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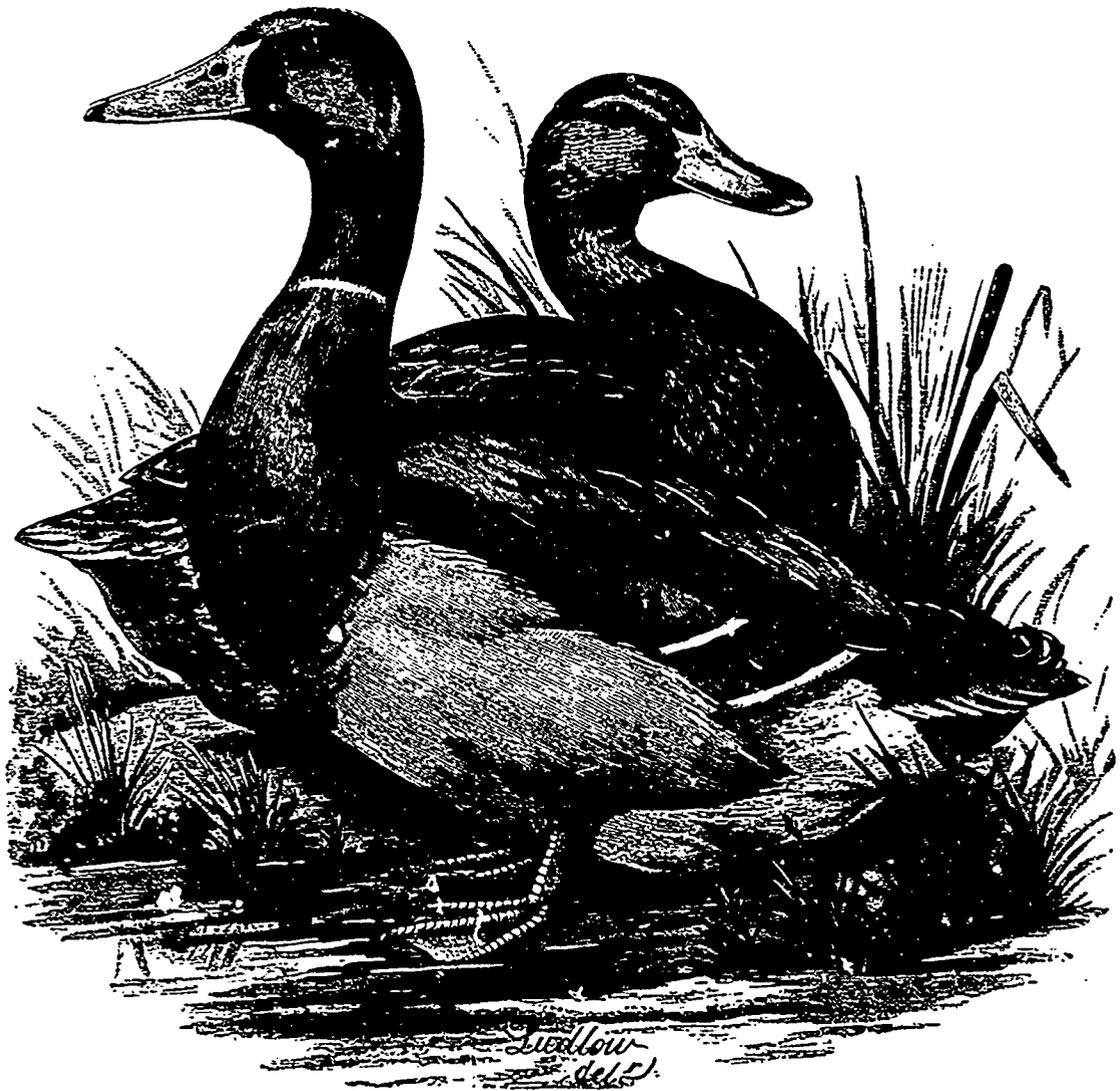
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ROUEN DUCKS.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO  
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XIII.

58 BAY STREET, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 11.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### THE MILTON ASSOCIATION

WILL hold its third show on Dec. 30th and 31st, and January 1st next. We hope to give a fuller announcement in next issue. Mr. Jno. Dewar, is Secretary.

### ANOTHER NEW ASSOCIATION.

The New Hamburg Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold its First Annual Show, in New Hamburg, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of January, 1891. Mr. Louis Peine is the Secretary, to whom apply for prize list.

### THE SILVER MEDALS,

at the Industrial, of which we were unable to give the winners in last issue, were awarded as follows:—Two to Mr. W. McNeill, London, two to Messrs. W. Barber & Co., Toronto and one to Mr. A. Bogue, London.

### DELORAINÉ, MANITOBA,

is to have a Poultry Association; it is now in process of formation by several fanciers to whom we have sent printed matter, by-laws, etc., the past month.

### THE SECRETARY

of the Dunnville Association wrote us on the 22nd ulto. that they had changed the date of their show to Dec. 30th and 31st and Jan. 1st. We immediately telegraphed them that these were the

dates claimed by Milton, and received a wire in reply to the effect that old dates would be retained *i.e.* Dec. 9th, 10th and 11th.

### SECRETARY HERN,

of the Ontario and his committee are pushing things for their next show at Bowmanville, Jan. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, '91. We hope in next issue to be in a position to give a more extended notice of their efforts, it is early yet.

### ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT

breeders in Canada writes us under date of Oct. 14th: "Last REVIEW fine. Good independent tone and no bitterness. Sick of American journals and their squabbles." Our aim at all times is the elevation and advancement of that branch of industry, or if you will, "fancy" with which a natural inclination has identified us.

### AN ASSOCIATION

has just been formed in New Hamburg, of which Mr. C. F. Ernst, the newly-elected President writes us on Oct. 14th: "A meeting was held last night at the Queen's Hotel, for the purpose of organizing a Poultry Association. After the views of the different poultry fanciers had been expressed, it was resolved that we should organize under the name of the New Hamburg Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Chas. F. Ernst; Vice-President, I. G. Pegue-

nat; Secretary, Louis Peine; Treasurer, Fred. Merner; also twelve members as an Executive Committee. Before the meeting closed, a subscription list was handed around, when some fifteen gentlemen signed as members. Our prospects of success are good. Our town is centrally located, railway facilities are favorable, and our officers, one and all, will spare no efforts to put our Association on a good footing, besides we have all our business men and citizens to support us." This has the right ring.

### JANUARY 13, 14 AND 15.

Since writing the above we have received a telegram stating that their first annual show would be held on Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

### NO SHOW IN TORONTO.

In reply to repeated enquiries we may state that no show will be held in Toronto this season.

### MR. F. A. MORTIMER,

we regret to learn, after a lengthy trip to Virginia, has returned with health so little improved that he is compelled to offer all his stock for sale.

W. BARBR, & CO. TORONTO, have purchased all Mr. W. H. Crowie's Game and Game Bantams.

### MR. JNO. A. NOBLE,

Norval, has bought the 1st prize Indian Game cock, at Toronto; also the 2nd prize pullett and an A 1 hen. Mr.

Noble is enterprising enough to try almost every prominent new breed that is brought out, that is breeds new to Canada, no matter how old they are elsewhere. We are under the impression that Mr. Noble bred black Minorcas a year or two before anyone else in Canada thought much of them.

MR. J. E. LAWRENCE,

St. Catharines, was in Toronto on the 9th ulto. We had an agreeable chat with him.

MR. CHAS. R. HARKER,

formerly editor of the *Poultry Bulletin*, has purchased *The California Cackler*, and will merge it into a new paper, called the *Fanciers Monthly*. The address in future will be Santa Clara, Cal.

## POULTRY

### MORTIMER'S MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

**D**ID it ever occur to you that the more locks and keys the less honesty there is in the world?

Corn is good food for poultry, but should not be fed in large quantities, as it is too fattening.

Eggs are a meal in themselves. Every element necessary to the support of man is contained within the limits of an egg-shell in the best proportions and in the most palatable form.

Usually many of the cares of poultry raising come in cold weather. The hen houses must all be rendered tight and snug now. The poultry flocks

again closely culled, and those that are objectionable sent to market or separated from the better ones which we may determine to reserve for future sale, or for our own use as breeders.

The best way to learn how to breed poultry that will score well is to attend all the poultry shows possible. You may not get any premiums for a time, but perseverance will bring its reward and you will be well paid for money and trouble expended.

The capon will care for a brood of chicks as well and even better than a hen, and will not wean them so soon—not until they are about three months old. If incubators are used, the surplus males can be utilized, as capons; thereby making them do service in brooding the chicks, as they will take them readily, "cluck" to them like a hen, and faithfully hunt and scratch for them. Early in Spring capons sell at 30 cents a pound and often weigh 12 pounds and over, they bring better prices than turkeys.

Be neighborly, visit the chicken men in your vicinity. Look over the stock and have a pleasant time in hen talk. Nothing pleases a newly-fledged fancier more than to have the "old timers" come along and give him a word of praise.

I have known persons on market-day to go out and kill twelve or fifteen fowls, and to bring them into a room where there would be half-a-dozen women and boys pulling a few feathers at a time, between their thumb and forefinger, to prevent tearing them. Now, for the benefit of such, I will give our plan: Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord; then, with a small knife, give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth; after the blood has stopped running a stream,

place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up into the back part of the head, which will cause a twitching of the muscles. Now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick. Before he attempts to flap you can have him as bare as the day he came out of the egg.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

China geese, though much smaller in size than some of the other breeds, yet lay a larger number of eggs and hatch out a greater proportion of goslings. Being more prolific, they compensate thereby for lack of size and have proved themselves profitable with those who have given them a place on the farm. There are two kinds—the brown and the white.

The great difficulty with incubators is to be able to know the exact temperature at which the eggs should be kept. After repeated experiments we have secured the best results when the heat was maintained at 103° the first week, 102° the second week and 100° the third week.

If fowls are kept on a single diet they will not always accept a new kind to which they are not accustomed. They should then be deprived of all other food until they eat up that which was placed before them, when they will afterwards show no objection, but eat the new as well as the old.

While the chicken's comb is bright red and its tip elastic it does not need medicine, but when the comb and wattles are tinged with purple, when the step is nervous or low, and the head drooping, doctor them at once. Do not wait a minute if you wish to save a life.

Do not deceive yourself with the idea that one kind of grain the year around is all sufficient for poultry, keep a liberal supply of different grains.

As bread is the staff of life, so advertising is the staff of business.

REVIEW SERIES

OF POPULAR QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN.

QUESTION NO. 6.

*What floor space (in square feet) per head, do you allow in winter?*

ANSWERS.

For one cock and six hens 5 feet by 12 feet long. The large comb fowls, that is cocks, I put in coops lined with tar paper, with perch. I give oyster shells and fine gravel to them all.  
Bowmanville. A. HOBBS.

12 fowls in a pen, say 10 x 10, or 10 x 8 feet.  
Woodstock. H. H. WALLACE.

Floor space for each bird about 6 square feet, but would prefer a good deal more  
Montreal. MOUNT ROYAL.

6 square feet per head in winter.  
Orono, Ont. H. W. RENWICK.

I allow from 10 to 12 square feet per head for each fowl.  
St. Thomas. T. H. SCOTT.

For the small breeds 6 to 9 square feet; the large breeds 9 to 12 feet, merely for eggs from 3 to 5 square feet, according to size never less than 3.  
Washington. J. SCHLICHTER

I have never made a calculation as to floor room; mine have generally about 3 square feet each in sleeping apartments.

Camlachie. J. CAIRNS.

About 4 square feet per head in very cold days; I let them out on mild days.

Selkirk, Ont. L. W. EDSALL.

My poultry house is 60 feet long, divided into eight equal parts, or pens, with a yard in front of each one, sufficient room for eight hens and a cock in each pen. My turkeys and ducks have separate pens from the other poultry. I have been breeding fancy birds for more than thirty years, and this is my experience.

Brooklyn. WM. HODGSON.

I give a place 10 ft. x 7 for 12 hens that is about 6 ft. to each one, but if I had the room would give them more, if the weather is not too cold my hens come out in the yards. Many a time when I come home, I have plenty to do shoveling snow, to give them a place in the sun.

Toronto. JOSEPH BENNETT.

Five square feet should be room enough, if birds are made to work for their feed.

Highgate, Ont. W. L. SOULES.

I had very good results from 5 square feet per head, besides their roosting apartments, and keep the floor well littered with dry earth.

Clarksburg, Ont. G. H. SHEERES.

As near as possible, I allow each head, 8 square ft. of floor, that is for the large breeds, but I think small varieties will do with less.

Aberboyle. W. B. COCKBURN.

From 8 to 12 square feet.  
Ayr. W. W. REID.

Cannot tell, as it depends on the quantity of stock I may keep over.  
Guelph. C. J. EISELE.

I generally allow about 6 to 8 square ft. for each fowl in winter.

Beamsville. J. W. ZIMMERMAN.

Each bird should have from 15 to 20 feet of floor space, in other words, an apartment 10 x 12 feet accommodates a pen of six hens and one cock.

Danville, Que. U. BONNEVILLE.

Circumstances alter cases—where I can, I divide into flocks of twelve hens and cock, each flock occupying pen 7 x 12 feet by 8 high, which would give about 6½ ft.

X. Y. Z.

I allow about 4 square ft per head in winter, which varies a little at times as I have more or less stock.

East Oro. WM. C. WILSON.

In answer to your question I have tried crowding birds to my sorrow. The poultry house I have now allows 9 square feet for every bird, which is little enough room for any bird that has to live there for the winter.

Toronto. E. J. OTTER.

My winter pens about 16 feet square; warm and comfortable, plenty of light and lots of clean straw. No dirt and filth.

Dunnville. C. H. McCRAE.

From 2 to 3 square feet per hen if possible.

Montreal. THOMAS COSTEN.

My poultry house is 30 x 12, four pens equally divided. I keep from 75

to 100 in this space with good success.  
Niagara Falls. THEO. W. WOODRUFF.

About 6 square feet.  
St. Catharines. R. HAMILL.

From 4 to 5 square feet which I think  
is ample room for any bird.  
Toronto. M. SALT.

Floor room varies in the different  
pens, but in none are the fowls crowd-  
ed; average probably 5 square feet  
per head, with lots of yard room.  
Sarnia. E. A. VIDAL.

2 feet per head, if more, all the  
better.  
Dunnville. J. B. CLARK.

I generally keep twelve birds in a  
space 10 x 12 feet square.  
Brampton. WM. COLE.

I allow 8 square ft. for each bird  
during the winter.  
Whitby. THOS. RICE.

I allow 4 ft square per head in the  
winter.  
Milton. JOHN G. FORD.

My pens are 10 x 12 ft. with 12 or  
13 females and 1 male in each pen, my  
floor is composed of brick bats with 8  
inches of fine creek gravel and old  
plaster on top, it makes a splendid floor,  
I clean it out thoroughly every fall, and  
add more gravel and plaster.  
St. Thomas. JOHN AXFORD.

About 5 feet.  
Owen Sound. H. WRIGHT.

From 12 to 16 birds to about 8x12  
ft. is what I consider quite sufficient in  
winter, but must be kept cleaned every  
week, with plenty of insect powder  
scattered in the pen.  
Toronto. A. C. BLYTH.

My hens get about 60 square ft. to  
the dozen or 5 square ft. per head.  
If I had room, would give them double  
or more. Nothing like lots of room.  
Sarnia. W. LUSCOMBE.

About four ft. square.  
Owen Sound. H. M. CHARLESWORTH.

Twelve square feet per head.  
Georgetown. J. C. MCKAY.

I give a minimum of 8 x 6 ft. to a  
pen of 1 male and 4 or 5 hens, or  
twice that space for 8 or 10 hens and 1  
male, but usually give them an extra  
pen for exercise, two or three days in the  
week, for a change.  
Stratford. W. SANDERSON

I allow about 8 square feet per head  
of floor space in winter, and about 40  
square feet of yard per head, if the  
snow is kept shoveled out of the yard  
and a warm day in the winter, the  
ground will thaw a little on top, and I  
find my fowls love to pick in it, while a  
good many others cannot get out for  
snow.  
Wellandport. R. J. GRACY.

Nine to twelve square feet besides  
shed room.  
Morrisburg. A. A. WHITTEKER.

The floor is 22 ft. long and 11 ft.  
wide inside. This house contains 1754  
cubic ft. and with 40 hens in it, there  
would be 44 cubic ft. to a hen.  
Doon. J. KINSEY.

Nine square ft. per head.  
Acton. H. S. McDONALD.

[We may conclude that from 6 to 8  
square feet per bird is about the proper  
space—ED]

## STRAY FEATHERS.

**K**EEP only pure bred fowls. Se-  
lect a variety that suits your  
desire and fancy best.  
Study the art of mating, and aim to  
have the best of stock. Advertise your  
birds. Cull out those that do not ful-  
fil the standard requirements, and  
market them for table use. Do not  
sell culls for breeding purposes at any  
price. When out of hatching season,  
remove the male birds, and dispose of  
the eggs at the highest paying market.  
Carefully gather the hen manure, keep  
in barrels under shedding. If you  
have no use for it yourself, sell it to the  
nearest farmer. Aim to make some-  
thing out of your investment.—*Iowa  
Homestead.*

A beginner who wants to get a start  
in a breed of fine fowls will be wise to  
purchase a trio or a pen of good well  
bred chicks or fowls early this fall.  
The early purchaser gets the selection  
from a larger flock than the late pur-  
chaser, and gets better birds for a less  
price.

Go into the hen house two or three  
times a day on, say ten days during the  
months of November, December and  
January and carefully turn out the  
laying hens into a separate pen. At  
night, when there is no chance of injur-  
ing the hen, which you might do if you  
handled her roughly and broke an egg  
on the point of being laid, mark these  
hens with numbered rings, such as are  
advertised for this purpose, and by  
keeping a record you will not fail to  
pick out all the best Winter layers.  
Hens that do not lay in these months  
are seldom worth keeping for eggs.

It is essential that a certain amount  
of some kind of sharp, gritty material  
be supplied poultry in winter, as it is  
impossible for the hens to prepare the  
food in their crops without the aid of

grit, and it is equally impossible for them to procure grit in winter unaided.

From good thrifty breeding stock one may reasonably expect to raise good strong healthy chickens, and from fowls starved and neglected no one need entertain great expectations.—*American Poultry Journal.*

Farmers should learn the advantages of rearing thoroughbred poultry; by studying the exhibitions at fairs he familiarizes himself with good, pure bred poultry, and can compare it with his common stock, which results in giving the preference to pure stock every time. Thus is laid the foundation and incentive within him to improve his stock. In time he will be glorying in the possession of as fine a flock of pure bred fowls as the surrounding country can boast. It is impossible to have too many interested in this matter, and the farmer especially should become familiar with the advantages of breeding and raising pure bred poultry.—*American Agriculturist.*

One kind of food supplies the muscles, another the bone, another the fatty tissue, another the brain, and so on—and it is only by supplying a variety of food to the system, that the constant waste of the body can be repaired and good health maintained. Similarly with fowls, you can easily understand that fowls fed upon corn alone can not keep up continuous egg-laying, for they are not "built that way." Change the food frequently.—*Indiana Farmer.*

One of the best ways of ridding a chicken house of lice, which usually stay in the cracks and crevices of the wood-work and around the perches, is to fumigate with sulphur, tobacco, or the parings of horses hoofs, which can be obtained from any blacksmith. When either the sulphur or hoof-parings are used, take an old iron bucket, which

should be of good size, holding about one peck, and punch some good sized holes in same near the bottom, for draft. Fill the pail about half full of red hot coals and sprinkle on the sulphur or hoof-parings, and beat a hasty retreat. If a tobacco fumigation is decided on, obtain a half bushel of tobacco stems from some cigar factory. Put a few shavings, or fine kindling in the bucket, on which place a good handful of the tobacco stems and ignite. After it is thoroughly started put on a quantity of the stems, which have been moistened, as they will make a more dense smoke. The best time to fumigate is in the morning, and care should be taken that all doors and ventilators are closed.—*Western Garden.*

Well, Congress has gone to 'monkeying' with the poultry business. A tariff on eggs! What next? If these wise Solons wish to help the poultry industry let them pass a law making it a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment for Express Companies to charge more for transporting fancy poultry than to do other merchandise. Give the farmers a chance to buy fine poultry and have them shipped him at a living rate, and thereby increase the interest in this business.

Never use poles for roosts. No, it wont kill the fowls to roost on them, but it will bend the breast bone out of shape; narrow boards four inches wide are better.—*Poultry Chum.*

Egg eating by fowls is often caused in the first place by the neglect of the attendant is not removing broken eggs from the nest. As soon as an egg is discovered to be cracked or broken, it should be removed at once, for the contents as well as the shell are much relished by the birds, and they, like the tiger, which has once tasted blood, will never rest till they can have a second

edition of the savoury morsel. Another cause is allowing egg shells to be left about where the fowls can get at them, instead of consigning them to the rubbish hole. This bad habit when once contracted is very hard to cure therefore every precaution should be taken to guard against it.

Prof. N. S. Helmers has very kindly given us the following receipt for the manufacture of a whitewash, which he concludes, after actual trial, is just the thing in every respect. His fences are of rough red-wood surmounted by smooth lattice work, and the whitewash looks as well as paint and sticks like a brick. After slacking lime, about a bushel, add 2 lbs. glue which has first been soaked for 24 hours in water, and boiled over boiling water; 10 lbs. salt dissolved; 2 gallons fish oil, and 10 balls of blueing dissolved in water, which will prevent the lime from turning yellow. After being thoroughly mixed let stand for 48 hours, and then put coats enough on to make an even job.—*California Cackler.*

We were asked a time since if different kinds of food affected the flavour of the eggs and the flesh of the fowl. To the former we unhesitatingly reply, "Yes;" but to the latter there is some little doubt, for the quality of the meat is certainly attributable to the feeding, the odour or flavour of the food is hardly ever imparted. Take for instance, onions; these will produce in the egg the unmistakable taste, yet we have never heard of the flesh being tainted. Again, we were given a duck's egg, the shell of which smelt most strongly of spice, and on extracting the contents, the same odour was prevalent, though the taste was only affected to a very slight extent. On inquiry we discovered that the ducks had had spice mixed with all their food, yet the flesh of those ducks was as sweet and delicious as any

that it has ever been our lot to eat. Perhaps it was the sage and onions that overcame the spice. It might have been.—*Fanciers' Gazette, (Eng.)*

### JOHN BULL AS AN EGG EATER.

WANTS CANADIAN HEN FRUIT AND WILL PAY HIGH PRICES FOR IT. THE CANADIAN PRODUCT CAN BE SHIPPED SUCCESSFULLY TO THE LONDON MARKET—AN IMMENSE DEMAND IN THE OLD COUNTRY—SHIPMENT EXPENSES—COLD STORAGE DEPOTS FOR TORONTO.

**U**NDER the above caption the Toronto World, of October 23rd, contained an article on the McKinley bill as applicable to the egg question. It supplies information which breeders and exporters will be glad to become acquainted with.

Our farmers and others who purpose catering to the English consumer will be wise in using a strong cross of Minorca blood; thereby increasing the size of the egg, and getting a product with which the Briton is thoroughly familiar.

We have had some experience with the English egg trade, and would advise:—

1—Ship nothing but the very freshest eggs.

2—Ship in good condition and *clean*; the latter is of importance to catch the biggest price.

3—Assort the eggs according to color, *i.e.*, ship case-lots of one color, white or brown.

4—Assort the eggs as to sizes, medium, large, and extra large; no small should be shipped.

5—Pack carefully, and with material perfectly free from a musty smell.

By the time the American people get through with the McKinley bill,

McKinley down and die for all they will care. (Patent applied for.)

Our contemporary says:—

The first consignment of Canadian eggs shipped to England since the passage of the McKinley bill has reached its destination and has been marketed, according to a cable received yesterday, at 10 shillings per hundred. This "hundred" does not mean 100 eggs. According to John Bull's quaint way of computation it takes 120 eggs to make the quotable hundred. However, Canadians are not going to haggle about count as long as the Englishman pays the price,—which he has done in the first instance. Ten shillings a hundred and twenty eggs is just 24 cents a dozen, a rate of pay which dealers here say is eminently satisfactory.

"If our eggs can command that price," said an egg man yesterday, "it would have paid our holders to have shipped to the London market, instead of rushing their stock over to the States before the McKinley bill was put into force."

The price realized for this first consignment gives room for a little calculation. The freight rate for eggs from Toronto to Montreal is 45 cents a hundred; the ocean freight is \$3.60 per 40 cubic feet; the price of large shipping cases capable of carrying 120 dozen is 50 cents each; the commission is 5 per cent., and rail rates in England come to a trifle. In all it may be reckoned that commission, freights and all expenses will be covered by 4 cents a dozen, leaving the exporter free to get 20 cents a dozen clear at Toronto.

It is evident that Canadian eggs have been favorably received in the London market, as the best class imported are not bringing much over 10 shillings per 120.

The London Grocer of October 11 quotes as follows:—

Eggs—The arrivals from all parts have been

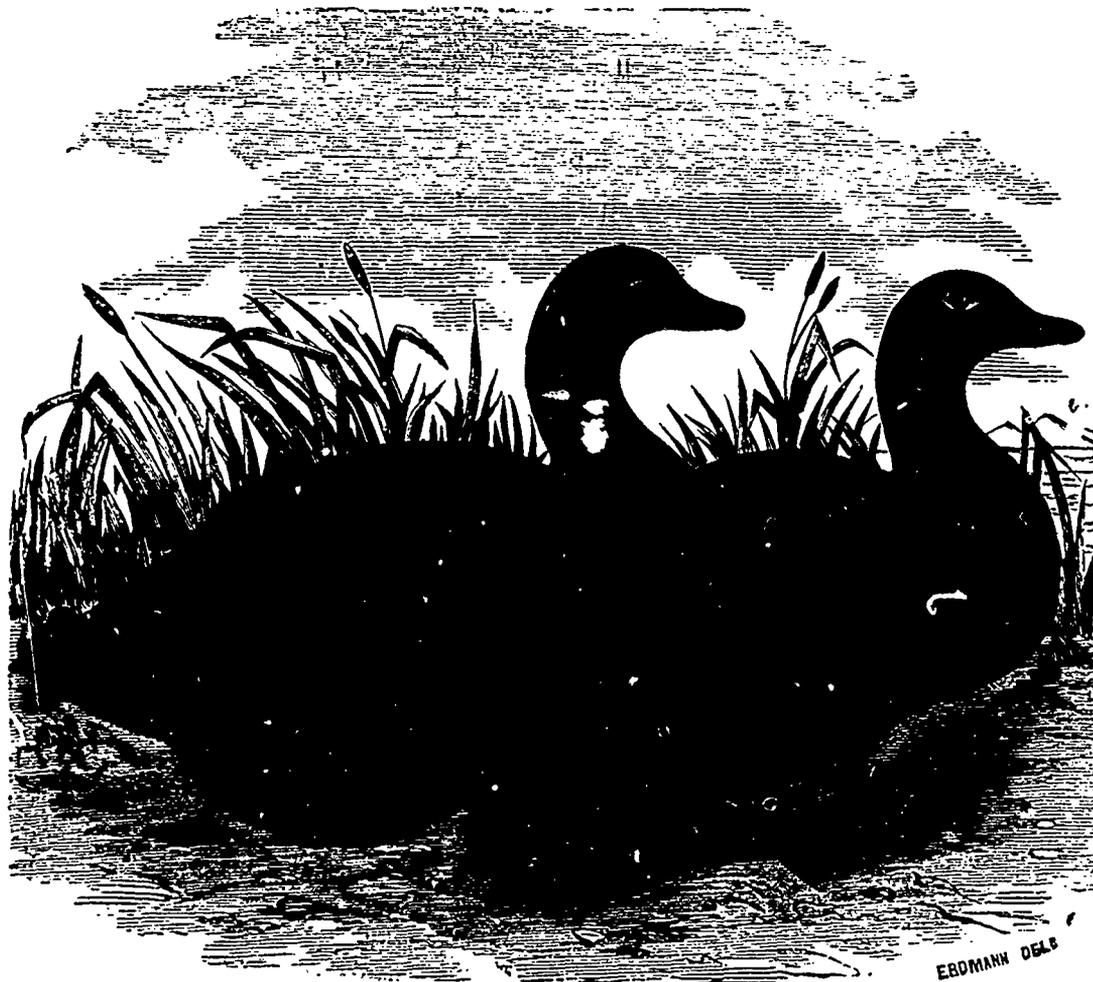
small this week. There has been an advance of 6d on French and German and 3d on Hungarian. Italians have remained unchanged. The demand has been rather better, and the market closed with decreased stocks. Present prices are: Extra French, 10s to 10s 6d; best, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; seconds, 8s to 8s 6d. Extra Italian, 9s 6d; best, 9s; seconds, 8s to 8s 3d. Best Hungarian, 8s 6d; seconds, 7s 3d, and German, 7s 9d to 12s.

The market in England is almost unlimited. John Bull is nearly as fond of eggs as he is of cheese and beer. For the first nine months of the present year, according to the British Board of Trade returns, England imported 7,557,134,120, or 75,571,340 dozen. The trade also is on the increase, as for the first nine months of 1889 the importations were 70,069,420 dozen, and for the first nine months of 1888 68,760,360 dozen.

The following table shows the importations for the first nine months of 1888, 1889 and 1890, together with the value and the quantities imported from various countries:—

	1888. dozen	1889. dozen	1890. dozen
Germany.....	27,796,310	22,311,800	21,301,830
Belgium.....	11,306,920	12,754,580	14,099,920
France.....	21,373,620	24,572,630	25,338,970
Other countries.	8,283,510	10,430,410	14,822,620
	68,760,360	70,069,420	75,571,340
	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£
Germany.....	825,922	660,806	637,757
Belgium.....	352,238	396,011	426,299
France.....	822,444	966,939	1,015,503
Other countries.	227,444	292,153	425,070
	2,228,048	2,390,909	2,504,629

Britain thus imported over \$12,000,000 worth of eggs during the first nine months of the present year. The market is simply immense. The total cheese imports to Britain only amount to about \$17,000,000 for the same period. All that remains to be done now is catering. Let our commission men and exporters cater for the English egg trade as our dairymen have



CAYUGA DUCKS.

catered for the English cheese trade. The success the one has gained awaits the other.

The export of eggs, and even of poultry, to England can be carried on successfully. Distance, apparently, is the only obstacle, and even the Russians have overcome this. The Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople states that the exportation of fresh eggs and poultry from Russia shows an increase each month. There are in Odessa and the principal towns in the southwest organized companies which have a large number of agents traveling through the towns and villages

who buy up enormous quantities of fresh eggs. These eggs are carefully packed in straw or shavings in cases, which are immediately sent to the central agency for transshipment abroad. Each case usually contains a thousand eggs and thousands of cases are despatched. The fowls and chickens are collected in a similar manner and confined in wooden cages. They are sent to Odessa, to be there transferred by steamers which ply between that port and Marseilles.

The only shippers from Toronto are the Imperial Produce Company. This Company are shipping eggs from four or five different points to their London

office, where they will be handled for market. Mr. Wilson, the well known egg dealer of Seaforth, is also shipping to the English market, and it is stated that he has already had great success.

The question of cold storage is now being discussed. Arrangements are being considered for the establishment of cold storage depots to hold immense supplies. They are to be operated with the ammonia process, which produces cold air for circulation among the stock, keeping it cool in hot weather, and preserving the eggs in a fresh condition for several months if necessary.

## FROM MR. BUTTERFIELD.

*Editor Review* :—

I NOTICED your remarks on Hamilton show, and without doubt you found things as you say. But, Sir, is that not pretty late to criticise the judging, Friday? Well, I stayed the balance of the day, and noticed several errors before I left, and had the cards put in their proper places. Mr. Wardell was my clerk, and I would not think he could favor any person in giving the prizes differently to where I said, but those poor white crested Poland cockerels, I see them now and think on the card was written "disqualified," and I notice one or two more errors in your printed prize list, and whether you made the mistake or not I cannot say, but my memory serves me pretty well after having gone through a show. You say in black-red Games: 1st Main, 2nd Barber; that was not so, Main's cock was first in Toronto single birds, and 2nd in Hamilton as a pair; and you have got it 1st here and 2nd at Toronto. Now, when I judged on Wednesday at Hamilton, Mr. Main showed a hen with very blue legs—good hen otherwise—and not matching in legs with cock, I placed Barber 1st and Main 2nd. Then after the awards I was looking over the show, and I found another hen with very yellowish willow legs with Main's cock, so you must not have seen the hen that was judged at the time I was judging, as she had pretty nearly blue legs. I did withhold a great many prizes this year at Hamilton, and awarded several seconds and thirds, and withheld first prize in a good many classes, and I may have awarded first prize to a blue legged Pekin Bantam cock, but if that was so, I must confess I did not see the legs. I am often charged at a show with seeing too much, but in this case I did not see enough. I was disappointed myself this year at Hamilton, for last year they had a good show of good

birds, and this year it was quite slim; how to account for it I cannot say, unless that it was our old friend of Wm. McNeil stopped in London this year. Of course we all know that wherever he shows (if the classes are not full, whatever class he shows in) there are birds good enough to win 1st prize, anyway. I was sorry to see our old friend Bogue so far behind this year. So long as I have known him he always turned up in good shape, but how to account for it I don't know, unless he is in love—I think that's what's the matter, he's been going to see the girl instead of going to feed the chickens. S. BUTTERFIELD.

[We are glad to hear from Mr. Butterfield, and glad to see that he takes our remarks so kindly. With two shows on in one week one must necessarily be visited before the other, and the awards as indicated by the prize tickets were just as we stated.—ED.]

## DISEASE AMONG TURKEYS.

*Field.*

I SHOULD be much obliged by you or any correspondent giving me their experience of what is known here as swelled head among turkeys. My birds did well for three months, when I noticed that some of their heads began to swell, and that there was a discharge from the eye and nostrils. Many of the birds go blind and die after a week or fortnight's suffering. To begin with, I feed with egg and boiled rice for a month, then with rice alone for another three weeks, then with pollard (fine bran) and small wheat. They have quite 100 acres to run over, and roost in a clean shed, which is open to the south. I have also lost several from gapes, or red worm. I should be exceedingly glad for a remedy for either disease.—W. J. D.

[The swollen head in young turkeys is analogous to "cold in the head" in ourselves; but as the secretion cannot escape, the head swells and the birds die. The stronger escape, except is

very wet seasons; the weaker, those suffering from a bad system of feeding, &c., die. No system of feeding could be more likely to predispose to the disease than that above mentioned. Feeding young turkeys only a month old on boiled rice is most injurious; if they had not had a free range, so as to get vegetable food, none would have been reared. The proper food is egg and milk at first, followed by sweet meal, with milk, and abundance of milky lettuces. Gapes can only be effectually prevented by rearing on fresh ground.—ED.]

## DOCTORING POULTRY

*[M. K. Boyer in Germantown Telegraph]*

It does not pay to doctor poultry. The poultry fraternity seem to agree upon this. There is some sense in attending to slight ailments, and "a heap" of good sense in using prevention. But when the time is counted and the danger looked at in our endeavors to cure contagion, we make a grand mistake. What is a rousy fowl, for instance, after from outward appearance it has been cured? Nothing more than a weakly-constituted bird. It is unfit for breeding purposes, and liable at the least exposure to return to its old complaint. Far better it is to chop off the head and deeply bury the fowl at some tree down in the orchard away from where the other fowl get.

It is much wiser to kill off a dozen such fowls than to expose the entire flock to the danger that it puts them in, and perhaps in the end lose double the fowls that were apparently cured. We have ever maintained, and we see no way in which it can be contradicted, that a disease once rooted in the system of a fowl can never be entirely eradicated. We have often read of how this and that remedy had cured birds of disease when they were near death's door, and how they are now well and laying. But are they cured? Appearances are decidedly

deceiving. We would rather own a dozen of strong, vigorous birds, birds that we know are hardy, than fifty fowls that had been sick and are now "completely cured." In the former we can look for good results in the offspring. The latter will give us slim chances.

The ailments of poultry can generally be prevented. There are over forty different troubles reported in the list of diseases, but practically when they are thoroughly sifted down they are combined in a few—hardly enough to count on one's finger ends. The prevention of these ills comes first in perfect cleanliness. In this perhaps two-thirds of precaution exists. We can not be too careful. We some time ago heard a lady writer remark that it was utterly impossible for her to keep her hen house from having "the sickening smell akin to poultry." We inquired how often she cleaned out the manure. "Once a week, about," she replied. We further asked how many fowls she allowed in the building. "Only forty," was her answer.

This lady claimed to be an authority, and has been for several years contributing advice to both the agricultural and poultry press and yet she has not learned the cause of "that sickening smell akin to poultry." If the manure had been gathered every morning and the premises kept scrupulously clean; if in that house of hers she had kept but twenty fowls—it was not a bit too large for that number—we venture to say there would be no more complaint.

Second. Proper food and feeding. —Proper food consists in good sound grain in variety, with all the green food they can consume. It is not necessary to repeat what grain to use, and all that, as it would only be going over ground that we have repeatedly covered. Having the right kind of feed, we must know how to give it. This experience alone can teach us. By a careful watching it won't be long to determine what grains are best fitted to the birds we have in charge. This

knowledge will in a measure prevent their getting overfat. For this reason pure-bred fowls give the best satisfaction, and it is more profitable for the farmer to keep Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes exclusively than to have a mixed up lot. A flock of birds composed of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Cochins, Brahas and everything else mixed up, gives us a variety of sizes, conditions and what not. We tried it last year, and the food and quantity of it that kept the Leghorns in prime condition soon put too much on the Cochins and Brahas. Where crosses were used and the hens graded up according to size we had no trouble.

Third. Crowded quarters.—The French believe in from seven to ten fowls in a flock. We Americans are apt to crack up to twenty-five and more. We favor the French idea; not because it is foreign to our home plan, but for the reason that we have tried both, and find that better results come from small families. Over-crowding leads to many evils, and sickness shows itself first in the big flocks. Separate houses, to which are attached good sized yards, and scattered all over the premises, may give more labor to the poultry man, but it insures health, profit and general satisfaction, while it makes a picturesque poultry farm.

Fourth. Fresh water and pure air.—This explains itself and it means just what it says. We empty the drinking vessels every night, summer and winter, and the birds start the next day with fresh pure water. Then the windows and doors are thrown wide open and out into the fresh air go the fowls to imbibe nature's best gift. Are we alone in our opinions? Let us see.

Hunter says: "It is an utter waste of time and money to doctor a sick fowl, and next to impossible to cure a diseased fowl when once disease has fully manifested itself."

Felch says: "We believe in prevention, and when fowls are sick, in extermination more than in doctoring. When fowls have their liberty they are seldom ill, and when they are confined, if we are careful to furnish a good supply of vegetable food, health generally attends them."

Johnson says: "Diseases are not natural in the main to the well-kept fowl. I class nearly all the ills the

domestic fowl is subject to as of accident or mismanagement. Success in raising poultry largely depends on a correct understanding of the diseases and in some way avoiding them. As a general thing the best remedy for a sick hen is to kill it."

Saunders says: "The cause of many diseases is to be found in enfeebled and bad constitutions caused by mismanagement, in-breeding, etc."

Stoddard says "Most of the diseases of fowls are preventable, and he who feeds, houses and cares for his flock properly will have but little or no trouble compared with the one who takes no pains in these particulars."

Lewis Wright (an English authority) says: "If fowls are kept clean and well sheltered from the wind and wet, are not over-fed, and have a due proportion of soft and green food, with a never failing supply of clean water, they will remain free from disease unless infected by strangers. And when a fowl becomes ill the best cure in nearly every case is to kill it before it is too bad to be eaten."

The editor of Farm Poultry says: "Observe the rules for keeping away the diseases, and the fowls will lay abundantly. It is natural for them to lay eggs. 'They are built that way!' and only for the folly or ignorance of their owners the egg yield would be nearly doubled, and the profits proportionately increased."

Rural Life, London (now out of print), concludes: "As the poet Burns has affirmed that the best laid schemes of mice or men, 'gang aft a-glee,' so may it, with equal certainty, be affirmed that the strongest, as well as the weakest of animated beings, are the subject of occasional disease. From this penalty incident of life, fowls are no more exempt than other animals, consequently when the poultry keeper sees one of these beginning to droop, or to fail in appetite, it is better at once to have it dressed for the table."

We take up considerable space on this subject, but we think it most important for two reasons: First, the art of prevention cannot be too rigidly impressed upon the minds of all poultry keepers; and, secondly, as the season is now at hand when the matter must be promptly enforced.

## INDIAN GAMES

*Editor Review,—*

NOTE H. S. Babcock's quotations. The Club should come out flat-footed and disqualify a dubbed Indian Game. It should be considered *prima facie* evidence that the comb was a single one or so defective as to cause it to be disqualified in any other pea-comb breed.

Again, the Club should describe the breed, as pencilled with lines running parallel with edge of the feather. If more than one line is better than one, then make one line a defect and let it be cut. It is an easy matter to say pencilled by two lines running parallel and parallel with edge of feather.

The fact of the matter is there is a preference for the character of pencilling found in the dark Brahma or part-ridge Cochin, from which source it has in all probability come. I think it looks rather weak in any club to cater to a mongrel condition of things. The sooner the Club comes down to uniform type and color and character of pencilling, the sooner will their breed become respected and accorded the appellation of "thoroughbred" by the fraternity. It looks to me as if they were allowing too many excuses and leaving too many loop-holes for mongrels and first crosses to come in and divide the trade, and giving the huckster too much chance to bring discredit upon a bird they are pushing into public notice.

FELCH.

## NOTES.

BY BLACK WYANDOTTE.

I FIND that too much corn, will often prove fatal to Brahmas. They take on fat easily, and are not so given to rambling, as some other birds, consequently, they are liable to apoplexy. I lost a very valuable hen from this cause a few days

ago which has admonished me that less corn and more light-food (and not too much of either) is the thing for Asiatics. There is little danger with the chicks as they are growing, and their food goes where it does the most good, and not so much to fat, but the mature fowls should be guarded carefully in this respect, if we want to preserve their breeding powers, and prevent the loss of valuable birds

\* \* \* \*

The fowls are now coming into their full new plumage, and I take it that a finely marked dark Brahma hen, is at this season of the year, one of the most "beautiful to look upon" fowls extant. I have never been an admirer of the dark Brahma male, but the female must be acknowledged to be simply superb in every respect. Perhaps the more homely mate serves to set off her charms more favorably. It is a pity this grand bird should be so much neglected. In spite of the fact that they are difficult to breed, they are one of the most attractive of the Standard birds, and a bird, that has practical value, equal to any of the Asiatics.

\* \* \* \*

It is the medium sized fowl, that catches the eye of the average farmer. Such birds as Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Javas, come nearer the common idea of a "business fowl" than the heavier or lighter birds, it being generally known that they are better for all purposes than either the of the extremes in size. They are the best and most successful sitters and mothers, unless we except Games and bantams. For some reason, Dorkings have never "taken hold" very well, with American breeders, although they remain a favorite medium-sized breed in England. As the breeders of other breeds, are beginning to seek strength in unity, perhaps a "Dorking Club," could have much influence, in bringing this valuable fowl to the front.

## TORONTO ASSOCIATION.

ON Oct. 9th, 1890, the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held its usual monthly meeting in Richmond Hall, after the lapse of three months. The President in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. No business of special importance was transacted, but it was the feeling of the members present that a revision of the by-laws was necessary. This will be talked about at the next regular meeting. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by several of our members relative to the judging of some of the birds at the Industrial, notably Indian Game. The members decided to hold a debate, and obtain standards and works on this breed, so as to come to a definite decision regarding the points of Indian Games.

There were on exhibition several pairs of white Minorcas; prizes awarded, 1st Thos. A. Duff, 94, 93½. 2nd John Gray, 94, 92½. Judges, J. E. Bennett, Rob't Downs, Cha's Bonnick. Pigeons—Any other variety—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. Fox; judge H. B. Donovan. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

E. F. DORV,  
Secretary.

## KEMPENFELDT POULTRY &amp; PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Kempenfeldt Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held in Barrie exhibition grounds on the 26th Sept., at 1 o'clock p.m.

The President, Mr. Peter, called the meeting to order, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

There was a good attendance of members present.

The following members were admitted for the ensuing year: Mr. C. H. Hall, King; J. G. Lyall, Wyevale; and Mrs. A. Waddell, Angus.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the officers of last year be re-elected, with the exception of vice-president, he having moved away. It was moved, seconded and carried that C. H. Hall, of King, be vice-president.

The cups given by the Association were presented to their winners, Messrs. Love and Greenwood, the first named for sweepstake breeding pen, and the latter for collection of Owl pigeons. A very enjoyable time was spent for two hours. The President gave a resume of the year's work of the Association. There being no further business the meeting adjourned till the second Wednesday in November.

GEO. H. CARLEY.  
Secretary.



POULTRY AT OTTAWA.

(Special Report.)

THE Poultry Department of the 3rd Annual exhibition of the C. C. Exhibition Association, held at Ottawa, Sept. 22nd to 26th, showed a considerable falling off, both in respect to the number of entries and the quality of the stock when compared with former years. There was however, no apparent lack of interest on the part of visitors who thronged the aisles of the old shed from early morn till close of day. Before this branch of the exhibition can prove a great success, a new building, with modern improvements, will have to be erected. The present structure was

put up some ten or fifteen years ago, and has outlived its usefulness in so far as relates to the purpose for which it was originally intended. Scarcely a year passes but some eastern fancier has to mourn the loss of one or more of his best birds as the result of a week's confinement in this chicken dungeon.

The birds were shown in *pairs*—a system we do not like, and which in future we think ought to be exchanged for the better one of single entries.

Mr. J. McClelland of Peterborough, officiated, for the second time here as judge. Mr. Frank Auclair made an efficient superintendent.

The following is the official

PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS,—dark fowls, 1st Henry Clark, Carleton Place. Chicks—1st Wm Cooch, Ottawa. Light fowls, 1st and 2nd E Turcotte, Ottawa, 3rd J Forth & Sons, Glen Buell. Chicks—2nd Mrs A Bufton, Ottawa. BUFF COCHINS—fowls, 1st H G Cawdron, Ottawa. Chicks—2nd N & G Gunn, Kingston. Part-ridge, 1st Cawdron, 2nd Clark. White, 1st Cawdron. LANGSHAN—fowls, 1st Forth & Sons, 2nd Cooch, 3rd J C Bedlow. Chicks—1st Bedlow, Brockville, 2nd and 3rd Cooch. HOUDAN—fowls, 1st Bedlow, 2nd A W Garrett, Brockville. Chicks—1st Garrett. SILVER WYANDOTTES—fowls, 1st R Watters, Skead's Mills, 2nd J I Gill, Ottawa, 3rd W H Reid, Kingston. Chicks—1st and 2nd C D Raymond, Ottawa, 3rd R Watters. Golden, 1st and 3rd Haycock & Kent, Kingston, 2nd Watters. BARRED P. ROCK—fowls, 1st and 2nd Alex. Stewart, Hintonburg. Chicks—1st Oldrieve & Nicol, Cataragui, 2nd C J Devlin, Ottawa, 3rd Stewart. White, 1st and 3rd G C Howison, Brockville, 2nd A Thompson, Allan's Corners. Chicks—1st and 2nd Thompson, 3rd Oldrieve and Nicol. B. B. RED GAME—fowls, 1st and 2nd Oldrieve and Nicol. Chicks—1st and 2nd U Bonneville, Danville, Q., 3rd Oldrieve & Nicol. Brown, R., 1st Cooch. Duckwing, 1st and 2nd Even Edwards, Ottawa. Chicks—1st Bonneville, 2nd Edwards, 3rd J B Graburn, Ottawa. Pile, 1st Oldrieve, & Niccl. B. HAMBURGS—fowls, 1st Bedlow. Golden P., 1st N & G Gunn. Chicks—1st N & G Gunn. S. S.—1st Forth & Sons. Chicks—1st, 2nd and 3rd W S O'Dell, Ottawa. JAVA—black fowls, 1st and 2nd W H Reid. Chicks—1st

and 2nd Reid. SPANISH.—fowls, 1st Garrett, 2nd Bedlow, 3rd Gunn. Chicks—1st Garrett, 2nd Bedlow. MINORCAS.—black fowls, 1st A Pepler, Melbourne, Q. Chicks—1st Reid. LEGHORN—white fowls, 2nd G C Howison. Chicks—1st J I Gill, 2nd The. Graham, Bell's Corner, 3rd Bedlow. Brown - 1st Garrett, 2nd Bedlow. Chicks—1st and 2nd J R Morrison, Carleton Place, 3rd Bedlow Black, 1st Garrett. Chicks—1st Garrett, 2nd Bedlow. W. C. B. POLAND—fowls, 1st Bedlow, 2nd Gunn. Chicks—1st Bedlow, 2nd Gunn. SILVER B.—1st and 2nd Forth & Sons, 3rd Garrett. Chicks—1st and 2nd Bedlow. GOLDEN POLANDS—fowls, 1st Bedlow, 2nd and 3rd Forth & Sons. ANY OTHER STANDARD VARIETY—fowls, 1st Forth & Sons. Chicks—1st Haycock & Kent, 2nd Waters. B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS—fowls, 1st Cooch, 2nd and 3rd Oldrieve & Nicol. Chicks—1st Cooch, 2nd & 3rd Oldrieve & Nicol, Brown, B, fowls, 1st Cooch, 2nd F Auclair 3rd H H Short, Ottawa Chicks—1st and 2nd Cooch. Duckwing, 1st Bonneville, 2nd and 3rd Oldrieve & Nicol. Chicks—1st Bonneville, 2nd Oldrieve & Nicol. Pile, 1st and 2nd Oldrieve & Nicol, 3rd Bonneville. Chicks—1st and 2nd Oldrieve & Nicol. R. C. BLACK BANTAM—fowls, 1st and 3rd Oldrieve & Nicol. 2nd E F Murphy, Ottawa. Chicks—1st Murphy, 2nd Oldrieve & Nicol, 3rd Murphy. GOLDEN SEBRIGHT—fowls, 1st Reid, 2nd Oldrieve & Nicol. Chicks—1st Oldrieve & Nicol. Silver, 1st Gill, 2nd Reid. PEKIN BANTAMS—fowls, 1st Auclair, 2nd Cooch. Chicks—1st Gill, 2nd Cooch, 3rd Cumming. ANY OTHER VARIETY—fowls, 2nd G Cambie, Ottawa. Chicks—1st Auclair, BRONZE TURKEYS—old, 1st and 2nd Forte & Sons, 3rd Bonneville. Young, 1st A Thompson, 2nd P Thompson. ANY OTHER STANDARD VARIETY—young, 1st A Thompson, 2nd and 3rd Forth & Sons. TOULOUSE GEESE—old, 1st Bedlow, 2nd Cummings, Russell Young, 1st Cooch. CHINESE—geese, old, 1st A Thompson. EMBDEN—geese, old, 1st Thompson, 2nd Cummings. Young, 1st and 2nd Thompson. ANY OTHER STANDARD VARIETY—geese, old, 1st Bedlow, 2nd Mrs Bufton. Young—1st Bufton. PEKIN DUCKS—old, 1st O'Dell, 2nd Thompson, 3rd Stewart. Young, 1st Haycock & Kent, 2nd Thompson, 3rd O'Dell. ROUEN DUCKS—old, 1st A Thompson. AYLESBURY DUCKS—old, 1st Reid, 2nd Thompson. Young, 1st Bedlow. ANY OTHER STANDARD VARIETY DUCKS—1st Thompson. Young, 1st Thompson. GUINEA FOWLS—1st Thompson, 2nd Reid. PEA FOWLS—1st Graham.

## EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

**E**ASTERN Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association Annual Meeting was held on Wednesday evening, September 23rd, at 8 o'clock in the City Hall, Ottawa.

Present O. A. Rocque, President in the chair, Alex. Stewart, John I. Gill, P. G. Keyes, Even Edwards, E. Turcotte, S. T. Ami, C. J. Devlin, Thomas Murphy, F. Auclair, A. W. Garrett, G. C. Howison, Dr. T. Wesley Mills, G. S. Oldreive and the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report was read and adopted which showed a balance of \$58.75 on hand.

A new constitution and by-laws was laid before the meeting and referred to a special committee appointed for that purpose.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, O. A. Rocque, Orleans; Vice-Presidents Alex. Stewart, Hintonburg and G. S. Oldreive, Kingston; Secretary, Alfred Geddes, Ottawa; Treasurer, P. G. Keyes, Ottawa. Committee—A. W. Garrett and G. C. Howison, Brockville, Even Edwards, John I. Gill, F. Auclair, Thos. Murphy, C. J. Devlin, E. H. Benjamin, Ottawa; Auditors, W. S. Odell and E. H. Benjamin, Ottawa.

The next exhibition will be held during the first week in February, 1890, and Mr. T. Smelt appointed to judge all classes.

ALFRED GEDDES,  
Secretary.

### LISTOWEL FALL EXHIBITION.

**A**S judge on poultry, etc., I attended this exhibition, and send you a few notes of what was on hand in that line. The birds were nominally arranged, but they were spread all over, and

as the afternoon was a warm one the tramping back and forward to see the different specimens was not a pleasant experience, and the lower tier of coops being on the ground necessitating going on the knees to see the specimens, did not add to the pleasure.

In Cochins, very few, only 1 pair of young buffs, good. Brahmas, light only shown, an extra fine pair of young birds. Wyandottes, silvers only fair, but some very good whites were shown, both old and young. Spanish, some fairly good old birds and good young. Polands few and poor. Leghorns, white fowls all off in condition; young whites in good condition and quality. Brown Leghorns, fowls fair and young very good. In Games some fine old black-reds were shown, and as usual at fall exhibitions, short of feathers, but showing plenty of bone and station; chicks very young but evidently well bred and good in color. Pile Games, a few fairly good, both fowls and chicks. Javas, one pair good black fowls. Hamburgs, very few and not a good bird amongst them. In Plymouth Rocks the fowls and chicks were nearly all good birds most of them very fine, but short in numbers. Game Bants a mixed lot. B.B.R's only fair. Sebrights fairly good. In Ducks, one pair of young Pekins were very fine, all others shown were very poor. A few good Toulouse Geese. Turkeys small, but bronze good in color. Rabbits, a few pairs good lop ears. The show of Pigeons was large and contained many good pairs, Fans, Tumblers, Jacobins, Trumpeters and Barbs.

There was enough good poultry here to have made a good exhibit had it been properly arranged; and it is to be hoped that the directors in charge will do something better with such a good lot of birds another year.

Stratford, Sept., 1890.

## NORTH-WESTERN EXHIBITION.

GODERICH.

**F**OR the third time I attended this exhibition, on Sept. 16th, and found the show a very fine one, although the day was rainy in the morning the grounds were crowded, and as it cleared up fine before noon, everything looked promising for the success of the exhibition financially.

The poultry were well arranged in a small but very convenient building and were as fine a lot as could be found outside of the larger cities.

In Brahmas the birds shown in both light and dark varieties were fine, and fit to show in any company. The Cochins were not so good, just good enough to carry the prizes. Dorkings disqualified, all off in color. Hamburgs very scarce, one pair of good black fowls only. Black Spanish, a few good well bred pairs in fowls and chicks. White Leghorns were very few and poor at that. In brown Leghorns the show was better and contained some good birds, both old and young. In Houdans some fine birds were shown as to size and shape but most of them showed yellow and red in hackle both fowls and chicks. Polish were represented by a few pairs of whites in old and young. Plymouth Rocks were very few and what were shown were not worthy. Wyandottes, silvers were in good numbers and a few pairs were well bred and well shown, yet the hens were too dark on the backs in my opinion, but they showed evident care in breeding. Langshans were very good both old and young. In Games there were about two pairs each in old and young. Black B. reds and brown reds that were very good, well shown and of fine station. Pyles, were good in size and station but off in color. Pit Games were in force, (can you say why these birds should be on an exhibition prize

W. S.

list and what good is a prize to the owner? I really cannot tell myself). Game Bants a good lot, especially in B.B.R's. Red Caps were represented by two pair fowls and some chicks, all good. A few pairs of good Bronze Turkeys and Toulouse Geese were better than usually seen, the Ducks were a poor lot.

The show of poultry was not so large this year as previous years, but more free of culls, and altogether left a very favorable impression, and worthy of every encouragement.

W. S.

Stratford, Sept. 1890.

CENTRAL EXHIBITION, GUELPH.

POULTRY here numbered about 150 pairs, and were judged by Mr. W. H. Doel. The quality all through was very fair for a show of the size.

PRIZE LIST.

COCHINS--Buff, 1st W W Reid; 2nd J & A Tyson. Partridge, 1st Wm Walker; 2nd J B Collins, BRAHMAS--Light, 1st W B Cockburn; 2nd Geo Wilson. Dark, 1st C Holsworth, 2nd J D Robertson. LANGSHANS--1st C J Eisele; 2nd W W Reid. BLACK SPANISH--1st and 2nd W W Reid. MINORCAS--1st W Coon; 2nd Alex McDonald. LEGHORNS--White, 1st W W Reid 2nd W B Cockburn. Brown, 1st W J Hood; 2nd Victor Davey. Recommended--C J Lang, Thos Hewer. GAMES--Black-red, 1st Henry Sallows; 2nd W W Reid. Pyle, 1st Henry Sallows; 2nd G W Chamberlain. Any Other Variety, 1st J Gibbs. BLACK JAVAS--1st and 2nd J D Robertson. HAMBURGS--Golden, 1st Geo Wilson; 2nd H Spragge. Silver, 1st and 2nd Geo Wilson. PLYMOUTH ROCKS--1st W B Cockburn; 2nd Jno Colson. BANTAMS--Game, 1st J E Keough; 2nd John Fairburn. Other than Game, 1st Jno A Lamprey; 2nd R H Harvey. ANY OTHER VARIETY NOT MENTIONED--1st C J Eisele; 2nd W W Reid. DUCKS--Rouen, 1st A G H Luxton; 2nd R Reynoldson. Pekin, 1st Jno

Colson; 2nd W W Reid. GESE--1st James Anderson; 2nd R Fersey. TURKEYS--1st Jas Anderson; 2nd Robt Young.

BARRIE SHOW.

BARRIE had an exceptionally good show this year, far in advance of last season, both in numbers and quality. Mr. W. McNeil, London, judged all classes.

PRIZE LIST.

Fowls, dark Brahmas--1st W & A Wright, 2nd Chas Hall & Co. Light--1st W C G Peter, 2nd F Adams. Buff Cochins--1st Wright, 2nd Burns & Moffat. Partridge--1st Hall & Co., 2nd Wright. Whites--1st Hall & Co, 2nd Moffat. White Dorkings--1st and 2nd Moffat. Colored--Hall & Co. Silver Grey--1st Moffat, 2nd Hall & Co. B B Red Games--1st Moffat, 2nd P F Ewan. Duckwing--1st Moffat, 2nd Ewan. Pile--1st Ewan, 2nd Moffat. Langshans--Moffat. Pair white Leghorns--Wright. R C Leghorns--1st Patterson, 2nd Peter. Black--Hall & Co. Brown Leghorns 1st Moffat, 2nd Hall & Co. Minorcas--R E Bingham. Houdans--1st Bingham, 2nd W and A Wright. Black Hamburgs--1st Wright, 2nd Moffat. Silver--Moffat. Spangled--1st Moffat, 2nd C H Hall & Co. Black Spanish--Moffat. Plymouth Rocks--1st Hall & Co, 2nd W C G Peter. Wyandottes--1st and 2nd Peter. Polands--W C B 1st Moffat, 2nd Bingham. Silver--1st Moffat, 2nd W C Wilson. Golden--1st Moffat, 2nd Wright. Wyandottes--white--Bingham. B B Bantams--1st Moffat, 2nd Peter. Duckwing--1st Peter, 2nd Moffat. Pile--1st Moffat, 2nd Bingham. Japanese--Moffat. Pekin--1st W Paterson, 2nd G H Carley. African--1st H J Barr, 2nd Mrs Barrett. Bronze Turkeys--1st Geo Sneath, 2nd Arthur Craig. Toulouse Geese--1st Wright, 2nd Robt McConkey. China--1st D C Campbell, 2nd Mrs J Kirkup. Aylesbury Ducks--1st Wright. Rouen--1st Patterson, 2nd Mrs Cameron. Pekin--1st Alex Brown, 2nd Mrs John Robinson. Pea Fowl--Wilson. Guinea--1st Kirkup, 2nd McConkey. Best breeding pen, chickens from stock owned by exhibitor in 1889--Peter. Best breeding pen single comb Brown Leghorns--P Love.

CHICKS.

Brahms--dark--1st and 2nd Hall & Co. Light--1st Hall & Co., 2nd Peter. Buff

Cochins--1st and 2nd Hall and Co. Partridge Cochins--1st Hall & Co, 2nd Wright. Black Cochins--1st & 2nd Hall & Co. White Cochins--1st and 2nd Thomas Barrett. Colored Dorkings--1st and 2nd Hall & Co. Silver Grey Dorkings--1st and 2nd Barrett. B B Red Games--1st and 2nd Ewan. Duckwing Games--W Patterson. Pile Games--1st Patterson, 2nd Moffat. Leghorns--white S C,--1st Hall & Co, 2nd Moffat. White Leghorns--R C,--1st and 2nd Patterson. Black Leghorns--Hall & Co. Pair black Hamburgs--1st Patterson, 2nd Wright. Pair brown Leghorns--Peter. Houdans--1st W C Wilson, 2nd Bingham. Golden Hamburgs--Moffat. Spangled--1st and 2nd Hall & Co. Black Spanish--1st Moffat, 2nd J F Campbell. Plymouth Rocks--white--1st C P Little, 2nd Hy Goode. Polands W C B--1st and 2nd Bingham. White--Moffat. Silver Polands--1st Wilson, 2nd Moffat. Wyandotte chicks--Silver--1st Peter, 2nd J. M. Bothwell. Golden Polands--1st Moffat. Golden Wyandottes--1st and 2nd Peter. White--1st John Barrand. Game Bantams, B B Red--1st Peter, 2nd Mrs. J Kirkup. Duckwing--1st Peter, 2nd Moffat. Pyle--1st Moffat, 2nd R E Bingham. Any other variety--Chicks--1st Chas P Little. Silver Sebright Bants--1st Moffat. Pekin--1st and 2nd Geo H Carley. African--Willie Bothwell, 2nd Moffat. Breeding Pen--1st Hall & Co.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT ETC.

Correspondents are requested to make full use of this column. The answers to enquiries as to diseases will be answered by a well-known medical man and breeder. Please read the following rules carefully.

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always stating age, sex, and breed.
2. Enclose 3 cents stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first instance, later through REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.
5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.
6. Answers to be to name in full, initials of *nom de plume*, the first preferred.

QUE--I have some B. B. Red-Game chicks affected with roup, their eyes

sink back in the head and when nostrils are pressed between thumb and finger the discharge from them is yellow and jelly-like, in fact the symptoms are entirely different to what I have seen before, I have generally hitherto effected a cure but this form seems beyond my control. Please let me know by return mail what you think would be the best treatment, and oblige,

W. H. BUTLER,  
London.

ANS.—Feed on raw beef cut up very fine and spiced. House comfortably. Give a one grain quinine pill three times a day. Wash away all the discharge you can with warm water and then dry well and paint all the affected parts with the following, well mixed together :

Glycerine.....7 parts  
Tincture of Iron .....2 "  
Carbolic acid.....1 part

A sewing machine oil-dropper is useful to get this application into the nostrils.—

All sick birds must be isolated of course.

QUE.—I had a golden laced Wyandotte cock which had for a time a disease in its throat, it made a noise when breathing and now and again made a noise as if it had the pip. I did everything that I thought necessary but it did not eat anything for three days, the feathers on the back of the head and neck stood up straight, it would only drink water all the time. To-day it died, I cut it open and found in its crop just what it had eaten three days before, it was composed of wheat, meat and cabbage. Could you please tell me what was wrong with it and what to do for that disease, and oblige,

F. H. FLINT,  
Toronto.

ANS.—We wish you had reported the condition of the various organs, especially the liver. The symptoms you mention are sometimes owing to Bronchitis; but often this can be traced to a diseased liver, such as is caused by excessive feeding, especially of Indian corn. Putting a little glycerine over the slit in the mouth (opening to windpipe), burning a little tar so as to produce some fumes in the hen house, or painting the neck in front with castor oil or turpentine are all useful. We regard the symptoms very unfavorably. We would also give a dose of physic to a bird thus affected.

QUE.—Is the Cayuga duck you mention in

last REVIEW a black duck; Can you give an illustration of the Rouen?

Manitoba.

Duck.

ANS.—Yes. We illustrate both Cayuga and Rouen this month.

QUE.—Should the long tail-feathers of a black African cock be straight, or, should they be curved as shown in the illustration published in the June number of the REVIEW?

ENQUIRER.

ANS.—Well curved.—Ed.]



### SOUTHERN MICHIGAN POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Among the very best shows to be held in the east or west this winter will be that of the above Association, at Munroe Mich., Jan. 1-6, 1891.

Premiums will include 80 per cent. of the entry fees, besides \$10.00 in four parts, as prizes on exhibition pens of all varieties, also cash Association specials of \$5.00 each for the best specimen in each class.

J. V. Bicknell and Chas. McClave will judge the show, which will be held in a large electric lighted armoury, where all exhibits may be seen on ground floor. Premium lists are now ready and can be had by post on application to Elliott O. Grosvenor, Cor.-Sec'y, Munroe, Mich.

### A NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR CANADA.

Messrs. A. McKim & Co., Advertising Agents of Montreal, are preparing what will be the first comprehensive newspaper directory of this country.

Canada is now quite large enough and its journalistic interests of sufficient importance to require its own annual Newspaper Directory and there are several new features of the proposed work which will make it a valuable hand book for all seeking information concerning the Canadian Press.

We bespeak for this enterprising firm the hearty support and co-operation of Canadian publishers generally.

FREE! FREE!

We are desirous that any one who has a fowl or a pen of fowls on sale or is anxious to purchase anything in this line should try the "FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE" and "WANT" columns of the REVIEW. With this object in view we offer a 27 word advertisement in this column

FREE!

to any who renew their subscriptions for 1891 BEFORE the end of the present year. The advertisement may be sent with the renewal of subscription, or we will send a coupon for ad. good any time during 1891. This offer will not hold good after Jan. 1st, 1891.

### THE REVIEW FOR 50 CENTS.

During 1890 the REVIEW added more names to its subscription list than for any previous year of its existence. We want to at least DOUBLE its circulation during 1891, and with this aim before us will accept \$1.50 for a new subscription with a renewal of an old subscription for 1891. The new subscriber will by this means get his paper for one year for 50c, or it may be arranged so that both old and new may get their REVIEWS for 75c each for one year. Surely all our friends can at this rate send us at least one new name.

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

To any one sending us five new subscribers with \$5 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50, a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these, books so don't be afraid the supply will run out