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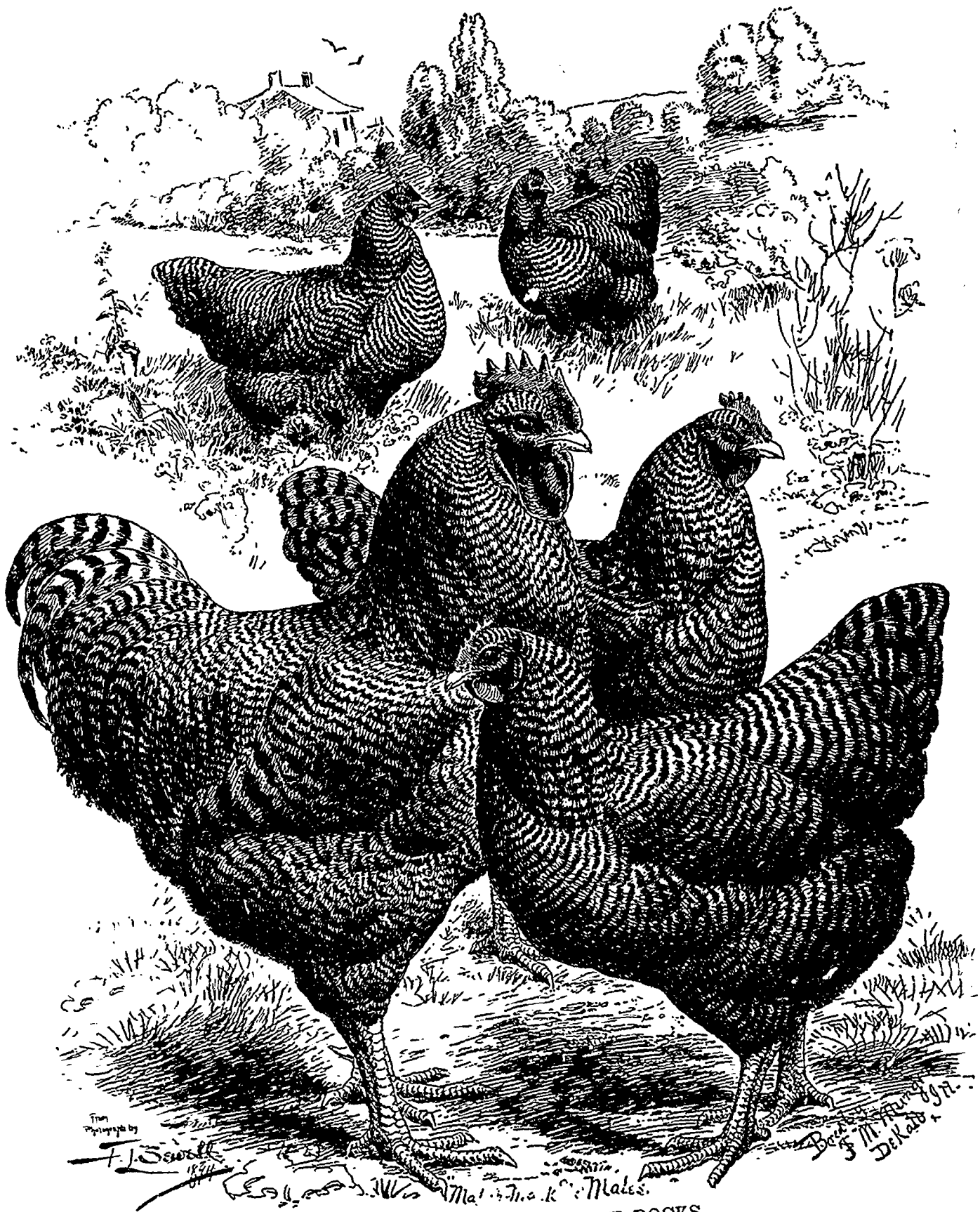
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PEN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Owned and Bred by F. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XVII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, SEPT., 1894.

No. 9.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Pigeon Fancier.

WE have disposed of a certain number of pages in the REVIEW each month to the Fanciers Publishing Co., publishers of the *Pigeon Fancier*, and this journal will for some time at any rate be combined with the REVIEW. The pages devoted to poultry will not in any way be cut down but rather increased as necessity requires and readers will have practically two papers for the price of one. This is purely a business matter on our part, we dispose of a number of pages over which we have no control. The Fancier Co. assure us that if sufficient support is accorded them the paper will be continued permanently. We bespeak for them a liberal share of advertising.

MR. C. J. DANIELS, TORONTO,

is making seventy-five entries in poultry at Provincial Exhibition Quebec on Sept. 10th to 15th, he also reports good sales these last two years from Quebec, Montreal and vicinity and adds "our own CANADIAN REVIEW fetched the business."

MR. F. C. HARE, WHITBY,

paid us a brief visit a few days ago, while visiting Toronto.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Ulley, of Montreal, has been appointed Superintendent. If the Association had been wise and advertised their exhibition in REVIEW western breeders would have had a chance to exhibit.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

We would again remind exhibitors that entries close September 13th.

NEW STANDARD.

Every breeder who purposes exhibiting this fall should read the new Standard.

BRANDON POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Brandon branch of the Manitoba Poultry Association was lately held at Messrs. Brayfield & Smith's Auction Mart, Brandon. There was a good attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. C. Harrison; Vice-President, E. Hughes; Sec.-Treas., G. Aske; Auditor, J. S. Brayfield; Executive committee, W. Anderson, J. S. Brayfield, H. Clark, T. Chambers, W. Garside, D. Sheriff, E. H. White, F. A. Wilcocks and D. F. Wilson.

MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held July 25th in the Manufacturers' Building, on the Exhibition grounds, Winnipeg. Mr. H. A. Chadwick, President, occupied the chair. Dr. W. J. Hinman, Secretary-Treasurer, presented his financial report, showing that about \$40 remained in the treasury. The election of officers took place and the following were elected:—E. L. Drewry, Honorary President; H. A. Chadwick, President; J. C. Harrison, Brandon, First Vice-President; S. J. Thompson, Carberry, Second Vice-President; A. H. Rumball, Winnipeg, Secretary; G. H. Greig, Winnipeg, Treasurer; Executive, A. Lawrence, Morden, D. F. Wilson, Brandon, H. S. Maw, S. Ling, Joseph Lemon and W. Rutherford, Winnipeg; Auditors, S. Wise and C. M. Richardson. On motion of Mr. Maw, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, a vote of thanks to the Local Government for the annual grant to the Association was unanimously passed. Votes of thanks were also tendered to the President and the retiring Secretary-Treasurer for their services.

POULTRY DROPPINGS.

Mr. R. H. Kemp, of Grimsby, writes us under date of August 13th:—"Seeing Mr. Daniels' inquiry about droppings I send you sample of plums, the large ones are raised from trees that I used poultry droppings on, the small ones are not so early you see and not so large. I used on trees that produced them Freeman's Fertilizer of Hamilton." The samples we duly received, and there was certainly a most striking difference in size and maturity. We should like to know, for the benefit of our readers, how Mr. Kemp kept droppings and when and how applied.

P. S.—We are never too busy to test samples of the above kind.

MESSRS. SPRATTS PATENT, NEW YORK,

the well known caterers to the wants of "fur and feather," have generously donated \$200 in gold to be divided as follows at the next New York show:—\$10 for the best light and dark Brahma; \$10 for the best Cochin, any color; \$10 for the best Langshan, any color; \$10 for the best Plymouth Rock, any color; \$10 for the best Wyandotte, any color; \$10 for the best Leghorn, any variety; \$10 for the best Minorca, any color; \$10 for the best Andalusian; \$10 for the best bird of any of the French breeds; \$10 for the best Polish, any color; \$10 for the best Standard Game, any color; \$10 for the best Indian Game, any color; \$10 for the best Dorking, any color; \$10 for the best Hamburg, any color; \$10 for the best bird, any other variety; \$10 for the best standard Game Bantam, any color; \$10 for the best Cochin Bantam, any color; \$10 for the best Bantam, any other variety; \$10 for the best pair of Ducks, any variety; \$10 for the heaviest bird, any variety. All for birds hatched in 1894.

THE EGG TRADE.

Dealers have this year evidently held out too long judging from the circular issued by Messrs. Gunn, Flaville & Co., Toronto. We would draw particular attention to the last paragraph of the circular and can endorse all therein said.—"The very unsatisfactory condition of the egg trade in this city is apparent to all engaged in the trade, both in the city and the adjacent towns, but the cause is not so generally known. Why should eggs go begging for buyers in Toronto to-day, at 7c to 8c per dozen, when they are worth in New York 17c? It will only take about 5c to pay

freight thence and duty. Simply because the quality is poor. Why is this? Do not our Canadian hens lay good eggs? They do. There are no better eggs than those produced here. Then what is the trouble? Simply this, they are not fresh! Many farmers and country dealers do not market their eggs when fresh, but get into the vicious habit of holding for a rise in price, and not having storage of suitable temperature, a few hot days catch them. They are then hastened to market, arrive out of condition and are unsalable. To-day there are hundreds, yes, we believe thousands of cases of eggs held here, for which the receiver would be glad to get any price, but for which there is no sale. Attempts to force these into consumption have turned consumers against eggs generally and other articles of food are now taking their place. The consumption of eggs in the city at present is not half of what it should be, if stocks were good. The loss the country has sustained during the past month from deterioration in value of eggs is very great, for every egg was once fresh and salable, and there has always been a good demand for fresh eggs. Notwithstanding all this, there is still demand for fine fresh eggs, and if you can send us some that are strictly fresh we will guarantee you a fair if not a very large return, but we have no place for held goods."

MESSRS. OLDRIEVE & NICOL, KINGSTON,

will refrain from showing in Toronto this year, but instead will take about one hundred birds to Quebec.

THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR CO.

Quincy, Ill., have struck a novel idea in sending out testimonials "by the yard." Six feet have reached us.

MR. TREW'S OPINION OF THE REVIEW.

Mr. W. A. Roberts, of Kansas, writes us as follows:—"D. C. Trew, Esq., of Lindsay, Ont., writes me that the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW is the best paper published and I would like to see a copy of it, get the price and subscribe for it." M. Trew "here's lookin' at yez."

CENTRAL CANADA FAIR, OTTAWA.

Mr. Geddes writes us, "Kindly note that the annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association will be held at Ottawa, on Thursday, September 27th, as it is during the Fair we hope to have a large meeting. The Judges for the Central Canada Fair will be the same as last year:—Nodden of Toronto for Poultry; John Ashworth of Ottawa for Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, and both of them for Pigeons and Pet Stock."

POULTRY

INBREEDING.

III.

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

AN experienced breeder can, if he chooses, and most of them do choose to do so, inbreed to a considerable extent. But the experienced breeder knows the advantage of introducing fresh blood occasionally.

He usually introduces fresh blood through the female line, if he has an established strain. And this he does more as a matter of convenience than anything else, though some believe that in fancy points the male is the more potent and they wish to introduce the weaker antagonistic tendencies and characteristics.

This is the method of procedure, one or more females, usually not to exceed three or four, are purchased. These birds are selected with great care and possess individually as near the desired characteristics as possible. To them is mated one of the inbred males and the chickens from this mating are carefully marked. Let us suppose the breeder introducing the new blood is called *A*. and the one from whose stock he has purchased the females is called *B*. The first mating gives chickens *A. B.* one half of each blood. The cockerels *A. B.* are all disposed of and the best of the pullets, that is those nearest like *A*'s strain, are saved. The *A. B.* pullets are again mated to an inbred *A* male, which gives chickens *AAA-B*, that is three-fourths *A* in blood and one-fourth *B*. From this mating both sexes are available for breeding and the *AAA-B* pullets are mated to an *A* male, and one or more of the *AAA-B* cockerels to *A* females. From these matings the chickens will be seven-eighths *A* blood, the characteristics of the *A* strain will have been preserved, and the whole flock invigorated by the new *B* blood. Experience has shown that a fowl of seven-eighths blood, even where two distinct varieties have been crossed is to all effects and purposes thoroughbred, at least, a seven-eighths grade chicken is practically indistinguishable from one of pure blood, though there is some power of reversion left to the one-eighth blood ancestor. But where the fowls are of the same breed and variety, as in the case under consideration, the one-eighth blood works no marked disadvantage. Its effects, even reversionary are so small as to be unnoticeable, save in the reinvigoration of the constitution of the fowl.

This method I cordially indorse as being an extremely useful one and one that in the hands of an experienced breeder gives admirable results. I know that it is practiced by some of the best breeders in the United States and presume that Canadian breeders are not one whit behind those of the United States in their methods. Indeed I wish to say that in certain varieties, notably Hamburgs, Polish and Dorkings, the fancier of the United States has to exhibit the very best birds he has produced to be able to be in the competition at all with some of the Canadian breeders. I think I can safely say that the finest colored Dorking female I ever saw and the finest silver bearded Polish male were bred and shown by Canadian exhibitors. And men that can breed such birds as these certainly must know how to keep up their strains and how to introduce fresh blood by the most approved method.

THE LONDON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR monthly meetings of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association, were resumed on Thursday evening last, the 16th inst., after a three months' adjournment during the sultry weather.

President McNeil was in the chair with a good attendance of members.

The minutes of our last regular meeting were read and confirmed, accounts passed, etc.

This Association will recommend to the Western Fair Board the advisability of engaging the Superintendent of the Poultry Department at least two days earlier than in former years to enable him to get the building properly decorated and everything in order before the exhibits arrive.

The Western Fair Association pride themselves on making their poultry department one of the most attractive in connection with their exhibition, the building being tastily decorated with flowers and shrubs interspread with evergreens throughout, which is much appreciated by exhibitors and the general public.

This year through the recommendations of our local Association, they have adopted the single bird show, and it is to be hoped that exhibitors will respond by making a large entry as they offer premiums on nearly all Standard varieties.

A communication from the executive of the Mid-continental Poultry Association of Kansas City, was read by Mr. McCormick, and commented on at some length, re the financial standing of the undertaking. They have a subscribed capital of \$3,000 and claim they can double that amount if necessary. They also have \$1,000 or more donated to them to be applied to special premiums, and guar-

antee all premiums to be paid in full before the close of the show, Canadian breeders should make it a point to send a good exhibit and demonstrate to the western breeders what they can do in raising poultry of a high standard of perfection, I enclose a clipping from the *Kansas City Star*, of a recent date which speaks for itself.

The balance of the evening was taken up with reports from the members on their success in breeding the past season. There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 10.15.

R. OKE, Secretary.

London, Aug. 18th, 1894.

THE MIDWINTER POULTRY SHOW.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE MID CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION'S PROJECT.

There will be a general meeting of the Mid Continental Poultry and Pet Stock Association at the Midland hotel this evening, for discussing the coming midwinter show which is to be held here December 18th to 26th, and to consider the proposition of increasing the capital stock of the Association from \$3,000 to \$6,000. It is proposed to establish at Kansas City an annual, poultry and pet stock show similar in character to those held at the Crystal Palace, London, and at Madison Square Garden, New York. The prospects are favorable for a show that will eclipse any ever held in this country and if given the encouragement the project merits the exhibit will be one of which the Association may feel justly proud and which will give Kansas City's a leading place in the show circuit.

By reason of Kansas City's central location and its general advantages for the establishment and maintenance of a great national exhibition of the character proposed, the movement is meeting with the hearty approval of fanciers throughout the United States and Canada, with promises of exhibits by car loads as far east as Connecticut. There is also a desire on the part of members of the various national specialty clubs to make exhibits and hold their annual meetings here during the show.

Many handsome special prizes will be offered by poultry enthusiasts hereabouts, and in the list is a large solid gold medallion offered by Theodore Sternberg, the well known Ellsworth, Kas., breeder of buff Cochins, for the best buff Cochin pullet on exhibition at the show.

SUN-STROKE.

Editor Review:—

I WAS very pleased to see Mr. Machon's letter asking the reason why the REVIEW did not give some hints on the management of waterfowl. It would be a great benefit to all interested if some of the breeders would give a little of their experience in the columns of the REVIEW. With regard to ducklings dying would state that I have lost a few when about six or seven weeks old, and they seemed to be in good health an hour or two before. I tried different remedies to save them but failed, and the conclusion I came to was that they were suffering from sun-stroke, so the next ones that were taken sick were plunged in a bath of cold water and placed in a cool place and kept out of the sun. I have not lost a bird since adopting this plan.

Hoping to see a chapter or two on water fowls.

I remain, yours truly,

W. D. FORREST.

Port Sydney, 15th Aug., 1894.

A RECORD OF THREE S. G. DORKINGS.

IF there is room in the REVIEW I should like its readers to hear of three silver grey Dorking pullets of mine. They were hatched the middle of October, 1893, taken from their mother and kept in part of a frame woodshed that is anything but frost-proof, all winter, but were allowed their freedom out of doors till snow came, after which they were let out on sunny days.

I have heard and read about them being a tender breed, not standing this climate well, such speakers are sadly mistaken, for I don't see where the tenderness comes in, never sick a day never even had their combs frozen. The first one layed on the eighteenth of March, the other two within a week after and have up to this time, the 15th August, layed twenty-one and a half dozen eggs. One of them in May, after a short period of rest commenced laying again in a separate nest from the others, so I kept count of her eggs alone. She layed twenty-eight days without missing a day between, then clucked around twelve days, started and layed every day for twenty-six days and was only ten days idle before commencing again, but as she layed with the others, I could not keep up the record. Their food consisted of wheat, table scraps, and for a time boiled potatoes, mixed with middlings. They were given milk to drink through the

winter as it would not freeze as quickly as water. Their plumage is as clean and glossy as if newly feathered. Now if any fancier can tell of a hardier bird and one that will lay in five months under similar circumstances I should like to hear from him, for my opinion is that the old silver grey can hold its own anywhere.

JOSEPH KINSEY.

Doon, August, 1894.

HOW TO MATE AND BREED DARK BRAHMAS.

BY THOS. GASGOINE IN ENGLISH *Fanciers' Gazette*.

IN mating dark Brahmas, it will be as well first of all to point out that to breed them successfully you must have two separate breeding pens—viz., one for show cockerels, and another for show pullets. I will first deal with the one for breeding cockerels. In selecting the cock or cockerel for this purpose, choose one which you can rely on as being bred from good stuff—a bird that has been running out all weathers, and has kept a good color for preference. He should be as good in all show points as possible. A nice head, good hackle, which should be pure black and white, his saddle hackle should be well striped, he should be of a silvery white on his upper parts, free from red on shoulders, his under parts black, and as free from white in feet as possible; his tail a glossy black, free from white and carried well up. Hens to mate with such cock should be large, good shape, plenty of feather, and one color throughout, and must not have any marking, for experience has taught me that you cannot successfully breed show cockerels from hens with any marking at all, as the cockerels will, nine out of ten, come with mottled breasts. Therefore, select hens without any marking for cock-breeding. It is as well to begin at first to breed from birds with as few faults as possible, as they are far easier to breed in than to breed out. Now, as to the number of hens to mate up for cock breeding; I should not recommend more than four with a cockerel and three with a cock. I am sure the less number you run with a cock the more males you will get, which is, of course, what you want when breeding for cockerels.

I now come to the pen for breeding show pullets. This will want a little more explaining than the above. First of all, get a cock or cockerel you can rely on as being of pure pullet blood. Be sure he is not a mottle-breasted cock breeder, as, if he should turn out to be such, your chance will be spoilt the first season; but get one you know

to be of good pullet blood, as good in all points as possible. He should be a silvery white on his upper parts, with a good hackle, full of pencilling; his saddle should be well striped. Select one which has been out all weathers, and has kept his color well; his breast and fluff should be black, with each feather edged with white, of a small-head stamp—not one of those very large, blotchy ones, with a white patch under his throat; from such a bird you will get no really good pullets. Color is a matter of fancy in pullets. Some breeders prefer the very silvery ones; others the darker stamp. I am sure the latter are the ones to breed from, as the very silvery ones will not keep their color, but eventually get what I call "washed out."

Supposing you have got a good cock or cockerel of the right blood and of the darker stamp; to mate with him get six or seven good hens or pullets, clear in pencilling all over, well pencilled on the fluff and shank, and, above all, see they are well pencilled up to the throat; hackle should be of a dark shade and full of pencilling, and the color uniform throughout. See that their pencilling goes well into the feathers, not just on the edge and no farther. There are many changes in pullets. I have known the pencilling not to show in them until six or seven months old; but, knowing them to be from good parents, have waited. If bred right, the pencilling will be sure to come, sooner or later. Perhaps I shall not be out of place by advising those who have been fortunate enough to get a lot of early cockerels to bear in mind that, if left to take their chance, the sun will spoil them for the show-pen; therefore they must have shade of some kind. Should it be for eggs alone you want to breed dark Brahmas, select those of the pullet-breeding strain. I should like to say a little as to the feeding of dark Brahma chickens, but perhaps it would be out of place in this essay, so I will leave it till some future time.

WINNIPEG SHOW.

BY SHARP BUTTERFIELD.

I SENT you list of awards from Winnipeg, and had meant to give you a general outline of my visit, and the improvement that has been made in Winnipeg show, it is very remarkable for so short a period, and one can rest assured that probably in that new country that their is as good material as we have got in Ontario, and when Winnipeg Industrial has been in existence as long as even Toronto Industrial it will compare favorably, and when one compares the

number of people Toronto has to draw from, and the easy access to their show, it is all the more favorable to Winnipeg, for long distances are very common in that prairie country.

In poultry, every year shows better birds, and better care, and when the Superintendent got the poultry building built the size it is now some of the members of the board thought it would never be filled. Well this year it was full to overflowing and from appearances will have to be enlarged. It is certainly a good poultry house, and no matter in what part of the building the light is equal; well lighted and well ventilated. We noticed a great many birds that had won well for Ontario before they came to Manitoba. In light Brahmas, even at that time of the year, 24th July, most of the birds were in fair show shape, and Mr. Editor you can rest assured the winning birds are first class specimens when in their best feather. Chicks were young, but one accustomed as I have been to breeding can reckon to a certainty what they will be when developed. Dark Brahmas, the winning cock was a real good bird and fit to get a prize at any show. The buffs were good birds but bleached out by running in the sun, but the real strong classes were the Games and Plymouth Rocks. 1st prize black red cock was a grand formed bird with good legs and fine long head and my moult a grand color, after I had judged, the owner asked me if I had seen the bird before, I said to him "I cannot remember him," he said he won 1st at World's Fair as a cockerel, well when we got to the 2nd prize pen we found the better hen but cock not good enough to pull her through for 1st place, the best hen was with third prize cock, her only fault being a little on the small size, but her grand body, head and tail makes her a very desirable hen for a breeder. The best chicks in black red were on the young side in cockerels, but the pullets was a good class, at least there were three or four splendid in back, wing and breast color, while cockerels at say three months old are about the worst in feather, and hard to determine which will be the best colored when matured. In golden duckwings we noticed day after judging, that the 1st prize pair had a great record. 1st Toronto as chicks, male and female; 1st London as pair, 1st World's Fair cockerel, 1st World's Fair, pullet, 1st Ontario cockerel, 1st Ontario pullet, 2nd prize cock New York, 1st New York pullet, beating the Crystal Palace pullet at New York show, 1894. Well one can afford to say that we meet grand birds at Winnipeg, and they looked none the worse for the wear and tear they had endured in the strong competition. Well, we got to the best breeding pen, of which there were about twenty pens, Mr. Chadwick the President of the Winnipeg Poultry Association has always given a \$25 silver cup for best breeding pen, and

that alone draws out a lot of good birds to try and win the coveted cup. Last year it was won by a grand breeding pen of barred Rocks; two years ago by a grand yard of Spanish, and this year by a pen of black reds each individual bird fit to go into first-class company, closely run by a pen of golden Wyandottes and had it not been for one poor hen it would have been hard to determine which was best amongst the breeding yards, there was several good pens noticeable. The 1st light Brahmas contained a good hen though not large she had got what all good light Brahma breeders are after and that is those grand tail coverts black with a white edge, the cock a good one but out of feather. The 1st prize cock in barred Rock breedings pen would open the eyes of Plymouth Rock exhibitors at Toronto show, not a sign of brass on back or wing and not a sign of grey or white in tail and having good sound blue-black bars made him look the bluest bird one rarely finds, and had the hen been as good a bird as he is we should have had to get another cup to satisfy the Judge.

In the regular class the 1st prize barred Rock cock was a marvel for style, comb and color and his mate was a grand bird, but a little over fed. In this class the other winning cocks were fair good birds, very free from brass, though six or seven cocks should have been put in the pot instead of the breeding yard, for from poor birds generally poor birds are bred. And my over 30 years experience as a breeder, has convinced me that however good a bird may be he is none too good for me to breed from, and no doubt as long as I live, I shall never be able to see or breed a bird without some weak place somewhere. And if wishing could make it better the better it would have to be. And though I have mentioned these remarkable birds I still want to say, that as a whole there was an excellent collection of birds at Winnipeg Industrial. I also judged the pigs at this show, and when one found an Ontario exhibitor there, one would expect to see some good pigs, and so I did, and no doubt the party thought that he had found much better pigs in Winnipeg show than he had expected to find in a comparatively new country. And the whole of the exhibits in the three prizes of live stock at Winnipeg had to parade the half mile track and show to the public three times during the show, that is each of the last three days of the show. The pigs, sheep and poultry were loaded up in C.P.R. Railroad trucks and joined in the procession, a thing which the public highly appreciated, especially those on the grand stand, who could have such a fine opportunity of seeing the excellent exhibits brought right to their close view, the stock parade alone was well worth the admission fee to grounds

and grand stand. One would almost think he was at Toronto show when he was witnessing such splendid attractions in front of the grand stand. Surely they are appreciated by the grand stand not being able to hold more than one half of those who had bought tickets for the privilege, showing to the directors that their good efforts are approved. As the old song says. "That all of the rich as well as the poor, love pleasure, and relaxation," for they all seemed on pleasure bent.

There is one more thing, I should like say a few words about to anyone who purposes visiting Manitoba, and that is that he should not miss going down to Deer Lodge Hotel the home of the president of the Poultry Association, for there they will find a great caterer in the host and a great cook in the hostess, for there you can get what we don't often get in Windsor: one of those fine flavored sirloin steaks. As you approach Deer Lodge, an Ontario man, or even an Englishman would think he was back in Old England. On the right hand side of the road is the Hotel which is built about 300 feet from the road and about 300 feet in width, there lies the kitchen garden and say about one fourth of that is lawn with beautiful large shade trees, the balance is all in flowers and vegetables tastefully arranged. Round every bed of vegetables is a wide border of the choicest of hardy flowers, just as if trying to make the vegetables jump for joy in their pleasant surroundings, and at that time of the year such fine vegetables we could not find in Windsor, nor I guess in Ontario. On the left side of the road you can see corn and potatoes showing such remarkable strength, vine and stock, that the crop is sure to be a heavy one. Mr. Chadwick said he had raised close upon 800 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and same in onions, and I am sure it would be of incalculable benefit if every emigrant to Manitoba could be shown Deer Lodge garden before he commenced to make a home in Manitoba for he would go away from there knowing what could be done in that great country of the richest of soils, and knowing in a few years, by perseverance and thrift, he can attain a place like unto Deer Lodge and instead of the great craze for wheat growing give some attention to the home and make pleasant surroundings, for that is when people are contented and happy, doing fairly well with a nice home and pleasant surrounding. Here I am taking up too much of your space, but no one who reads of Deer Lodge and sees it will think I did more than just mention it, one must see it to appreciate.

PAPERS READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

MR. Albert Lemen kindly sent us a copy of the annual report of the Show Association, a large and carefully compiled volume from which we select the following:

POULTRY SHOWS AS EDUCATORS.

By I. L. Lyman.

All great fairs and exhibitions are object lessons to the visiting public. The public are there not to be amused but to be instructed as well, and instruction is the essence of education. An object lesson educates the beholder because it manifests itself directly to the eye and through that stamps itself impressively upon the understanding. Having arrested and satisfied the eye and conveyed its meaning to the intelligence within, the object arouses interest, interest implies investigation, investigation joins research and taking counsel of experience they reach conclusions. The result is knowledge, skill, enlightenment and power.

The past year witnessed the assembling of a vast multiplex collection of diverse object lessons, the like of whose beauty and grandeur has never been approached within the realm of fable, and may not within the limit of reality. The whole vast scheme of its arrangement of landscape, its magnificence of equipment, its beauty of design, its massive architecture, its lavish accumulation of force and expenditure of power, its wonderful mechanism, and its wealth of instruction in all its departments of science, philosophy and art, constituted the World's Columbian Exposition an absorbing object lesson on the achievements possible to the unchained genius, and unmastered will, and indomitable ambition, the matchless prodigality and unflinching faith that inspired the acts of those who designed and executed that marvel of human energy and national fulfillment. Among the millions who passed the gates of the great exposition were doubtless many attracted by idle curiosity at first, but of them all we confidently believe that few came away without bringing impressions of the enchanting scene that will exert an elevating influence over their future, and find expression on many an American homestead where houses are to be built and furnished, landscapes laid out and embellished, farms to be supplied with first class implements and stock; stores where the finest and richest of earth's commercial treasures are to be bartered; mills where machines of almost human capacity are to be employed; railways where the most practical labor and life saving de-

vices are to be adopted. All these and more will feel for years the educational influence of their impression derived at the Great Fair and unconsciously, perhaps, but none the less forcibly will they impart, each to his particular appointment, the designs, the plans, the adornments and equipment that most interested his fancy or caught his approving glance while perambulating the walks and aisles of Jackson Park.

In a lesser degree only and within more circumscribed limits, perhaps, is felt the educating influence of our state exhibits and midwinter shows, and of the latter, has it been ordained by a higher power, that I should endeavor to interest and entertain you at this hour.

The modern poultry show has a rather diffident experience in the effort to popularize itself with the non-appreciative public. While the average of humanity have a most active appreciation of the merits of a plate of boiled eggs or fried chicken, and the skillful housewife would find herself compelled to revise and curtail her *cuisine* to a very meagre bill of fare if the supply of eggs from the faithful biddy should be entirely and permanently abolished, yet when it has been sometimes proposed to improve the poultry products of the country by breeding for certain economic qualifications, which having been attained should become established as a fixed principle and by a skillful mating and selection should give each individual fowl the power to transmit unimpaired to its offspring the points of beauty and excellence that has made its possessions a matter of pleasure and profit to its owner; the efforts and arguments of the fancier have often been disconcerted by the indifference, or worse, the ridicule of his friends who assert their belief that poultry is too small a business for a man to dally with, and that after all is said and done "a chicken is a chicken and one is as good as another."

But the modern poultry show, with its standard of perfection and its expert judge to pass upon the breeding merits of the fowls presented for exhibition, has elevated and popularized the poultry breeder in public estimation, for the public have been taught that one chicken may be a better chicken than another, and enough better to earn dollars for its owner where the other would only produce cents. The value of a chicken, like that of a horse, is largely determined by its earning power, and the fact that the poorest thoroughbred is capable of earning as much money as the average scrub, while the best of them may easily win twenty times as much, is one of the conspicuous results of the poultry shows' influence on the community in general. It cost no more to raise and mature old "Prince Imperial" (a Langshan cock raised in the yards of the writer in 1889) than it would to have reared a twenty-five cent bird

but it was our pleasure to refuse an offer of twenty dollars for him and before his career as prize winner ended he had won for his owner over fifty dollars in cash prizes, and valuable special articles not counted in the estimate. The sturdy old "Prince" was "only a chicken," but his direct earning power was over twelve a dollars year, and indirectly by his influence on the style and appearance of high-priced offspring was many times that sum.

The poultry exhibition educates all who have anything to do with it. The exhibitor frequently receives an object lesson that inspires him with ambitious hopes, or gives him the cup of expectancy from his thirsting lips; and the lessons of such an event as that now in progress in this city are most important and valuable to the amateur breeder who ventures into active competition for the first time in his experience. Any of the older exhibitors will recall their feelings of exhilaration when they first found their coops decorated with the "blue," and how they instantly adopted resolutions that the premium money should go for the purchase of new blood to further improve and fortify their already beautiful flocks. The event was an introductory lesson on the pleasures of success attained, and the sweats of honorable triumph over worthy competition.

But show room experience is not always of the triumphant sort. It sometimes happens that the judge finds Plymouth Rocks with traces of light Brahma feathers on their legs, or black Cochins with a vivid Langshan pinkness in their feet, or brown Leghorns with a trace of white ancestry in their wings, and disqualifies them, as in duty bound to do, whereupon the disappointed exhibitor goes home with tears in his voice and wrath in his heart that burns none the less fiercely when he remembers that his stock came at high prices from some famous breeder whose reputation was such as to expect only the purest of blood from his flock. Such education is usually expensive, but the lessons of one show-room often develop a strong and successful fancier out of what was formerly an innocent and too confiding amateur.

The educational effect of a well organized and well patronized poultry show is, however, most apparent upon the people who attend as visitors only. The affair is most likely a novelty and usually combines therewith much of picturesqueness and beauty and being attractive to the eye soon excites interest and promotes the conversion of popular sentiment from satisfied tolerance of the common scrub to a desire for the superior beauty and earning powers of the thoroughbred. Our poultry shows, assisted by our artists, and the poultry press, have done a great work in demonstrating the paramount excellence of the thoroughbred poultry over the nondescripts in common use, and the re-

ults has been a liberal sale for thoroughbred stock to farmers through the state, and a perceptible raising of the farm and market value of common poultry has been conceded as the result.

The poultry show enables fanciers of thoroughbred stock to place the superior merits of their birds before the public in such plain and convincing terms that the temptation is inspired to own a few thoroughbreds themselves, and the influence of one intelligent fancier upon his neighborhood is sure to spread abroad the popular desire for better poultry; as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," so the display of choice bred poultry at our great fairs and mid-winter shows works upon the public mind with ceaseless activity and convincing power, until, in the process of time, the thoroughbred will come into fullness of his inheritance, and the scrub hen will have gone to join the silent procession receding into the shadows of oblivion; while the show room and the score card will have endowed the earth with stately thoroughbreds and mankind shall revel in unlimited fresh eggs and an infinitude of tender spring chicken.

JUDGING.

By L. P. Harris.

It is said that philosophy deals with laws, principles and reasons; and with the application of rules, regardless of the underlying principles. The philosophy of judging fowls is an explanation why certain cuts are made for defects. Art judging is applying Standard rules of perfection. A judge must have a thorough knowledge of the art and also of the philosophy. As a judge on the bench considers the statute laws, so a poultry judge should consider the Standard and its application. He should be perfectly unbiased, free from fear or favor, just and impartial, knowing neither friend nor foe. He must not only have a thorough understanding of the art, but must have a perfect knowledge of the principles upon which the Standard is based. These principles are not made but discovered. To detect true principles one must go to nature; must consult her in her various developments. Whenever one deserts nature there is danger of violating principles, of becoming arbitrary and unreasonable and extremely absurd. In watching and studying nature, one should seek only for the best, not the worst, or even the ordinary developments. Only the best of nature will suffice for the harmonious blending into one symmetrical whole. Hence the most accurate standard is made from the blending of the most perfect sections discovered in nature, and to judge fowls one must not only have a thorough knowledge of the application of the rules laid down in the Standard, but must be perfectly conversant with all true principals of nature. His first concern is: What is the meaning of the

Standard? This he is to gather from the language of its description, from the definition of its technical terms and from the known intent of its maker. It sometimes happens that the intent is so obscure as to lend considerable force to the observation of the judge.

In laying down some of the Standard rules the makers have had no intent or knowledge. In such cases their meaning must be obtained by its own terms and by the common understanding of such terms. Another thing must be taken into consideration; that is: whether these terms conflict with nature and therefore render them void. The Standard should be upheld and given the benefit of every doubt. But after giving it due deliberation, there is no possible way to harmonize the two, then ought not the judge to uphold the law of nature rather than the unnatural requirements of an unreasonable maker? That differences of opinion do exist is well known. The poultry papers are filled with complaints of this nature, and the artists by their illustrations give additional evidence upon this point. We see by comparing the cuts of the many artists that they differ very much in the style and symmetry of the same fowl; and this difference is traceable to the fact that they are or have been breeders or fanciers of a certain type or breed of fowls. To illustrate, Erdman was a great admirer of Dorking's and in every cut that he made you can see the distinct outlines of the noble Dorking, no matter what breed it was to represent. This is more or less true of all artists and can be applied, to some extent, to judges as well. If a judge breeds Brahmas and is an ardent fancier of this useful breed, when he comes to the show room he looks for every fowl to be more or less Brahma shaped, and because they are not they get cut this ideal defect. Our illustrations of poultry to-day are therefore ideal. They should be the fruits of free imagination, and founded upon nature; they should be accurate, and accuracy can only be attained by the closest study of all the details of the natural fowl, and as I have stated before, our ideals and our standard must be governed by nature and not by the whimsical ideals of others. We should not be influenced by ideal cuts that fill every paper of to-day for an ideal that is twenty-five per cent. better than nature is a fraud and a delusion. If cuts are accurately made from nature, they are of great value to the judge and the fancier in helping to form a better understanding of the true shape and symmetry of fowls.

Symmetry is an important element of beauty. All parts that are perfect form, perfectly united produce perfection of symmetry. It has nothing to do with color, but depends upon form alone. Much confusion has arisen from this term "symmetry." The earliest Standard and score card

had but four sections, shape, color, size and condition; each section figured fifteen points, and it was a very consistent Standard, for it dealt with qualities and conditions and not the result of quality. It had color, form, size and condition, in a mass, and these are the only tangible qualities of a fowl. But when the American Poultry Association raised the number of points to 100 they introduced a new factor, making five sections instead of four as at first, viz.: Product, or result of form, color, form, size, and condition. This product of form has been the result of heated discussions and has carried any amount of dissatisfaction into the show room.

Symmetry is an interloper. It does not belong in a scale which attempts to deal with the tangible qualities of the fowl. It is a fertile producer of dissension; an unjust element of the scoring of fowls; a means of concealing ignorance and fraud, and anyone who has followed exhibiting poultry for time will bear me out in the truth of this statement. An exhibitor can understand the cuts of color, form, size, but for symmetry he puzzles over the cut and is none the wiser for it. The cut may be one point, or more, but is utterly without meaning to the exhibitor. We have heard it said of some judges that they marked the cuts on symmetry before leaving the secretary's office, to save time, and the only reason is that it is deemed a just cut, or as I have heard it said in other words "It is a cut as a matter of course." In a close score, a judge if he chooses, can give the advantage to an inferior bird undetected. Symmetry, as usually applied, is a double cut on the same defect, and the actual score of a bird is lowered by the amount of the cut.

There are but two ways to correct this great difficulty. One is by confining the cut for the defect in form where it is located; second, by making a nice mathematical calculation of the percentage which the total cuts for form bear to the whole number of points cut for form, and then deduct this from the number of points cut for form. This will give the number of points allowed for symmetry, but either process is scarcely ever used. So long as symmetry remains in the Standard judges must consider it and cut accordingly although it may be an injustice and be severely condemned.

Then again, we are confronted with another perplexing element, that of color. Perfection of color is just as much prized, and has just as much value, as perfection of form; a failure to reach perfection is as much marked and will so appear if the fowls are properly scored. One of the most essential qualifications of a judge is to have a thorough knowledge of colors and a good eye to distinguish them. When we stop to consider the fact that a large number of

people are color blind, and then again a large percentage of those not color blind have no knowledge of colors or differ very much in applying the standard colors to the different shades of the required color. After knowing all this we can more readily see why judges differ so much in passing on the colors of the different sections of a fowl. To illustrate: in the standard of the Indian Game the ground color of females should be walnut brown. Now walnut brown is of several shades and who is to determine the exact shade? There is one thing very evident, there must be some way provided whereby judges can get nearer together in their decisions. When a way to correct these differences of opinion as to shape and color has been found then the fanciers will have more confidence and more courage to exhibit, and the breeder will not be at sea in his breeding. The score card will have greater value and the poultry industry be increased tenfold.

LEGHORNS.

By Geo. W. Osterhout.

The Leghorn fowl holds the same position among chickens for eggs that the Jersey does among cattle for butter; they stand at the head. A Leghorn hen will lay from 150 to 175 eggs per year without special feed or care, while the general average of the larger breeds is from 75 to 100 eggs per year. Now we sometimes hear people say; "the Leghorns lay such small eggs." We will acknowledge that a Leghorn pullet only five to eight months old does lay rather small eggs, but where is the farmer's wife who along in September, October and November when eggs are worth from 15 to 18 cents per dozen and the old hens are all moulting, would not rather have from 40 to 50 small eggs from her Leghorn pullets than to be feeding a big lazy pullet that was eating her head off (as we say) just to be able to say to her neighbors "see what a big chicken that is." Why that little Leghorn pullet will pay her keeping and the keeping of the large one and even buy the large one besides, with what eggs she will lay before the large pullet has begun to think of such a thing as laying an egg. Then as to size of eggs, Mr. C. A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo., who is a noted judge of poultry and reliable, made the statement at the poultry show at Lincoln, in January, 1893, that he had kept the record of the weight of eggs of each breed of chickens that he breeds, as well as the number of eggs laid by each breed. He found that the average weight per dozen of his Leghorn eggs for a year was an half ounce heavier than the eggs from his Plymouth Rocks, besides getting a great many more eggs from the same number of Leghorns. At the beginning of the year the Plymouth Rock's eggs weigh-

ed the most, but during the last half of the year the Leghorns more than made up the difference. This is from a man who breeds several varieties of chickens and not from one who breeds Leghorns, or any other one variety, exclusively.

The profit in poultry in this western country is in the eggs more than in marketing poultry. Chickens sold in the market bring from \$1.40 to \$3.00 per dozen, or from four to six cents per pound, and usually they have eaten that much worth of grain.

Let us compare the profits from the Leghorn hen with the larger breeds. Suppose the larger hen lays 100 eggs per year worth one cent each; we have \$1.00 to her credit. At the end of the year we will sell the hen; she will weigh say eight pounds, at five cents per pound, makes forty cents, or a total of \$1.40. The Leghorn hen will lay 160 eggs during the year, at one cent each, makes \$1.60; we will sell her at the end of the year; she weighs four pounds, and at five cents per pound, brings us twenty cents, a total of \$1.80 being forty cents in favor of the Leghorn hen, not counting the difference in expenses for feed, which would average ten cents more, making a difference of fifty cents in favor of the Leghorn hen. I presume the average farmer keeps fifty fowls. Multiplying this by the fifty cents profit on one fowl, and we have \$25.00 more profit from a flock of Leghorns than from a flock of the same number of the larger breeds, which \$25.00 would be quite an addition to the pin money of the good wife. As to the surplus males, a Leghorn will grow faster and be ready to sell as a broiler earlier than any other chicken that I know of. While the Leghorn males put on the market in the fall do not bring as much as the males of the larger breeds, neither do they cost over half as much to feed. And they mature more quickly and are ready for market so much sooner, when prices are usually better, then in this way they equal the prices received for the larger ones. A farmer who raises Leghorns can begin to market them when twelve weeks old, at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per dozen, as they are plump, well feathered, and their flesh has a firm, gamey flavor. The males of the large breeds at that age are boney and coarse, and they are usually kept until fall and then sold at about twenty-five cents each, but by that time they have nearly eaten their worth in corn, for they do not get out and rustle for bugs, worms, etc., like the Leghorns. Then there is their great beauty. What is more attractive and handsome than a flock of Leghorns of either variety? The male with his fine,

upright carriage, proud as a peacock, as wary and active as a weasel, always on the alert for a bug or a hawk. Always a gentleman to his mates, and ready to give battle to any strange bird that enters his domain. The female with her bright, saucy ways, and as sprightly as a cricket. They are always the admiration of their owners, whether farmers or fanciers. And lastly, their hardiness from the shell up to maturity, in connection with their great egg producing powers and the early maturity, make them the best all-round breed for the farmer or the back yard town fancier.

FAILURE TO RAISE CHICKS.

By Mr. Ira Draper.

The questions I am about to mention are ever running through my mind when trying to decide just where the cause of "failure to raise chicks" as a rule is put. One does not need great skill to make a success of raising poultry, simply keeping strict watch of those little points. If we put our minds upon our work, and study their wants by their actions, we can raise a far greater number than if we just go ahead indifferent to their actions.

Do you wish to know the cause of your failure? Study the following:

Did you feed the hens the right kind of food, so the eggs were well filled, with nice smooth shells? Had they plenty of room, nice clean houses, and above all, good water to drink? If so, we will have to pass along, for certainly the hens are not to blame if the eggs did not hatch. Do we trust the children to gather the eggs? If so, perchance they failed to remember that they were cautioned to be very careful in handling them not to shake them, nor let them strike one against another. Where do we keep the eggs until we wish to put them into an incubator, or until some nice motherly hen becomes broody? How easy it is for us to put them away in a place so that only one from ten eggs will hatch, and that one a poor weakly little chick that will hardly survive a week.

Where did we place the hen while setting? Did the other hens bother her daily? Did we keep proper lining in the nest, so that the eggs were kept in their proper places and not have to lie one upon another, neither roll from under the hen in spite of all her efforts to keep them together? Does the wind blow upon her or the eggs, so that it will chill the eggs or the little chicks, or even worse, cause the old hen to take the "roup" and die before time for the chicks to appear? Does the hen take care of her little brood in the way she should, or is it our own carelessness in the furnishing the proper food, and do we see that the

place she roosts or rests in is free from dampness, and that there is sufficient air to furnish the little chicks life? Do the other fowls run over the little chicks, even fighting them back or the mother hen away, so that they cannot have the food intended for them? Are they free from that great enemy, *lice*? Are our cats all trusty, or are they watching us so when our backs are turned they pounce upon and carry off the chicks, choice ones of the flock? Have we provided a nice lot of grit for those downy balls as their feathers begin to grow? Do we see to it ourselves (or trust another person) that their roosting place is thoroughly cleaned out, properly aired, and that they have sufficient room during the long sultry nights? Are the water vessels placed where they will have shade during the sultry days, and do they have plenty of pure fresh water? Are their runways roomy with plenty of sunshine? Have we ever thought this subject worthy a second thought? Sunshine will make more difference than the most of us think. We can furnish them food of all kinds, yet without the sunshine—pure, out of doors sunshine—your chicks cannot thrive as they should.

Can little balls of down
 Look nice when in the shade?
 The little things will mope around,
 Their bright eyes seem to fade.
 Yet, when the rain cloud has passed,
 And the sunshine warm and bright
 Is trying to erase the tracks
 The rain has made from sight,
 See! how their little wings are spread,
 And how they show delight!
 Oh, who could say, "I wish them dead
 And ever from my sight."

BIDDIES AS FRIENDS.

By Miss Nellie Hawks.

Learnedly my poultry fancier friends in this convention will discourse to you and for your benefit upon the relative value of grains of food, as though they would make the "biddies" veritable egg machines; or upon the best breed for the best breeder; or the best for village or city homes; the handsomest fowl, the sprightliest fowl; the most independent of hens and the best "all rounder," on the face of the earth. But they will forget to say anything, as they tell you all these things, about my side of the question, "biddie, a real home friend," be she black or white, exceptionally wise or otherwise, if just she is treated half fair. And O, but she's the "gooderest" friend, my sister, the staunchest and truest of all.

Never was she known to break one's heart with disappointment, envy and malice, returning evil for good, and

hatred for love. But daily she sings to you of the gladness and sunshine filling her life because of your kindness to her. And in turn she is promising to fill that oft emptying purse with silver and gold when out you go to those poultry yards to hear the story she is telling in notes both long and loud. More than that, she keeps her promises, too.

"Biddie haves such a funny sings," said three-year-old maiden Bess on her first visit to the farm. But sweetest music is "Biddie's sing" to the farm-wife, whose interpretation of the happy given notes with proud and independent toss of those pretty red-combed heads means in language unmistakable to her, "Soon will we be daily upon the nest again, madam, and you shall have money some more."

Talk of being lonely on the farm with a host of so true and ready companionable friends as are they, anxious and seeking your companionship and your love and praise, and happy in returning it all over and over again.

Safe it is, always, to go to them with your cares of the day and the fretty worries of your over-burdened mind, for they'll *never, never* tell, making from out of a mole hill a mountain and then passing the news around. But they will sing to you again of sunshine all around you, of love at your very door, of the lane that is long that has no turning, and they bid you put the frets aside and live as they do—in the beauties of the present—telling you, "You'll surely feel better when you get over the blues." And with your little worries and discouragements locked safe in their pretty breasts and your own heart, you can rest secure in their silence and sleep the sleep of the just. The moment your back is turned they are not discussing you pro and con, but go bravely and happily on, working for your interests and mine, appreciative of all that is done for them, and making the old farm ring with their "funny" blessed songs, and beautiful with their glossy, dainty plumaged coats, clear from the front yard road down to the very barn. Just the sight of them is restful, inspiring and encouraging.

Why, I'd sooner do without pretty gowns and home-belongings than do without thoroughbred "biddies." In truth, it's barely possible I might be obliged to, but for the kindly rendered services of these biddies themselves. For one pair of hands, unaided, they are—a man's hand cannot accomplish everything. But woman's pluck and determination, aided and encouraged a little by husband and sons and a goodly flock of biddies at her command, has accomplished wonders in the past, is doing so still every day, and the future holds in store for her possibilities all undreamed of as yet.

Does many a woman this day own a cozily, prettily

furnished home that, but for her efforts out of poultrydom where eggs and baby chicks grow, might be far from restfully inviting and daintily attired, e'en unto *this* day. And many a pretty gown she wears might still be resting upon those down town store shelves for aught of all the dollars she should ever have to give in exchange for them, but for the timely assistance and coming to the rescue, of those blessed back door biddie friends of hers.

But simply back door friends and callers my biddies refuse to be. Do yours? Mine come to the front door too, if you please. They go here and there, and everywhere they please, even crossing the road into other fields, saying to passers-by and huntsmen: "Touch me if you dare, sir! My mistress is watching you from the front windows, and should she see you halt, or even looking with envious eyes upon us, she'll present herself at the door. So just go your way, sir, and I'll go mine."

Evidently they look tempting, indeed, to many who pass our door and were I near enough, I would surely say, "Catch them sir, and you may have them," knowing myself safe in the offer. Catch a Leghorn on the fly? Well just you try.

"In our moderate circumstances, I'm almost ashamed to own and wear this watch," said one of our wide-awake businesslike little farmer's wives poultry fancier, pointing to a handsome bit of gold time-piece at her belt. "But my biddies said get it, we'll pay for it easily enough. So, woman like, I yielded to this long cherished desire of my heart, and as Fred approved, whose business is it but our own? Still the neighbors talk so slightly and so hateful about it," she added.

Why of course the neighbors talk. But the biddies,—bless them!—*never, never* do, thank fortune. They are "true as steel" and doubt not your wisdom in your purchases and deals. In short, they attend strictly to their own affairs and allow you to do the same. Then, indeed are they not blessed friends?

Are you still doubting their financial help and their friendship, my friends? All I can say is to try them and see for your own selves, and in one year, or two years as the case may be, tell me then did I advise you far wrong when I told you of biddies for friends?

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SEASONABLE HINTS ON WATERFOWL.

BY HENRY DIGBY.

PACKING AND TRANSIT.

BEFORE packing and sending your birds to an exhibition, let them have an hour or two on the water, then drive them on to a bed of clean dry straw in their house, and let them remain there until they are perfectly dry, after which place them in your training pens. Look them carefully over and see that their bills and legs are clean, and should you find them perfectly free from dirt, let well alone, and don't use any kind of oil or grease. If you do, the least dust from the hamper or show-pen will adhere to the parts named, and the birds will not look nearly so well as they would have done if you had sent them in their natural state.

If you intend sending your birds away some time during the after part of the day it will be well to feed them sparingly in the morning, and just before packing give them a good feed of sound grain. This will help them on their journey. Put a good bed of straw on the bottom of your hampers, fasten your labels properly on *the top* of your hampers, send your birds away in fair good time, and prepay all railway charges as far as possible.

Fanciers who can make it convenient to travel with their birds should by all means do so, for when our birds are left to the tender mercies of railway companies' servants they do not always meet with the same gentle treatment we give them ourselves; let us give credit where credit is due, and I am thankful to say there has been more care taken of birds in transit lately, in consequence of the numerous complaints which have been made from time to time in our poultry journals, together with the frequent reprimands these men have had from exhibitors travelling with their own birds, and there is room for further vigilance on the part of the exhibiting public.

In order that our birds may still further receive proper treatment when travelling, all exhibitors *en route* to and from shows should, in the name of humanity, give an eye to his fellow fanciers' birds, and a word in season to any person who may not be treating them properly.

This hint is applicable to all classes of fanciers of live stock, and worth their notice, for I have seen some very rough usage of exhibition stock when travelling.

CRAMMING.

All I can say is that, as a fancier, I abhor not only the system, but the very word, although there have been odd times

when I have been obliged to indulge in the practise in order to keep my birds alive, and I admit I have crammed a bird occasionally in order to successfully compete against others who have done likewise.

As an exhibitor, I do not care how soon the practise is done away with altogether; and as a judge, I should be the *last* to disqualify any bird so treated; but a bird that has been subjected to this unnatural process will never gain a single point in favor of winning under me, and if any bird should appear under me which has been unreasonably crammed, the same will be passed without further notice.

A huge mass of food in the crop does not mean size of frame, nor yet quantity of flesh on the breast.

Any judge of waterfowl knows well enough when a bird has been crammed, therefore in justice to absent exhibitors and the birds themselves, he, as a judge, ought not to be influenced by an over-charged crop.



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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.....	3 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.

Front cover page a matter of special correspondence. Breeders' Directory, 1-5 column card, 1 year, \$8; half year \$5.

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

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

H. B. DONOVAN, 124 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

JOH. I. HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.

Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks. 1294.

DIRECTORY OF BREEDS.

RULES—1. First time a breeder's name is inserted under a heading, 50c. per annum, under each subsequent heading, 35c. per annum, payable in advance.
2. Name and address only allowed, and must not occupy over one line. All names set in uniform style.
3. Where a breeder has a display advertisement in REVIEW and wishes to call attention to it, he can do so by using a *

ANDALUSIANS.

- C. Stockwell, London, Ont. 1292
- J. Dilworth, 170 King St. East, Toronto.
- C. J. Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

DARK BRAHMAS

- F. S. McGillis, Brighton, Ont. 494

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

- Wm. P. Leggett, Salt Point, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Fred. S. McGillis, Brighton, Ont.
- Andrew M. Gallagher, Box 47, Norristown, Pa. USA. 295

BUFF PEKIN BANTAMS.

- Wm. Wyndham, Hamilton, Ont. 794.
- C. J. Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 29 5

BLACK COCHINS.

- Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont. 1294

WHITE COCHINS

- F. H. Brown, Box 40, Port Hope, Ont. 994

BUFF COCHINS.

- Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont. 1294
- F. C. Hare, Whitby, Ont.* 1294
- Jas. Allan, Beamsville, Ont. 794

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

- M. B. Hague, Inglewood, Ont. 3 54

COLORÉD DORKINGS.

- E. D. Dickinson, Barrie, Ont. 365

DOWNY FOWLS.

- W. D. Hills, Odin, Ill. 1294
- C. J. Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

EXHIBITION GAME.

- C. W. Threadgold, Clarksburg, Ont. 29

INDIAN GAME.

- D. G. Davies, 91 Grange Ave., Toronto. 1294
- Wm. Langdon, Port Hope, Ont.
- C. J. Eisele, Guelph, Ont.
- C. J. Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

HOUDANS.

- C. Stockwell London, Ont. 1292

BLACK JAVAS.

- J. D. Robertson, Box 164, Guelph, Ont. 294
- Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont. 1294
- C. J. Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

WHITE JAVAS.

- C. J. Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

BLACK-LANGSHANS.

- F. Auclair, 53 Canal St. West, Ottawa. 1294
- E. McCormick, Newmarket, Ont. 1293
- H. Karn, Guelph, Ont. 595

WHITE LANGSHANS.

- E. McCormick, Newmarket, Ont. 1293

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

- R. Elliott, Wingham, Ont. 394
- J. L. Margach, Port Hope, Ont. 394
- C. J. Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295