

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

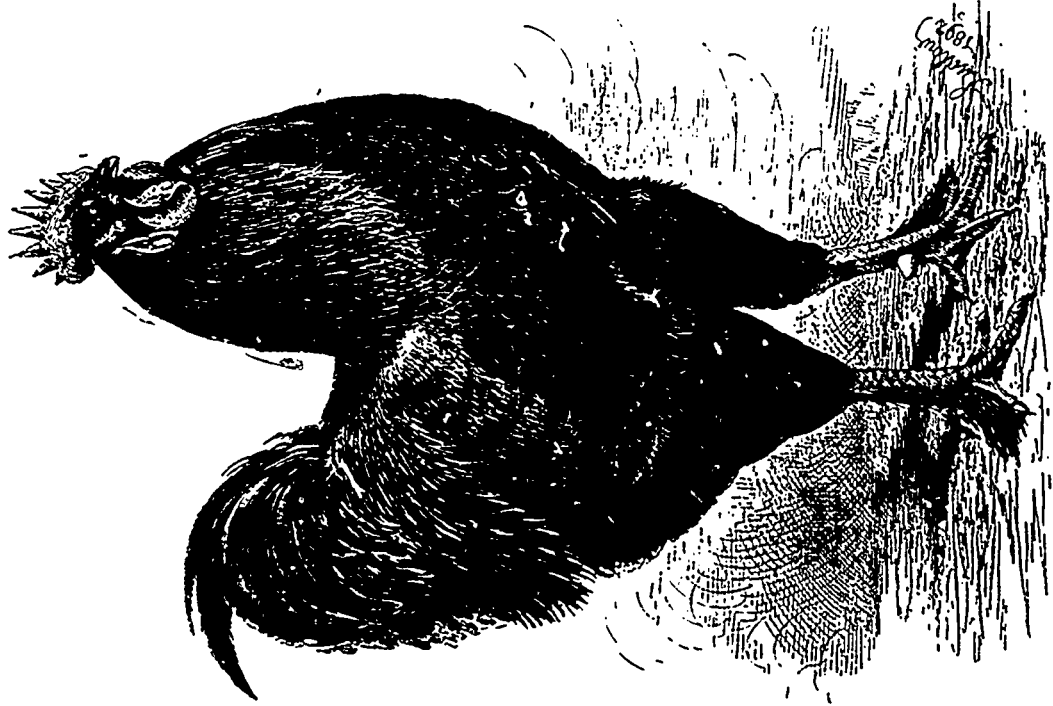
Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

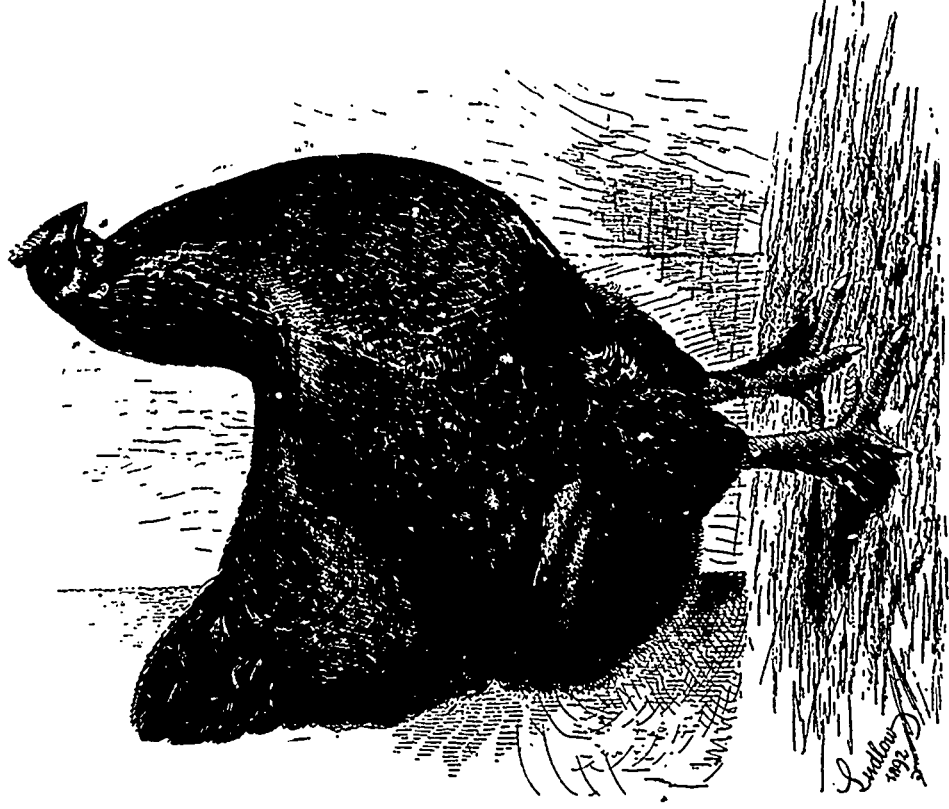
This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
							✓				



LANGSHAN COCK.

CUP WINNER AT CHELTENHAM, 1891.



LANGSHAN HEN.

CUP WINNER OF 1890.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO A POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Vol. xv.

58½ VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JULY, 1892.

No. 7.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### OUR FRONTPIECE ILLUSTRATION.

LAST month we gave a portrait of a prize-winning American Langshan. In this issue we illustrate two of England's cup winners, for which we are indebted to our English contemporary, the *Fanciers' Gazette*. We also give the English standard a comparison of which with that of the A. P. A. will prove interesting.

### MR. R. E. KENT, KINGSTON,

was in Toronto a few days ago and related to us the story of some very peculiar cases of disease. Several mature fowls in Kingston were afflicted with a dizziness and wasting away which ultimately resulted in death. The *post mortem* examination revealed the brain full of minute worms which must have caused the afflicted birds intense agony. Intestinal worms are quite common but worms in the brain we have never heard of before. Dr. C. K. Clark, we learn was made aware of the symptoms and cause and we should be glad to have his opinion. Have any of our readers had a like experience?

### INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

The prize lists are now ready, and may be had by applying to Mr. H. J.

Hill, the manager, at Toronto. Further particulars will be found elsewhere.

### MR. F. C. HARE, WHITBY

writes us that a Homing pigeon, No. W. 4552, is with his flock. Whose is it?

### THE BOWMANVILLE ASSOCIATION

has been reorganized, with Mr. J. M. Hern as Secretary.

MR. W. R. KNIGHT, BOWMANVILLE, was in Toronto for a few days last month, attending the meetings of the Sons of Canada.

BY THE *Australian Fanciers Chronicle* we notice that an enterprising breeder, Mr. D. D. Pye, has shipped a pair of Malays to England to compete against the cracks there. Could not Canada do something in this line?

### THE MONTREAL EXPOSITION

will be held from September 15th to 23rd. Applications for prize list etc. should be made to Mr. S. C. Stevenson.

### MESSRS. GEO. HOPE & SON,

of the Native and Foreign Bird Store, Toronto, are moving to much larger and more convenient premises at 109 Queen St. west where they hope to greatly extend the variety of their stock and largely increase their business. If a genuine desire to please is any help to success we have no fear of the latter.

## POULTRY

### MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

ONE of the curious things about poultry raising is, that the demand for eggs still keeps ahead of the domestic supply. This demand is met in part by importing large numbers of eggs from England and France. We see in this a bright future for the domestic American hen. But all the profit in poultry is not in the eggs they produce. And here there are other feathered bipeds who will put in a disclaimer if ignored. The turkey, goose and duck have made themselves names but little less renowned than their prolific contemporary, the hen, and surely they are worthy a niche in this true history, for theirs is a renown of martyrdom almost solely, for of what avail are they until their heads are chopped off? But the supply of meat furnished by poultry is proportionally greater than the amount furnished by the increased herds of cattle.

If convenient, we advise you to separate the males and females, unless you wish to raise late chickens, which we do not advise. We are, however,

perfectly aware that one has some excuse this year for raising late broods.

Those who have fed fish to hens claim that the flesh of the fowls and their eggs have a fishy taste.

Remove the windows and substitute wire screens, as plenty of fresh air is a very important adjunct to health in summer. The best soil for a poultry yard is one that is very sandy, as it dries off quickly, and is easily spaded and cleaned.

The early broods will now demand coarser and heartier food for their growth and keeping.

If fed well and properly, the hen will lay more eggs usually than if she be starved and neglected. In either case her egg produce will sell for double what it costs to keep her every year.

Troughs are unnecessary. A long board, with a small block under each end, is sufficient. Distribute the soft food on this evenly, from one end to the other, and as soon as the fowls have finished feeding, wash off the board and stand it on one end out of the way. This insures cleanliness. Water should be changed several times a day, and should be given in a vessel that will exclude the feet of the fowls. Feed very early in the morning, and as late in the afternoon as possible. In the morning, feed finely-chopped grass, radish tops, mustard, or any other kind of green food at hand, mixed with corn-meal, to which may be added a proportion of salt, fine bran and wheat middlings, half-and-half, mixed with pure milk, if it can be obtained. If milk cannot be had, buy beef-heads, or cracklings, of the butcher, boil them and use the water for mixing. Meat is always good for fowls. At noon, feed

hard grains, such as a mixture of wheat, corn and oats, and, if easily obtainable, buckwheat, and at night feed whole corn.

If a hen be properly fed, she will continue to lay without desiring to incubate. She should not be allowed to become fat. The supposition that a hen lays a certain number of eggs, or a "clutch," or "litter," as it is sometimes called, is erroneous. If properly fed, a hen will continue to lay until the period shall have arrived for her to moult. [Not all varieties, cochins, etc. certainly. Ed.]

Have your poultry a dust bath? If not, provide one at once. Sifted coal ashes makes a good one.

Out of every 100 birds raised only about 10 will stand any chance of the show-room.

The advantage with a wheat or rye patch convenient to the poultry house is that when the snow is off the ground it can be used to a good advantage as a green feed.

All living things, as well as inanimate objects, undergo changes during life or existence. Our domestic birds show changes from chickenhood to maturity, afterward the annual change of plumage comes more regularly and is looked for by every observant breeder, but with what precaution and preparation we know not, only judging by preconceived opinions on other matters of as much interest to the fancier, the process of moulting we fear does not receive the proper attention due it by the majority of poultrymen. Moulting is a severe drain on the system while it lasts, but after the old feathers are replaced by the new, and the birds safely through the process, the stimulus of change makes them healthier and also

makes them lay with increased vigor, after being fully recuperated, for old feathers contain matter favorably to the increase of lice and parasites, as well as that of skin diseases. When moulting takes place early in the season, as it does when the fowls the previous year had matured early, the change is usually not severe, because the weather is favorable and the fowls can find many of the delicacies they need for feather making and recuperation, but when the cold winds of November, and the pelting sleet and snow reach the nude ones that are slow to feather out, there is intense suffering, besides danger of contracting disease. Now see to your moulting birds, and give them sulphur in their food a few times a week, for it is the great feather maker, also any kind of food and drink that is nutritious, strengthening and stimulating.—*Poultry Monthly*.

One-fifth of the boys examined for the navy are rejected because subject to heart-disease, superinduced by smoking cigarettes. They follow a filthy example set them by men.

#### THE ARKANSAS POULTRY FARM.

THIS farm, a sketch of which is given in this issue, is located at the terminus of the principal street railway line in the little city of Batesville, Ark. The farm proper comprises about twenty acres of land splendidly suited for poultry raising, having a gentle slope towards the south from the manager's residence, while at the back of the yards, looking towards the timber, is a small clear stream fed by a living spring.

The yards are 150 by 150 feet, divided by a cross fence at the centre, thus giving each family of birds two pens. One pen is kept green at all times; when one pen becomes foul

from use, the birds are transferred to the other, and the vacated pen is plowed and sowed to grass.

The houses are 8 by 10 feet for large fowls and 6 by 8 feet for Bantams. They are not expensive, but there is a host of them; twenty-eight large fowl houses and eight for Bantams, making thirty-six in all.

They have been breeding thirty-seven varieties on this farm, not including fifteen varieties of Bantams; but this number has been cut down to the following: Indian Games, light Brahmas, black Langshans, barred and white Plymouth Rocks, silver and golden Wyandottes, W. C. B. Polish, black Minorcas, S. C. brown Leghorns and golden Sebright and silver Duckwing Game Bantams.

Mr. R. S. Deener, the founder of this farm, and the general manager of it is a prominent Methodist minister, and while only twenty-seven years of age, has held many responsible positions in the church and is now the Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Arkansas, is President of the State Sunday School Association, etc. His wife owns and manages the *Southern Poultry Keeper*, one of the brightest fancier's publications in the U. S. Mr. D. is a born fancier and humorously says he feels called to raise chickens as well as to preach. He has recently taken a partner into his rapidly growing poultry business, in the person of Mr. A. E. Shields, of Little Rock, formerly connected with the Ely Walker Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

The Arkansas Poultry Farm claims to lead the south in fine poultry, and certainly no expense has been spared to secure the very highest grade of stock. We expect to show pictures of some of their fine birds in future issues of the REVIEW.

GALT ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ANNUAL meeting of the Galt Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n. was held in Mr. Clemo's reading room on June 7th. There was a good attendance and great interest displayed. After some conversation the following officers were duly elected: R. Minto, President; W. Thompson, Vice-President; A. McDonald, Secretary; G. Karn, assistant; S. M. Clemo, Treasurer; Managing Committee, Messrs. Clemo, Wolfe, Evans and Gives.

The above Association congratulates itself on its success, as this is its first attempt, and all accounts have been paid in full. We have not been free of making mistakes but hope by a little experience and honest dealing that this Association will meet with success.

Our dates for winter show are, Dec. 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1892.

A. McDONALD,  
Secretary.

Editor Review:—

Having just got nicely settled in this place and joined the Poultry Association I may say I find the fanciers here live ones, and in their yards may be seen a very fine lot of old birds in all varieties and a very promising lot of youngsters, especially in Games and Game Bantams which will make some of the old fanciers hustle to beat them. Before I became a citizen of Galt I heard some very uncomplimentary remarks re the Poultry Association not paying prizes, etc., on making it known to the Association they say it is false, that every man was paid in full outside of the town and if anyone claims anything they should make it known. Having been appointed treasurer I am in a position to state that I have money now on hand

sufficient to meet claims if there are any. I consider we have a strong Association and the prospects are good for a bumper show, December 20th to 22nd, and all visitors may rest assured of getting all they win. There appears to have been some trouble re the loss of a valuable black Leghorn pullet by a gentleman from New Hamburg, but the Association are not at fault as the premium list states that all losses from whatever cause are at owner's risk. Still I know since I am here the Association has done all in its power by way of investigation to find out the guilty party but so far have found nothing, so let every person come to our next show, and rest assured you will be treated well. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for taking up so much valuable space,

I am fraternally yours,

S. M. CLEMO,  
Treasurer Galt Poultry Association.  
June 20th, 1892.

WESTERN FAIR.

Editor Review:—

AS you noticed the proposed changes in the poultry building of this Association, in a recent issue of your journal, I thought well to say that said changes have been made most thoroughly, and to-day we have as good a building for the exhibit of poultry of all kinds as any in America. Our local fanciers are very much pleased with the improved coops and furnishings.

Mr. Allan Bogue, the Chairman of the Department, and his energetic Committee, have completed their part of the business by revising the prize-list and distributing \$100 additional money voted them by the Directors. The principle changes being the placing of a small cash 3rd prize in each of

the sections, and adding the following new sections in both the young and old classes: - Buff Leghorns, Ornamental Bantams, Golden Pheasants, Silver Pheasants, Pekin Ducks, Nun Pigeons, Dutch Rabbits, Angora Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, and diplomas are offered for breeding pens. Sharp Butterfield and L. G. Jarvis, have been selected as judges in the poultry classes, and Mr. Bogue will attend to the Pet Stock and appliances.

Entrance fee, thirty cents a pair for fowl, and fifteen cents for pigeons. Prize-lists are now ready and I will be pleased to mail one on receipt of application.

THOS. A. BROWN,  
Secretary.

### THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

\$150,000 TO BE EXPENDED IN IMPROVEMENTS.

THE Directors of the Toronto Industrial Fair intend expending one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on improvements on their exhibition grounds, which should make them second to nothing of the kind on this continent. The improvements contemplated are as follows:— new grand stand 675 feet long to seat 12,000 people, new horse ring, track, fencing, draining and grading, etc., \$58,752; 800 new horse stalls, 600 cattle stalls, new sheep and pig buildings, \$78,000; 2,000 feet of fencing to enclose new ground, \$1,000; rearrangement of fencing in old ring, \$4.00; enlargement of carriage building, \$5,500; 1,700 feet of new fencing on Dufferin street, and 3,600 feet along Grand Trunk Railway, \$2,100; architect's fees and sundries, \$4,246; total, \$50,000.

The erection of the new grand stand

and some new stables, the enlargement of carriage building and the construction of the new half-mile track and horse ring, will be done in time for this year's Fair, which opens on the 5th of September, but it is probable that the balance of the work will not be commenced until the fall, as there would not be time to complete the whole of it previous to the Fair. It is proposed, however, to carry on the work day and night by electric light and with different gangs of men to get it completed in time, if possible. The new grand stand will be 675 feet long, by 100 feet wide and two stories in height, the lower floor seating 8,000 and the upper floor 4,000 persons. It will contain 12,000 chairs and 26 private boxes, and will be provided with every accommodation for the comfort of visitors. The basement will be asphalted and fitted up with refreshment counters, cloak rooms and wash rooms, etc. In front of the stand and between it and the track will be a lawn for the use of the occupants of the stand 700 feet long by 75 feet wide, with a gradual slope down from the stand to the ring fence. The track itself will be the standard half-mile track, 70 feet wide in front of the stand and 60 feet on the back stretch. Inside the outer track will be a second track for the exhibition of harness and saddle horses when the outside track is in use for speeding purposes. The new stables, cattle stalls, sheep and pig buildings will be on the latest improved plans, and will have every known convenience for exhibitors. The old ring will be converted into smaller rings for the judging of cattle and the heavier classes of horses.

The proposed improvements have given a great boom to this year's Fair, as already the number of entries and applications for space at this time are far in excess of the same period in previous years. The new Lieutenant-

Governor of Ontario, Hon. G Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, will formally open the Show on the 6th of September.

The prize-lists for this year have been mailed to all parts of the country, but should any of our readers have failed to receive it and would like to possess a copy, a post card addressed to Mr. H. J. Hill, the manager at Toronto, to that effect will promptly secure them one. Intending exhibitors are reminded that all entries in the Live Stock Department have to be made before the 16th of August, and in the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments before the 24th of August. The work of the Secretary and his staff and the compilation of the official catalogue would be rendered much easier if exhibitors would be prompt in making their entries. The Toronto Association are determined to refuse any entries not made by the above dates.

### ON THE MATINGS OF ROUENS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF EXHIBITION STOCK.

BY D. BRAGG.

(Continued from page 95.)

THERE should certainly be the same care exercised in selecting the breeding ducks as there is in selecting the drakes, but this is not generally carried out so strictly. There is no doubt fanciers breed from the best ducks they have, and the majority of them may be properly mated too, but they are very apt to put a duck into the breeding-pen which has some glaring fault, because it also possesses one or two good points, and they trust to the drake, which we may presume is a fairly perfect bird, to counteract the fault. The idea, no doubt, is that, having already two or three fairly per-

fect ducks with the drake, they are not particular about the next one or two ; these may or may not throw a prize bird ; at any rate, they (the breeders) will risk it. This is rather a speculative way of breeding, and is not to be recommended ; the probability is these defective ducks will not throw a passable duckling, but if they do the breeder is almost better without them, as in the following generation the faults of the parents are sure to assert themselves. Be it understood I am not speaking of small faults ; it is the art of mating to breed out faults and to keep on improving the standard of the stock, whatever they may be, but to put a duck into the breeding-pen with an imperfect shaped or leaden-coloured bill, a high back, or with a wry tail would be folly. Independent of this, however, I am strongly in favor of breeding only from the best, however few they are in number. Why crowd your yard with wasters when your aim is exhibition birds? From the very best mated birds you will have some worthless specimens, so do not breed wasters knowingly. They require as much food and rearing as good ones, and weeding out cannot be enforced so early with exhibition ducklings as with ordinary stock or with poultry.

We will now repair to the runs, and select our breeding ducks. We have no special ducks pensioned off for a summer's ease, retirement and good living, the same as our old champion drake ; their nature forbids it at this season, as they are coming on to lay, and confinement and liberal diet would ruin them. Since Candlemas Day we have given our ducks an unlimited range, then we keep the oldest and the fattest ducks separate from the young ones for a few weeks, for this reason : the former not only require poorer diet, but we give them a little Epsom salts once or twice a week, to take off some of their surplus fat, to keep them cool, and to

check inflammation ; we find we have more good eggs and fewer casualties from our oldest and fattest ducks when so treated. Most of these are now looking pretty active and well. There are some two or three, perhaps, rather heavy behind, which is not entirely due to their coming on to lay. There is an accumulation of fat there which is natural to all fowl if excessively fed, as these ducks have previously been, and there it will remain, however much they are reduced in condition, with due regard to health ; but under our treatment, as stated above, they lay fairly well, and we are not much troubled with shell-less or double-yolked eggs from them.

We will set ourselves the task of selecting twenty ducks to mate with the four drakes previously mentioned. Few breeders require so many, but in a discussion of this kind it will answer our purpose better not to limit operations. Two drakes with three ducks each, if all are young and healthy, will throw as many ducklings as even a large breeder would care to rear. Five ducks to each drake should not be exceeded in any case, and especially with exhibition ducks.

From twenty high-bred ducks we may expect to rear an average of from ten to fifteen ducklings each. We do not wish to encourage a "Field" of discussion from a certain quarter in announcing such a small average from our exhibition stock. If we kept the whole of them in ordinary condition from the first they would lay and rear as well as any Rouens ever did, and this, by the way, applies to most of our exhibition fowl, so it is absurd to state that the fancier is ruining their useful properties. Has the breeder and exhibitor ruined the useful properties of horses, cattle, sheep and swine? We will admit that the impotency of all over-fed animals is impaired, but the useful properties of other members of

these families reared judiciously are not impaired, but increased.

Now to proceed with our selection. We will simplify matters by first of all throwing out those ducks which have the most confirmed faults. We will then select those most suitable in points, shape and shade of colour for our several drakes.

There are some with green and others with leaden coloured bills ; other bills, we see are tipped with orange, but all the rest is black. A proper duck's bill should be orange at the end, sides and base, with a solid black saddle in the centre. Some we notice nearly approach this, but their bills are spotted with black at the sides, a bad fault to encourage. Then in shape the bill should be long and broad, and fairly straight, whereas we see some here short and narrow and dished. Very light-coloured throats and eye-marks are faults ; these parts should be minutely pencilled with brown, which gives the head and throat a grey appearance.

Rouen ducks have a great tendency to be light in the centre of their breasts, especially those which have light-colored throats ; it is a great fault in the show-pen, and should be avoided as much as possible in breeding. Others have a tendency of being too dark on the top of their heads and down the back of their necks ; these feathers are naturally darker, but in some they run almost black. Light and washy-coloured flanks and under-colour is another failing ducks are very subject to, and it is one of the worst in a breeding duck. White or unsound secondary wing feathers and light pencilled tails are to be avoided ; a broken or miscoloured wing-bar is another fault. The most general failing in our modern dark coloured ducks is a dark back, which, if pencilled at all, is coarse and wide. The injudicious use of cloudy-backed drakes is, in our opinion, answerable for this grave fault.

Ducks are naturally deeper in keel than drakes, so that it is necessary our breeding ducks must show more or less keel, and this underline should be perfectly straight, and not tucked up midway, as some keels are very apt to be. A high back is as much to be condemned in a waterfowl as it is in a Dorking.

With all these faults and failings in mind, we have sorted out a large surplus, besides many even-colored ducks which are either too light or too dark to mate with any of our selected drakes, until we have reduced the number in the two runs to twenty, which comprise twelve ducks hatched in 1891 and eight older ducks. These are all large and well-shaped, very even in colour individually, but they differ in shade, principally medium, but some are darker and others lighter.

We will mate the drakes in the order we previously selected them, so we will now pick out five ducks for our large bright-coloured drake "Hero." We are anxious to have a good number of ducklings from this uncommon good drake, so we will give him four young ducks and our two-year-old cup-winner. The young ducks are the darkest we can find among the twenty, but they are only two shades over the medium colour; they are well pencilled on their backs too, but we know if they were again crossed with a dark standard coloured drake most of the female progeny would lose pencilling on their backs and be too dark; they have all well-pencilled throats and correctly marked bills, but the orange colour on three of their bills is not so bright as it should be; the drake, however, can be depended on to counteract this slight defect. We may expect them to throw exhibition ducks of the best quality, and also some standard drakes. Our two-year-old cup duck for this pen, the best duck we have, is a sharp-pencilled

medium, like the fourth young duck, she is very perfect in bill, the saddles of which are very black and bright. We may expect her female progeny to be of a light medium, but beautifully-pencilled; some of them may be rich enough in ground-colour for the show-pen, but all of them will be very valuable stock ducks to mate with rich-coloured standard drakes; we also expect this duck to throw her sons exactly like the drake. No Rouen fancier should be without a pen of this description, if he wishes to uphold a high position.

We will now select five ducks for the second two-year-old drake we called "Conqueror." We described him as a rich-coloured standard drake, well marked and of large size and depth. We will also give him four young ducks and one old one. The four young ones are very bright, prettily-pencilled ducks throughout; they were bred from medium-coloured exhibition ducks, and by a bright drake like "Hero." They are all a shade or two lighter than the medium colour, although their ground-colour is bright, golden brown. They have good bills, showing plenty of orange; they are also of fair size and depth. We may expect them to throw a large proportion of their drakes and ducks a standard colour. The old duck for this pen is a very large, masculine-looking bird, with fine length of head and bill, great length of body, but rather too long in leg, which takes off her appearance in depth, which, however, by measurement she does not lack. In colour she is a good medium, distinctly pencilled; the colour of her bill is almost orange throughout, there is a slight indication of a saddle on it, and that is all. Our object in placing her in this pen is to produce some very large-framed, rich-coloured drakes, with sound, clear coloured bills, most of

them, we expect, qualified for exhibition, although they will be a shade or two darker in plumage than the drakes from the young ducks in this pen. Her young ducks may be large and valuable for breeding purposes, but the most of them will be too dark for exhibition. Altogether we expect to breed a large proportion of show-birds from this pen.

Our third drake, Emperor, a young one, which we previously described as correct in markings, but the darkest in colour of the four selected; about fifteen years ago we would have given almost anything for such a sound, dark-coloured, clear-billed drake as this to breed from, but since then they have been more plentiful and greatly used, and they have done good service, too, in changing the light clay ground colour of our old-fashioned ducks to the golden brown of our modern favourites. Of late years, however, we have noticed this richness of colour may be carried too far, and result in a sacrifice of pencilling, so that we recommend the use of very dark-coloured drakes only when occasion requires. Having three immense old ducks of splendid shape, but a shade lighter in colour than we usually breed from, is our reason for using Emperor. Such mating as this cannot be avoided occasionally with small breeders, but remember that "like produces like," and therefore our light and dark strains should be brought together in a modified equality of form and colour, otherwise there is no certainty. Crossing very dark and very light birds together of any breed is a haphazard way of breeding; such crossing has, and will, throw an occasional uniform coloured bird, but the percentage of such is very small. These remarks, however, do not refer very pointedly to the breeding we are at present selecting; as may be noticed from our description, neither the drake



nor the ducks are extreme in colour either one way or the other.

The above three ducks have well-marked, good bills, but the two young ducks we are selecting for this drake, although similar in plumage to the old ones, have bills as clear as a drake.

We do not advise this drake-billed duck fancy of ours to be carried too far, but we never like to be without one such duck in our breeding-pens annually; a dark or leaden-coloured bill will never command the attention of a Rouen fancier. There is a great improvement, however, of late years, in this respect; not only has the plumage become richer, but the bills are clearer.

We may expect a large percentage of good-coloured drakes from this pen, and a fair average of uniform coloured ducks, great size being their chief merit.

Our remaining five ducks (four old and one young) are all of exhibition type and colour; they have all been carefully bred from uniform parents. The Duke is just the drake for them to make certainty doubly sure. Conqueror, Emperor, or even our old champion, would be too dark for them. It would be repeating the folly of the fancy to use a very rich coloured drake with them.

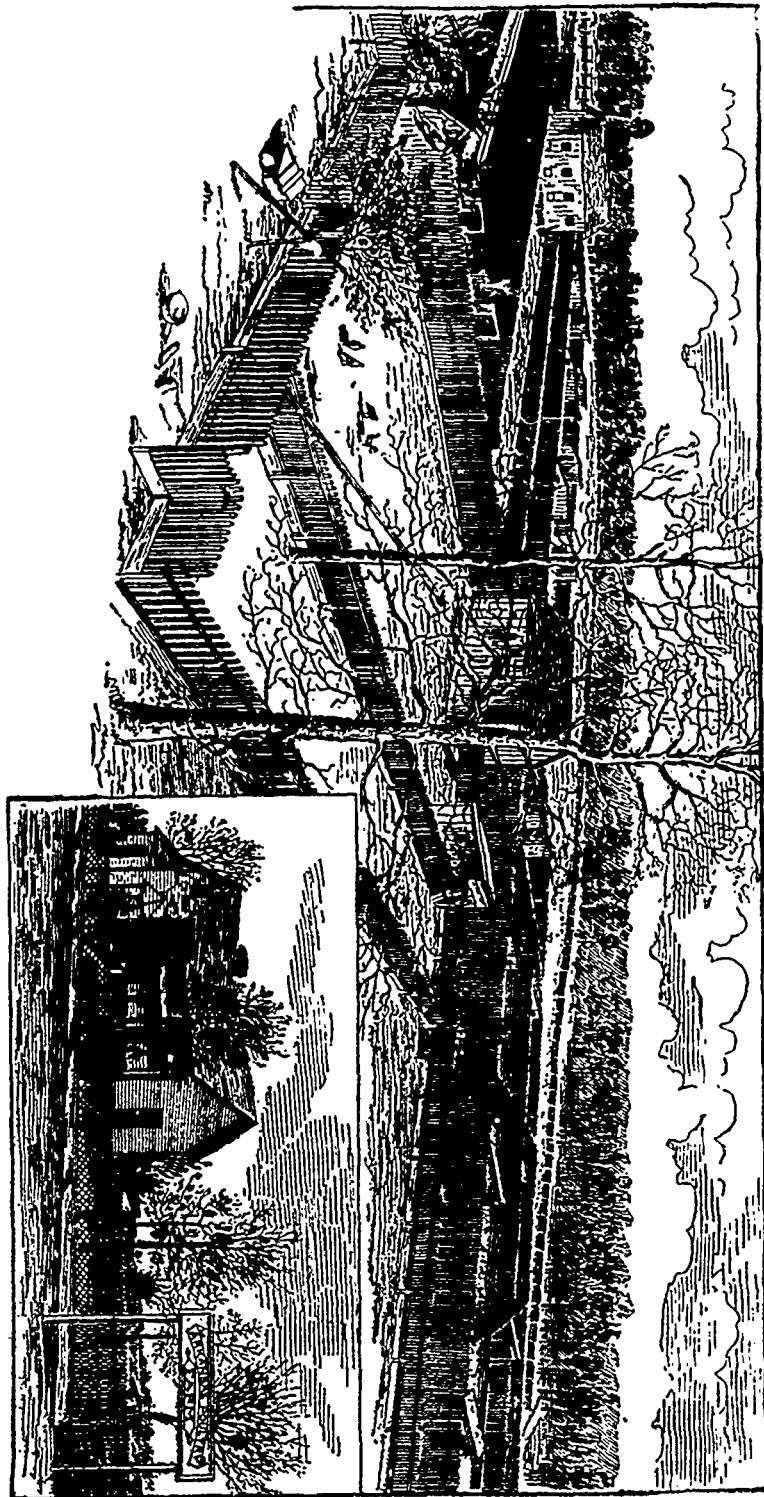
The Duke is a darker drake than Hero, and he has a dark, self-coloured tail, still he is a bright and taking colour throughout, and with such mates as we have selected for him, he cannot fail to produce standard birds.—*Fancier's Gazette.*

NOTES.

WORLD'S FAIR 1893

The poultry show of the World's Fair will be held from October 16th, to 28th, altogether too long. Entries will be taken up to July 13th 1893.

ARKANSAS POULTRY FARM.  
(See description elsewhere.)



## WHAT IS A TABLE FOWL?

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

**A** TABLE fowl is one bred primarily for the meat that it produces. This meat must be abundant in quantity, fine in quality, admirably disposed, cheaply and economically produced and of the most desirable color.

1st. The meat must be abundant in quantity. This does not necessarily mean that the fowl must be an extraordinary large fowl, though a small fowl is not generally desirable for table purposes because it does not look so well as a large one, but it does mean that in proportion to the offal the meat must be abundant. A first-class table fowl should shrink as little as possible in dressing, and still further, when the dressed fowl is weighed, the bones should be as light as possible; the weight of the fowl should be in the meat it carries.

2nd. It must be of fine quality. With many a chicken is a chicken—one is as good as another if it is as large,—but those who have tried, as I have, some of the best table fowls on the platter by the side of breeds not specially adapted to table uses know that there is a difference in the grain of the meat, the juiciness thereof and the flavor, when rearing and cooking have been precisely alike. While any chicken is better than none, there is quite a marked difference between the poorest and the best.

3rd. The meat should be admirably disposed. The most meat on a chicken is found on the breast, the thighs and the second joints. Most people regard the breast as the most desirable meat, but be that as it may, the best table breeds will have full plump breasts, and heavy, meaty thighs and second joints. The keel bone will be

deep but the meat will not be so sparse as to make the breast of the fowl look like a wedge, but will lie so that long and numerous slices can be carved from it. Some breeds look plump on the breast, though carrying but a small amount of meat, owing to the fact that the keel is both short and narrow, but in a first-class table fowl length and depth of keel are demanded, about which the meat must be so disposed as to make the breast look plump and round.

4th. The meat must be economically produced. When one is rearing fowls for the table, the problem is how to get the most meat out of a given quantity of grain. It must be meat and not internal fat, too. Some breeds lay up a great store of fat, but produce a comparatively small amount of meat. They are the fowls for those who wish to manufacture hen's oil, but not the ones to grace a banquet to which your friends are invited. A fowl which has a good appetite, and has a keel adapted to carrying a large amount of meat, ordinarily will be found one that it is profitable to feed for the table. At least, it is true that the most profitable fowls to feed for the table have such a structure.

5th. The meat and the skin should be of the most desirable color. The color for the meat is white, the world over, but the color of the skin varies. Usually white or light yellow skinned fowls have the thinnest and tenderest skins, but when the fowls are intended to be sold, if any other color is preferred, it should be had. For home consumption it does not matter. In the United States, fowls with a yellow skin sell the best. It may be a mere prejudice on the part of the buyer, but that matters not. If you are raising fowls to sell, you will find it profitable to raise those which sell the best.

A fowl having these five characteristics will be a good table fowl. It

may and probably will be but a moderate layer, but it is meat, not eggs, you are after. It often will be found to be a clean legged and short feathered fowl, the surplus of the food, over that required to support life, going to the production of meat and not of feathers. Edward Brown, of the *Fanciers Gazette*, of London, has said that no really first-class table fowl has feathered legs, and while we may or may not agree with this opinion, we do know that the more feathering there is to be produced, the more grain must be consumed in its production, so that the smallest amount of feathering sufficient for the protection of the fowl is desirable in those breeds bred especially for table purposes. The Indian Game and the Malay are good examples of scanty feathering joined to fine table properties.

## THE LANGSHAN.

**W**E are enabled to reproduce, through the courtesy of Mr. Wallis, Hon. Sec. of the Langshan Society, the following standard as adopted by the Society:—

## THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

REMARKS APPLICABLE TO BOTH SEXES.

## SIZE.

In a breed of such value for table purposes size is an important consideration. A cock should weigh *at least* 9 lbs., and a hen *not less* than 7 lbs.

## COLOUR.

*Beak.*—Light to dark horn colour, the latter preferred.

*Comb, Face, Wattles and Deaf-ears.*—Brilliant red.

*Eye.*—Light brown to dark hazel (the latter preferred) with black pupil.

*Legs and Feet.*—Dark slate (turning lighter after the first year), with skin

between the scales and toes showing a pink tinge. Under foot, white.

*Toe-nails.*—White.

*Plumage.*—Deep rich black throughout, glossed brilliantly with metallic green, the greener the better; purple sheen is a *great blemish*.

*Skin.*—White and thin.

COCK.

*General Description.*—Tall, upright and alert, with head carried high; deep well rounded-body, wide shoulders, prominent breast, fan shaped flowing tail with plenty of glossy side hangers and two long sickle feathers.

*Head.*—Small for the size of the bird, free from coarseness, and carried well back.

*Beak.*—Slightly curved, strong, and well proportioned.

*Comb.*—Single, upright, of medium size, fine in texture, evenly serrated, and free from sidesprigs.

*Wattles.*—Well rounded, medium size, and fine in quality.

*Ear-lobes.*—Smooth, and well proportioned.

*Neck.*—Gracefully arched and reachy, covered with rich glossy hackle, broad at base, and tapering gradually to the head.

*Back.*—Fairly long, saddle feathers rather short and *close fitting*.

*Breast.*—Full and deep, a long breast bone with abundance of white meat.

*Wings.*—Fairly large, carried somewhat low, and with very brilliant coverts.

*Tail.*—Fan-shaped and full, carried fairly high, abundantly furnished with tail coverts, and distinct sickle feathers projecting beyond the rest several inches.

*Thighs.*—Rather short, but well developed, covered with close-fitting feathers, especially close round the hocks.

*Shanks.*—Wide apart, rather long, fine in bone, with a fringe of feathers on the outside.

*Toes.*—Long, straight, and well

spread out; the outer toe only slightly feathered.

*Plumage.*—Tight-feathered, and very little fluff.

HEN.

*General Description.*—Gracefully rounded outline, body carried well off the ground, and free from lumpy or squat appearance; smart and alert in carriage.

*Comb.*—Very neat and erect.

*Back.*—Fairly long, with scarcely any cushion.

*Tail.*—Fan-shaped and full.

(In other respects the hen is similar to the cock.)

SCALE FOR JUDGING.

*Points.*

Richness of colour . . . . .	20
Symmetry . . . . .	15
Size . . . . .	15
Condition . . . . .	10
Head and comb . . . . .	10
Legs and feet . . . . .	10
Thin skin and white flesh . . . . .	10
Fine bone . . . . .	10
	100

*Deductions.*

Want of breast meat . . . . .	15
Crooked breast . . . . .	15
Purple sheen . . . . .	15
Too much fluff . . . . .	15
Heavy-feathered legs and toes . . . . .	15
Faulty comb . . . . .	10
Short shanks . . . . .	10
Twisted toes . . . . .	5
	100

Judges are requested to pass birds with any of the following defects:—Yellow skin, shanks or feet shaded with yellow, yellow at base of beak or around the eye, vulture hocks, feathering on middle toes, clean legs, coloured feathers, wry tail, squirrel tail, permanent white in ear lobe, comb with sidesprigs or other than single.

PHEASANT REARING AND FEEDING.

BY MR. W. COOK.

SOME weeks ago I wrote on Pheasants in this paper. It was just after I had been visiting Buckinghamshire, where these birds are kept in large numbers. I remember stating at the time how the owners mismanaged them and the way the birds were fed. Naturally I was very anxious to visit the same district again and see whether matters had improved through me giving advice, and it was very gratifying to find nearly every place I visited had changed their feeding. I mention this because a correspondent in last week's issue, speaking on the maize question, seems to somewhat ridicule my statement that maize in large quantities was bad for Pheasants. I was pleased to notice when I visited Bucks this last time that many of the Pheasant breeders had gone on my system of feeding, and instead of giving principally maize they were using buckwheat and barley. The owners told me they had had less ailments and deaths already amongst their stock birds, and the young birds hatched out very strong. They have, however, yet to prove whether the youngsters will grow as fast and do better than they have done in previous years. I hope my readers will bear in mind that when any kind of stock have been fed for years on maize it takes some time to get rid of the evil effects of it. I am watching young Pheasants very carefully this season which have been bred from stock birds originally fed upon maize up to this last season and those from birds which have had no maize for three years, and I shall take particular notice which lot shows the largest number of deaths. I may say here, however, that simply trying experiments for one year in this way is

hardly a fair test, but every little bit of experience which one may pick up comes in useful. It has been a splendid season for young Pheasants, though there have not been a great many hatched so far. The last ten days and the next fifteen is about the time when most of the Pheasants are hatched, so that my remarks on the young ones may be hopeful. I trust any Pheasant breeders who read these lines will not think I am bigoted, because I am only giving my own ideas on the subject; different people have different opinions, and no man knows everything. First of all, many buy Pheasant eggs who have not the slightest idea how long they take to hatch. I was speaking to a man who had never had any Pheasants under his care, and he told me he had set a lot of eggs. I asked whether they were not hatched. "No, sir," was his reply. "But surely the time must be up considering the time you have had the eggs; how long should Pheasant eggs go?" "I do not know, I am sure, sir," was the reply. It is a remarkable fact, but still true, that many people who buy Pheasant eggs, and often those who keep stock birds, too, do not know how long Pheasant eggs take to hatch. Twenty-four days is the proper time; sometimes they will come out on the twenty-second day, and it is possible for them to go to twenty-six days. As a rule Pheasants hatch well, they always appear to chip the shell much more easily than chickens. This may be because the eggs are very small in proportion to the size of the stock birds, and there are not so many die in the shells as there are chickens. As soon as they appear they should be taken away very carefully and put in a little box or something to transfer them into a coop. Suppose there are three or four hens sitting at the same time (the common hens are used for sitting purposes) it is best to take a quiet one to

put the first batch of youngsters under, then the next quietest hen for the second lot, and so on till the wildest hen is left till the last. The latter should then be put in a coop and have some of the strongest Pheasants given her, those which were first hatched; if not, she is likely to kill them. Little Pheasants are very shy. When they are first hatched they should be fed on Spratt's biscuit meal and chopped eggs, and if chopped onions are mixed with that it helps them very much. After they are a day old they should have some split (or cut) groats. One large kernel is divided into about three parts. It is well to give them just a sprinkle of broken dry rice about once a day, because young Pheasants are always liable to become relaxed in the bowels, and they are so fragile the least thing upsets them, which the rice prevents. After they are four days old they may have a little hemp seed. This warms them, and is a good thing to give first thing in the morning, as they are always from under the hen before it is daylight. It is very chilly about three quarters of an hour before the sun rises, and coming straight from under the warm hen the sudden change gives them congested lungs. Thousands of young Pheasants die from this cause, brought on by a sudden change. I have many sent to me every year for post mortem examination, and I believe there are far more die from that complaint than there are from any other, especially when they are let run out in the damp grass first thing in the morning. Young Pheasants should always have something put before their coop—say a board from 3 to 6 feet long, and about 12 inches high on each side of the coop, with a piece of half-inch mesh wire nailed over the top, as if not they will jump over the boards. The latter should be fitted right up close to the coop, and instead of having a board at the other end the

wire netting should be brought right over the top and nailed on to a piece of quartering, which should be previously fixed on the two ends of the boards for the purpose, so that it forms a little run. If the place is boarded up the young Pheasants cannot see; but by having the wire at the end it does away with this difficulty. Occasionally, it is rather awkward when the young birds are first hatched, and cannot see about them before they go out, as they are apt to get away. It is, therefore, well to use these little frames which I have described, especially in wet weather, as it prevents them getting on to the dewy grass. This is often the means of saving at least 25 per cent. of them.

(To be Continued.)



#### U. S. OFFICE.

We have established a branch office at Boston, Mass., U.S. Readers will receive prompt attention to their enquiries when addressed to P.O. Box 1379 Boston.

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

The current issue of "The Weekly Bulletin of Newspaper and Periodical Literature," published at 5 Somerset St., Boston, is twice its usual size, containing a classified index of 1300 articles from recent numbers of the periodical press. The Bulletin catalogues the important articles in the leading daily and weekly papers and the monthly magazines of the United States and Canada, including the REVIEW. Its value to readers, writers, and students, is sufficiently indicated by its title, and, although still in its first volume, its success as evidenced by the current issue is a surprise to no one acquainted with its plan and purpose.