I use drop boards, and the sun never looks in on any dirt in my house.

[Will our correspondent kindly give next month the page in which the advice he refers to is given. Doubtless there will be some explanation not apparent now.—Ed.]

CANADIAN WILD GEESE.

Editor Review:

We have an inquiry from one of our customers for twelve *Canadian geese eggs*, and will you kindly inform us who is the breeder of this stock in your section, and also the price. We wish that you would give this matter your prompt attention and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,
EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.

New York, April 20th, 1897.
Who can supply these? Ed.

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

BY T. A. WILLIAMS, TORONTO, ONT.

(Continued.)

SO FAR our prospective poultry farm has been considered on what the beginner might reasonably think a rather large scale, although to the man engaged in the occupation for a livelihood it is on none too large a scale. To make a living out of chickens you must handle lots of them and have lots of room to work in.

But the beginner must not be forgotten. Indeed we are more solicitous for his welfare than for the veteran, as the latter is amply able to take care of himself. It is not advisable for the beginner to go into the business so heavily on the start, as to erect the large brooder house we have spoken of; it will be much better to go slow and extend your operations as your experience increases, than to make a number of costly mistakes and invite shipwreck at the outset. We have seen so many of these poultry wrecks that we feel we cannot too seriously warn the beginner to be careful and profit by the experience of those who have preceded them.

A singular feature in connection with this matter is the fact that those who have made the most inglorious smashes in this line (who went up like a rocket and came down like a stick) were not the confessedly inexperienced tyros who make no attempt to hide their lack of knowledge and who are ever ready to glean any information that may at some future time be turned to good account, but the self-conscious man, brimful of conceit of his immense knowledge of the subject in all its branches—the man who scorns the suggestions and warnings of his friends—these are the men who make most of the failures in the poultry business, and having lost their money, they not infrequently roundly abuse the business and everybody connected with it.

But to return to our subject, the beginner having secured a good incubator, will find it the best plan to raise his chicks in small brooders; and the very best kind of brooder is one that can be used both outdoors and indoors, a portable brooder that can be moved about at will.

As soon as the snow is off the ground in the spring chickens should be allowed to run; they will thrive much better and give their owner much less trouble than if confined. A great advantage of a portable brooder is that it can be moved to fresh ground for each new brood of chicks, thus promoting healthfulness. With the large brooder house

the ground must be ploughed or dug up frequently, and this involves considerable labor.

The brooder in order to do satisfactory service must be so constructed that there will be no danger either of overheating the chicks or chilling them. If for outdoor use it must be substantially built and capable of turning a heavy rain-storm; there must be no possibility of its taking fire and thereby destroying all the chicks; it must be well ventilated; and lastly, there must be no danger of the lamp blowing out in a high wind: should this occur on a cold night with chicks a week old, the entire lot might be spoiled.

The brooder lamp should be lighted twelve hours before the chicks are to be placed in it, in order that it may be thoroughly warmed and in proper running order. The chicks should be removed from the incubator when twenty-four hours old and placed in the brooder. The temperature of the chick chamber or brooding chamber proper should be adjusted to 95° Fahrenheit and maintained at that degree as nearly as possible for the first ten days, after that the temperature may be reduced at the rate of half a degree per day for the next ten days. If the weather at that time is cold the temperature of the brooder should be maintained at this point, viz., 90° Fah. until chicks are a month old; but if the weather is warm, the tapering off process should be continued at the rate of half a degree per day, until chicks can do without the brooder entirely. After chicks are a month old, in cold weather, reduce temperature daily at the rate of half a degree.

We will next consider the best way to manage them while in the brooder and after it is taken from them.

(To be Continued.)

PROFESSOR MILLS' QUESTIONS.

No. 2.

Editor Review:

AS THE egg-producing qualities of a bird cannot be judged by a superficial examination, it is clear that those utility fowl which are noted only for egg production do not enter into the consideration of Professor Mills' second question.

In my opinion the answer to query No. 2 is to be found in the American Standard of Perfection, which contains the law laid down for the guidance of judges of poultry.

The Professor will recognize the fact that under this law judges are even now (to use his own words) "instructed and required to award prizes in the utilitarian classes on the basis of practical utility."

A glance at the Standard proves this conclusively.

To illustrate: I take the American class, containing among other utility breeds, the different varieties of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Javas.

In computing the 100 points which are required to make a perfect bird, the Standard provides that 8 points shall be allotted to comb, 6 to wattles and ear-lobes, and about 29 points to color of the different sections throughout the bird, making *in all* about 43 points devoted to what the Professor designates as fancy points. Compared with this there will be about 57 points representing shape or size. So that, roughly speaking, 14 per cent. more importance is attached to utility points than fancy points. But in my opinion this is not all. Of the 8 points representing a perfect comb, a number are directed towards keeping it within a certain size, so that these breeds may have small combs, little affected by frost, which desirable feature is intended to guard against a falling off of winter laying. Surely these 8 points, therefore, are not all *fancy* points. I find it difficult in the buff Plymouth Rocks, to keep the combs down to the desired size, and have been handicapped from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 points for this reason. I will not be exaggerating if I say at least 3 of the points allotted to comb may properly be called utility points. Wattles and ear-lobes have 6 points, which should be dealt with similarly. If the wattles are long they are even more likely to be frozen than the comb; 2 points for size would not be too many, I think. This lenient view would bring the utility points up to over 60 per cent., leaving less than 40 per cent for color.

It is evident to me that the compilers of the Standard were of the same opinion as Professor Mills, that utility points are of greatest importance, and they acted accordingly.

Every fancier of the American variety keeps well before him the fact that *a bird underweight cannot win* in the majority of cases. If he has a pretty bird underweight, and a bird "off color" but up to weight, he invariably takes the heavier bird to show, as he knows the Standard instructs the judge to deduct two points for every pound short. When first I exhibited, many a prize I lost by reason of showing birds underweight. I have had a bird score $87\frac{1}{2}$ cut $3\frac{1}{2}$ points for weight, and of course he did not win. If $3\frac{1}{2}$ points had been added I would have taken second prize. Since then I follow the Standard, and go in for size, and it impresses me so much that now size is my first consideration.

Yes, Sir, the judges are even now acting under instruc-

tions "to award prizes in the utilitarian classes on the basis of practical utility"

I don't want fanciers to assume that I argue 3 points should be allotted to *size* of comb, nor that 2 points should be given for *size* of wattles and ear-lobes. I do nothing of the kind. To say definitely as to this requires more time than I can spare.

Yours respectfully,

ROBT. H. ESSEX.

Toronto, April 21st, 1897.

TORONTO, POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, Thursday evening, April 8th. The President, Mr. R. H. Essex, in the chair. The minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. Messrs. James Lindale and E. W. Gill were proposed for membership and accepted.

The Executive Committee were instructed to report at the next meeting ways and means for holding a winter show, and that for this purpose they have the power of appointing additional members to the committee.

Mr. Barber gave the members some useful pointers on the New York show, and very kindly replied to many questions addressed to him on that subject.

The President reported at length on the recent meeting of the delegates to the Industrial Exhibition, which was held in the City Hall, March 26th.

The subjects for essay at the next meeting will be "The Chicken Crank" by W. J. Watson, and "Raising and Feeding of Young Stock" by C. J. Daniels.

The meeting was a very large one, over sixty members and their friends being present.

The May meeting will be the largest of the year, as we have some fifteen buff Leghorn breeders, and there is considerable discussion as to who will carry away the red tickets.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30. Receipts \$5.95.

R. DURSTON,

Secretary.

An open meeting of the above association was held in Temperance Hall, March 26th. The principal object of the meeting was to give our members an opportunity to meet Mr. J. L. Haycock, the Patron member for Frontenac, an old fancier and personal friend of many of our members.

Other members of the Legislature present were:—D. Mc-

Naughton, member for North Bruce; D. Dynes, member for Dufferin; David McNicol, member for South Grey; Wm. Shore, member for East Middlesex.

The five distinguished visitors were unanimously elected honorary members of our Association.

Many visitors were present, the hall being well filled. Mr. Haycock in his speech stated that eggs were affected by the food given the hens. It good eggs were desired it was essential that the fowls be supplied with good food. He also said we will soon see the time when eggs will be graded like any other commodity of commerce, and the purchaser will be able to get the grade he desires.

Mr. Haycock's speech was well received; being humorous and practical.

The other patron members spoke in the same strain, and stated that their intentions were to do all in their power in their respective constituencies to further the industry of poultry raising.

It was moved and seconded that the thanks of this Association are due to Mr. Haycock for the information he has conveyed to us upon the poultry industry.

It was also moved and seconded, that in the opinion of this meeting the profits on farm poultry may be largely increased if the farmer will adopt improved methods of feeding and selection of stock.

That all persons keeping poultry are hereby urged to attend the meetings of the farmers' institutes and poultry associations which are held in their respective localities, this meeting being convinced that the information to be obtained thereby is a means of increasing egg production, and improving the market qualities of farm poultry at a reduced cost of keep.

Moved by Mr. Dilworth, and seconded by Mr. Donovan, that this meeting recognizes the efforts of the Provincial Government towards the advancement of the poultry industry of the province, and considers that this important branch of trade warrants the financial assistance granted by such government to the two poultry associations of Ontario.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30.

R. DURSTON,
Secretary.

THE HULL LUMBER COMPANY.

We have close to six hundred men in our mills and eighty per cent of them are interested in a small way in poultry, most of them common barn yard fowl.

R. H. MCKEE, Supt.

Hull, Que., March 25, 1897.

SHALL WE USE INCUBATORS?

III. THE QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT.

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

BEFORE an answer is given to this question we need to answer a preliminary one, "How do the incubator hatched and brooder reared chickens compare with those hatched and raised by the hen?"

It used to be fashionable to say that an artificially produced chicken would not score within two points of what he would have scored if he had been hatched and brooded by a hen. This was a safe saying, because it could not be successfully denied. Neither could it be proved; and though the asserter ought to have been made to prove his assertion, he might ingeniously put the proof upon the other party. It is a well-known rule in court that the burden of proof is on the one who has the affirmative proposition to sustain, and in logic that a general negation is difficult, if not impossible to prove. More than that, this assertion did rest upon what seemed something like proof. There were hundreds and thousands of inferior chickens produced artificially. The rearers (oftentimes beginners) did not have the necessary experience in operating the machines to produce the best results, and as a consequence the chickens were inferior in size, configuration and color. We know something about this experimentally. Our chickens produced artificially, were at first very poor compared with those reared under hens. But year by year the artificially-produced chickens have improved, until we defy any expert to select among our chickens by their appearance those which have been produced naturally from those produced artificially. The fact is, that when the incubator is properly run the chickens will be hatched with as great strength and vigor as if the eggs had been incubated by a hen, and when the brooder is properly managed, the chickens will develop as well as when they run with hens.

We can, therefore, answer this preliminary question by the statement that when the machines are properly managed there is no difference in the quality of the chickens artificially and naturally produced.

We are now in a position to answer our original question. The answer cannot be a simple yes or no, but must be a qualifying one. If we wish to rear one hundred chickens or less, our answer is, *No*; if we intend to rear several hundred for breeding, our answer is, *Yes, if we have the needed skill*; if we wish to raise broilers, spring chickens and

roasters in large numbers, we must answer unqualifiedly, *Yes*.

The incubator is to the poultry industry what the reaper is to the grain raiser or the mowing machine to the general farmer, what the sewing machine is to the seamstress and the power loom to the manufacturer of cloth. And, it is possible, that this is but the first invasion of machinery into the poultry industry. The time may come when we shall feed, water and care for our fowls, clean their houses and do other things about their management by machinery. It is not wise in this "machine-ridden age" to limit the possibilities of machinery in any field of action.

MANAGEMENT OF LITTLE TURKEYS IN RHODE ISLAND.

EXTRACT FROM ADDRESS BY SAMUEL CUSHMAN, PAWTUCKET, R. I., DELIVERED AT NEW YORK FARMERS' INSTITUTE, MIDDLEVILLE.

LITTLE turkeys need no food for the first 24 hours, and then should be fed something light and nutritious. They require considerable care for the first eight or ten weeks. Some growers confine the hen turkey in a moveable slat crate the first few days and allow the little ones full liberty. Others instead of confining the hen in, tie one of her feet to a peg driven in the ground. Another plan quite generally followed is to put the little turkeys inside of a large triangular pen and give the hen her liberty. The pen is moved frequently to fresh ground. When the little ones can jump over the 12 inch board they wander at full liberty with the hen. Although confinement is usually necessary for the first few days to prevent their getting bedraggled in the long wet grass, or from being caught out in showers, they thrive much the best if they can be given their full liberty from the first on a dry pasture where the grass is short and there are no trees. The hen will protect them from showers, they will get more of their natural food, more exercise and are free from restraint so irksome to turkeys of any age. Little turkeys are tender little things and light eaters, and should be fed often (if not at full liberty), with easily digested food that is not too concentrated. They will not thrive long on rich or indigestible food which is frequently the cause of bowel trouble.

The most successful growers in R. I. feed coarsely ground meal made from old northern-grown white flint corn mixed with sweet or sour milk. Most farmers prefer sour to sweet milk. One successful breeder gives them bread,

made of corn meal soaked in milk and baked. Dutch cheese or curdled sour milk is excellent if not heated too long. We object to boiled eggs and white bread soaked in milk as being too rich and liable to cause digestive troubles after a time. Heavy feeding kills the weak. Eggs are excellent as well as milk and help take the place of insects, but they should be made into unsweetened custard or diluted with corn meal and baked to avoid evil results.

Something sour seems to be a necessity in the food of domestic wild birds that receive more grain food than they naturally secure. Raisers of pheasants and other game birds, we understand, add vinegar to the dough from which is baked the bread fed to the young. The food supplied to young turkeys at liberty should be only supplementary to their natural food. A mere aid that will counteract the tendency to looseness caused by their natural food and enable them to eat and digest more.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Review:

ABOU**T** two years ago I bought a pair of black Minorcas, both first prize birds, at Hamilton show, paying a reasonable figure. I bred this pair, raising a number of pullets and cockerels for the spring of '96. I exchanged the cock bird for a cockerel, with Mr. T. Senior, of Hamilton. I bred this cockerel with my best pullets last season. Now the question.

Not long ago I noticed that my (supposed) best hen had a white tip on one of her tail feathers (please find such enclosed), and two or three of my pullets are the same. My pullets are very good in every way but this. This hen I speak of did not have any white till after this season's moult. Another fact I would mention, that not one of my cockerels have any white, not even the poorest. Last season a breeder paid a visit to my place, and pronounced this hen to be the best I had, and told me to keep her over this year. He said also that she would score about 92 or 93. I should think I would have noticed the white last spring had it been there.

Now, would this disqualify these birds. These fowls are good birds only this one thing. They have no white except in tail feathers, and no more white than what is in the feather enclosed, just the tips.

Yours fraternally,

Lynden, Ont.

MORLEY HOUSE.

ANSWER.—This is quite a common failing in Minorca hens, in fact in almost all black breeds after three years of

age, white has a tendency to increase. The feather you send is a poor color, too brown and lacks that green lustre so desirable. Regarding disqualification, the Standard reads: "Pure white in any part of the plumage over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on two or more feathers tipped or edged with positive white" shall disqualify.

Editor Review:

I have twenty eight chickens in a pen 6 x 12, which I clean twice a week and use plenty of lime on floor and carbolic acid in their drinking water about once a week, but for all my birds are not healthy. They open their mouths and seem to gasp for breath, and finally die; others I find on the floor in the morning with the food they ate the night before in their crops. Could you give me some advice as to what ails them and how to effect a cure.

[H. G. WEBSTER.

Florence, Ont.

ANSWER—Your pen is entirely too crowded, and should not contain at the outside more than twelve. Give no carbolic in water. This alone may cause death and violent and painful death, too. Give chaff to scratch in, plenty of grit, green bone and meat, vegetables. *Reduce to twelve* and they will do well.

I have a pen of black Minorcas, cockerel and four pullets. The pullets pick the cockerel's comb so badly that if I left him with them they would pick it all to pieces. They are bad at pulling feathers also, but picking the cockerel's comb is the worst. I have done everything I could think of to stop them. I cut their beaks down close, but that don't stop them. I feed soft food in morning and salt it; I also give them lots of fresh liver, but I never saw anything like them. I understand there is a poultry-bit that will prevent them; if you have any please send me sample one. You would greatly oblige if you would let me know what I can do with them.

C. A. M.

ANSWER.—You have a chronic case, and when gone this far almost impossible to cure. Remove the cockerel till comb is healed, and then return him for a few hours at a time at first. Give plenty of grit and vegetables. For feather-pulling apply a decoction of bitter aloes and water to the parts plucked, this should stop them. Minorcas seem particularly addicted to these bad habits, and *must be kept employed scratching*, etc.

[NOTE.—We would greatly like to know, in all cases, if the advice given is efficacious. Will correspondent kindly write us.—ED.]

SCRAPS.

FROM REVIEW CORRESPONDENCE.

It is some years since I was a subscriber to REVIEW, and interested in the breeding of poultry, but I have a good place for them now, and I must have your paper again, hoping it is as good as it used to be.

Dorchester.

H. W. PATLO.

I hope you will come down to Montreal show this year again. I suppose you remember last year they were to give Mr. J. Main and myself our medals for four years. Well, we have never heard any more about them. They should either give them or cut it out of their list.

Allan's Corners, Que.

A. THOMPSON.

[We invite Mr. Ulley's good services in above.—ED.]

Please find enclosed \$1 (one dollar) for my subscription to REVIEW. I would lose interest in poultry if I did not get the REVIEW; in fact no live poultry man can get along without it. I wish your journal every success.

Galt, Ont.

F. M. WOLFE,

I have been taking your paper for a year, and I like it very well. I have built a hen-house this fall (60 x 27ft.), with eleven pens and an office, with passage down centre of the building. I am now breeding B. Langshans, light Brahmas, white Leghorns, black Minorcas and Houdans.

St. Marys'.

H. BERRY.

I have been sick and did not take as much interest in things as I would had I been well, but still I want the REVIEW. You will here find two dollars, being my subscription for 1896 and 1897.

Belmont, P.O.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR.

Mr. McGregor has been taking the REVIEW for over ten years.

Am very much pleased with the REVIEW. It is just what we all want.

Moes River, Compton, Que.

FRED J. LUCE.

We had a fairly good exhibition here, the fore part of this month. I took eight firsts and three seconds on my Game fowls, and first and second on Dandy and Gipsy, the two Fox Terrier pups.

A. F. MCKINNON.

Vancouver, B. C.

Pity our friends do not let us know more of their shows; should not hide your light under a bushel,

Would you give me a little information as to whether I will have to pay duty on chickens coming from England or not, as I am getting some buff Leghorns out from Mrs. Lister-Kay; and it runs in my mind that I have seen in the REVIEW an article on importing birds to this country for the improvement of stock, free of duty, but have forgotten the particulars, and I thought I would ask you. I have had poor encouragement to bother with chickens since I got the buff fever. I just raised one bird out of two setting of eggs, and not any good at that. One cockerel I bought was stolen last summer. The price is pretty high for what I am getting now, and if they are not buff. "I'll be buffed if I won't say I am buffed!"

Will you give me a little information on the above, as I want to save all the expense I can; still, I must have the birds.

JAMES McLAREN.

Owen Sound.

No duty where proper certificates are used.

I have two rose comb white Leghorn pullets hatched in June, that have laid 113 eggs from Jan. 1st to April 15th. I think that is a good record.

Belleville.

MALCOLM C. DULMAGE.

I am well pleased with the way you put in our show list, but Mr. Jarvis surely made a mistake in not mentioning the Minorcas among the list of good birds. Minorcas scored the highest of any class. I will ask him to correct this, and I hope you will attend to it if he sends it in.

Seaforth.

WM. HARTRY.

BORROWING AND LENDING POULTRY FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.

A PAPER READ BY J. DILWORTH BEFORE THE TORONTO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE FIRST question is, Why do people borrow? No one borrows what he already has. The word borrow means "to take on trust an article with the intention of returning, or giving an equivalent." It appears as if the borrower of poultry of to-day, for show purposes, starts out with the intention of making the public believe that the birds he exhibits are his own, and as he is showing them for money and reputation, it is doubly wrong. Money so won is dishonestly obtained, and the reputation so gained is a false one. To lend means "to grant to another something for temporary use, to furnish on condition of receiving

the same again, or its equivalent." The word "lend" was rarely used, except with reference to lending money; but the poultry as well as other associations, it is to be feared, have sadly retrograded in this respect. Shakespeare says, "Neither a borrower nor lender be;" and in the Sacred Writings (Proverbs xxii. 7) you find, "The borrower is servant to the lender." So you see, to keep out of trouble there is perfect safety in acting in accordance with the above wise quotations.

With these few introductory remarks, the next step is to deal with events and results, caused by borrowing and lending poultry, especially for exhibition purposes. Borrowing and lending are matters which require our most careful consideration. It is one of the vexed questions that every poultry association should settle, if at all possible, once and forever. I firmly believe had poultry associations carried out their rules and constitution, governing borrowing and lending, the trouble would have been decidedly less to-day. The particular references here to borrowing and lending birds, are concerning our local poultry shows. Where we are all familiar with each other's birds, and know just about as well as any judge can tell us how our birds are likely to stand in any competition; and when we find that we have not got a bird good enough to beat our neighbor, from an envious feeling we borrow if possible the best bird we can get, in order to carry away the first honors from our friend. Then again, in order to cover up any attempt to be proved guilty of borrowing, we profess to buy, and after the exhibit has been made, it is sold back to the lender, and so the borrower and lender are equally guilty. The person to whom the borrower makes his request for the loan of his bird or birds, should be firm and refuse to be a participator in the deception, and will therefore confer a favor on the public at large and be at the same time a truer friend to the would-be borrower as well as to himself. At this juncture I have much sympathy with the lender, because from the nature of his liberal spirit, and probably from the impulse of the moment, he says yes, without thinking of the serious results that may follow—and often do follow—to himself for so doing, because, in very many instances, should the birds win, the borrower will never breathe that these first-prize winners belonged to other than himself, and will go so far as to take orders for settings of eggs, not scrupling to fill said orders from other yards rather than from his friend's who loaned him the birds, which were the means of him getting said orders. So you can clearly see that the lender is the sufferer. In order to do away with the practice of borrowing and lending, as done at present, it would be well if

poultry associations would arrange their by-laws, so that all outsiders could enter all the birds they choose, providing the owner's name is given, so that the real owner will get credit for the wins. The question is, could it be so arranged—to have two kinds of members, regular and associate. The person taking the birds and exhibiting them should be styled the regular or voting member, who would pay the annual fee; the associate member, I would say, might pay an additional ten cents, on each entry, so that the association could not suffer very much from a few annual fees they might lose. I am speaking now more particularly for outside exhibitions, because it is utterly unreasonable to expect a man to send a single bird to any distant show for the sake of the prize money, or even for the reputation that might be gained; but if it could be so arranged that every owner would get credit for the wins, the associate member could not, or would not complain at paying a ten cent fee extra on each bird sent. I firmly believe something of this kind could be done, and everybody would be well paid, and better than all, no falsehoods to utter and a clear conscience; and it would be the means of bringing into prominence the small breeders and true fanciers. We have any amount who only breed one or two varieties, but would keep many more if space would allow. Remember, I am not saying one word of disparagement against any of our fanciers that cross our borders with so many magnificent birds, it is more to his or her credit, and our countries' credit, when they can select within a very small area several hundreds of birds that will win in the keenest competition to which they are subjected.

In conclusion, I hope that this association, as well as others, will take steps to bring about ways and means to put a stop to the common practice of petty borrowing and lending. I am sure it can be done to the entire satisfaction of every true fancier, and when accomplished we shall dwell together in peace and harmony to the end of our days.

SIX TONS OF DUCK PER ACRE—WITH WHITE CHICKENS THROWN IN.

WHAT A RHODE ISLAND MAN IS DOING.

(From the Rural New-Yorker, March 6, 1897.)

PART I.

MR. GEORGE POLLARD, of Pawtucket, R.I., has been in the duck raising business for the past five years, and last season raised 5,000

ducks, as well as 800 chickens. His success in duck raising since the start has been greater than that of most beginners, and he now has the business on a substantial and profitable basis. He had been a buyer of live poultry for the market for years, and raised fowls to a considerable extent, but did not attempt to raise ducks extensively until a man in Pawtucket having an extensive plant for raising ducks decided to give up the business and sell out. This man, who was formerly a bookkeeper, after a few years' experience on a farm, built a dwelling-house, barn, a poultry house, 160 x 15, and other buildings. His idea was to make a living from 500 fowls kept in this building. After a trial of this plan for a few years, the hens were discarded and duck raising was taken up. After four years' experience in raising ducks, he was obliged to sell the place at a great sacrifice. Mr. Pollard bought it, together with the breeding ducks, incubators, etc., on the place, made many alterations and commenced the business. The first season he secured but a very small per cent. of fertile eggs. The vitality of the stock was so low that the young ducks that were hatched were weak, and had hard work to live, and were not reared at a profit. This breeding stock was then put out on a farm for the summer where they had free range and every liberty, in hopes that they would improve and do better when brought back in the winter; but as the results were no more satisfactory the following season, they were all killed, and new, vigorous stock was procured. The third season's operations were more of a success, and a fine lot of ducks was raised, about 3,300 in number.

The fourth season, Mr. Pollard was again troubled by too many infertile eggs and by those having weak germs; therefore he secured a farm on which were a pond and numerous marshes, built a duck-house, and placed his breeding ducks thereon. The eggs incubated that season were all laid by the ducks that were on this farm. It is now five years since Mr. Pollard commenced to raise ducks artificially. During this time he has had many changes, has doggedly studied the problem, and the result last season, 5,000 ducks raised from 190 laying ducks and 40 or more drakes, as well as a good many eggs sold for hatching, shows that he has secured a good measure of success.

The Fixtures. A Model Brooder.

On the place was a large two-story house 160 feet long and 15 feet wide, with slanting front and back and much glass in the front of both stories. The lower story was intended for keeping hens and the upper story for raising little chickens. The former owner had later installed ducks in the lower part and given up the use of the wind-exposed

loft, with its many windows, for breeding purposes. By tearing out some of the elaborate fixtures to save labor, and enlarging the pens, the lower part of this house made very good quarters for laying ducks. The shape of this house, however, should not be followed as a pattern. A slanting front and back are undesirable on account of the liability of the windows to leak during a rain storm, and because the back remains wet longer after a storm. Snow also lodges on these slanting windows, and must be brushed off after a snow-storm.

A brooderhouse 90 feet long by 13 feet wide had been built on the ground, when duck raising was taken up; and although this building has a slanting front, it is in other respects admirable, and, after certain changes made in the original brooder cover by Mr. Pollard, it seems to be as well adapted to its purpose as any piped brooderhouse that I have ever seen.

(To be continued.)

BLACK LANGSHAN BANTAMS.

Editor Review:

YOU have asked me for an article on Langshan Bantams. I suppose you think that as the originator of this variety I should be qualified for a long dissertation on them. First, I will say, look at the cut of them made by Artist Howard from life. Those who have seen them know that it is a faithful representation of them, and is, at least, a credit to the artist. Perhaps if I repeat a few of the many questions asked me regarding them and my answers thereto, it may serve as a practical description of them and save me much correspondence.

What are they like in general appearance? They are the exact counterpart of the black Langshan in color, shape and all characteristics; in fact, they are miniature black Langshans, and also have the great egg-producing trait of their ancestors. How were they produced? By breeding in direct line from black Langshans by proper selection and mating. How long have they been bred? Five years. Do they breed true to color and shape? Yes, 60 per cent. of the chicks produced are good enough to save for either exhibition or breeding.

Now, a few words regarding how I came to breed them. In the fall of 1892 a black Langshan hen stole her nest and hatched a brood of chicks in November. The flock which had this hen as a member was running at large in an old

orchard, and I did not see either the hen or the chicks until snow came, and I looked to see if all of the stock was roosting in the house; then I found the chicks. Well, my first thought on seeing them was "how much they look like Bantams!" These chicks, five of them, survived the winter; and the thought that they looked like Bantams was father to the resolve to try and breed from them black Langshan Bantams. The chicks were dwarfed in size, and to day two of the hens that were the foundation of the O.K. strain of black Langshan Bantams are alive and weigh only three pounds each.

As to how I succeeded in my resolve to breed and establish a strain of black Langshan Bantams, I refer the reader and others interested to the cut which accompanies this article and to my past exhibits of them; and to those who have never seen these birds, I hope to show many, during the next show season, what they look like in the show-room.

South Portsmouth, R.I.

W. M. HUGHES.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

BUFFALO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE Buffalo Poultry Association was formed a few days ago. It took a lot of time and a large amount of talking to complete the formation, however. For nearly three hours the many men interested in poultry and pet stock argued and argued in parlors H and G of the Iroquois Hotel over one question. That question was virtually whether those who wished to become members should contribute \$1 or \$5. If they are merely associate members, \$1 will be all they need pay. If they become stockholders in the incorporated company, then they must buy one or more shares at \$5 per share.

The meeting was called by W. E. Richmond, president, and E. C. Pease, secretary of the Erie County Poultry and Pet stock Association. There was a large attendance from out of town. Among those present were: E. H. Benedict and C. E. Howell, Elmira; F. Harrington, Warsaw; J. F. Tallinger and C. H. Wilcox, Rochester; C. A. Proper, Schoharie; H. G. Parker, Gowanda; L. W. Burgett, Lawton's; W. F. Brace, Victor; J. F. Knox, Warren, Pa; Andrew Schindler, North Collins; C. H. Tillinghast, Hamburg; Peter Wingerter, Erie; J. J. Beveridge, Rochester; J. A. Kimball, Lancaster; D. H. Foster, Gowanda; J. A. Taylor,

Hamburg; L. J. Bundy, Buffalo; W. E. Richmond, Buffalo; John B. Sage, Buffalo; George E. Peer, Rochester; W. G. Van Nostrand, Buffalo; E. E. Harris, Gowanda; F. E. Dawley of Fayetteville, director of the Agricultural Department of the State of New York, and C. H. Boyesen and a committee of five representing the Buffalo Homing-pigeon Association.

W. F. Brace of Victor, N.Y., was elected chairman, and E. C. Pease of Buffalo, secretary. Temporary clerks and treasurers were appointed as follows: C. E. Howell, Elmira; George Burgott, Lawton, and C. H. Tillinghast, Hamburg.

The following officers were elected during the morning, and the board of directors was authorized to take steps to have the association incorporated: President, W. E. Richmond, Buffalo; vice presidents, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; James Forsyth, Oego, N.Y.; J. E. Knox, Warren, Pa.; George H. Burgott, Lawton's Station, N.Y.; C. E. Howell, Elmira, N.Y.; George A. Lewis, Buffalo; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; G. E. Peer, Rochester; secretary, E. C. Pease, Buffalo; treasurer, Morey, Buffalo. Board of directors, Henry C. Jewett, of Jewettville, N.Y.; George L. Williams, Buffalo; H. M. Gerrans, Buffalo; Charles Sweet, Buffalo; A. P. Wright, Buffalo; W. Kronenburg, Buffalo, and W. J. Lutz, Buffalo.

MR. E. B. CALE, STRATFORD,

in now so much away from home on business trips that he must dispose of all his stock and so announces it for sale. He has many winners in his yards.

MR. CALE

has sold all his black rose-comb Bantams to Mr. A. Burnham of Stratford.

THE INFLUENTIAL *Ingersoll Chronicle*,

whose destinies are controlled by Mr. Robert Elliott, one of the "old timers" has lately been giving considerable space to poultry matters in connection with fanciers in that town. If Mr. Elliott could be induced to take a leading and official part in the proposed association, from evidence in the past, we know that success would ensue. The *Chronicle* says: "Of late years poultry raising has become almost a fad in some districts. Besides being a fad, however, it is a very profitable industry, for, with our ocean greyhounds, refrigerator service, and fast freight lines, the foreign trade in poultry and their products has greatly increased and will still further increase in months and years to come. In Ingersoll a great number of persons, both old and young, have been seized with the mania, and as a result some of the finest birds in

the Province are to be found here. Some of these enthusiasts have lately been agitating a poultry association for the town, and we see no reason why such an organization should not be formed. There are persons here who are eminently qualified to direct it to make it a great success. With this object in view, the *Chronicle* purposes writing up, from time to time, the stock and yards of the various breeders in town," with all of which we heartily agree.

MR. FRED FIELD WRITES.

"I have had great luck with my B. R. Games. I sent a cockerel and two hens to Wellington, Vancouver Island, B.C., last week, also a cockerel and hen to Chaplau, Ontario."

PHEASANTS,

we are pleased to note are now coming greatly into notice, both the game English, and the various fancy varieties. They are beautiful birds and worthy of a place in any company. Eggs are being advertised by several breeders, including Dr. Niven and Mr. W. J. Atkinson, and so a start can be made with very little expense.

A SEAFORTH READER WRITES.

"Poultry interest in this section is on the increase. Our show held here in January last put new life into the boys, and now incubator, and all the broody hens in the county are called into requisition to hatch each their favorite breed, and our county will be heard from at the shows next fall and winter. The Ontario is in our end of the province this year and, no doubt, Huron will be represented."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

NO INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF PRIZES THIS YEAR.

The Board of the Industrial Exhibition Association, Toronto, met on April 28th and decided that no increase in the prize list of any department was possible this year. Mr. Dilworth called the local members of his committee together on the 29th, and they made the following recommendations. That Belgian canaries have but one class any color cock or hen and that the class for broken cap Lizards gold or silver remain. All changes where the amount of prize money is not affected of course stand as does the third conditional prize in the open classes and also the third in exhibition pens. No money will be offered for poultry appliances. In the open classes for fowls if eight entries or over compete a third prize of \$1 will be given.

PIGEONS AND PETS.



THE POUTER.

BY WM. R. BROWN, KLEINBERG, ONT.

"How gracefully their breasts they blow,
Their limbs are lang, their wasts are sma'
The bravest birds ye ever saw,
And King o' Doos—The Pouter."

The above well seasoned, but always popular verse should thrill the heart of every lover and fancier of that grand bird, the Pouter pigeon. An able English authority and writer divides the Pouter family into three varieties, viz:—1st, the "Dutch;" 2nd, the "Lille" or French Pouter; 3rd, the German, and fourth and lastly the improved English Pouter, the two last named varieties being the most common in this country. The English type presents a large well built bird with a large even crop, and standing as nearly upright as possible, the beak being buried in the oesophagus when the crop is well distended; the German type presents a smaller bird standing less upright than its English cousin and the crop appearing as if all to one side and not very well distended. The English type is by far the better one. A Pouter must be long-bodied, very large, slender in girth, and with grand legs well and evenly feathered. The legs should be long, and should so hold up the bird that he will be as nearly straight up and down as possible, and the length of them in proportion to the length of the body. Pouters to be successful in the show-room must be trained to stand *up*, as the day of the lay down style has passed. A Pouter must have action, and this requires grand legs. He should measure at least nineteen inches from tip of beak to end of tail. The crop requires special attention. It should be firm looking and well and evenly distended. A coarse and immense crop is a disadvantage, inasmuch as it robs the bird of its chief beauty. As the Pouter is not a good feeder the young should be given to a good pair of feeders, as a Pouter stunted in its infancy will never recover his size. To get the requisite length of feathers the young should be hatched as early as possible. Pouters come in nearly all colors and markings, and they offer great possibilities to the fanciers who can breed them as a speciality.

The Pouter is one of the hardest members of the family *Columba* to mate so as to produce results. Always try to mate with one color, *i.e.*, mate a blue to a blue, red to a red, etc. The Pouter is a grand show bird, and anyone taking up Pouter breeding will stick to them a lifetime.

AN AMATEUR'S JACOBIN EXPERIENCES.

BY JAMES L. SKENE, M.P.C.

The Jacobin was originated at a very early date, although I have never been able to trace the many crosses and recrosses which first produced this popular variety.

In breeding Jacobins the elements of success may be summed up as follows:—In good sound and healthy stock, which must be properly housed, and by all means avoid over-crowding, as many fanciers do, and kill off any weeds immediately, for these so-called birds may in time spoil the lofts of many a fancier. To those who can afford to restate their lofts after such an event it is all very well, and means but a disappointment, but to the poor fancier it means more than words can tell.

Again, the fancier to be wise—as I hope every one is—will be careful in judiciously mating the birds for the breeding season, and provide suitable food, for bad food of every description is on the market; but with good sound maple peas, wheat and dari, with a little hemp as a sort of "pick-me-up," will prove beneficial to the fancier. Pure water and cleanliness I must next insist upon—for what can carry more germs of disease than impure water?—and cleanliness repays the trouble in itself alone, and no successful loft should lack it, for the birds appreciate nice clean perches; and feeding dishes and watering pans should be white enamel.

Of course, every fancier's hobby is attention to his birds; he grows interested in their every-day routine, and likes to see an offspring showing signs of his attention and perseverance, and I do not hesitate to say that it is only the patient and persevering fancier who need hope or expect to see his birds successful in the show pen.

I would now draw your attention to the principal points and properties of the Jacobin. I believe in medium-sized Jacobins (although many breeders go to both extremes, to their own loss), shape long, hood (the hood is the upper covering of the head) should be long and close-fitting; next to hood is the chain (which is an inverted growth of feathering on each side of the neck), should be thick as possible, long and smooth, mane (which is ridge of feathers at the back of the neck) as heavy as possible, eye clear or pearl, carriage very erect, and struts about very gracefully.

(To be Continued.)

CAGE BIRDS

TORONTO CANARY AND CAGE BIRD SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the above society was held on April 5th, in room 16, Forum Hall.

In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Barnsdale, Vice President, took the chair. After adopting the minutes of the previous meeting, the exhibition delegates report was read and received, the change relating to points prize was rather unfavorably criticized as giving too much to the canary section at the expense of—the general public—the more interesting variety section.

The financial report of the show having been audited and found correct was read and received, also annual report showing a balance in the treasury of \$35.27 and a satisfactory membership. The Secretary read a report on the work of the year showing good good practical results.

Two communications were received and filed.

The Secretary tendered his resignation, which was referred to the management committee for consideration.

It was decided to hold the young bird show on July 10th. —

The committee met on April 12th. The exhibition delegates' report was discussed and it was decided to recommend that last year's offer of a cup for the member taking most firsts be repeated. Mr. Atkinson offered a prize for the member coming second, also a cup for the best Lizard shown by a member. Dr. Boulbee also offers a prize for most firsts in canaries and mules only.

The Secretary's resignation as Show Secretary only was received and Mr. W. H. Naylor appointed in his stead.

It was decided to hold a series of monthly shows.

On reaching young bird show matters a point's prize was recommended, and Mr. Park will give a medal for the best Scotch Fancy shown by a member.

I send herewith the standard for Scotch Fancy adopted by the Society and will be pleased to receive any criticism in connection with it, and will forward results. By this means we will probably arrive at something definite for a start.

Yours respectfully,
W. S. APPLETON,
Secretary.

POINTS OF SCOTCH FANCY ADOPTED BY THE TORONTO CANARY AND CAGE BIRD SOCIETY.

	POINTS.
Head, small, inclined to be long to correspond with neck	5
Neck, long and thin	10
Shoulders, not high or hollow between pinions	6
Back, long and rounding, not flat or hollow ..	7
Chest and breast, to be well hollow from throat to neck, not to frill or have a turkey breast....	10
Wings, held close to body and not cross at tips	5
Legs, well set back and bent at shank, not straight	5
Tail, long, well tufted at base, and narrow; not to hinge when travelling	10
Circle, to form a half-moon....	25
Style of travelling, springy.	6
Quality and color of feather, fine and long.....	4
Condition, clean, healthy.	7
	100

Pigeons.

For Sale—I have several pairs left in the following varieties, Pouters in blue, red, pied and white; Owls in blue and white, black, blue and white Fantails, Nuns, Archangles, Homers, red winged Swallows, black English Carriers, pair Sotinettes, one pair Starling Priests, also odd birds in Dragons, black and silver, Nuns, and blue and black Swallows and Archangles. W. M. Anderson, Palmerston, Ont.

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.

For Sale Cheap—A few choice Pouters Fantails, Jacobins, Harbs, Owls, Pinyon Pouter and some fine Belgian Homers, all of prize-winning stock. Burnham & Sanderson, Box 333, Stratford, Ont. 597

Reliable Homing Pigeons for sale, bred direct from the successful lofts in Belgium at moderate prices. Queen City Lofts, F. B. Johnson & Son, Proprietors, 180 Queen Street East, Toronto.

Jacobins, all colors—a fine quality as any bred this side the Atlantic. Excellent breeding and show specimens for sale. Stamp for reply. Post cards not answered. Chas. Massie, box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 298

1897 BANDS—The official enamelled bands of the Tumbler Club are furnished by me at 4c each or 45c per dozen, without initials, numbered from 1 up. Aluminum bands for pigeons and poultry will not tarnish, always the same color; with year and numbered 1 to 100, 53 per 100, with year only, \$1.50 per 100, with initial 25c per 100 letters; send 2c stamp for circular and sample. Remittance must accompany order. T. Willett, 180 Lawrence St, Lowell, Mass. 797

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For Imported Birds—Try Hope's Bird Store 109 Queen Street West, Toronto. Fine young Mocking Birds, warranted cocks, \$4 each.

Cages, Japanned, from 35c.—Cages, brass, from 65c; 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.

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, Parrot Cages, Parrot Food, etc., 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.