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# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

For the FANCIER, the FARMER, and the SMALL BREEDER.

VOL. XXV.

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No. 7

## MOTTLED FOWLS.

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

THE combination of black and white in fowls is extremely interesting, except when one gets white on fowls which should be wholly black, or black on fowls which should be wholly white. The Java, the Houdan, the Ancona and the mottled Aztec are instances of what I mean, where the two colors are interspersed and each heightens the effect of the other. But the possibilities of these colors have never been exhausted. They have been produced only in one pattern—what we generally know as mottling.

Poultry breeders should take a leaf from the experience of pigeon breeders. The latter have artistically arranged these colors into definite patterns and have thus greatly increased the effects which can be produced in black and white. Can poultry breeders do the same?

I think one breed can be so manipulated. Before I sold my mottled Aztecs to Mr. B. S. Smith, of Closter, N.J., I observed a tendency to such an arrangement of colors, and I trust the purchaser will work it out. The pullets showed almost white heads, with well defined mottling on the shoulders, and less perfect on the back. I think it will be possible with this fowl to produce a bird with the following definite markings: bald head, rose wing, hankerchief mark on back and mottled breast, all the rest of the plumage black. Such a fowl would be handsome, much hand-

somer than the general intermixture of the two colors. To produce it and keep it true to its pattern would require skill, but what is a fancier for if he does not desire to exercise skill. Whether similar possibilities exist in other breeds I do not know, but certainly they appear to exist in this one. Had I not been compelled to part with this interesting and valuable fowl, I should have tested its capabilities in this direction. To succeed would have been a decided triumph and would have given to the world an absolutely unique fowl. Failure would have still left one in possession of a neatly mottled fowl. There was everything to gain and absolutely nothing to lose from the attempt.

By the way, the mottled Aztec is an interesting fowl. It has medium size, is as plump as a pigeon, has a coat of black and white, is almost combless, and is a very good layer. It is hardy, a good sitter and an excellent mother. I can speak thus confidently of its qualities, because I do not own a single specimen, and I doubt if the present owner would part with one at present. At any rate, no one can accuse me of having a financial bias in favor of the fowl.

If breeders of mottled fowls would produce definite patterns in the plumage, as pigeon breeders have done, I believe it would add greatly to the popularity of the fowls. Such patterns would show that more thought had gone into the production of the varieties, and that they could not have been produced in a haphazard way. The definite character of the markings would be indisputable evidence of the thorough breeding of the fowls, and without further evidence would proclaim them as thoroughbreds. It would pay to make the attempt.

## POINTERS ON POULTRY RAISING.

BY C. J. DANIELS, TORONTO.

THESE are two most essential things to keep in mind in poultry raising—the man and the feed. I will put the man first, as a large share of success in poultry raising is due to the proper care and attention given by the attendant, and the feed second, as on the right kind and quantity, the growth and future quality of the bird depends.

The man. He must be systematic in all the small details of care, must have certain ends in view and carry them out, whether raising poultry for the market, for eggs, for fancy points, or for all of these together. He must provide good shelter, light, dry roomy houses, furnished with plenty of scratching material, not cold, absolutely clean, without draughts, and above all first and last, plenty of clean drinking water.

The feed. No one will deny but that a well-fed animal is the one that pays. Dairymen have learned how to feed for milk and butter, stockmen for quick growth of meat, and poultrymen for eggs on the one hand and for meat on the other.

We will begin with the little chicks. They should be left alone for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after hatching (as nature has provided for them in the yolk of the egg). After that length of time, being thoroughly dried off, they begin looking about for something to eat. A light food of bread crumbs and hard boiled egg may be given them, one part egg to three or four parts stale bread crumbled fine, or coarse oatmeal dry is a good feed, also H.O. poultry feed. Little and often is the rule, say every two or three hours, for the first five or six weeks. Never allow any food to be left around, but feed each time just what will be eaten up clean, or what is left will sour or be trodden on by the chicks, and become unfit for food. Nothing causes more deaths among small chickens than looseness of the bowels, or dysentery, and nothing is so certain to cause it as sour food. Keep gravel or grit before them all the time; this aids

digestion. Put it in a box or some place where they can always have access to it.

When chicks are about ten days old you may begin to feed meat scraps or green cut bone.

If you want eggs at the end of ten or twelve weeks feed nitrogenous foods almost altogether, such as green cut bone, meat meal, beef scraps, bran, crushed oats, wheat, and anything that is not fattening. Cracked or whole corn may be fed every other day.

If feeding for market, at the end of six weeks feed ground bone or beef scraps, or meat meal mixed with corn meal or buckwheat. Corn, however, is the best fattener, and gives the yellow meat and skin so much desired for egg and for breeding purposes.

Give your birds as large a run as possible. Green food of some kind should be provided for them at all times. It may help some in their choice of breeds by stating that the Mediterranean varieties are the best egg producers, namely, Leghorns (there are about ten of these varieties to choose from), Minorcas, white and black, Andalusian and Spanish, although some of the newer breeds in heavier fowls are pushing them hard for first place.

For table use and eggs combined, Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas (and others) are good varieties to keep. Writing on this subject one cannot particularize as to the breed one should keep, as much depends on choice of fancy of person or persons investing in them.

## POULTRY ON THE FARM.

BY W. J. CAMPBELL, SNEELGROVE, ONT.

THESE is an old saying that the main stay of a hotel is the hostler and the cook. Now, in my opinion one of the main stays, or in other words the Klondike of the farm, is good poultry. Why? Because if a farmer has good poultry he can soon have gold. For instance, if in the fall of the year he has a note to pay, his taxes, or any of the many items of expense on a farm, and he is nine or ten dollars short, as the case may be, and the roads are unfit to market a load of grain, what will let him out easier than the required number of good poultry.

Now, in order to raise nine or ten dollars the farmer should remember it would be easier to do it with fifteen pound turkeys than with ones weighing ten pounds; that it would take less Plymouth Rock chickens than Bantams, etc. If a farmer wants a straw hat, a quarter's worth of nails, or his wife wants a pound of tea, half a dollar's worth of sugar, or one of the boys falls through the seat of his pants and doesn't hurt himself, what will get them, or fix things up quicker than a basket of good eggs? By good eggs I mean eggs that bring the top price on the market. In selling eggs I find that brown eggs have the preference. I had a basket of brown eggs on Toronto market last February, a neighbor farmer had a basket of white eggs sitting alongside of mine. He got twenty seven cents a dozen, I got thirty-five cents; his were laid by Leghorn hens, mine by Rocks. Some people have the idea that the way to get most money out of their eggs is by sending the largest number of dozens to market, and to do this they gather nest eggs (accidentally on purpose, of course)—eggs that do not hatch; eggs that the hen laid away and were not found till the wheat was cut, and in order to send fifteen or twenty dozen to market at once all go to make up the number. My experience in selling eggs has been that one dozen all good eggs sold on a public market will bring the seller more money than ten dozen with one dozen bad ones scattered among the lot—that is if you intend to sell on the same market year after year. The question for the farmer to consider is: What breed is the best for eggs? I am not going to attempt to settle this question, but allow me to give you a few facts: There is an old saying that "A good horse is never a bad color." This does apply to eggs but it does not to hens. A hen that lays a good egg is all right for color. At the West York and Vaughan exhibition last October, a special prize was given for the best dozen hen's eggs, and 1st and 2nd prizes were awarded to barred Plymouth Rock eggs. At the Toronto Poultry Show, held December 16 to 20, 1897, three specials were given, each for the best five dozen eggs. All three were won by eggs laid by barred Plymouth Rocks. At the same show all the prizes for dressed chickens were won by the same breed. Now, what more does a farmer want

than a breed of hens that will produce both the best eggs and the best chickens. The Walker Cup for the best pair of birds in the show was won by a pair of black red Games. Very well. The question for the farmer is, would they have won the two dollar prize for the best pair of dressed chickens. I think not. Why? Because they are like the man who started farming by planting five acres of dried apples—they are not built that way. As I have not said anything about ducks, geese or turkeys (all good at this time of the year), I might just say if a farmer likes to see a dirty yard, or if he has plenty of grain and his granary is not very good, keep ducks. If he has a suitable place and a large family of girls, keep geese until he gets a feather bed for each of them. I do not know anything better than a flock of fifty or sixty turkeys to sell at Christmas, but, after several years experience with turkeys I have come to this decision that I can raise three chickens of equal value easier than I can one turkey. In conclusion allow me to say to those who keep poultry, if you fancy any particular breed, keep that breed exclusively. Watch the markets and you will soon see what kind of birds and eggs bring the best prices. Experience will do the rest.

#### NOTABLE DISCOVERY IN THE TREATMENT OF POULTRY DISEASE.

ROUP OR CANKER—CAUSE AND TREATMENT.

By H. A. Stevenson, M.D.C. member of Active Staff of General Hospital, London, Ont.; Demonstrator of Pathology, Med. Dept. Western University, London, Ont.

—"Farmer's Advocate."

HAVING been rearing chickens, and latterly, since 1891, raising pheasants in company with Dr. Niven, my attention has often been drawn to certain of the birds which seemed to have "caught cold," afterwards their wings drooped, and they invariably died, and anything that we could do to the young birds seemed to do them very little good. In rearing young pheasants, some of the young birds, after they had reached a certain age,

would in the morning have a droopy wing and soon die, and then others would soon become affected in the same way, die off rapidly, and the loss would be considerable, and nothing would seem to do them any good. On examining their mouths a small whitish patch could be seen under the tongue, and by looking carefully similar small pin points of patches could be seen on the roof of the mouth. These patches are pathognomonic of roup.

I recently, in company with Dr. Niven, visited a poultry yard where the owner had only two birds left out of a flock of fifteen, and five out of another flock of eighteen. The owner thought that the birds had died from cold, but on picking up one of the remaining sick birds this membrane was present under and along the sides of the tongue and on the roof of the mouth. Of this the owner was ignorant.

The first symptoms of roup are not manifest for several days after the bird has been infected by the germ which causes disease. On examining the mouth of the chicken which has been infected, a few minute patches not larger than a pin's point may be seen, and the temperature, if taken per rectum, generally shows a rise of half to one degree, and sometimes the temperature may be as high as 107 degrees, the hen going around apparently well and feeding well all this time. In a few days it gets mopish and the eyes may swell, and, shaking its head, it gives a sound like "pit." In some cases it may appear to affect the eyes only, the lids become œdematous, and the eye is closed and may even be destroyed, as in a case of last month Dr. Niven had to remove the eye of an infected bird, the eye having been destroyed by the growth of the membrane, but after removal the bird recovered. In others the membrane creeps down the trachea, up into the nose, and from there it may affect the eye.

In young chicks, roup is the cause of death in about eighty per cent. of chicks that die. In reading almost any poultry journal the reader is struck with the great number of roup specifics advertised, and if they will all cure, as they are all claimed to do, and presuming that they are all different, at least all that I have tried are, and none of them are of any account what a very variable disease roup is; but it is not. It is a disease that presents the same clinical picture in nearly all of

the cases. The symptoms in the main are the same, though some may have the foul-smelling discharge and others may be without it. Even poultrymen differ as to what roup is, and in asking poultrymen to bring me chickens affected with roup, some brought in those without the offensive foul-smelling discharge as roup; while others brought those with the offensive discharge as canker; and some said they had some cases of roup which had become canker, because the offensive discharge had appeared. Some birds affected with roup have a very disagreeable odor, but the odor has nothing to do with the disease, for the germ that causes this odor will produce the same odor when placed in blood serum tubes. This odor soon penetrates a whole incubator. This germ has nothing to do with the recovery of the chicken, but it is generally found in most acute cases, and the birds recover more quickly under treatment, probably because this discharge draws attention to their condition sooner.

Temperature—As to temperature, I think 105 degrees is the normal temperature for a fowl. Chickens affected with roup have a temperature of 107 degrees generally, but the temperature may run anywhere between 105 and 108 degrees.

Sequelæ Paralysis—In quite a few cases paralysis results. Many chickens which have recovered from roup seem to retain the symptoms of a snuffling from the nose, as it did when affected with roup, but this is not due to the disease being not cured, but to a paralysis of the palate muscles. This effect will pass off in time.

Leg Weakness in Fowls—This is another form of paralysis which sometimes occurs. In 1892 I had a black Minorca cock that was troubled with what is called "leg weakness," and finally became so paralyzed that he could not stand, and died from starvation. The post-mortem showed a neuritis of the nerves of the legs. Since then one other case has occurred with me which is described below. I have seen leg weakness in other coops from the same cause. I believe that nearly all cases of leg weakness are due to roup where they are not due to an injury.

Contagion—As to affection from one fowl to another, it is a very communicable disease by the drinking dishes and feeding troughs, even after the birds

have been apparently cured, as is shown in one experiment when I allowed one cock (mentioned above) to go without treatment for a time. The bird recovered with treatment, but developed leg weakness. I then put him in with two rabbits, and fed them all on grain from a small dish, so that their heads would rub together. One rabbit developed the membrane in the eye, and died without treatment; the other developed the membrane in the nose and throat, and died. Cultures showed the same bacillus of roup, the post-mortem showed the blood and organs sterile; no coccidia in either rabbit.

**Immunity to Roup or Canker**—To determine if the treatment by the serum given below would confer immunity I put one cock infected with roup and one well hen together in a bag for about four hours, and then immunized the hen by injecting about 175 units; the hen escaped the disease. Then another cock (healthy) from another yard was put in the bag with the infected one and not immunized, and he developed the disease, then he was injected with the serum, 200 units, and made a good recovery.

**Marketing of birds which have been infected** should be prohibited for three months after they have recovered, as they may easily spread the disease up to about this time. Birds suffering with roup should be removed from the rest of the flock and put in a coop by themselves where none of the rest of the birds can get near them, and separate drinking dishes and feeding pans used. After handling an infected bird the hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and water. I believe roup and canker to be the same disease, and I believe roup to be the same as diphtheria in man.

**Bacteriology**—I believe roup in chickens to be similar to diphtheria in man, and roup to be caused by a specific germ which appears to me to be identical with bacillus of Klebs Loeffler. There is always present in all cases of roup or canker this same germ. There are also, as is to be expected, several other varieties of germs present. Streptococci do not seem to be a very common associate, several forms of other cocci (staph), and several forms of rod-shaped bacilli are present.

**Treatment**—No external treatment is of very much

service. Some recommend brushing off the membrane and touching the part with nitrate of silver, but we have tried this in several dozen cases, with very slight recovery, and a very tedious recovery at the best, in young pheasants. I would advise not to brush off the membrane, but to leave it to come off of itself. Burn any pieces of membrane that come off.

**Serum or Internal Treatment**—The only treatment is by internal methods through the blood by hypodermic injections of diphtheria antitoxine serum (Mulford's). This is the only treatment that is of any service. Enough serum for six hens can be purchased at any drug store for \$1.25, and a hypodermic syringe for \$1. This serum is made by growing the germ of diphtheria in beef tea and then filtering out the germs and using the filtrate which contains only the toxins, then injecting this in small quantities at first, into a horse, then gradually increasing the doses until the horse can stand enormous doses. The horse is then bled and the clear serum that collects at the top of the coagulated blood is injected into the animal suffering with diphtheria or roup. If the serum is used early enough the animal will recover. This treatment of hypodermic injections we have carried out since the serum first came out, and with excellent results. Antitoxine is non-poisonous and too much given is better than too little. I give 150 to 225 units for a bird of about four or five pounds; for immunizing I give 50 to 100 units; a ten pound bird about 250 units. Generally one injection is all that is required; if necessary, 100 units may be given in two days afterwards, but this is seldom needed. Since January 1st I have given about 150 injections, and since using the serum I have not lost one bird from roup, every bird recovering, though some would have a slight touch of paralysis for a time. The longer the bird is left without treatment the more chance there is of the bird dying or of paralysis following. The bird will recover if the serum is used in time. Two weeks ago I gave two birds an injection; one had a temperature of 108 degrees, the other 107 degrees. In three days after the injection one of them, the cock (107 degrees) was crowing, and they both made a good recovery. The owner thought they were going to die and intended to kill them the same day that I got them. He

was afraid they would infect his other birds. The serum that I have been using and the one that I would recommend is that put up by H. K. Mulford & Co., of Philadelphia, called "Diphtheria Antitoxin Serum."

The method of injecting the serum is simple; any hypodermic syringe will do, but the syringe that Mulford sells is the best on the market, because there is very little chance of it getting out of order, and also on account of the small piece of rubber tubing that connects the needle with the barrel, so that if the bird wiggles around the needle will not be broken. For an ordinary syringe give ten to seventeen minims (or drops) of the serum if the serum contains 200 units per cubic centimeter.

Mode of Injecting—1st Boil the syringe for three minutes in water before using it, and do not touch the needle afterwards, either with the hands or anything else, as it would be then infected and must be boiled again, otherwise it may produce an abscess, something that has not happened with me in a single case.

2nd. Fill the syringe to the desired amount with the antitoxine (too much is better than too little), then see that all the air is out of the needle by elevating the point of the needle and pressing home the plunger till the serum escapes from the point of the needle.

3rd. Select any part where the skin is loose; under the wing is best, or on the side between the ribs and the hip. Pinch up the skin between the fingers and introduce the needle well under the skin to nearly its full extent (it is not necessary to go into the muscle, the serum will be absorbed fast enough from the subcutaneous tissue), then introduce the serum slowly by pushing home the plunger. It is not necessary to wash the part where the injection is made with an antiseptic solution before or after injecting, but withdraw the needle rapidly. After using syringe wash it and the needle out with water before putting them away, as the serum will clog up the needle when it is again boiled.

My reason for writing this article at this time is that this and next month will be the hatching months, and roup will play sad havoc with some flocks, unless the poultry breeder is prepared for it in time. Any medical man will, I am sure, give the first injection, and he will be able to procure the serum from any drug-

gist. Before closing I have to thank Dr. J. S. Niven, Hon. President Canadian Kennel Club, for poultry and pheasants supplied for the first experiments. The Doctor is using the serum when needed among his chickens with good results, and will answer any inquiry (if stamp is sent) made as to serum treatment. Mr. McNeil, the well known poultry raiser, has been using the serum with good results.

### THE FOWLS FOR THE FARMER.

BY C. J. DEVLIN, OTTAWA.

HERE can be no doubt but that there are certain breeds better adapted to the requirements of the farmer than others.

The aim of the up-to-date farmer should be: 1. To obtain eggs in winter when prices are best. 2. To convert his eggs in early spring time—when prices are rapidly declining—into chickens to sell at nine or ten cents per pound.

What the farmer really wants then, is a fowl that is a good winter layer and whose progeny will make rapid and heavy flesh development. In other words, he desires to have a breed of fowls that is good for both eggs and meat, a combination hard but not impossible to get.

Unfortunately it is better known to the poultry breeders and fanciers than to the farmer that there are certain breeds of thoroughbred fowls eminently good winter egg layers and whose offspring make the much-wanted market poultry of heavy weight and superior quality of flesh. No mistake can possibly be made in choosing either Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes as good for both the desired eggs and flesh. The breeds named are beyond question fowls for the farmer.

Let us for a moment glance at what the farmer is doing, and we find that he is trying to do with a lot of scrub or mixed fowl what is nigh impossible. He can never get eggs in winter and heavy market chickens from the scrub stock usually to be found on his premises. Ask him what they are and he replies, "Oh! they are a little of everything." They are small in size, old in years and evidently inbred from year to year. The little they have of the "every-

thing," is possibly the worst of the everything. To obtain paying results from such stock is like working exhausted fields for profit without manure. It is like the vain attempt to fill a seive with water.

The cheapest remedy for a farmer to adopt in such a case is to kill off all his mongrel stock. If he has any large yearling hens that are from good laying stock, he may keep them for yet another year, when they should be disposed of. The remedy may be radical, but it will be found effective. He can do the weeding out and killing off in the fall. He should then purchase a trio of either Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes, say a cockerel and two pullets, unrelated if possible. He can manage to have them unrelated by purchasing the pullets in one place and the cockerel in another. A better plan would be to purchase two hens and mate the cockerel with them. Buying in the fall will be less costly than purchasing in the spring. Having got his trio of thoroughbreds he will be able in spring to set all the hens' eggs and raise a number of chickens. The young cockerels he can dispose of for market purposes. The pullets will be worth to him in the fall, as prospective winter layers, at least one dollar each. He will not only in this way have repaid himself many times over for his first investment in the trio of thoroughbreds, but he will have them on hand also to sell, eat, or breed from again. By this way of managing in one season he can lay the foundation of a good flock of thoroughbreds.

#### POWLS FOR THE FARMER.

We have already mentioned the necessity of the farmer having winter egg-layers and rapid flesh makers as revenue producers, and we have no hesitation in naming Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes as eminently qualified to fill the bill. Both these breeds are essentially money makers for the farmers. They may truly be compared to so many gold mines. They are both hardy and being feathered under the wing are so fitted by nature for a winter fowl. Let us note some of their good qualities.

1. They have proved themselves over and over again in many different hands to be as good winter layers and summer layers as any breeds which hatch out their young. Indeed they sometimes surpass and frequently equal the Spanish breeds as all the year round layers. Two years ago a prize was offered by

the "National Stockman," of the United States, for the largest egg yield in the year for any breed of fowls. The prize was won by Dr. W. S. Stevens, of McChanicstown, Ohio, with a pen of white Plymouth Rocks. The doctor states that the average number of eggs per hen for the year was 289.

I am not prepared to endorse this extraordinary egg yield, for I have nothing beyond what the "National Stockman," a well known paper, states, but if we take off 100 eggs from the yield we have still a large number.

2. They are good sitters; no better early spring sitter can be found than a Wyandotte or medium-sized Plymouth Rock hen.

3. They are good, kind, careful mothers. With proper care and feeding by the time their chicks are four or five weeks old the mother hen will be laying, if not before.

4. When under two and a half years of age they moult easily and quickly.

5. When properly cared for and fed the cockerels of both breeds will make a flesh development of four pounds in four, or four and a half months. Chickens of no other breed will do better.

6. They are of large size, graceful in shape and their flesh is of very superior quality. Some strains of Plymouth Rocks lay slightly larger eggs than certain strains of Wyandottes.

Taken all in all, they are breeds particularly adapted to the wants of the Canadian farmer. The cry is now for new laid eggs in winter and a superior quality of poultry for home consumption and export. It is in the power of our farmers to make a quick and certain response to the demand by keeping Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes.

The "orfis boy" of "Comic Cuts" is responsible for the following remarks on fowls: "A fowl is a bird wot lays an egg. Sum ov em lays fresh eggs, sum new-lade eggs, sum meerly eggs, sum shop-eggs; but the grate majority ov em lays eggs sooted for electshoneering purpusses. Don't keep the larst sort. But there's another sort wot you mussent keep, too—that's if you want to make any munney out ov em—and them's the sort wot don't lay no eggs at all. They call this breed "cocks." I no a man wot had twenty four fowls, and altho he stuffed em every day with egg



powder he cuddent get one of em to lay. He called in a speshullist to sea em, to no the reeson they woodent lay. They wos all cocks! They have fowls in football matches, but this sort of fowl ain't got no feathers on. I no a man wot hatches eggs in a box wot he calls a incubator. But if I kepp fowls I should bring em up respectable-like, and not let em be borned in a dirty old box. It gits your birds a bad name amongst your nabers's birds. If ever you keap fowls be kind to your nabers, and don't let your fowls run on your own garding. Let em run over your nabers's, and don't show a nasty mean speerit. And if you don't meat your reward next time you see him you can bet as he thinks you're a better in u than he at fitin."

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER OF  
THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL  
FARM, A. G. GILBERT.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the tenth annual report of the Poultry Department. The work of the year has been principally in the line of feeding reduced rations, and noting—

1. Effect in increased, or, decreased output of eggs.
2. On the general health of the laying stock.

The results were most gratifying and are given in the following pages, with full particulars of the change in quantity and value of the rations. The experience gained cannot fail to be of interest and value to all those desirous of obtaining eggs from their laying stock, in winter, at the least possible cost.

Details are also given of the experimental managing and feeding of fifty hens, as requested by the members of the Committee on Agriculture, of the House of Commons of 1896.

There is a marked increase in the correspondence of the year and no little part of it is devoted to inquiries as to the best means of artificially hatching and rearing of early chickens, ducks, etc.

Addresses on the care and management of poultry, markets for eggs and kindred subjects were delivered at the following points during the year, viz. :

ONTARIO—Janark, Kingston, Guelph, Monklands, Moose Creek, Maxville, Quigley, Summerstown and Smith's Falls.

QUEBEC—Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA—Grand Pre and Cornwallis (2).

NEW BRUNSWICK—Fredericton, Upper Maugersville, Hampstead, Long Reach, Riverside, St. Joseph's College, Pointe de Butte and Sackville.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Charlottetown, Alberton, Summerside and Georgetown.

A new feature of the Smith's Falls meeting was the exhibition of poultry, killed and dressed, to suit the requirements of the British market. The poultry was killed and dressed on the Experimental Farm by an expert. The exhibition consisted of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickers and was closely examined by a large number of farmers and their wives. As an interesting and instructive object lesson it was much appreciated.

I have the pleasure of again testifying to the zeal and energy of Mr. George Deavey, to whose faithful carrying out of instructions given and interest taken in the work much of the success attained is due.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. GILBERT.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER.

The work of the past year has been unusually important and successful. Important, because it embraced the experimental feeding, to the laying stock, of a less quantity of cheaper rations than formerly. Successful, for the reason that a greater number of eggs was obtained, during the winter period of high prices, at a lessened cost of production. It will be interesting then to the farmers and poultry breeders of the country to learn how such results were brought about.

WHAT CLOSE OBSERVATION LED TO.

The experience of former years led first to the suspicion and finally to the conviction that the great drawback to successful winter laying was the hens becoming over fat—particularly those of the Asiatic and American breeds—from overfeeding and consequent disinclination to exertion. This was more noticeable when the soft mash morning ration was fed, as was thought, in too great quantity. It was also noticed that the overfat condition was more general and disastrous about the end of February, or beginning of March. The indications of an overfat condition were:

1. The laying of eggs with thin or soft shells.
2. Eggs laid of abnormal size and unusual shape.
3. The sickness of several of the laying fowls from an ailment at first thought to be acute indigestion, but later supposed to be enteritis or inflammation of the intestines, and which in the majority of cases resulted in death.
4. The sudden death of several two and three year old hens, of the large breeds, from apoplexy.

## SIMILAR CASES ELSEWHERE.

Investigation received incentive by the reception of several letters, from persons in different parts of the country, describing an ailment which affected their fowls, and similar to that noted in the farm fowls. The following letter may be taken as a specimen of those received, and describes the symptoms :

"Dear Sir,—My hens are suffering from some disease. They have been laying well up to this time (end of February and early March). They seem to lose the use of their legs and lie on their sides. They seem feverish and distressed. Some get over it, others die. We give them mash in the morning and grain at other times. They have water to drink and old mortar for lime."

In the case of the farm fowls, castor oil in small doses was given with a ration of soft food, and the correspondents were advised to try the same.

The ailment was a new experience and experts consulted thought it a form of acute indigestion.

## SOME LIGHT ON THE MATTER.

What was the ailment? It seemed an outcome of the overfeeding, over stimulating (and consequent overfat condition) of the laying fowls, in the attempt to procure eggs in winter. Some light was thrown on the subject by the publication, by Dr. W. Sanborn, of a book on poultry diseases, in which he describes "Enteritis," the symptoms of which so closely resembled those of the sick fowls of the correspondents and farm, as to make conjecture almost a certainty. Dr. Sanborn thus writes:—"Enteritis, an inflammation of one or more of the intestines, has received much attention and investigation of late."

Cause of Disease—Feeding too stimulating or irritating foods; long continued feeding of one ration; eating of poisonous vegetable or mineral matter;

worms or anything that tends to inflame or irritate the bowels.

Symptoms—Great general weakness. Bird gets into a corner, or lies down in a listless manner with feathers ruffled. Eyes are nearly closed. The bird is hot, in fact there is general fever. It seems to shiver and is restless. Discharges are watery with mucous, stringy matter, sometimes tinged with bile or blood. It is quite common for fatal cases to show stupor, or wildness when well advanced with the disease.

Treatment—Remove cause. Give teaspoonful of castor oil. Stop feeding hard food or grit for some days. Give mash of stale bread and milk with rice water or boiled milk for drink.

The foregoing description of the ailment is given at length for the benefit of numerous inquirers and others, who are feeding for eggs in winter.

## A TRYING MONTH.

The month of March seemed to be the most trying to all the laying stock. It was at that time that the Spanish breeds seemed more predisposed to egg eating and feather picking. This was attributed to the long period of artificial life and treatment, in comparatively limited quarters, and it was so stated in the annual report of 1893. But later observation, the results of which are given in this report, showed that the main cause was not such as was supposed at that time.

It was also noticed that, when the ground was free of snow in spring and the fowls had outside run, all trouble ceased.

## CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT FROM THE FOREGOING.

The conclusions arrived at from the foregoing experience and that of correspondents are :

1. That there had been too many and not variety enough in the rations fed during winter.
2. That the warm morning mash had been fed in too liberal quantity, if not too frequently.
3. That more exercise and more green stuff were necessary.
4. That lime for shell should be conveyed, if possible, in the form of a ration, as well as being before the layers in the shape of crushed oyster shells.
5. That it is of paramount importance to have the

winter layers over moult early ; of the proper age and into winter quarters neither too fat nor too lean.

6. That the handling of the winter layers, so as to have them over their moult early and into winter quarters in proper condition, must begin in summer.

#### THE REMEDY APPLIED AND WHEN AND HOW.

In the summer and fall of the past three years the handling of the laying stock, so as to procure an early moult, was successfully carried out, as described in the reports of those years. But it was not until the fall of 1896 that it was decided to reduce the number of rations. Accordingly, when the laying stock went into winter quarters in November, 1896, the noon ration was dropped and the morning ration slightly reduced. The rations were then two in number, viz., morning and afternoon, instead of three, a reduction of nearly one-third. The result was nearly one-third more eggs. Details are given further on.

The year is dated from the 1st of November of each year named, as winter laying usually begins in that month.

#### THE MODIFIED RATIONS—HOW MADE UP—HOW FED.

The number of layers in the fall of 1896, and to which the modified rations were fed, was 204, composed of 151 hens and 53 pulets. The reduced rations were as follows :

##### MORNING RATION.

Three mornings of the week, cut green bones ; the other three mornings, a warm mash. The green bones were got from the butcher shops and were cut up by a bone cutting machine, run by power. The mash was composed of shorts, ground oats, ground barley, ground rye, wheat bran, steamed lawn clippings, or steamed clover hay, the latter cut into short lengths. The lawn clippings and clover hay were prepared by placing the quantity thought sufficient, into a pot, containing boiling water, the night previous and allowing it to steam all night. The mash was mixed with boiling water. Sometimes for a change boiled turnips, or small potatoes were mixed into the mash.

On Sunday morning whole grain was usually fed.

##### NO NOON RATION.

No noon ration was given, but mangels, turnips and cabbage were before the fowls all the time.

##### AFTERNOON RATION.

Whole grain, wheat or buckwheat, principally the latter while it lasted. Sometimes oats were mixed with the buckwheat, more frequently so in late spring and early summer.

##### QUANTITY FED.

The cut green bones were fed in the proportion of one pound to every fifteen hens. The mash in quantities of one quart to every twenty, or twenty-five hens. This may seem a small ration, but reasons for it are given further on. The afternoon meal was 20 pounds of wheat, or buckwheat, to 204 fowls.

##### WHAT WAS AIMED AT.

The aim in feeding the above rations was .

1. To avoid an overfat condition.
2. To incite the layers to greater activity.
3. To convey lime for shell in form of cut green bone ration.
4. To furnish a greater quantity of green stuff.
5. To have as much variety in rations as possible.
6. To avoid many of the ills and vicious propensities noted in former years.

##### HOW OVER FEEDING WAS AVOIDED.

There was no hard and fast rule, as to the frequency with which the cut green bone was fed. When the hens were laying well a little would be fed, perhaps, every morning. On such times no mash was used. Immediately after the morning ration a few handfuls of grain were thrown in the litter on the floor of the pens, so as to start the hens busily searching for it. Great care was taken in feeding the mash. Experience has proved that the overfeeding of the morning mash is the rock on which many farmers and poultry keepers are wrecked, in their eagerness to obtain eggs in winter. Experience has proved that disastrous results will surely follow the overfeeding of the morning ration of whatever kind. Particular mention is made of the mash, because it is so generally fed. It must not be inferred that objection is taken to the mash. It is useful and convenient in utilizing the waste of table, kitchen and barn, but it must not be overfed. The object in reducing and limiting the quantity of the soft mash, is to prevent the possibility of gorging the laying stock, at the early meal and so have them disinclined for the exercise, so requisite.

## SIX HUNDRED CHICKS.

THE SYSTEMATIC WAY IN WHICH WM. SECKER, OF LIVERPOOL MARKET, IS PROCEEDING TOWARDS FURNISHING EGGS AND BROILERS FOR THE TORONTO MARKET.

THE "Weekly Sun" contains a long account of Mr. Secker's broiler and egg farm at Liverpool Market. At Mr. Secker's invitation we hope to visit this farm soon, on the completion of the buildings, and will further describe the plant, stock, etc.

The most marked tendency in connection with modern farming in Ontario is the drift towards specialization. With one the specialty is stock, with another fruit, while in another case dairying is the main feature. In many cases, one or other of these lines is followed to the practical exclusion of all others. To William Secker, of Pickering Township, belongs the honor of striking out on a new line altogether. He has established a farm which is to be given up entirely to the production of poultry. This farm is situated at Liverpool Market, about two miles west of Pickering, on the Kingston Road.

This venture is not a new experiment for Mr. Secker. He is applying here knowledge gained from six years' experience in California. He was born in Pickering Township, but several years ago removed to the Western States. For some time he was an accountant in Kansas City, but finding the close work injurious to his eyesight, he decided on branching out in a new line. He went to California and established near San Francisco a fruit and poultry farm. This he carried on for some six years, and during that time he sold about 600 broilers yearly, besides a very large output of eggs, to the San Francisco market. For his broilers he secured \$1.50, and for his eggs, for which he obtained a special market, he secured from 20 to 45c. per dozen.

On his return to Pickering about a year ago, Mr. Secker decided that what had prospered so well in California could be made quite as profitable near the City of Toronto. He accordingly proceeded to establish an Ontario poultry farm in his old home at Liverpool Market. He began by remodelling some buildings already erected. This spring he provided

additional accommodation by erecting a new structure 88 x 12 feet. In addition to this he has in course of erection a feed room 14 x 16, two storeys high with a cellar. Particular care has been taken to provide for absolute cleanliness. The nests surmounted by the roosts, are on the ground floor at the back of each section of the poultry house. These are all put in loose, and can be taken outside of the house for the purpose of being cleaned.

Although the industry is only fairly started Mr. Secker has 600 chickens on hand, principally white Wyandottes. The first of his chickens came about the last of March, and he has sixteen settings to come out yet. Some of his early birds already weigh three pounds per pair. White Wyandottes will, he says, make more flesh in twelve weeks than any other breed.

Mr. Secker has made arrangements to supply the Queen's Hotel in Toronto with eggs and broilers, and says he could find a market for a good many more than he is so far able to produce. Next year he expects to have 500 laying hens, and to bring out his chickens by incubators. So far, all the hatching has been done by hens.

Mr. Secker has quite a number of fancy fowl on hand. He has already done a good deal in the way of furnishing fancy eggs for hatching, and expects to make this quite a feature of his business in the future.

In winter time Mr. Secker feeds a mash at noon, and grain morning and night. The grain ration consists principally of wheat, although a good deal of corn is fed in winter at night. During the summer time the hens receive a plentiful supply of grass, lettuce, etc., and in winter cabbage is hanging up all the time for them to pick at. This year Mr. Secker is raising a considerable quantity of sugar beets, and these will form a considerable portion of the rations during the coming winter.

The extent of the industry which has just been established will be more fully understood when it is stated that the capital invested in buildings alone so far amounts to about \$1,200, and the fact that the best of the product goes to Toronto's best hotel is a sufficient assurance that the industry, managed in the thoroughly systematic way in which Mr. Secker is managing it, will prove abundantly profitable.

## SOME FURTHER REPORTS.

—  
 LIKES THE WHITE WYANDOTTES BEST.  
 —

DEAR SIR As the breeding season is over once more, I herewith send you account of my good success. I have sold every egg I could spare, in fact I had to refuse some orders for Indian Game—could not supply them, and, best of all, every report I have received claims good hatches and all well pleased, some as high as 13 out of 13, and the lowest 7 strong chicks, and in all cases of poor hatches they claim hens did not sit well; but I claim 7 chicks a fair hatch. I will here give my own success in hatching this spring:

				White Wyandotte	Game	Game died
Feb. 27, hatched	9 chicks from	10 eggs	2	7	3	
Mar. 21, " "	16 " "	26 " "	3	13	7	
Apr 12, " "	13 " "	26 " "	13		2	
" 29, " "	35 " "	39 " "	35		all doing	
May 5, " "	16 " "	28 " "	16		well.	

You will notice the second, third and fifth hatches were poor, the reason for it was I could not get my hens to sit, and of course I had to set anything I could get. On March 21 one hen trampled the life out of or picked and killed each chick as it came out; I only saved four from her. On April 12 hens did not sit well, would sit(?) standing up, and on May 5 one hen broke eight eggs and I got only five chicks from her. You will notice I got 20 Games out of 29 eggs, all fine and strong, but as it was early in the season and the mother hen left them at three weeks old, I had to do my best to raise them, but they dropped off one by one and only left me ten of the stronger ones, which, if all is well, you will see some of them at the exhibition this fall. Again, you will notice, out of 69 white Wyandottes I have 67 chicks (beauties, fine and strong and doing well), which only gives me 77 all told for this season, in place of 100 which I should have had from 129 eggs. You will notice I am only raising white Wyandottes and Game this year. Yes, the white Wyandotte has proved itself to me to be one of the best fowls that lives to-day. I have white Wyandotte hens three years old, two years old and one year old that have never been broody one day in their lives

and that have given me from 183 to 200 eggs in one year each. Last year's pullets hatched in April began laying in September last and are laying fine yet. Who claims more than this for any breed of fowl, Standard bred? Utility is my aim and of course I stand by the Standard as near as I can. Line breeding is the key to success—you know what you are doing, other ways you do not. I must say I am well pleased with the results of my adv. in REVIEW, especially so on account of my being a stranger to its many readers who patronized me so well—pleased with the custom and more than pleased with the hatches reported. I have now sold all my S. L. Wyandotte fowl but three, all my white but seven, and all my Game but one. Have now plenty of room for growing stock, which are very promising. One thing that surprised me was my small adv. in your paper to give such good success, as I have never exhibited any, although my stock is composed of C. Massie stock, Port Hope, sired by a grand cock of Langdon stock, Port Hope—other pen, Robin stock, sired by a cockerel from A. C. Hawkins' stock, Lancaster, Mass. I received an order this morning for seven hens and one cock, which I cannot fill. It pays to advertise in REVIEW.

Yours truly, W. J. GORDON.

Pickering, June 13, 1898.

## DID GOOD SERVICE.

The little adv. did good service for me. I had a great many letters in consequence of it and made a great many sales of stock and eggs. Wish the REVIEW every success.

D. C. TREW.

Lindsay, June 7, 1898.

## HAS A FLOCK OF 200 POLANDS—SALES LARGE.

Have had great success in hatching chicks this spring. I have close on 200 Poland chicks hatched to June 1st. My first Polands hatched on April 15th. I had the same success with my Bantams—they are all doing fine. I have bought three settings of eggs this season from a breeder in the States and they have been nearly all infertile (eighteen per cent good). This has been a grand spring for me. I have sold a lot of birds and eggs. I must thank the REVIEW for it, as I only advertise in it.

VICTOR FORTIER.

St. Therese, Que., June 18, 1898.

## HATCHING PHEASANTS BY THE HUNDRED—

## A "FOWL" JOKE.

Our pheasants are hatching out by the hundreds and we will either be forced to sell off our breeding stock to make room for the young or rent a farm to hold them. After giving the matter our earnest consideration we have come to the conclusion that poultry are "fowl" things compared to pheasants.

Hamilton, June 17, 1898. T. S. MCGILLIVRAY.  
(Dollar and costs, Doctor.—Ed.)

## HOW EGGS FROM ENGLAND HATCHED.

We have done so well with our adv. that I intend to keep it on and will send you the money to continue it shortly. I sent to Simon Hunter, North Allerton, Yorkshire, England, for black Minorca, white Leghorn, and rose-comb black Orpington eggs this spring. Out of fourteen black Minorcas I had thirteen chicks, from twelve Orpingtons nine chicks and from nine white Leghorns three chickens. The hen broke four Leghorn eggs or we might have had better there.

Chatham, Ont. W. A. WILSON.

## COULD NOT SUPPLY THE DEMAND.

I am a breeder of white Plymouth Rocks and I never had a better season for selling stock and eggs. I could not supply the demand for eggs. JOHN BASKETTE.  
Weidmann, Ont.

THE TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND  
PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, June 9th. The meeting was called to receive report of Executive Committee, who were instructed at previous meeting to bring in a report as to the best ways and means of running the Ontario show.

Great enthusiasm is shown by the members over the coming Ontario show, over sixty being present.

The Association decided that as the Executive Committee was the business Committee of the Association, that the running of the show be left in their hands.

The Association decided to have a premium list printed, and in the way of specials the members think that \$1,000 will be easily collected. The largest avail-

able building in the city is to be secured, as a great number of American entries are expected.

The Association decided to have a cat show in connection, as the felines are great favorites in Toronto.

The next meeting will be held August 18th.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

## BLACK MINORCAS.

SOME POINTERS FROM THE AMERICAN BLACK  
MINORCA CLUB.

## MY EXPERIENCE WITH BLACK MINORCAS.

IT has been my ambition not only to own a variety (or breed) that would give me entire satisfaction, but to breed them myself to conform to the Standard requirements, that I might say, here is my ideal, with beauty and productiveness combined. It has been my lot to breed several of the different Standard varieties, and I can truly say that black Minorcas are my ideal variety.

As matured birds they are easily kept in laying condition, and they are not merely layers for a season, but they are all the year round layers of large pure white eggs. With black Minorcas we can truly say that "Like does beget like," for we can get the best of results from a single mating not only for egg production, but for exhibition birds of both sexes, with large size of the accepted Minorca type, possessing the desired green-black color of plumage, showing every shade iridescent green is capable of producing, as it glistens in the sunlight.

The fact that black Minorcas are winning their way into the very heart of the American fancy, is proof conclusive that they are "money makers," both in the increased sales for the fancier and the well filled egg basket for the farmer, the fancier, and the village or city resident. It is a commendable fact that the leading Minorca breeders are all that the words "practical fanciers" implies, i.e., men who make a study of their birds and not only know what they want, but also know how to mate to produce the desired results, and raise their own birds and dare to exhibit them and win a prize record on their own efforts.

It is often remarked that the members of the Ameri-

can Black Minorca Club are an active, energetic lot of hustlers. Well, that is because we watch our birds. They are built that way. The main thing in breeding black Minorcas is to know what constitutes the correct type, and how to mate to produce it; but whatever the object is in mating, do not lose sight of the main characteristic of the breed which is to lay eggs if reasonably well cared for.

The first work of the club members has not only made black Minorcas more popular in a general way, but it has directed trade to the promoters of the breed, and judging from my own experience, I can honestly recommend Minorca breeders, who have not already joined the Club, to send their application to the Secretary, and remember that by helping others you will also help yourself; and above all, let every club member exhibit his stock. A true fancier wants competition and will never acknowledge defeat except in the show room, and no man is entitled to the name fancier unless he will exhibit his stock. With best wishes for the success of black Minorcas and the welfare of the Club and its members, I am faithfully yours,

Gouverneur, N.Y.

J. H. DOANE.

#### ADVANCEMENT OF THE BREED.

Perhaps no breed has made a more decided advancement during the past few years than have the black Minorcas, and although some have attributed their success to the fact that they have been "boomed" by those interested in breeding them, I feel safe to say that no amount of booming could take a breed which was practically unknown in this country ten years ago and bring them to the high position which they now occupy, without their possessing superior qualities, and that they do has been clearly demonstrated by all who have ever bred them. So much has been said in the poultry publications of late in relation to their merits, that it is useless to now enumerate them, but suffice it to say that as layers of large white eggs in abundant numbers, they have no equal, and at the same time they have the size and weight to make them an excellent table fowl.

In my experience in breeding black Minorcas I have found that they breed exceptionally true to color, shape, etc., in fact the characteristics of the parent stock are inherited more closely than in any other

breed I might mention, the result being that defects can be easily remedied by careful selection of breeding stock, and in consequence we find the majority of black Minorca breeders endeavoring to improve their stock, giving particular attention to size and shape, which we regret can not be said of some other breeds where so much time and attention has to be devoted to color, as in the case of the barred Plymouth Rocks.

In the past, black Minorca breeders have been laboring under a disadvantage, inasmuch as they have had practically no Standard to breed up to, the one which was laid down when the breed was admitted being but little better than none at all; most breeders being able to produce birds which were actually in advance of it. But, however, now that it has been revised, thanks to the efforts of the Black Minorca Club, we have a Standard with which no serious fault can be found, and one that will require care and skill to breed to, and I trust that the results obtained from it in a short time will more than repay the time and labor it has cost to bring about such a change. One of the most decided improvements in the new Standard is the change in color and the adoption of the green sheen, which to our mind is the only color for a black fowl, and when it becomes as thoroughly established in the black Minorca as it now is in the Langshan, they certainly will lead the list for beauty. My advice to any and all who have not bred black Minorcas, is to give them a trial, and I am sure that they will be convinced that they cannot be surpassed, either for beauty or utility. FRED. J. BILLARD.

Rowayton, Conn.

If you want eggs averaging six to the pound, you must keep black Minorcas.

Strive for a perfect Standard, demanding a long, full body and a deep keel.

Avoid improper shadings in plumage and closely follow the requirements of the present Standard.

White is a pure symbolic color, but in the face of a black Minorca it is a grievance.

Breed for black legs and feet, and shun the far too prevalent pink in web of feet, emanating from Langshan blood.

While black Minorcas are the greatest egg machines of the world, they are especially noted for the great size of their eggs. See to it that that characteristic trait be maintained and increased.

Increase the size judiciously, without recourse to foreign blood, but meanwhile see to it that the egg production does not suffer, but rather that it follow a similar increase.

Follow line breeding—leave nothing to chance.

Breed only the kind with the "greenish sheen."

Faking is the worst trouble we have to contend with, and it is not properly provided for. Severe penalties should be imposed where faking is practised.

Geometry is the study of angles, but in breeding black Minorcas discard all others except the angle of sixty degrees for the tail.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### TORONTO EXHIBITION.

THE prize lists for the Toronto Exhibition, to be held from August 29th to September 10th next, have been issued, and are now being circulated. Any of our readers who do not receive a copy can procure one by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Manager, Toronto. The Poultry Department has been well looked after and the list kept up to date. All entries in this department must be made before the 20th of August. The Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen will open the exhibition on Tuesday, the 30th of August, and this will probably be their last visit to this part of the Dominion previous to their departure from Canada. The management is determined that the special attraction part of the exhibition shall far surpass any previous

year, and as both Great Britain and France are sending a large number of fine exhibits this year, the exhibition itself promises to be much more important and attractive than ever before. The general indications of a bountiful harvest and returning prosperity throughout the country should warrant the expectation that this year's exhibition will in every respect eclipse those that have passed,

### TORONTO GETS THE MEETING.

Toronto 51, Chicago 20, was the way the vote went for the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association in 1899. We are glad Toronto has secured the meeting of the American Poultry Association, for it demonstrates that our big chicken organization is American in fact as well as in name. Tacoma desired the meeting, and her organization offered fifty life members if the Association would hold its meeting here. And they now begin their campaign for the meeting again. The offer of fifty members is repeated, and they are going to send to the meeting at Toronto an invitation to meet here in 1900. We hope that fifty Canadians, or more, will join the Association at Toronto.—"Pacific Poultryman."

### SURE.

The "Fancier's Sun," Ill., says: Toronto, Can., gets the next meeting of the American Poultry Association. Toronto is a beautiful city, the prettiest, we believe, on the American continent and poultrymen who meet there next January are sure to enjoy themselves.

### MR. FRANCIS H. GISBORNE,

Secretary of the Eastern Ontario Association, owing to continued ill-health, is obliged to give up his birds for a while, we hope but a short time.

### MR. JOHN RAMSEY, OWEN SOUND,

President of the live Association in that burgh, spent several days last month in Toronto and vicinity, visiting the different fanciers. He promises a big show this winter.

### MR. W. M. ANDERSON, PALMERSTON,

was in Toronto on June 22nd, and not alone. The



boys don't know whether to denote it as a short face Tumbler or an Oriental, but they all swear that "pleasant faced" aptly describes it. There now, we have gone and given the whole thing away! Too bad.

#### THE AMERICAN BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB.

I send you by this mail the second annual catalogue of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club. I would be pleased to have you give notice that those interested can procure copies of same from me on receipt of two cent stamp to cover cost of mailing. You can see what progress the Club has made, and from the interest taken by the members, I have every reason to believe it will continue. The members want it to be, as it is now, the largest specialty club in the country. To further increase the interest taken in the buff Plymouth Rocks and make it a greater incentive to belong to our Club, it was regularly moved and carried to offer to each State or Province having ten or more members, a silver cup, to be competed for by the members of that State only, at one of the leading State shows—the majority to decide which one. To compete for this, a member must have his or her name on membership roll before the issuing of premium list of show offering Club specials. To get in touch with breeders who have not yet joined our Club, an Honorary Vice-President has been appointed from each State or Province represented, whose chief duty will be to get new members. W. C. Denny, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. R. H. Essex is Vice-President for Ontario.

#### WHAT OTTAWA IS DOING.

The Central Canada Fair directors are doing great things for the poultry men this year. Word comes from the Capital that workmen are now at work enlarging and remodeling the poultry building in accordance with the most modern plans for such structures. The enlargement of the building was made necessary by the granting of the requests of the poultry committee of the Fair to add a number of new classes to the prize list. Another request of the poultry committee was to increase the value of the first and second prizes and to add to the classes in the pigeon department. The directors were most generous, the suggested increases in values, although large, being unanimously assented to, the pigeon prizes and classes

were doubled. There will not be a second storey of coops in the poultry building, as heretofore. This is one of the needed improvements being carried out in the interior of the building. The enterprise of the Ottawa men deserves recognition and poultry breeders will doubtless show their appreciation by attending with large exhibits.

#### THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

We learn with regret that a "little rift" has appeared in the above "lute" and that another nomination in addition to that of Mr. E. H. Benjamin for the position of Superintendent has been made. Mr. Benjamin has, so speak, "grown up" with this rapidly increasing branch of Ottawa's big event and in addition has the confidence and support of, at least, all the outside exhibitors, who, it is needless to say, form the greatest part of the show in this department. This is a delicate matter that should receive careful thought on the part of the Board, as much of the success lies in the power of the Superintendent to get and retain the confidence of exhibitors that the birds will receive the proper and needful attention and care—and experience surely counts here.

#### MR. W. A. LOUGHREY,

an old London boy, now of Amherst, N.S., was in Toronto and the West in June and dropped into the REVIEW office to renew acquaintance. Mr. Loughrey deplores the lack of interest in the fancy in the far East, but thinks that in the near future a wave will set in in the right direction. He is ready to do his part.

#### MR. GEO. H. NORTHUP

sends us a long letter regarding an accusation of misrepresentation on his part made by Mr. J. H. Doane, of Gouverneur, N.Y. We regret we cannot publish it, but may express our entire confidence in Mr. Northup's integrity, and would suggest the matter be referred to the American Black Minorca Club.

#### DOWN AT SHERBROOKE,

Canada's great Eastern Exhibition is doing a grand work and making marked progress year by year. The REVIEW, of course, is interested most in the poultry

department first, also feels that in the success as a whole of the various fairs depend the life and progress of "our" department. Mr. H. R. Fraser, the Manager, informs us that a new poultry building is being erected, doubling the cooping capacity, and that the poultry list has been again increased both in the number of sections and in the amount offered. Give them a bumper entry.

#### THE WESTERN FAIR

is to Western Ontario what Niagara Falls is to tourists—they all must see it. The poultry show is one of the chief attractions on the grounds, and situated as is London in the midst of a "fancier" country, the quality is always of the highest. The list is a complete one, the money offered is liberal and the judges always the most popular in Canada. What more could you ask for? Mr. Browne tells us they are having a jubilee of their own this year and so want a "jubilee" entry, and they ought to get it.

#### DR. H. A. STEVENSON'S ARTICLE,

following that written by the well known breeder, Dr. J. S. Niven, will lead to a thoughtful study of this whole question. Dr. Stevenson is to be congratulated on the thorough manner in which the subject has been dealt with and the treatment is in line with modern thought and investigation. For use on fowls intended for market the cost must be reduced to become of practical adaptability, and this will doubtless ensue, but no breeder of exhibition birds will hesitate at the expense.

#### THE BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK—NAME, ORIGIN AND COLOR.

BY IRVING CROCKER.

THE buff Plymouth Rock, at the outset of its career, was more than fortunate in having the prestige of a good name. It matters not what our prejudices may be, or in what other direction our individual preferences may run, we cannot deny the fact that the barred Plymouth Rock is to-day more widely distributed than any other and is the most popular fowl in this country; while

the magic which is in the name clings to many an old scrub which, by careless breeding, has degenerated until it shows but the slightest trace of its ancestry. Shakespeare has said:

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose  
By any other name would smell as sweet."

This may be true of roses, but it does not apply to chickens. The name and the reputation of the original Plymouth Rock made a short cut to fame possible to the newer varieties. Had they been obliged to win for themselves a name, they might now be struggling for an existence instead of being where they are—at the top of the pyramid.

I well remember the first exhibit of buff Rocks at the Madison Square Garden. I believe it was their first appearance at a large show; at any rate, very few people had ever seen them, and for that reason they were a great curiosity. But to tell the truth, it required a great stretch of the imagination to see much resemblance to the Plymouth Rock type. So much Rhode Island Red blood had been used in order to fix the color that this mongrel breed completely overshadowed, in the males at least, any suggestion of Plymouth Rocks. The females, as I remember them, were very much better and gave great promise of what they have since become. But it was not until a buff Cochin cross had been made, that this new variety began to take on the ideal Rock shape and size. Since that time the progress made has been marvelous, until they are now on an equal footing with the original Plymouth Rock with the single exception of combs, but that difficulty will soon be overcome and we shall have a typical Plymouth Rock in every section.

The buff color has always been something of a problem, and the great variety of opinions, still existing, as to the most desirable shade indicates that it is an unsolved problem. Breeders in trying to follow their own tastes, or the advice of others who perhaps never bred a buff fowl in their lives, have interpreted the words "rich, deep buff" to mean every shade of yellow from a light lemon to a cinnamon, not to mention a mixture in some cases of the two extremes. Of course the latter was caused by improper matings. I believe the revised Standard is to require a rich, golden buff. Whether this will be subject to as many interpretations as the present wording, remains to be seen. This uncertainty concerning the correct shade,

however, is already adjusting itself, particularly among breeders who patronize the poultry shows, as was evident by the surprising improvement in this particular in the shows of the past season over those of a year ago. At Buffalo, Rochester and New York, the color qualities were grand.

In this connection I will quote from an article in "Poultry Monthly" for March written by T. F. McGrew, in which he comments on this color question as follows: "The breeders of buff Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns have advanced more in color qualities—time and foundation stock considered—than the Cochin breeders have. For over forty years the buff Cochins have sailed under all shades of the color; the new buff breeds have already come closer to a true shade than the Cochin breed has. At New York there were more different shades of color among the buff Cochins shown, than among any other two buff varieties." This is encouraging.

It has been suggested that, in this matter of color, we should follow the lead of the buff Cochin breeders, but according to the above authority we can already set them a pattern in spite of their experience of half a century.

I have been told that it is the policy of buff Cochin breeders to use very dark males occasionally, and that those having black in wings and tails are, at all times, preferable as breeders. This is done with the view to counteract the tendency to weakness in color that arises from mating solid buff birds together, and is called toning them up.

It is a fact that the most difficult question with the breeder of buff fowls is how to maintain the proper shade after he gets it. He can't depend on like producing like, for it won't do it. Tradition says "use black," but there is no black in the buff color, besides it does not harmonize with the rest of the plumage. I do not pretend to say how nature mixes colors, but I do know that an artist would never think of using black to enrich a buff. I strongly suspect that the red which is found in these dark birds alluded to, cuts an important figure in this toning up process, and that the black in tail and wings is not entitled to any credit. But whatever the remedy, the breeders of buff fowls can be depended upon to find it out. That they may do so speedily is the wish of

IRVING CROCKER.

## NATIONAL EXHIBITION GAME AND GAME BANTAM CLUB.

TO EXHIBITION GAME AND GAME BANTAM FANCIERS.

RECOGNIZING the steadily increasing demand for first-class exhibition Game and Game Bantam fowls, and realizing the advantages to be gained by united efforts to still further promote public interest in their behalf, the National Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club has been formed, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. The objects of the Club are outlined in Article II. of the By-laws, careful perusal of which is urged:

ARTICLE II.—The objects of this Club are to increase the interest in and demand for high class exhibition Game and Game Bantam fowls, to obtain for them better recognition by the poultry shows and poultry press, to improve in every way the quality of these varieties, to offer special premiums for the annual meeting of this Club, and in general to further and protect the interests of exhibition Game and Game Bantam breeders and exhibitors. Also to hold an annual meeting and show, at such place and with such Association as the Board of Directors may each year determine.

With such aims in view the success of the Club is certain, and in addition to that a good membership is already enrolled, consisting of many of the leading Game men of the West. A large Association is desired, composed of those who are enthusiastic supporters of these varieties, for it is determined that this Club shall be a leader in the poultry world. You are cordially invited to join the organization, and help make it second to none of the many similar and worthy bodies now in existence in this country.

With the hope that its advent may be a welcome and not a regretted occasion, the National Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club, though a specialty Club, extends the right hand of fellowship to the entire poultry fraternity, with its best wishes for the success of every laudable attempt to further the culture of thoroughbred poultry of all kinds, and especially begs to assure the Game clubs, breeders, and interests generally, that it is one with them in its desire to advance the common cause, and that it will cheer-

tully co-operate in all ways possible in order to secure the desired results.

All special prizes offered by the Club shall be competed for only by members of the Club, unless otherwise specified.

A list of officers, directors, and members, together with annual report and balance sheet, will be sent to all members as soon after the annual meeting as is practicable.

J. C. PRATT, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago.

170 Adams St.

It is reported that Dr. A. W. Bell has sold all his buff and part-ridge Cochins. This doesn't mean he is "dropping out."



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.

Mr. W. Fox has bought all Mr. Jones' Lops and Belgian Hares, and wants to sell rabbits and guinea pigs of all kinds. Write him.

Mr. J. W. Kedwell now offers his breeding stock for sale to make room for youngsters. His stock is right and prices low to clear.

Mr. A. W. Graham offers choice breeders cheap in white Leghorns, golden Wyandottes and black Langshans.

Mr. H. E. Beckworth is devoting all his time to Polands, Hamburgs and Bantams, and so must get rid of his other fine stock. They are for sale on exchange for Bantams. Look his ad up and write him.

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This paper is mailed regularly to its subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

**CANADIAN  
POULTRY REVIEW.**

IS PUBLISHED AT

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**Bantams.**

**BANTAMS FOR SALE**—Two pairs Black African (score 94 to 96), 1 White Cochins Bantam Cock, pair Golden S., 1 Silver S. cock, and 1 cock and 3 hens, B. T. Japanese Bantams, all prize winners, Victor Fortler, Box 200, Ste. Therese, Que.

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**THREE BLACK COCKER BITCHES** for sale. One 3 months' old, by challenge "Guy SIR," A.K.C. 39168, ex "Mina," C.K.C. 4844. One 8 months' old by "Fritz, Jr.," ex "Smuff," One 15 months', by "Reveille," ex "Mina." All are grandly bred and will be sold at a sacrifice to close out. Full pedigrees, Chas. Massie, Port Hope, Ont.

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**EXHIBITION GAMES AND GAME Bantams** of the highest quality. A few trlos for sale very cheap this month. Young stock for sale next fall that will win at the shows. A. J. Grigg, Jeweler, Chatham, Ont. 199

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**BUFF LEGHORN EGGS**—Prize pen, headed by Medal Cockerel at Toronto, 1897. Every female in pen a winner. Eggs \$3.50 per 13, guaranteed to be from this cockerel. I have sold eggs and stock that have produced winners when shown against my own birds. If they will win for others they will win for you. Though I have sold the above prize pen, I still have control of all eggs laid this season. C. F. Wagner, 726 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

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**JACOBINS, WHITE FANTAILS, POUTERS, Magpies, etc.** Intending buyers would do well to write me for prices if they wish to get winners, and at low rates for quality; stamp enclosed. Chas. Massie, Box 202 Port Hope, Ont. 299

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**BEING CROWDED FOR ROOM** we will sell adult Pheasants during July at the following prices: English Pheasants, per pair, \$5; Chinese Pheasants, per pair, \$7. Canadian Pheasantry, Hamilton, Ont.

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**BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—America's leading strains, Burdick, Beman and Wilson's. My chicks, all from the above strains, are growing nicely; ready by September. A few Golden Wyandottes for sale cheap to clear. Eggs reduced, \$1.50 per 13, \$2 per 26. John J. Foley, Brantford, Ont. 798

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**FOR SALE**—Owing to my ill health my entire flock of prize White Wyandottes, cock, cockered, and 16 hens and pullets; price \$18. F. H. Gisborne, Department Justice, Ottawa.

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Rouen Ducks and Belgian Hares at a very low price to make room for my young stock. I will sell a nice trio in either variety of Plymouth Rocks for \$1. Young stock for sale after Sept 1st.

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I have made up my mind to keep nothing but all varieties of Polish Hamburgs and Bantams, so I have six yearling **WHITE ROCK HENS** and a yearling cock and about 40 White Rock chicks that I will sell very cheap, considering quality, or I will exchange them for any variety of Bantams. I also have one **WHITE BEARDED POLISH** cock, 3rd at the Ontario show, and one White Unbearded Polish cock scores 93, and one good **W.C.B. POLISH** cock and some **WHITE WYANDOTTES** (Geo. Bogue's) that I got. I will sell any of the above birds very cheap, or exchange for any variety of Bantams, but Bantams must be A No. 1 birds and not over two years old, I prefer yearlings. Write at once to

299

H. E. BECKWORTH,

Proprietor Polish Poultry Yards, - - - Box 251, Blenheim, Ont

Central Canada Exhibition Association Eleventh Annual

# EXHIBITION

AT

## Ottawa, Ont.

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*Prizes for Poultry increased 20 per cent. Pigeon Prizes and classes almost doubled.*

New Main Building constructed of iron.

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Special low rates on all lines of travel. For all particulars write to

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E. McMAHON, Secretary.

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## Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition

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The largest and most attractive Fair in the Province. Grand programme of attractions.

**Poultry Department**—New building. Increased sections and prizes.

MR. SHARP BUTTERFIELD will again act as Judge.

Entries close August 31st. For Prize List and further information apply to

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**H. R. FRASER**, Manager and Secretary.

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