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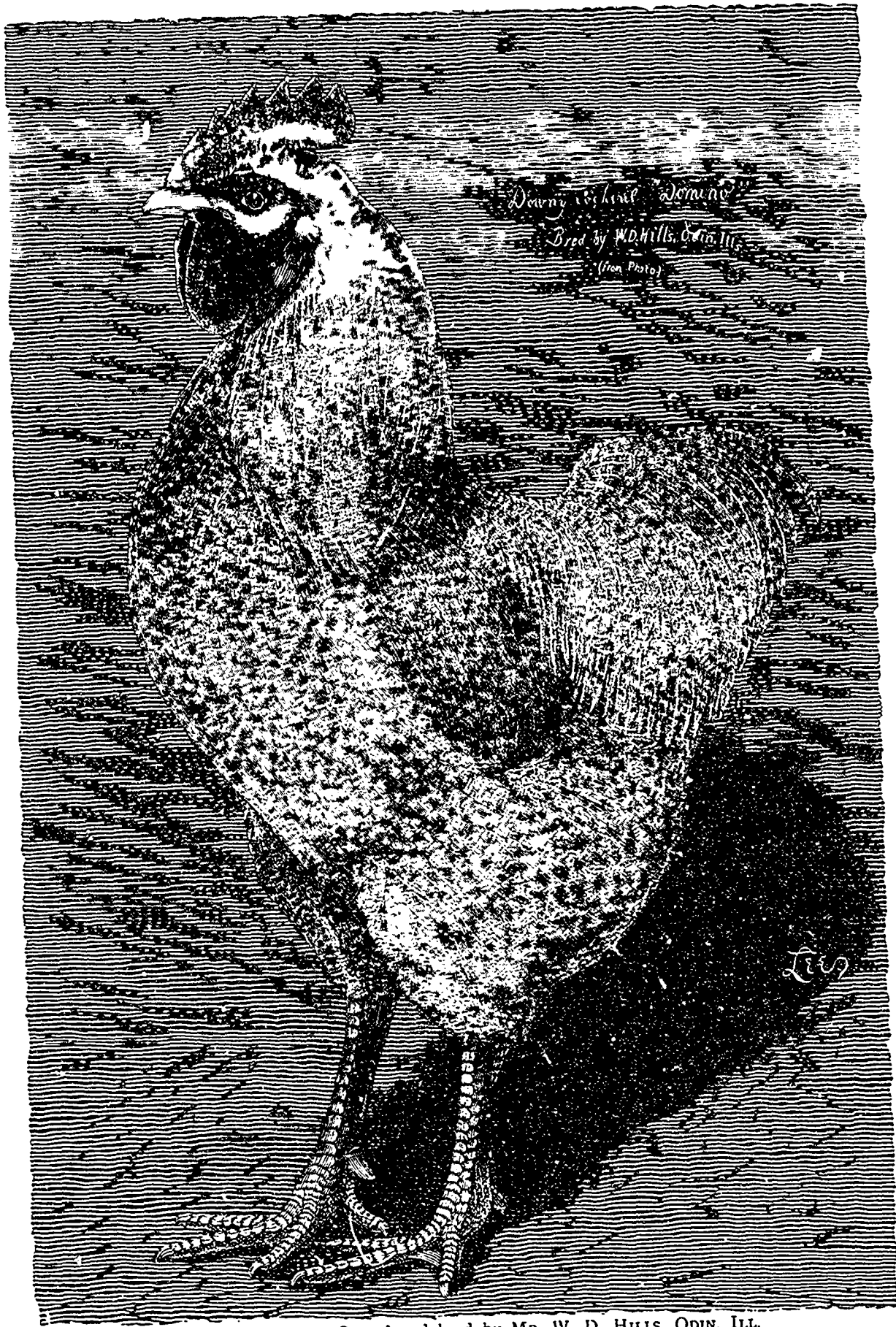
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*Downy Cockerel - Downy*

*Bred by W.D. Hills, Odessa, Ill.*

*(from Photo)*

*L.S.*

DOWNY COCKEREL. Owned and bred by MR. W. D. HILLS, ODIN, ILL.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO  
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XVI.

118 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1893.

No. 12.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. C. F. ERNST.

OF New Hamburg, and an active worker in the interests of the Ontario Association, we regret to say has been on the sick list with fever the past three weeks. He is now however on the mend and we look for his speedy and complete recovery.

THE AMERICAN PIGEON FANCIER.

It gives us pleasure to announce that Mr. Charles F. Wagner has organized a company for the publication of a large monthly journal devoted exclusively to the pigeon fancy of Canada and the United States. The journal will be in size a little smaller than the REVIEW and will contain thirty six pages together with a specially printed plate of some famous winner and suitable for framing. The subscription will be the popular sum of one dollar, and advertising rates will be placed at as low a rate as possible commensurate with the issuing of a high class magazine. Mr. Wagner will have editorial charge and from his lengthy and varied experience, should be the very man for this place. The writer of this and many others have consented to become regular contributors.

GOOSE EGGS TO B. C.

Some months ago we mentioned that a shipment of goose eggs of Mr. A. Bogue's had been made to Nanaimo, B. C. Dr. Walkem, the recipient, now sends us the results of the hatch as follows: all fertile, six hatched out in incubator, two by hens and two dead in shell a day or two previous to date due to hatch. This we think is a remarkable showing after such a journey.

THE VICTORIA B. C.

Poultry Association, is we hear to be largely represented at the mid winter exposition to be held in San Francisco. We wish the members lots of good luck.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION

on the evening of Nov. 14th, tendered a complimentary supper to those of its members who were exhibitors at the World's Fair. We regret we were unable to avail ourselves of the following kind invitation which explains itself:

London. Nov. 10th, 1893.

Complimentary Supper of the Poultry Fanciers. You are cordially invited to be present at J. Tomlinson's Tuesday 14th, inst. 8 p. m.

Yours,

WM. McLOUD.

A SMALL AD FREE.

We renew our offer of last year to give a small advertisement of 30 words to any one who pays his subscription for 1894 before the end of this year. This means *before* the end of the year and not a month after. This offer will positively be withdrawn at the time specified. The ad can be used any time during the year.

THE HAMILTON POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

offers the following Cash Specials of \$3.00 each, for the six highest scoring birds in varieties named below, and owned by one exhibitor. Light Brahmas, dark Brahmas, partridge Cochins, black, white or buff Cochins, Langshans, standard Games, pit Games, silver or golden Wyandottes, white or black Wyandottes, white or black Minorcas, S. C. brown Leghorns, S. C. white or A. O. V. Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks.

THE LATE MONTREAL SHOW.

The illustration of the show room which

in a late issue of the REVIEW has caused very favorable comment from several of our contemporaries in England one or two of which we reprint below. It is gratifying to know that that old land the fountain head of all branches of the "fancy" is not averse to taking a hint on show matters from our associations in the Dominion. *Fowls, &c.*, says.—

Judge by an illustration of the show room at Montreal, which appears in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW for the present month, show rooms over yonder are rendered more picturesque than they are on this side of the herring pond. The pens apparently are arranged much as we are accustomed to see them, but above them, around the room, pots of flowers and evergreens relieve the monotony, whilst flags droop gracefully from the roof. Perhaps the greatest novelty was to be found in the duck pond with fresh water constantly flowing, in which some Pekin ducks, disported themselves in their usual aquatic fashions, now and again casting a pitying look at their less fortunate relatives confined within the somewhat narrow limits of the show pen. Now here is a chance for some enterprising Hon. Sec. to branch out a bit and try his hand at something new.

The fancy in Canada is forging ahead, for of the 5,500 entries for the poultry and pigeon section at the World's Fair, our Canadian cousins contribute nearly one-half. Last month a most successful show was held at Montreal, the entries including, poultry, pigeons, waterfowl and ornamental birds, numbering nearly 1,500. From a sketch in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW I see that the room was excellently arranged for the show, and most tastefully ornamented with trophies of flags and bunting. A suggestion this to fanciers to make their shows attractive. A novelty at this show was the duck pond, with some fine Pekins, occupying a raised position in the centre of the building, into which fresh water was constantly flowing. Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks were to the fore as regards numbers; the white variety of the former, from its comparative absence of comb being peculiarly adapted to the cold climate of Canada, is evidently gaining in popular favour. The Toronto Exhibition was still larger, its entries numbering about 3,000.—By Nemo in the *Feathered World*.

MR. J. HERRY LEE,

the well known poultry artist, is now on the way to recovery and able to do a little, but very little, work. He expected to be present at the World's Fair Show, but was unable, being quite sick at the time. He has had to decline a great quantity of work from World's Fair exhibitors and can accept no more commissions till after the first of the year.

THE AMERICAN FANCIER,

our bright and readable weekly contemporary editorially comments on several much needed changes in the Standard. We heartily endorse every word written, and our readers will bear us out when we say that the REVIEW has time and again pointed out these very defects in the Standard of Perfection. We may now expect to see "laced" Wyandottes, something near what they originally were intended to be, and we hope of a uniform type :

The *Fancier* says :—

Our illustration this week is an old familiar chestnut. It was one of the first good silver Wyandotte cuts published, and a reminder of the days of Houdlette and other believers in the true open laced silver Wyandotte. The advent of the "Hawkins Crow" as some facetious individuals called the dark heavily laced bird, did much to destroy the beautiful Sebright type, the idea of the older breeders of Wyandottes. Now after many years the committee on Wyandottes appointed by the A. P. A., has restored partially the old type, and in the new Standard, large white centered Wyandottes will have the call. While not calling for the Sebright lacing, the feathers of the females should be like those of well laced Polish, *i. e.*, large white centers in feathers of wing-bow and back.

Color disqualifications have also been removed from all the Wyandotte sub-varieties. The day has passed when the white Wyandottes can be disqualified for a little grey, brown, red or yellow in one or two feathers. In doing this the A. P. A. has made a step forward and there is now hope for birds that were formerly sacrificed for trivial defects while showing superior qualifications as to size and symmetry.

Another change for the better is the new disqualification clause regarding white in plumage of black fowls. Hereafter it will read something like this: "Disqualifications: solid white in a feather extending more than one-half inch and positive white tips in two or more feathers; grey tips to be cut as a defect." This will do away with the microscopic hunters after disqualifications and a little grey tip in one or more feathers will not send to the block what is often the best bird in the class. The above applies to all black fowls except black Langshans and Cochins.

MR. T. A. DUFF, TORONTO,

has bought the pen of brown red Games, first at the World's Fair, from W. Barber, & Co.

## THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Thos. A. Browne, writes as follows.—“It will be considered a favor if you would remind intending exhibitors at the next Ontario Poultry Show of the change of date which was necessary on account of the annual meetings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies being held by Act of Parliament, on Wednesday of the third week of Jan. New Hamburg having asked that in the event of a change the first week be selected, which request was granted, the dates therefore are Jan. 1st to 6th, 1894. I would like also to make a further appeal to the members to prepare addresses or essays for our annual meeting on Thursday, January 4th, at 1 p.m. Two members have already consented, but I would like not less than half-a-dozen. The Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, has expressed his intention of being present, all being well, and I am trying to get some other prominent gentlemen. The meeting promises to be the most instructive and entertaining ever held under the auspices of the Association. In consideration of the great success that attended the exhibit of poultry at the World's Fair, an increased entry is looked forward to. From the reputation the local committee at New Hamburg has for push and management of their own shows, we may be assured that they will eclipse any former efforts this time and a large attendance of visitors will welcome us. All exhibitors and visitors who attend the exhibition or annual meeting are requested to get railway certificate at starting point and comply with the conditions printed thereon. In this connection I might say that Mr. Bogue, the Superintendent of the World's Fair exhibit said to me that Mr. Seeger had promised to send the score cards of the Ontario birds to him, and if they arrived in time (as they no doubt would) he purposed distributing them and the prize ribbons to those present at New Hamburg and the balance would be mailed. Another very important matter to intending exhibitors is the closing date for mailing entries. At the annual meeting in Hamilton, the members passed a resolution that all entries not mailed to the Secretary one week before the opening day of the show should be refused. This I purpose carrying out to the letter, believing that it is as easy to send them two weeks before as wait till after closing dates, Dec. 25th, (Christmas) the last day for mailing. Any person not receiving a prize list and entry forms by Dec. 1st, kindly send post card to me and it shall receive immediate attention.” Now friends make a good entry and get it in early thus making lighter the laborious work of the Secretary.

## OTTAWA SHOW.

The tenth annual show of the Eastern Ontario Association, Ottawa, will be held on February 6th to 9th, 1894. The evergreen J. V. Bicknell will judge all classes of poultry, and a suitable pigeon judge will be appointed. We hope to give fuller particulars in next issue. The lists which are now in the printers hands will be ready in December.

MR. E. B. CALE, OF STRATFORD,

dropped into the REVIEW office on one of his periodical trips, and left a sketch of his new and convenient poultry house. He is now on the hunt for another variety but hardly knows what to decide on, he likes them all.

## PORT HOPE SHOW

will be held this winter on January 16th, 17th and 18th. There were nothing but words of praise spoken of last show, and we are certain that exhibitors this time will be as well taken care of. As this will be the only show this season—as far as we have heard yet—between Toronto and Ottawa, the entry should be large. The list is to be greatly increased and several good specials are offered.

MESSRS. HAYCOCK AND KENT, LINGSTON,

are still extending their already large poultry plant and have recently built two new houses each fifty feet long, also a glass house forty-eight feet long. They have added the following breeds to their flock, Indian Game, Red Caps, Houdans, black Hamburgs, black Langshans, black Minorcas and Dominiques.

MR. F. H. BROWN, PORT HOPE,

has found out to his sorrow that dogs and poultry do not, so to speak, affiliate, his English Setter dog having on the 16th inst. killed eighteen of his best Red Caps.

## HAMILTON SHOW.

Those intending exhibitors who have not yet received a copy of the prize list should send for one at once to the Secretary Mr. T. D. Murphy. Mr. Jarvis judges poultry and Mr. Johnson pigeons.

## CANADA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Those Canadian exhibitors who were present in person at the World's Fair Poultry Show will have many kindly recollections of Mr. Thomas Lloyd Jones, of Burford, Ont., in his official position in connection

with the live stock. Mr. Jones has drawn up the comparative summary of the awards given below which plainly shows that Canada, in the section in which we are most directly interested, received in comparison to the number of entries made about double the proportion of awards taken by the entire United States. During the exhibition the Canadian Commissioner Mr. J. S. Larke expressed a doubt that Canadian poultry were doing as well as other sections of live stock from the Dominion. This will convince him to the contrary.

KIND.	No. exhibited.		Awards.		Amounts.		Total.	Medals and Diplomas.	
	Canada	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.		Canada.	U.S.
	Cattle.....	184	532	104	306	\$ 6100		\$24166	\$30266
Horses.....	96	446	44	257	3935	27080	31015	2 gold medals 3 diplomas	6 gold medals 4 diplomas
Sheep.....	352	478	250	193	7503	7826	15329	10 medals 5 silver cups	12 medals 2 silver cups
Swine.....	68	96	64	67	1290	2692	3982	8 diplomas	4 diplomas
Total.....	700	1,552	465	823	\$18828	\$61764	\$80592		
Poultry, pigeons and other pet stock.....	1147	2453	501	671	2633	3286	5919	2 gold medals 17 medals	6 gold medals 25 medals
Grand totals.....	1847	4005	963	1494	\$21461	\$65050	\$86511	5 silver cups 11 diplomas	8 diplomas 2 silver cups

Classes in Live Stock in which Canada did not compete are not included in the above statement.

In some of the Poultry classes American associations duplicated the prizes. In these Canada's exhibits were few, which accounts in a measure for the greater amount of money in comparison to the number of the awards.

POULTRY IN ONTARIO.

From an interesting Bulletin, No. 48 from the Ontario Bureau of industries we get the following facts:—

An immense amount of capital is invested in fowl on Ontario farms, yet the lack of clear information regarding general management and profits is very apparent in the reports of correspondents. The annual profit of a hen well cared for is placed at 60c. to \$1. One correspondent claims that at prevailing prices of wheat and eggs a bushel of good wheat fed to hens should get \$1 in eggs. As ordinarily handled, however, there is little or no profit in poultry. Plymouth Rocks appear to be the favorites, as combining laying and table qualities. In Eastern Ontario the raising of domestic birds does not appear to be so prosperous as usual; and a disease said to be cholera, caused considerable losses in the county of Prescott. Generally speaking, however, fowl have been in good condition all over the province and the immense number of grasshoppers during the summer gave a supply of favorite food.

The number of poultry sold or killed during the years ending June 30, 1892 and 1893, are computed as follows:

1893 .....	2,017,507
1892 .....	1,996,409

MESSRS. HAYCOCK AND KENT, KINGSTON, ONT.,

have purchased the entire stock and good will of Derbyshire Red Caps from Mr. John Gray, of Todmorden, including the first prize pulle. at Toronto, which is probably as fine a specimen of the breed as ever seen in America. This stock, added to Messrs. Haycock & Kent's present Red Caps, gives them undoubtedly one of the finest flocks of this variety in the country.

THE CANADIAN HEN TRIUMPHANT.

"Uncle Sam" has come to the conclusion that though Canadian eggs "come high" he "must have them, you know," and so, according to the proposed revised tariff, taking force next March, eggs will again be placed on the free list. This should stimulate this branch of commerce, particularly now that it has been shown that a paying European trade can be done, thus placing both the practically unlimited market of England and that of the United States at the option of the shipper. Live animals are placed at 20%, and the following, in which we are more particularly interested, are free: Albumen; any animal imported specially for breeding purposes; birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments; birds, live, and land and water fowls; feathers and downs for beds, and of all kinds, crude or not dressed.

# POULTRY

## BLACK INDIAN GAMES.

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

**A**RHODE ISLAND breeder has produced a black variety of the Indian Game. The birds have been exhibited at one or two shows and, according to the reports, awakened considerable interest. They had the size and general shape of the Cornish Indian Game, differing from that only in plumage and the color of the shanks. Where the ordinary variety has a richly variegated plumage, this new variety has a solid but lustrous black. The yellow legs of the older variety are supplanted by dark legs in the newer one.

Concerning the origin of the new variety I am informed that it is strictly of Indian Game blood, the darkest specimens having produced a few black chickens. I am also informed that the females are the purest black, while the males are not, as a rule, entirely free from a tendency to show a little tinge of red, especially in the hackle. I have not seen the birds and can speak only from hearsay, but my informant, who has seen them, I regard as strictly reliable. I believe that this is the way they were produced, for in the large number of Cornish Indians which I have bred, I have myself had three pullets that were solid black on the surface, but showed a little brown penciling on the primaries. And I have little doubt that there is black blood in the Indian Game. Indeed, Mr. John Frayne distinctly says there is, if he is correctly reported. The *Fanciers Gazette*, of London, speaking of Mr. Frayne and his breed said: "In his early days it was a short, squatty fowl, ginger in color. The great change which has come over the breed is due to crossing with the *rich-plumaged black Indian Game*, and not to Malay blood, as many aver." Italics are mine. Commenting on this article I have elsewhere said, (see "The Indian Game" page 16), "I find that there is a tendency in the breed to now and then produce a black chicken, or an off-colored one suggestive of the old ginger color, a tendency not at all marked but which really does exist." And this tendency—whether it be reversion to a black ancestor, or melanism which causes black "sports," or a mere deepening and extension of the ground color in the male and the lacing in the female,—is sufficient to account for the origin of a black variety of the Cornish Indian Game,—without the gratuitous suggestion of crossing with some other black breed, like

the Java, the Sumatra or the Langshan. Within the breed itself are elements out of which a black variety can be formed.

Whether it is desirable to form such a variety is another story. There is no denying that black, when pure and lustrous, is a very beautiful color. And, as the Indian Game is one of the most lustrous varieties I have ever seen, there is good reason to suppose that a pure black specimen would shimmer in the sun like changeable silk. But there is also, no denying the fact that among black varieties there is but a single one which, up to the present time, has succeeded in winning and retaining a wide popularity. I need not say that that black fowl is the Langshan. It may be, perhaps is, an unreasonable prejudice, but American people are prejudiced against black feathers and dark legs, and this prejudice, I fear, may handicap the black Indian Game.

There is no chance to successfully argue on the question of relative beauty. I have a feeling, however, that the majority of mankind prefers a variegated plumage to one of a single color. If there is any exception to this rule it will probably be found in the case of buff. And I feel therefore, that the majority will prefer the lustrous black with its crimson and bay contrasting lines and the exquisite arrangement of these colors, to a solid black plumage, in a fowl like the Indian Game. Still there will doubtless be found some who will fancy the solid black plumage, preferring it to the greater variety that is presented in the original variety of the Indian Game. In this matter, I say every man to his own taste. I prefer the original variety, but if you, my brother, prefer the solid black, my advice to you is to have what you prefer, if you can get it. I think, however, no birds of this variety are yet for sale, the originator preferring to keep the stock in his own hands for the present. As he is a liberal advertiser he will probably announce through his advertisements when he has stock for sale.

## PRACTICAL POINTS.

BY BLACK WYANDOT.

**V**ERY heavy Asiatics are better off bedded down with straw or leaves than given a roost. At most a roost for such birds should not exceed one foot in height.

A scratching pen is now a necessity in a well arranged poultry house. It should be under one roof with the roosting room and should be boarded up tight on three sides the south side being open.

Artificially warmed poultry houses are not the thing. Fowls go out of them into the rigorous out-door air and promptly catch colds which lead to roup. Make the house as warm as possible with tight weather boarding and inside papering and you have done your duty to the fowls in the matter of shelter.

Empty nail kegs are plentiful and cheap, and make good nesting places. Leave both ends of keg in and cut out a good entrance opening in side about four inches from bottom. Set keg on end and you have a good warm nest if filled with straw or hay.

The buff Wyandot was the most promising breed of fowls admitted to the Standard at the late revision at Chicago. The breed of course lacks age and is far from breeding perfectly true to the desired type, but a few years will put it beyond even this criticism. The breed possesses valuable qualities from a practical standpoint and when it acquires the desired deep buff surface and under color it will be ready to take a high position.

About some of those other breeds admitted to the Standard; who ever heard of "Silver and Golden Campines"? What under the sun are they and whence do they hail from and by what powerful influence are they admitted to the Standard without being known by any considerable number of the fraternity. The same question might be as pertinently asked about silver duckwing Leghorns and birchen Games. It looks as if the Standard is being encumbered with unnecessary lumber.

Cabbage makes a valuable winter feed. Small heads and others almost valueless from running too much to leaf are cheap and can be preserved cheaply for winter use. Simply pile them up and cover with wet straw and allow them to freeze. The idea is to prevent "freezing and thawing" and any kind of covering which accomplishes that end is all that is needful. Feed by chopping fine and mixing with the morning mash, and also keep a few heads hung up for the fowls to pick at. Turnips, potatoes, carrots and other roots are also valuable fed as above or cooked with bran or shorts. Fowls under the usual treatment given them, suffer more for lack of variety in their rations than from most causes. An exclusive grain diet soon brings ill effects especially to fowls in confinement. A good range covers a multitude of sins in the line of improper feeding.

## WORLD'S FAIR SHOW.

CAN you inform me the reason that Canadian exhibitors were not made aware of the fact that there would be a class for buff Leghorns, buff Plymouth Rocks and buff Wyandotts at the World's Fair? I had prepared a large exhibit and sent my entries to Mr. A. Bogue, but received a reply stating there would be no class for the above-mentioned breeds. It seems hardly fair that Canadian breeders of these new varieties should be shut out from competition.

Yours respectfully,

C. S. JACKSON.

International Bridge, Nov. 17, 1893.

[In reply to an enquiry as to having another variety (not mentioned) placed on the list Mr Seeger, the Superintendent, wrote us positively that no additions could be made, but that breeds not entered on the schedule could be shown "for display only,"—no money prizes—on payment of the entry of 25c. for each bird. We presume this was the course pursued in the case of the birds mentioned by Mr. Jackson.—ED.]

## THE DOWNY FOWL.

THE Downy is an attractive and useful offshoot from the old American Dominique and the later Plymouth Rock breeds. Its name comes from the peculiar character of the plumage, which is webless, and of a soft fluffy texture throughout. These fowls are now bred in three colors and with both single and rose combs, thus making six varieties of the breed at the present time. Another with crests is in course of preparation, by careful selection to that end. They were first looked after and bred for this peculiar characteristic of the plumage by Mr. W. D. Hill's of Odin, Ill. The picture of a cockerel of the Dominique variety in this issue was bred and is owned by him. The light variety is now so well bred that it comes almost true white, and the blacks are very good except that it is difficult to get first-class males. The breed has the same economic characteristics as those from which it sprang, except that it is not quite so good a layer as the Plymouth Rock. In size and other particulars it is practically the same as the Plymouth Rock.

The webless nature of the plumage is not only a point of great beauty and oddity, but it makes it impossible for these birds to fly, hence they are easily confined by a low fence, and at the same time this characteristic of the plum-



age makes the hens very valuable as mothers for other breeds, a work for which nature otherwise has well qualified them.

J. H. L.

### SKIN INFLATED.

*Editor Review:—*

I should like to ask through your journal an opinion on a light Brahma pullet 10 weeks old. The head, neck, back and breast are inflated with air, so that the chicken has like an air cushion hanging in front like a bladder. The bird also has difficulty in breathing opening the mouth wide for every breath, it is otherwise in perfect health, appetite good, eyes bright, throat, mouth and nostrils clear and clean. I took the bird to Mr. C. S. Jackson, Int'l Bridge, in all his experience he never came across a similiar case. What is the trouble and what the treatment, your kind attention will much oblige.

Yours respectfully,

A. A. COULTHURST.

Amigari, Nov. 13th, 1893.

(This is not by any means an uncommon occurrence and is probably caused through indigestion. If two or three small punctures are made in the skin with an ordinary needle, the air will escape, and the fowl, if otherwise in good health, will suffer no inconvenience. Ed.)

### LONDON POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

**I**N consequence of our meeting nights conflicting with the Western Fair and World's Fair poultry dates we held no meetings during Sept. and Oct.

Our regular meeting for Nov. was held in our rooms, Albion block, on the evening of the 16th inst.

President McNeil in the chair, with a fair attendance of members. Minutes of our last regular meeting read and confirmed.

An account from the room committee for three months' rent of hall was ordered to be paid.

Moved by G. G. McCormick, and seconded by T. Spettigue, that Mr. W. J. James, St. Thomas, become a member of this association. Mr. James was balloted for and declared elected.

It was decided that we offer \$30 in cash special prizes to be competed for at the coming Ontario Poultry Show, to be held at New Hamburg in January next.

The Secretary was instructed to make out list and forward same to Sec'y of Ontario Poultry Association.

The balance of the evening was taken up with reports of the World's Fair poultry exhibit by members who had been in attendance.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned at 10.30. Receipts for the evening, \$2.

R. OKE, Secretary.

London, Nov. 20th, 1893.

### THE HAMILTON POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

**T**HE semi-monthly meeting of the above association was held on Nov. 9th, the President, Mr. J. Cole, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read over and confirmed. Six applications for membership were duly proposed and accepted. There was a large turn-out of members, and everybody present seemed determined to make the exhibit next month a great success. The Treasurer, Mr. Dunn, then read his report, showing the financial standing of the association, which was never in such good shape as at present. W. H. McGaw and Thos. Cockburn were appointed judges for the evening, and the following varieties were scored:—Langshans, buff Cochins, Pekin Bantams, partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rocks. Meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

T. D. MURPHY, Secretary.

Hamilton, Nov. 10th, 1893.

The semi-monthly meeting of the above association was held at the Gore Coffee Tavern, Mr. Cole, President, in the chair. The chairman of the executive committee reported most satisfactory progress with regard to all arrangements for the exhibition to be held on December 12th to 15th, inclusive. Mr. P. H. Hamilton, the genial ex President of the association, has been engaged as superintendent, and we feel sure his affable and kind attention to exhibitors will be fully appreciated. The Secretary stated that about 375 prize lists had been sent to poultry fanciers in Ontario, and some entries were already received. Everything points to a grand show. All birds entered singly are allowed to compete in breeding pens as per prize list, and there is no extra charge for other special prizes offered. Anyone desiring a prize list would oblige by sending his address to the secretary.

T. D. MURPHY, Secretary.

Hamilton, Nov. 25th, 1893.

### TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual dinner of the above Association was held in the New St. James' Hotel, on the evening of Thursday, November 9th. Over fifty sat down to a well laid out repast as the following bill of fare will show:—Oysters, blue points, celery, chicken salad, a la Mayonnaise. Soup, Virginia oysters. Fish, Lake Superior trout, parsley sauce. Roast, ribs of beef and Yorkshire pudding, domestic goose, apple sauce. Entrees, epigramme of lamb, aux petit pois, fricassee of chicken, a la St. James. Vegetables, mashed potatoes, sweet corn, stewed tomatoes. Pastry, apple and lemon pies. Pudding, English plum, brandy sauce. Dessert, apples, oranges, grapes, tea or coffee.

Mr. Charles Bonnick, as President of the Association assumed his place at the head of the table supported on his right by Mr. J. J. Withrow, President of the Industrial Exhibition Association, and on the left by Mr. Dilworth, who was in this instance, present in his official capacity as First Vice-President of the Poultry Association of Ontario. Mr. T. A. Duff, occupied the other end with Messrs. W. Barber and J. Bennet, as his supporters. Several letters of regret were read from gentlemen who had been invited to be present but were unable to attend. After the toast of "The Queen" had been most enthusiastically received, Mr. Withrow rose to reply to that of the "Industrial Exhibition Association." Mr. Withrow is ever ready and willing to speak on his favorite theme the Association with which he has been so long and favorably identified, and his warm reception could have left no doubt in his mind as to the feelings of those whom he proposed to address. He spoke at some length, the burthen of his remarks being the desire of the Association to do all possible to further the interests of exhibitors, without whom, of course, there could be no exhibition. Mr. Withrow in concluding congratulated the breeders in having a chairman of Mr. Dilworth's energy and value. Several other toasts replied to by several members, brought a pleasant evening to a close. Music was supplied by Richardson's orchestra.

#### CORRECTIONS

We are asked to make the following corrections:

##### WORLD'S FAIR SHOW.

For W. A Gage read W. A. Gaze, London, Ont. L. Sage, London, won 1st on dark Brahma cock and 2nd on Cockerel.

It was Mr. John Hord, Parkhill, and not Mr. Hurd, who sold the Toulouse geese to go to Salvador.

##### KINGSTON.

For G. C. Hawison and G. B. Harrison read G. C. Howison. His wins are, 1st white Wyandott cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st white Leghorn cock, 2nd A.O.V. cockerel and 2nd pullet.

##### WESTERN FAIR.

S. Stapleford won 2nd on black Leghorn fowls.

James Arthurs, East London, won 2nd on silver Wyandott fowls and 3rd on light Brahmas, and not as REVIEW had it.

##### NOTE.

We are always willing to make corrections where errors occur, as we have no desire but to have awards correct.

#### TURKEYS.

##### MATING AND HATCHING.

IN selecting stock, if they have to be bought, I would advise a cock two years old and a young hen, or a young cock and two year old hen. I would not buy a bird over two years old, except it was an exceptionally good one. By the time these lines are in print I hope to have the first prize cock and hen at the World's Fair, Chicago, on their way to my yards. High as the price is for a cock that will win there—I expect he is over two years—I would not grudge double for as good a bird a year younger. As a rule, one should never buy an old bird if a young one can be obtained. If a 45-lb. or a 50-lb. bird is offered in his third year, by all means secure him. He is an exception and should be treated exceptionally, but if no extra size or merit is present I would avoid either cock or hen over two years old. Stock such as I have named will breed well two seasons, when new blood must be procured.

There is another very important point in mating which should not be overlooked—the cock and hen should be unrelated, or not very nearly related. Half brother and sister is too near. It will do, but I would rather not mate in that way. In the hands of an experienced breeder such mating will work well. Father and daughter, mother and son, will breed pretty well, but it is only a skilled breeder who should attempt such mating. He will mate in that way to get some points fixed, and when fixed he will use a cock not very much related. He will often refuse an entirely unrelated bird, as he might undo the work of his previous years. Turkeys will not stand very much in-breeding, and it is very much better not to in-breed at all. We can always

get fresh blood that will do well, and there is very little reason for running risks.

There is a common complaint against using old cocks, because they hurt the hens. This is common with both old and young; some recommend reducing the cock's weight. This should be done. A stock cock should not be over 37 or 38 lbs. in the breeding season, and 35 lbs. would be better. How should this be done? Not by starving, certainly. No starving for me. The proper way to reduce him is to feed entirely on grain from December, give him a free run with the hens, and let the grain be scattered for them all, so that he must get more than one of the hens. Then let him pick all the green food he desires, and take abundant exercise in the fields. I do not like to soften either cock or hen with soft food. I give a moderate quantity of the best oats, and let them find what they can in the field. Birds fed in this way produce better birds and larger broods.

The remedy for cocks tearing the backs of hens is given by Mr. Digby and Mr. W. Cook, of Orpington fame—cutting the cock's spurs. I have often wondered at this piece of advice from such men, when they must have discovered that a yearling cock without any spurs at all will tear hens quite as frightfully as old birds. It is not the cock's spur that does the mischief; it is done by the inside toe nail while the bird is trying to keep his hold, and the remedy is simple. Take up the bird, lay his inside toe nail on a board, and take it off with a sharp chisel, and have a skewer heated to sear the cut and stop bleeding. This should be done early in March. The bird will never go lame, and he will never tear a hen's back afterwards, even if he attains 40 lbs. or over.

A 40-lb. cock with his inside toe nails off can be mated with hens quite safely, but, of course, they must be birds of good size. If a very large male bird be used, hens of at least 16 lbs. must be mated with him. This is particularly true if the male bird be a very long one. A short male bird, though ever so large, will mate successfully with very moderate hens, but a long-framed bird, if heavy in front, must have very large hens. This brings me to the number of hens to mate with a cock. I don't like to mate over six with one bird. These run with him; but if he has a run to himself and the hens are brought to him he may be mated with over twenty. One mating is sufficient for each brood of eggs, but I always allow them to run together, and much prefer that system.

I have frequently heard it said that success in turkey rearing very largely depends in having a large male bird,

and that small hens will do as well as large ones. There is no doubt at all about the benefit derived from the use of a large male bird; the cock is, without doubt, half the breeding stock, but he is only half. The hens are the other half. They are, indeed, more than half, so far as their pullets are concerned—just as the cock is more than half as regards the production of cockerels. I don't believe good pullets can be bred from a small strain of hens, nor can good cockerels from a cock of small strain. Both cocks and hens should be as good as possible.

However, I would not set the above regarding small hens entirely aside. It is, to a certain extent, true. Moderate sized hens, of a really good strain, are quite as good, if not better, breeders than their larger sisters. The moderate sized birds lay more eggs, and, being exactly the same blood, they breed quite as well. The same is true of the cock. A moderate sized bird is as good a breeder, if well shaped, as his larger brother. In fact, I have found the moderate sized birds in a flock better breeders than their larger relatives. But I would not advise beginners to invest in moderate sized birds, except they are certain of the strain and the honesty of the breeder. What a person breeds they can use safely, but it is not always safe to buy moderate specimens, as they may not be of a first class strain.

Turkey hens begin to lay about 20th March. The larger hens, however, do not begin to lay for ten or fifteen days after the moderate sized ones. The average number of eggs laid by young hens is sixteen; two year old hens lay from ten to fifteen, their average being about fourteen. Three year old hens average about thirteen. After three years old they do not lay so early or so many eggs.

The usual advice is to set turkey eggs under hens. Some say set the first six or seven laid by a turkey under a hen, and she will hatch the rest of the batch herself. With the former I entirely disagree; the latter is better, though I would not follow it either. Turkeys reared by hens never are so healthy or so thrifty as those reared by turkeys.

The nature of turkeys is to forage all day in the fields. They eat clover, nettles, dandelion, and ordinary grass. They are very fond of flies and grasshoppers, and will gather half their support if they have a good run. A hen is inclined to lie under cover, or scrape about the hedgerows. Here she finds worms which turkeys do not seem to care for, though they will eat small worms. In this way they will get gapes, which they would avoid if reared by a turkey hen, which rarely scrapes at all in the open fields.

My own plan is to set the first fourteen or sixteen eggs I get under two hens. The next sitting I also put under

two hens, and so on till I have all I want set. These hens usually have to sit about two weeks before turkey hens are ready. But as soon as I get a turkey hen to sit steadily I give her the first sitting of eggs, the next turkey gets the next sitting, and so on. A turkey hen should not get more than fourteen eggs.

This plan gets the young birds out a little earlier—at least the first two broods are ten days earlier than if I waited on the turkeys to sit. There is no disadvantage in this system, except that the turkey hens may lay a second batch—perhaps a third—while they are rearing their brood. I try to prevent this by giving the hens only a very little food while sitting, but they must get it regularly every day. I give them boiled potatoes only when they have less than three weeks to sit, and when their broods come out I feed them in the same way.

Some will not object to hens laying while rearing their broods. I do. One thing is enough at a time, and when they lay they are certain to sit before very long, and the birds are not so well cared. Sometimes the hen beats them, though she will not desert them. I say try and prevent the hens from laying while rearing their brood. This may seem a small matter, but success is attained by seeing to the small things.

The period of incubation is twenty eight days. Hens usually bring the turkeys off in this time, but a turkey hen, if she sits closely, will bring them off two days earlier. However, the time is twenty eight—some say thirty, others twenty-six. Both are sometimes right, but this happens through the care the eggs get. If very closely sat upon they will be a day or two earlier. If the hen is worn out towards the close of the period, and leaves the nest frequently, they will be a day or two after their time.

Incubators are very rarely used for hatching turkey eggs, though they will hatch them well. The rearing with artificial mothers, however, would be a failure. An incubator would be very useful to hatch eggs with thin shells, from imported hens, which those who import have always the painful experience of. When the young birds are hatched, remove the shells, put a board round the nest about a foot high, and leave them alone till they are twenty-four hours old

#### FEEDING AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

When turkeys are about three months old they may be allowed to roost, though if properly prepared perches are provided they may be allowed to roost a month earlier. A great deal has been written on crooked breasted turkeys, and the general opinion is that crooked breasts are heredi-

tary. A greater mistake could not be made. Any heavy fowl will get deformed in the breast bone if allowed to sit on a hard perch too early. I have noticed every variety of fowls deformed in this way, though I have never known a young bird to be deformed in the breast bone before it was allowed to roost. If turkeys have a good bed of straw for the first two months and a perch made of a board  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, covered with a bit of old carpet nailed on loosely and packed with fine hay between the carpet and wood, I am quite certain no turkey ever will have a crooked breast, though the parents be ever so badly deformed.

I would advise all who go in for rearing good turkeys to carefully look after their perches—not to make them over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, and cover the hard wood with hay and carpet, so as to form a cushion. This is better than covering the roost with straw ropes and more easily done. The perches should be three feet apart and not over two feet high. Mine are about 16 inches high. I don't like to have high perches for any heavy fowl; when they have to come down off high perches, it is a half fly-half fall, which does them harm. Valuable turkeys which are to be retained for stock purposes should have the floor of their roosting house covered with straw or peat dust. Both cocks and hens are very liable to get corns from lighting on hard ground.—BREEDER in *The Kennel, The Farm, The Poultry Yard, etc.*

(To be Continued.)

#### THE BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

WHEN judges are awarding prizes for a hen of this variety they do not go by the color so much as by the length and shape of the bird. At the same time, as Mr. Cook tells us in the course of a customarily practical article on this variety, which he recently contributed to our contemporary, the *Farm, Field and Fireside*, color is looked upon as a matter of first importance among admirers of the breed. The feathers should be clear in their markings, and many of our best breeders, in order to get good colored hens, cross the with the duckwing Game. That brings the progeny of a paler color, and they seldom show any rusty brown across the shoulders and back. If breeders did not cross in this way it would be a difficult matter to get good colored black-breasted red Game hens;

yet, by so doing, white birds are occasionally obtained.

The head and beak of the black-breasted Game should be very long, and the beak should be a dark horn color, about two shades darker than the legs, showing a little bronze. The comb is preferred as erect as possible, the wattles very short, and the eyes large, bold and bright, and of a hazel color. The feathers on the neck should be very short; these are termed hackle feathers. The centre of the feathers should be a pale brown, the remainder being a black edged with a bright lemon color. A good bred hen should be very broad, shoulders tapering off thin at the back. The tail should be small and not spread out, or what is usually termed a whip tail, meaning that the feathers are very closely set together. The centre of the feathers upon the top of the body, shoulders and back should be of a pale color, showing the bright drab, or what some people call a very pale brown.

There are two shades—one dark, and the other a trifle lighter, while the edge of the feathers shows a pale brown, edged round, quite free from any red in them. The underneath part of the body should be marked in just the same way, only much paler, the breast appearing almost like a salmon color, each feather showing a white line up the centre. The top feathers of the tail should show the same kind of gray as that on the top of the body, only of a darker shade. The underneath feathers of the tail are in almost every case black, the bottom part of them being edged a little with a mixture of brown. The short feathers just at the root of the tail should reach well up and lie on so as to cover the bottom part. In good bred specimens they should be from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long; occasionally they will be 4 inches in length. No other breed has a tail with so neat appearance as the Game. The feathers on the body should be as short as possible and lie close. The flight feathers should show the same three colours as the others, only a trifle darker shade.

The thighs and legs in good specimens are very long, and the feathers should be very close, so that when the hen stands erect her thighs show right up to her body. The legs should be of a darkish green hue, which some people call willow. Hens in their second year—that is—after they have moulted once—are of a much lighter color. The feet should be the same color as the legs, with very long toes, spreading out well. The middle toe should be at least 3 inches to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long—that is, when measured right to the end of the toe nail; outside should measure from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Legs  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and the thighs

measure just under 8 inches up to the joint in the body.

There are many people who keep Game, even prize-bred birds, and occasionally show them, and yet know but very little about the management of them as regards preparing them for the show pen; they require more care in this respect than any other variety, particularly in the feeding. If the birds are not fed properly the feathers upon the body grow too long, which gives them the appearance of not being well bred birds. For the benefit of those who are not used to preparing Game for the show pen Mr Cook tenders the subjoined hints:—

Now to begin with, it must be understood the harder the flesh and the tighter the feathers are in Game, the more likely the bird is to win in the show pen. Some people make a mistake in giving Game chickens too much soft food as well as the wrong kind of stuff. Some poultry keepers will give from two to twenty guineas each for their Game cocks, and very often do not breed birds worth more than ten shillings each, simply for the want of knowing how to feed and manage them properly.

If Game chicks are bred from short legged birds the owner cannot expect the progeny to have long legs, however they are fed and managed. Many people who go in for Game fowls, give the chickens too much soft food; by that we mean too much meal and not enough grain. They should not have soft food after they are three weeks or a month old—they may have it to that age, as it helps them to feather. In most breeds the more feather they produce, as long as they are of good quality, the bigger the chickens look; but it is not so much the size in Game as it is quality. They may have a little meat occasionally, and it is best in all cases, where possible to give them a good range.

When Game chickens are brought up in a back garden there should be a narrow path, so that the birds can be let out for a little exercise. In some cases the owner has an opportunity to let the birds out on the road, without danger of being injured—that helps them very much. The natural way of course, to get Game into the pink of condition is to keep them on grass: then they get plenty of insect life and green stuff. When they have a good run they should be fed on barley and good French buckwheat. When wheat is given to young growing Game it usually makes their feathers a little loose, but the two other grains mentioned tighten the feathers.

If the chickens are kept in confined runs they should be supplied with a little meat to make up for insect life. If they are looking

a little rough in the feather it is well to mix a little roop powder and meal into a couple of pills, and give them. If the birds will not swallow the pills, they should be put down their throats. Nothing brings them in condition better than the roop powder; but it must not be given in the same way as it is usually given to poultry—that is, in soft morning meal. We do not say Game chickens should never have a taste of wheat or Indian corn, with barley, as that makes them fat without making feathers; but they get heavier through being fed in that way.

When growing they should always be put in a little wire pen, or what is called by breeders of this variety a little wire run. It should be constructed so that as the chickens grow the top can be made higher. This can easily be done by having the wire double on each side. They should be put in one of these runs every day, or every other day (the oftener the better), and fed from the top of the run with something they are fond of, such as a little piece of bread or meat, so that they will reach up for it. When they are trained in this way, as soon as they see the owner or the attendant coming they at once assume a reachy position.

If they have a large range, of course green stuff will not tempt them—in that case it should be a little piece of bread or meat. This manner of training teaches them to stand well up in the show pen, and grow a better shape, which, of course, is an advantage, even if they are only sold as ordinary birds. When we say a better shape, I mean a long, reachy position, which Game breeders will have at the present day. Some people may call this treatment unnatural, but I do not think that it can be called that. Certainly it is only the long reachy birds which win in the show pen, and many breeders train their birds more or less in this way.

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

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