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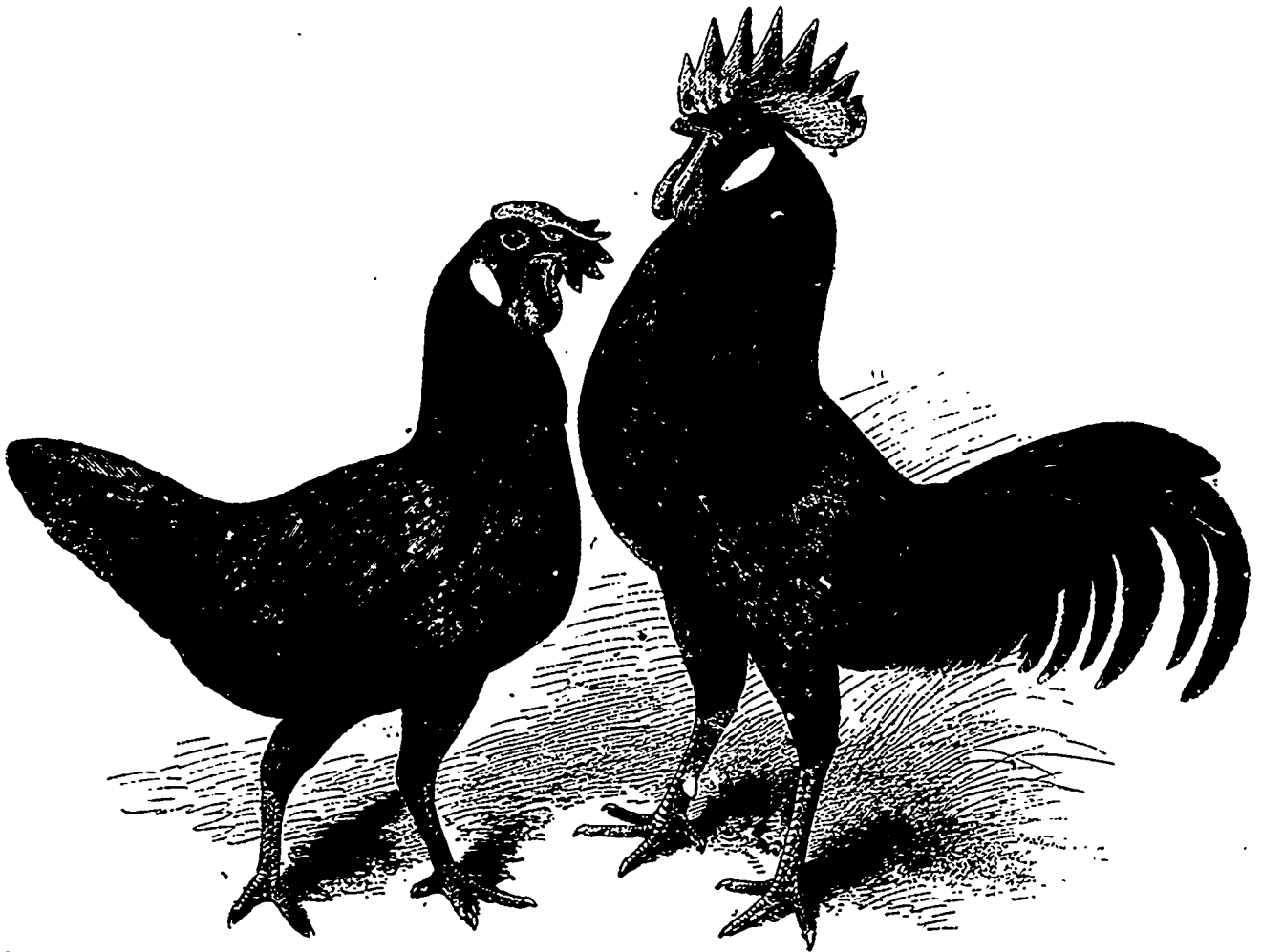
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IDEAL ANDALUSIANS.

FROM *Feathered World*.

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, September, 1895.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO THE POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XVIII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, SEPT., 1895.

No. 9.

SHOW DATES.

CANADA'S Great Fair and Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Sept. 2nd to 14th, H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 2nd to 7th. H. R. Fraser, Secretary, Sherbrooke.

Western Fair, London, Sept. 12th to 21st, Thomas A. Browne, Secretary, London.

Provincial Exhibition, Montreal Sept. 12th to 21st, S. C. Stevenson, Manager & Secretary.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 20th to 28th, E. McMahon, Secretary.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MONTREAL EXPOSITION.

A MEETING of the Poultry Committee was held a few days ago on the Exhibition Grounds, Mr. R. Prevost in the chair. Among those present were Messrs F. Dalage, T. Hall, D. Parizeau, M.P.P., and J. R. Lumsden. The members viewed the recently constructed extension of the poultry building (on the east side) and expressed their approval of the same. It was decided to erect a shelf on the floor a foot high, about two feet six inches in width. It was decided that 120 coops should be ordered and placed upon this shelf. The coops to be two feet three inches square, each way, and if additional ones are needed they will be placed in position. It was also agreed that canvas curtains should be provided to close up the extension at night.

On motion of the chairman it was agreed that the central fountain should be improved in appearance, and that the medals to be awarded should be enclosed in a frame and hung up on the wall of the superintendent's office.

A PAMPHLET BY MR. THOS. HALL.

With regard to the pamphlet respecting the care and breeding of poultry, which was prepared by Mr. Thomas Hall of Outremont, that gentleman stated that it was in progress, and when completed, it would be forwarded to Mr. A. G. Gilbert, superintendent of the poultry department at Ottawa for his approval.

ADDRESSES DURING THE SHOW.

The Chairman stated that at the last meeting it was considered desirable that short addresses should be given at the Exhibition, on the management and breeding of poultry especially referring to those birds most suitable for the climate of the Province of Quebec. It was decided that the Secretary should write to Mr. A. G. Gilbert, the superintendent of the poultry department in Ottawa to ask him to deliver appropriate lectures.

PROPOSED MINORCA CLUB.

Those who joined the Minorca Club or who propose doing so are invited to attend a preliminary meeting for organization at the Superintendent's Office, Industrial Fair, Toronto, on Thursday, September 11th at 2 o'clock. It is hoped a large attendance may be the result of this call.

MR. GEO. H. NORTHUP OF RACEVILLE, N.Y., WRITES:

H. B. Donovan, Esq., Toronto, Ont., Dear Sir,—I enclose \$1 to pay membership fee to the International Minorca Club. I am glad to see the work so well along and trust the club may do some good in the near future.

OWEN SOUND SHOW.

The Secretary gives exhibitors so much information in his announcement in our business columns this month that it leaves little for us to add, Owen Sound has a good name

for treating exhibitors and visitors as they wish to be treated, and what more could be desired. We notice the "one and only" Butterfield is to score the birds.

MR. A. J. GROVES,

who discharged his duties so satisfactorily as Superintendent of the pigeon department of the Industrial Exhibition last year, hopes to be with us again in September, as large as usual and twice as jolly. He writes from Detroit where he is at present living:

"I hope to be with you again in the second week of the Industrial Show. I have had great success in breeding white Plymouth Rocks, they are a little late hatched but they are coming up all right just the same. I bought eggs and some fowls from Mr. Elliott of Oshawa, and that gentleman deserves great credit for his honesty as every egg was fertile and I have fifty as fine chicks as anybody would wish to look at."

MR. S. M. CLEMO

sends us some grandly barred feathers from a P. Rock cockerel which is to make his *debut* at the Industrial. If the bird is as even in color as the feathers we have seen, it will take a hot one to beat him.

MR. T. A. DUFF

has imported from England a pair of black Minorcas and they also are to be seen out for the first time in Canada at the Industrial. The hen is a cup winner as a pullet and both said to be extra in quality.

COBOURG POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

A recent meeting of this Association was held in the Council chamber. Considerable business of importance was transacted. On motion, it was decided to hold the exhibition the week following the annual exhibition of the Ontario Association, which is to be held this year at Port Hope. A definite date will be given later. The largest breeders of poultry in the province have signified their willingness to take part and have a good showing of the different breeds at the exhibition. The wire coops belonging to the Agricultural Department of the Ontario government have been secured. The local poultry fanciers are getting ready with a fine collection, and together with the outside exhibit promised, we are safe in saying this exhibition will in many ways eclipse anything in the poultry line heretofore attempted in Cobourg.

MR. HIRAM WALKER,

the millionaire distiller expects to build a poultry house at his summer residence. Of course everything will be the very best.

THEY ARE STILL AT IT.

Every year sees some improvement in the grounds and buildings of the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa. They are at it again this year with a vengeance. Old timers won't know the place.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE WESTERN FAIR LONDON?

If not, why not? Go and take your birds and have good time.

THE POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

The Board of Directors will meet as usual at 2 p.m., on the Wednesday of Toronto Fair week, when judges will be selected and other work done.

MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held at the exhibition grounds, with President Chadwick in the chair. After the presentation of reports, which were of a satisfactory nature, the election of officers took place and resulted as under:—Honorary President, E. L. Drewry; President, H. A. Chadwick; First Vice-President, S. J. Thompson, Carberry; Second Vice-President, A. Lawrence, Morden; Hon. Secretary, Ed. Marsden; Treasurer, Jas. Lemon; Executive Committee, Messrs. Maw, Ling, Ruth-erford, Wise, Winnipeg; and Rolston, Brandon. Auditors, Messrs. Richardson and Van Vilet.

GEO. HOPE AND SON, TORONTO.

A recent visit to the establishment of this firm showed us a large staff of workmen at work on an extension of considerable size necessitated by Messrs. Hope & Sons' increased business; one large room will be devoted to show cages of all kinds of pet animals, pigeons, etc., while the other will be used as a workshop where Mr. Hope's taxidermical work will be pursued. Amongst other fancy stock we noticed cute little Moss and Marmoset monkeys, Angora and Persian cats, Guinea pigs of different kinds, mice of various colors, parrots of all kinds, cockatoes, paroquets, foreign finches, bullfinches, linnets, gold finches, pigeons, doves, etc. A large two story aquarium will be erected in the centre of the store which will be an exceedingly ornamental and

interesting piece of work, filled with gold fishes and other inmates. We recommend visitors to the city to pay this store a visit, even if not in need of anything as many interesting birds, etc., can be seen which cannot be looked at elsewhere. Seeds of all kinds, bird foods and cages are also made a specialty here.

MR. W. G. LOVELL OF GALT,

has sold out his entire stock of prize winning birds, consisting of light Brahmas, black Leghorns, Spanish, R. C. W. Leghorns and black Minorcas to Dr. Manes of Sheffield.

FOWLS FOR LAYING PURPOSES.

The following from *Poultry*, London, England, so fully and clearly expresses the views we entertain on the laying subject, that we reproduce it in extenso. There is no best laying breed, though some breeds will of course average more than others. This does not, however, alter the fact that there are excellent laying strains of several breeds, and that this trait is easy of cultivation is beyond controversy. 'The same inquiry reaches us week after week—nay, almost day after day—'What is the best breed for laying purposes?' Despite the fact that we have frequently explained the matter in our correspondence column, 'Constant Reader,' is quite as persistent in sending this interrogatory as of yore, therefore in the hope of reaching the general body of our readers we advert to it here. There is no 'best laying breed.' Laying is a matter of strain or family chiefly, and for the rest a matter of chance. It is quite vain to expect that any variety which has been bred for exhibition, will, as a breed, show good laying qualities. Show birds are bred for size, color, pencilling, foot feathers, comb, earlobe, face—for a hundred things in fact, none of which are in any way connected with laying qualities, and the pursuit of many of which is actually inconsistent with them. How, then, can any breed which is largely exhibited be as a breed remarkable for laying qualities? It is true that certain breeds which in other countries have been kept mainly for laying purposes, have a certain reputation as layers, which the pursuit of fancy points has been unable to destroy, but this reputation after all only implies that if you get a dozen of A's, the breed with a laying reputation, you have a better chance of finding some good layers amongst them than if you get a dozen B's, a breed which has no such record. It does not mean that every A is a good layer, and still less does it mean that every B is a bad layer. Our correspondents are far too fond of arguing from the particular to the general in this matter of laying qualities. One writes, 'I

have a Houdan which laid 150 eggs last year. I am parting with all my other varieties. Nothing but Houdans for me.' Another writes as to the wonderful powers of his Plymouth Rocks; another as to his Brahma-Dorkings. Each has come to the conclusion that the breed of which he possesses *one good layer is the laying breed*. Could anything be more absurd? It would be almost as logical to argue that because one particular hen of a breed was good enough to win a prize at the Crystal Palace, therefore every hen of the breed could win a prize at that carnival. Just as a strain which produces many birds equal to winning at the Palace can only be secured by careful selection and breeding, so a strain of good layers can only be established by years of careful selection. Nothing good is to be had in this world without trouble, and good laying hens are certainly no exception. What then is to be done? our readers will naturally ask. The answer is:—Breed for laying qualities just as you would breed for any fancy point. If you are starting, and have consequently no stock to select from, yet know of a really good laying strain of any breed, we should advise you to obtain some birds or eggs from that strain, unless, indeed, the breed is one quite unsuited to your locality or accommodation. If you have no such advantage, then you must have recourse to one of the breeds which has a good reputation as a layer, such as Minorcas, Andalusians, Leghorns and Houdans; or if you require sitters, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Langshans. You may be fortunate enough to get all good layers; you are fairly certain to have one or two first-class layers. In either case some will be better than the others. A little careful study of the eggs will generally enable you to distinguish each hen's egg, and thus ascertain which are the best layers. The eggs from these only should be set, and the most healthy pullets selected for stock. These, again, should undergo a process of examination and selection as to their laying powers, and only the eggs from the best layers should be hatched from. The more frequently this process is repeated the more surely fixed will be the laying qualities of the strain, and the better the average return of the yard. In the process of breeding for laying qualities a less amount of in-breeding is desirable than that for fancy points. In the first place, all risk of loss of robustness must be avoided; and in the second, in-breeding frequently leads to diminished fertility, which is the very point desired to be increased. Fresh blood, when introduced, should be, as far as possible, from a good laying strain. A word as to the reason why this process of selection is desirable may not be out of place. Animals inherit qualities from various ancestors, and take after one generation, sometimes another. If, then,

all the ancestors of a hen for, say, six generations back have been either good layers, or (in the case of the cocks) bred from good layers, the presumption that the hen herself will be a good layer is reduced almost to a certainty. If the mother only is a good layer, and nothing is known as to the laying qualities of the ancestors, there is only a chance that some of the progeny may possess the desired characteristics.

THE CARE OF CHICKS FROM SIX WEEKS OLD ONWARD.

A PAPER READ BY MR. S. M. CLEMO BEFORE A RECENT MEETING OF THE GALT POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

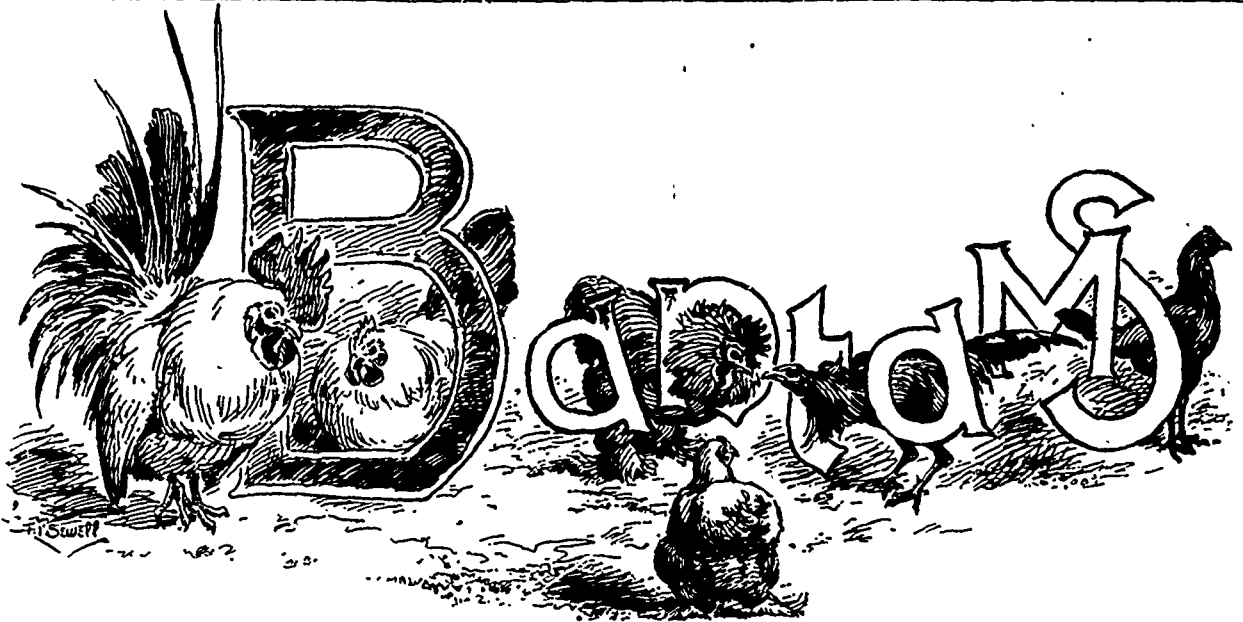
THERE are a great many methods of caring for chicks, some are good, others not so good as many are forced to admit when they look back on past experiences, and I am one who can look back to mistakes and have profited by the experience. The desire is natural to produce the best results possible in any vocation. Imprudence dwarfs the enterprise and shadows ones hopes for success, false judgment as to the proper management undermines the industry. The business of poultry raising is not one learned in a day. All men who enter it are not born fanciers or poultrymen, neither can they grasp the opportunities presented when occasion demands, yet by close study of the conditions necessary to success and a strict observance of the duties attached, poultry raising may be made profitable whether on a large or small scale. If a small stock be kept every effort should be made to have it yield as much in proportion as if it were a large one conducted for a livelihood. This will establish a system that is essential to the development of the industry. Personal attention is to be desired above all things in the management of your flock, and the pleasure derived therefrom will be added to by the realization of having advanced financially and intellectually through your own work and study one of the most fascinating pursuits in which one can engage.

At the age of six weeks the chicks are if possible more interesting than when you are awaiting the twenty-first day to see how many a certain sitting that one has paid long a price for will yield. At this age they begin to show markings or no markings which is either pleasing or displeasing to the experienced eye. They have arrived at a period when they need and can stand stronger food to supply the heavy demand on the system to furnish feather which they are rapidly donning. Until recently I have fed largely on wet food, but from my experience and what I have gathered from

other reliable sources, better results are obtained from dryer food. If I wet the food at all it is just so it will crumble. I only feed it once a week. I feed dry bread ground with a sausage machine for breakfast, middle of forenoon screenings or cracked corn, middle of afternoon bread and potatoes, night cracked corn and broken barley, not every day, in same rotation. I change just enough to give variety, three time a week meat ground, I feed all kinds but salt pork, no salted meat is good for them. There can be no fixed quantity for growing chicks. Just feed what they will eat clean, keep them anxious to see you coming with something for them. As you get in the habit of giving them changes of food they will be the more anxious to see what is coming each time. I keep plenty of fresh water before them at all times. I think as much disease can be traced to dirty water and dirty drinking vessels as any or all other sources unless it be lice. I always keep some kind of grit handy. This year I am using much Crystal Grit with grand results. Shade of some sort for birds is just as important as anything. If you have no trees make a frame and cover with some old bagging, carpets, etc. Keep them growing, when they stop they seem to like it as it is so hard to induce them to start again. I find it is better if one can to separate cockerels from pullets from ten to twelve weeks old, especially so with early maturing varieties, as the cockerels chase and worry the pullets and it keeps both from growing. Do not allow them to roost until three or four months old as early roosting causes crooked breast bones.

If you get cholera in your flock look for lice, this disease may be known by thin greenish droppings, great thirst, refusal to eat and general dejected anxious look. If they mope around seemingly discouraged look for lice. In fact if anything goes wrong look for lice. Look for lice any way, you may be rewarded, if you never find any lice after looking properly you are a fortunate mortal and will get good results. As fall approaches prepare you winter houses, close them up tight, burn a few pounds of brimstone, then whitewash, put two table spoonsful crude carbolic acid, four table spoonsful chloride of lime to sixteen quarts of whitewash, sweep walls, etc., before whitewashing. When you go into winter quarters, above all things avoid crowding, better have too few than too many, you will get better results from the few well cared for than you will from a larger number.

Now that you have them in winter quarters feed sparingly with plenty variety; keep the house clean; furnish a dust bath; grit; fresh water; plenty of light; plenty of chaff or litter of some kind, leaves are good, and if you do not get eggs it is not your fault. Now, I do not expect every one to agree with all I have said, but if I have succeeded in throwing one ray of light on this subject to any hitherto inexperienced mind or otherwise, I have succeeded in obliterating so much ignorance in this one of the greatest industries in our land.



TWELVE BANTAMS.

VIII.

THE BUFF COCHIN.

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

ONE of the most attractive of the feather-footed Bantams, and certainly one of the best known and most popular, is the buff Cochin, formerly known as Pekin, from the city where it was first discovered by English speaking men. I am exceedingly glad that we have dropped the term Pekin and for this we have labored in season and out of season for several years. It was not a matter of so much importance at first when there was but one variety of Cochin Bantam, though even then there was a confusion when one spoke of his Pekins, for it was not known whether ducks or Bantams were intended, but with the multiplication of varieties of the Cochin Bantam, with whites and blacks and partridge colored specimens, Cochin was the more desirable and better descriptive term. The buff Cochin Bantam should be, as its name implies, a true buff Cochin with all the characteristics of the large fowl except size, the same shape, color, fullness of cushion and feather, and the same internal characteristics, docility, amiability and motherly propensities.

But what ought to be and what is are not always obtained in this imperfect world of ours, and it need not surprise us if often the buff Cochin Bantam differs somewhat from the large buff Cochin in other points than size. Still the large fowl should furnish the ideal for the little one, and that ideal should be as nearly realized as possible. The chief points of difference between the large fowl and the Bantam will be found in the tails of both sexes and the cushion of the females. Very rarely, indeed, does one find a buff Cochin Bantam cock with as small a tail as is desired; very rarely has the little hen as full a cushion or as soft a tail as the large hen. And yet once in a great while such a specimen does appear and the frequency of such specimens is, it seems to me, increasing. The comb of the Bantam is, also, a point of difference with the larger fowl, for it is almost always much larger in proportion, to the size of the body, in the Bantam than in the mammoth fowl. Smallness and softness of tail, fullness of cushion, and smallness of comb are points that breeders of the buff Cochin Bantam ought to cultivate with great care.

There has been a decided improvement in color since the first appearance of this Bantam. The early specimens were much poorer in color than those which are now bred. The cocks used to be a deep red, rather than buff, and the hens were very pale in color. There was a wide difference in the color of the sexes, neither of which were good buff. But now one can find males and females of nearly the same shade, and that shade a rich golden buff, exquisitely beauti-

ful. Buff is always a difficult color to breed, but buff Cochon Bantam breeders have discovered its secret and are breeding it very successfully. Very few of them, however, succeed in producing specimens of either sex absolutely free from black and white. If the color is of the delicate lemon shade there is always a tendency to white; if of the deeper buff a tendency to black. The white and black may be hidden, but it is almost invariably there, though it does not always appear when the birds are exhibited. I have bred, out of hundreds, but two specimens that were absolutely free from black and white, one a rich golden cock, the other a beautiful lemon pullet, but I have bred very many that had almost no black or white, and as many show their birds would have had none at all when on exhibition. I can say this as I am not, at this writing, breeding this beautiful Bantam.

BANTAMS.

BY L. C. VERRY, IN *Fancier's Gazette*, ENGLAND.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS.

THE Color of the Cock.—Comb, ear-lobes and wattles (when not dubbed), bright red, and the comb thin, firm and evenly serrated; when dubbed, the top of the head and throat bright red; face, bright red; beak, dark horn color; eyes, rich deep red, very sparkling; hackle, orange red, free from black stripes; back, rich or bright crimson; wing butts, black; wing-bar, steel blue; breast, metallic black; thighs, metallic black; saddle, orange red, like the hackle; underpart, black; tail, metallic black; sickles, lustrous black; legs, willow or olive green; feet, willow or olive green. Color of the Hen.—Comb, small, thin, bright red; face, bright red; ear-lobes and wattles, bright red; beak, dark horn color; eyes, deep bright red; hackle, golden, with a narrow black stripe running down each side of the shaft; these black stripes should be sharp and clear, standing out in strong relief from the golden borders. Breast, a rich salmon red, the shaft of each feather being a shade or two lighter. The color of the breast gets gradually lighter, until it becomes almost an ashy grey on the under-parts and round the thighs. Back, a rather light brown or brownish drab, with finely and delicately pencilled black markings on each feather. Wings, exactly like back in color and markings, and they should be free from patches of red or fox-color. Tail, black, the outside top feathers pencilled with brown of the same color as the body. Legs and feet, willow or olive green.

BROWN-BREASTED RED.

Brown-reds cannot be said to be a popular race of the Bantam family, their breeding being in the hands of but a very few fanciers. The following are the color-points necessary in the cock: Comb (when not dubbed), a dark purple; face, dark purple; wattles, very dark red; beak, black; hackle, golden color striped with black, the striping being fine, well defined, and running on either side of the shaft of the feather, which, like the border, should be golden colored, the gold of the border or margin should be fairly broad; back, bright gold; wing-bar, the same color; saddle, bright gold, striped with black; breast, a rich black, laced with yellow or straw color, the shaft of each feather corresponding in tint with the lacing; tail, a rich black; legs and feet, a very dark bronze—in fact almost black. The hen: Her head-properties should be exactly like the cock's; hackle, pale gold or yellow, with a well defined stripe of black running down each side of the shaft; breast, black, well and finely laced with pale gold or yellow; back, wings and tail a greenish black, free from lacing.

PILE GAME BANTAMS.

The cock: Comb and wattles (when undubbed), bright red; beak, yellow or willow color, but whichever tint it may be, it should match with the legs; hackle, deep orange-red, as solid in color as possible, though there is generally more or less white in the lower feathers; back, deep crimson, getting lighter towards the tail; wing-bar, a creamy white; breasts and underparts, a creamy white; tail, white, as free as possible from black ticks or spots; legs and feet, willow or yellow. The hen: Head and legs like the cock's; hackle, gold, with a white stripe running down the centre of each feather; back and tail, a creamy white; breast, a deep salmon; wings, a creamy white.

DUCKWING BANTAMS.

Duckwings are divided into two colors—the golden and the silver. The golden cock should have (when undubbed) a thin, erect, red comb; beak, horn color, hackle, light straw color, quite free from black stripes; back, orange, graduating off into straw color near the tail; wing-bar, a metallic blue, secondaries, pure white, with a black spot on the end of each feather, which gives the appearance of a slight bar just above the white; saddle, yellow or straw color; breast, solid black, tail, blue-black; legs and feet, willow or olive-green. The hen's head properties and her legs like the cock's; back and wings, a French-grey color, very delicate in tint, each feather clearly pencilled with fine black lines; hackle, a silver-grey, each feather striped with black; breast, salmon color; tail, black, but the outer feathers grey, pencilled with fine black lines.

The silver duckwing cock is very similiar to the golden, the difference being that the hackle, black, and saddle are pure white. In the case of the silver duckwing hen the hackle is much whiter, with considerably less stripes than are seen in the hackle of the golden hen, and the salmon color of the breast is somewhat lighter.

Black, white, wheaten, and birchen-grey Bantams are so little cultivated that it would be useless my taking up space to set forth their various points, therefore I will pass on to the consideration of the

MALAYS.

This variety of Bantams should be a counterpart of the larger Malays, both in build, carriage, colour and expression. There are two varieties—the red and the white. The red cock should have a comb something like a half walnut in shape, and be furnished with very full eyebrows, which give a frowning expression; hackle, golden-red; back, a reddish-maroon; wing-bar, metallic-green; breast, black; legs and feet yellow. The hens vary considerably in colour—for there are cinnamon hens, wheaten hens, partridge hens, and clay hens. The first-named should be even in colour, the hackle being a few shades darker in tint; tail black, with brown tips. The wheaten hens should have golden hackles, with black pencilling; back and wings, cinnamon; breast, cream colour. The partridge hen is very much like the black-red hen in colour of plumage. The clay hens should be a creamy fawn all over, excepting that the hackle should be a few shades deeper in tint. White Malays should be a pure and spotless white from head to tail, and should have deep yellow legs and beak.

INDIAN GAME BANTAMS

are a very pretty variety, but at present very few decent specimens exist—the hens failing so much in lacing. Both sexes should resemble the large Indian Game in colour, markings and shape.

AN ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE JUDGES.

Editor Review :

I SEND you enclosed a production which I trust you will find space for in the REVIEW, not that it is worth the space, but merely to show what varieties of individuals there are in the country. I am not in the habit of answering or noticing anonymous letters as they are in general too worthless to waste time upon, and where the writer is afraid to sign his name it surely shows that he is as cowardly as he is contemptible. I am glad this so called "new exhibitor" is

candid enough to say that I did what I thought was right in my own mind and that he believes I did do just that, will he please say what else he would have me or any other judge do? The American Standard defines certain lines upon which to judge. Which shall the judge follow? This Standard or one which "new exhibitor" has set up for himself and which he thinks is right because it just fits some specimens that he has bred or bought from the culls of the old breeders yards. Has not this anonymous numbskull got a little mixed in his ideas. If he had any brains he would readily learn that Mr. So-and-So, that old breeder must have the birds and the experience necessary to produce good ones or he would never have arrived at the status of an old breeder, for no man with a grain of sense is going to continue in a business that is not successful; nor is he going to make the business a success without having and also gaining large experience and this kind of thing wins every time, both financially and on the show bench. Just come on my Port Hope friend, don't be afraid of your name, but put it in full on your coops even if it is such a poor one that you are ashamed to add it to your letter. Bring your birds and if they are worth it you will get every point and all the honor they are worth, even if some other breeder has bred them for you and you are trying to shine with the light that may be borrowed in more ways than one. I give "new exhibitor" credit for his letter, as an example of pure unadulterated gall it is unique, but then maybe it is like his fowls, some other fellow wrote it for him, however it is worth preserving.

Perhaps I may see "new exhibitor" at the Industrial without knowing it, nothing is more likely, and if I do he will find me at my post still judging in the old and certainly safe way, of doing what is right in my own mind with the new American Standard as my guide and light. If "Port Hope" would procure one of these from the Editor of the REVIEW and carefully study it he would certainly know more about fowls than he does now, and the knowledge would do him great good. Then he would not think so little of himself as to try such a small, mean and thoroughly contemptible style of bluff game as his letter shows up. For a "new exhibitor" he is what our late friend Artemus Ward would call "an amoosing cuss." I am almost afraid to go to the Industrial to judge for I will do so in mortal fear of having that protest shot at me, but on second thoughts I think I will try it as I guess the gatling gun of Port Hope will not prove to be loaded with anything more dangerous than wind and bluff.

Yours truly,
THOS. H. SMELT.

Woodstock, Aug. 17th, 1895.

Following is the precious document referred to by Mr. Smelt :—

“Port Hope, Aug. 14th, 1895.

Mr. T. H. Smelt, Woodstock, Ont.

Dear Sir,—As new exhibitors of poultry we wish to say that while we believe you have done what was right in your own mind last year in placing the prizes at the Industrial and other shows, we know that some get a prize that really belonged to some other party, and we feel that judges too often enter the show room feeling that Mr. So-and-So is an old breeder and they will have to give him the first prize on his breed, because he has bred them longer than some one else and of course will have the best. Now all we ask is that each judge this year drop that idea and go there and feel that some new breeder may have the best and if he has give him the prize. We are going to send a copy of this to other judges and if there is cause for a protest whether on our birds or others, we shall enter it let it cost what it may.

Yours truly, PORT HOPE.”

Mr. Smelt has expressed our own sentiments so strongly and so fully that we can add but little. It is a piece of despicable meanness unworthy the name of a fancier and but shows how low a man's prejudices can carry him. We feel sure the Port Hope Association, consisting of some of the most upright and successful fanciers we have, will at once deny any knowledge of this underhand transaction. It might be in order to set a tracer on the track of the writer which might cause him rather an unpleasant time. As a pointer we may say that the letter is type-written with purple ink on what is known by the trade as a 4to ruled letter head water marked “Vancouver.” It is unlikely that these could be procured elsewhere than at a printing office. Now let some local man take up the ends.

MR. JARVIS AND HIS CHARGE.

A DAY AT THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, GUELPH.

BY C. J. DANIELS.

HAVING a standing invitation to visit the poultry department at Guelph I took advantage of the cheap fare for Easter. A postal card dropped to the Manager, Mr. L. G. Jarvis, brought him to the depot with horse and buggy to drive me out. We first called on

our old friends Webber and Robertson the home of the Royal black and white Javas and black Minorcas, both these gentlemen have extra fine pens of birds this year.

After lunch we were conducted to the Farm Poultry Department. On entering the building you first come upon the office a large well lighted room heated with hot water pipes, a very comfortable place, where visitors can interview the Manager and talk chicken to their hearts delight. Leading off from the office is the incubator room where 200 egg machines are running and a room to the right of it is the boiler room which contains a good portable boiler, mixing tubs, etc. Leading off from these compartments right and left is the poultry houses, there are fifteen pens in all, twenty feet square, divided in the centre so as to have a roosting room and a scratching room, the drop boards fold up against the wall in the day time which gives a larger space for the fowls in the winter. All the fixings were on an improved plan, at least they were all new to me. Mr. Jarvis has invented a splendid drinking fountain one the best we have seen, and got up very cheaply. At the east end of building running north and south are twenty cock pens with small enclosed yards on the outside. We have been travelling east, now we retrace our steps and go west, through the office, and we find the other part of poultry buildings then about forty feet drive way, and then another building.

Now we take the outside runs each run is 20 x 80 with gravel, a few yards from the building out here again we are struck with something new, the old style base boards are done away with and a fine mesh wire used at bottom and larger mesh on top of that, this makes the runs look very nice and the sun shines on every part, again all the stock can be plainly seen. There are shade trees planted in the runs and at the end of these 20x80 ft. runs are several 100 ft. runs seeded down to oats, etc., for green food.

Now a few words about the stock we saw there. Light Brahmas were an extra good pen, some fine Williams' hens and headed with 3rd prize cockerel at New York. Mr. Jarvis is to be commended on his selection of brown and white Leghorns, he has selected all his Leghorns for size, he claims Leghorns to-day are bred too small, he has both white and brown Leghorns as large as white Minorcas. Andalusians, white Dorkings, black Minorcas, black and white Javas, golden Wyandottes, Langshans, W C. black Polands, black Spanish, white Cochins, white Wyandottes. All of the stock are of a high grade and in the pink of health. We asked Mr. Jarvis which variety he had found the best layers. White Javas he said had commenced to lay last fall and had kept it up ever since. By the way (I think

Mr. Editor, Mr. Jarvis reported this before through the REVIEW.

I had the pleasure of meeting the President, Professor Mills, he takes a great interest in the poultry department. Mr. Jarvis says there is a constant stream of visitors in his department, chiefly from the farming community. He has not been able to keep up with the demand for eggs this season, but hopes to next year.

One more most useful thing I saw there was an egg cabinet invented by Mr. Jarvis, it's a box about six feet high and about three feet wide fitted with trays and a door, these trays are made so that the eggs can be turned without handling them. There are also holes for fresh air to flow through the cabinet and locked so no one can meddle with the eggs. Mr. Jarvis gives two lectures to the students on poultry twice a week and also lectures in the outlying districts, this can't help but cause our farmer to see that there is more money in eggs than wheat.

On visiting the poultry department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph recently, we found Mr. Jarvis, the genial and obliging manager, busy, with the assistance of a student, making a moveable coop. Accompanied by Mr. Jarvis we made a tour of the houses and yards where we were shown some 160 breeding birds and over 300 chickens, all in perfect health and condition. Amongst the breeding birds we noticed many very fine specimens eminently fitted to take a leading place at the coming Industrial. This we were prepared for, as it is well known that in his choice of birds Mr. Jarvis has succeeded in gathering together some of the finest specimens of the breeds kept that can be found on the continent. A poultry man of many years' experience in breeding and exhibiting and a judge of continental reputation, Mr. Jarvis was naturally expected to handle this department in a thorough manner, and we are pleased to find our expectations fully realized.

Amongst the breeding pens we noticed a very fine lot of light Brahas. Some of the females were beautifully through the moult and in perfect show trim. One especially beautifully marked large hen we noticed from New York. The brown Leghorns were all moulting nicely and are a lot of good birds. In the pen of white Wyandottes we noticed one hen that had just moulted. She is large, of perfect shape and purest white, in fact, one of the very best we ever saw. This is an exceptionally good pen throughout.

We spent some time examining the barred Plymouth Rocks. They are a fowl that we much admire, not only for

their beauty but especially for their intrinsic worth and general usefulness. The first prize pullet at the last Ontario Show is moulting into as fine a hen as she was a pullet.

The pen of silver Wyandottes were all moulting. The cock at the head of this pen has very fine hackle and saddle striping, but lacks considerable in silver of both hackle and saddle. His shape, too, we consider too much allied to the dark Brahma. He should be shorter-legged and more blocky to be a typical Wyandotte in shape. He is, notwithstanding, a large and handsome bird. The females are well chosen and well calculated to correct the shape of the cock in the offspring. Some of the hens will moult fairly, but we fear that some of the best colored as pullets will moult mossy, poor colored hens.

The Andalusians are a good lot and have turned out well. White Leghorns, Spanish and black Minorcas are carefully selected, strong pens now well on in moult. The Houdan pen is a particularly strong one, containing many fine, large birds. We were especially pleased with a very fine hen bred by James Forsyth, of Owego, New York. One of the pretty little silver spangled Hamburg hens was broody and clung most persistently to her nest. We cannot say that she was over fat.

IN THE COCK-HOUSE

we saw several very fine birds. A Langshan cock in perfect exhibition trim with very lustrous plumage. An Indian Game of good color and size, two Plymouth Rocks, two golden Wyandottes, a very neat black Java that could easily hold his own in any company, a good black Minorca, an Andalusian and several others.

THE CHICKENS

we found mostly running in yards to the south of house No. 1. We could not fail to notice that the large number have not sufficient room for best results. Two acres of young orchard adjoining the yards on the south could, we think, be profitably used as an additional run for young stock. The only outlay necessary would be a proper fence. A crop of corn or potatoes could be grown in it to advantage, so that the land could be utilized for a crop besides the chickens. A crop would improve it as a run, too. Amongst the chickens we noticed two very promising black Minorca cockerels, a silver Wyandotte pullet showing nice open centres on breast and wings very free from white edging, a number of good Plymouth Rocks with nice legs and beaks, two large Houdan cockerels fit to show, several white Leghorn pullets grand in shape and legs and one especially promising cockerel, a pair of very fine silver spangled Hamburgs, a light Brahma cockerel that is sure to make an extra

good large bird, and many other as promising though smaller chicks in golden and white Wyandottes, white and black Javas, Andalusians, etc.

This has been a remarkably poor year for early chicks, and as everywhere else many of the chickens here are still young. We were pleased to find scarcely one specimen in this large number that can be considered as fit only for the pot. Not only are the birds in the breeding pens of the highest quality, but the stock from them is turning out uniformly well.

NEW HOUSES.

Two houses each 25 x 10 are to be built adjoining the yards on the south for the accommodation of the chickens until disposed of in the fall. One of these houses will be used as a brooder house in the spring.

Mr. Jarvis expects to move into his new residence, now being built within sixty feet of his office, by about the first of October. It is a handsome, two storey, modern, red brick building, and will enable Mr. Jarvis to be constantly on hand and have everything under his personal supervision night and day.

In conclusion we would say that no one knows so much about poultry management that he cannot learn something useful by visiting this thoroughly equipped, carefully conducted establishment.

Kossuth, Aug. 20th, '95.

J. E. MEYER.

HERE AND THERE.

Editor Review:

I THOUGHT it would not be out of place to let you know how we get along up here. I have been a fancier for a number of years in a quiet sort of way, but I have done some advertising. I find it pays to advertise. The dollar that I paid for advertisements in REVIEW last fall and winter sold all the fowls I had to spare and also about one hundred Canaries, and all the eggs I had to spare this spring, and I had thirty hens, five different breeds. Wasn't that very good?

I see by REVIEW that only about one in fifty of buff Leghorns come sound in color. I can speak better of buff Rocks, for mine are nearly all right. One man in Manitoba whom I sold eggs to says that out of twenty-eight chickens all are beautiful buff but three.

I will tell you how I look after my chickens. You know that there is always a pesky old Tartar of a hen in every yard that would scalp all the chicks that do not belong to her. Well, I have some of them, and I just watch them, and if I find a chick with his hide torn I just put in a stitch

or two, and it is healed in a day or so. I had one of my Indian Game chicks with half the skin torn off his neck, and I drew it together and sewed it up; it was pretty tight, but he was all right in a few days and is now growing like a weed. I also had a white Minorca chick which had been bitten on the head by our little Pug dog, and the brains of that chick bulged out as large as a large garden pea. Well, my wife said it would die, but I said no, and I washed it off and pressed the brains back and put in a stitch or two in the skin, and that chick is as smart as any other chick, with the exception that one eye is blind.

I have about one hundred and twenty-five young chicks this year, but the most of my "pullets" are cockerels, I am sorry to say. Last fall I bought twenty-five acres of land just outside of our town, and I intend to fit up a good poultry house and do as much business in that line as I can. I am a painter by trade and have an eye for the beautiful, and in poultry especially, and if they are nice I admire them, but if not I get a "fowl" stomach and off go their heads.

We have quite a number of fanciers in and about our town, but they are like myself, never exhibit at the winter poultry shows, but keep some fine poultry and just exhibit at our county and township shows. I would like to have something to say about Minorcas, but I have not time just now.

Dresden, Aug. 5, '95.

N. A. LOUCKS.

THE A.P.A. MEETING.

IT has been many years since the American Poultry Association met in New England. Many of its oldest members reside there. The coming Boston Show will attract fanciers from all parts of the Eastern States, and many new members can be enrolled if the old Society meets in Boston during show week.

No better opportunity will ever occur where the strained relations between the American Poultry Association and the new I.D.S.C.A. can be amicably adjusted, and no grander chance is ripe for infusing new life into the old Society and making it the great representative body of poultry men of America.

The West has had the honor three times, the South once, and New York several times in the past seven years; and the management of the Boston Poultry Association voice the sentiments of the entire fancy of New England as well as of the fancy of neighboring States when it hopes that the American Poultry Association will hold its next meeting in Boston.

C. M. WILD,

Sec'y Boston Poultry Association.

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CLACKLE.
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MR. R. BERT SMITH, formerly of Stratford, is now living in Sarnia, and as his location there may not continue he purposes disposing of his black-red Game. They will be shown at the Industrial.

The International Minorca Club is now an assured thing. As we note elsewhere a meeting, of a preliminary kind merely, will be held on the Thursday of Toronto Show week, and all interested are cordially invited to attend. The list of members is growing nicely but we are sorry to see so few from Canada, so far.

The following items from correspondents will be of interest :

North Salem, N.Y., Aug. 6, '95.

Mr. Thos. A. Duff :

Dear Sir,—Inclosed find one dollar towards forming a Minorca Club. I consider it one of the best moves ever made by you, from the fact that many parties are placing black Spanish, Leghorns, and some even have put black Spanish and Langshans together. Keep the ball rolling, it will soon gather the true Minorca breeders together, and thereby keep the breed in its purity and size.

Yours fraternally, MARK SPENCER.

Shelby, N.C., Aug. 8, '95.

My Dear Sir,—Please add my name to the list of those who wish to become members of the International Minorca Club. I am a true fancier of the breed and am anxious to lend a helping hand to further their advancement. I want a fixed type made for the breed, so that we can breed them up to it, and not get mixed up with another black fowl which is being palmed off on amateurs as pure Minorcas. Call on me for my amount of the cash necessary to run the club. With best wishes for the club's success,

I am, fraternally, R. L. SIMMONS.

The members who have paid their fees so far are : Messrs. A. Kitler, New Haven, Conn. ; C. A. Jerome & Co., Fabins, N.Y. ; Mark Spencer, North Salem, N.Y. ; Rev. W. E. Scott, Ridgetown, Ont. ; John A. Gamewell, New York ; W. E. Ladd, Stockton, Cal. ; T. A. Duff, Toronto ; Geo. H. Northrup, Raceville, N.Y. ; Geo. O. Morris, Malden, Ill.

Mr. John Eastwood, well known some years ago in poultry circles and a past president of the Poultry Association of Ontario, died on Saturday, August 24th, at his residence in Hamilton. Mr. Eastwood was one of the most prominent

citizens of Hamilton, having carried on a large book and stationery business there for many years and was also a director of the Times Printing Company, publishers of one of the leading dailies.

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WORM PITS FOR FOWLS.
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(Continued.)

ATENTION to be Given to Worm Pits.—Having described in our last issue the construction of these pits, we shall now speak of the further care required to keep them in proper condition, and for this purpose cannot do better than quote from *Traite Raisonne de Gallino Culture*. The hens must not under any circumstances, be allowed to enter the pit ; in summer they can be covered with brambles, and in winter with straw mats, or better with glass garden frames. If the rain water entered, it would destroy the larvæ ; in all cases dampness and cold delay their development.

Transformation of Larvæ into Chrysalides.—The materials of which a worm pit is composed, once collected and arranged as described, quickly begin to ferment, and soon a multitude of small larvæ appear, hatched from eggs of several varieties of carnivorous flies, most of which are green or brilliant blue in color. At first these larvæ are small, but they soon grow, some to the size of a grain of wheat, and others to that of a fine barley grain. In this state they contain a white juice—milky, aromatic, and very nutritious for fowls and fish. Hens and pullets are exceeding fond of them, and, as we remarked before, they abandon all other food for them. During summer these larvæ acquire complete development in eight or nine days. The substances of which the pit is composed imperceptibly grows dry and spongy, a certain and clear proof that the larvæ have exhausted the juices produced by fermentation of these substances. The moment has now arrived to begin the harvest of larvæ, and distribute them to the hens. Just as plants purify the air in absorbing the gases injurious to animals, in the same way the larvæ of flies are born, live and grow in the midst of these gases. The larvæ seem then to be commissioned by Providence, by consuming these gases and the substances from which they are formed, to remove the causes of infection which depends upon the putrefaction of vegetable and animal substances.

Metamorphosis of Larvæ.—They begin to be transformed into chrysalides about the twelfth day after birth. Firstly, they become hard and then begin to turn yellow at the extremities, and then in the centre. They are then devoid

of motion, yellow, hard, and in this state they contain, like larvæ, a white aromatic, milky juice, equally nutritious. The hen, pullet, young Pheasant, young Turkey and Guinea Fowl, are just as fond of the chrysalides as of the larvæ, and the same results are obtained. In the state of chrysalides, the motionless larvæ, like the larvæ of eggs of ants, can be preserved long enough to form a winter store, but a low temperature is requisite for maintenance of this state of things and for their preservation.

Remarks.—When the larvæ have consumed all the juices of the materials composing the pit, which are then dry and spongy, or when the moment assigned by Nature for these larvæ to be metamorphosed into chrysalides, has arrived, these larvæ endeavor in every possible way to leave the pit, in order, sometimes, to go away to a distance to find a burrow or soil light enough for them to penetrate and bury themselves deeply, to undergo their metamorphosis from larvæ into chrysalides and then into flies or perfect insects. When, then, larvæ find any outlet, they make their escape guided by their instinct. Their *modus operandi* is rather odd, and denotes a very high degree of the instinct of self-preservation in these tiny beings. When escape is possible they make a kind of noise; this is the trumpet note ordering an advance, and indicating the road to follow. Firstly, larvæ seem to be sent out as scouts to find safe quarters suitable for metamorphosis into perfect insects. All these preliminaries concluded, the larvæ sally forth in regiments, following each other like ants and sounding their trumpets; they clear a road for themselves, and all being well, they quickly evacuate their birth-place and leave nothing to the poultry-keeper to remunerate him for his labor and expenses. As we can observe, the fly-larva has the instinct of social animals, and imperious Nature teaches it that, for metamorphosis, it must find solitary hidden places with a suitable temperature. These wonderful instincts are a sufficient proof that the keeper should take all the precautions in construction which we have indicated.

Seasons.—Can these pits be constructed in all seasons? Yes. Yet one might think that during winter it would not be possible to construct them, and that thus it would be necessary to feed fowls during this season with grain and other food. This idea is merely the result of not following the instructions given. The results are not so quickly obtained in winter, but they can be completed. However, to hasten fermentation the quantity of fresh horse dung must be doubled. It has been proved for a long time that at all times of the year it is possible to obtain fly larvæ. Carnivorous flies, called also meat flies, like all those which

only live long enough to propagate the species, are destitute of digestive organs. When arrived at the state of fly, or perfect insect, they do not eat, therefore they seek no food. Their only occupation, during this ephemeral existence is laying to propagate by their eggs their species. This propagation and the places where these flies deposit their fertile eggs are yet, in the case of very many species, a mystery unsolved by man. We sometimes observe the carnivorous fly on butchers' meat, dead bodies, not to eat, as it has no digestive organs, and therefore could not do so, but merely to find some suitable place for hatching its eggs, and assuring the existence of its progeniture. Its instinct of propagation aids it to discover the means of penetrating even the most hidden anfractuosités of dead animals, the folding of a membrane, the interstices of the muscles. These are the favorite haunts of this fly when it finds dead bodies. In such favorable conditions as those offered by a pit composed as we described, this fly finds all the elements requisite to ensure success in hatching its eggs, which are laid with startling rapidity. These eggs are of microscopic diminutiveness. When you perceive one with the eye there is a group which gives birth to hundreds of larvæ. When constructing a pit in winter season, when the flies do not appear, we must suppose that the substances which compose it contain a considerable number of eggs, the hatching of which will result from the heat evolved by fermentation. It is impossible for us to explain certain facts. Firstly, facts, and then, if possible, an explanation of these facts. A naturalist wrote a complete volume about the common fly, but he had not the presumptuous boldness to undertake the complete history. As during winter in suitable circumstances there is a hatch, we can reasonably conclude that there are flies' eggs somewhere. Were these eggs deposited long ago, during the summer or previous autumn on the straw, in or on the soil, or even on all the substances which compose the pit? and does not the assemblage of all these substances cause a combination which constitutes the favorable element for hatching the eggs? These are, perhaps, problems requiring solutions. What is of importance, and what is certain, is that there is a hatch of flies' eggs and birth of larvæ during winter, when the pit is constructed as we described. This is a fact verified by ourselves and many others before us.

Crop of Larvæ.—When the larvæ have acquired their full development as we described, they must be given to the hens twice daily. To collect them with ease and profit you must open the door of the pit and with a wooden spade you take about double the amount you intend to give on

account of the mixture of substances forming the pit. By making a recess on the side of the pit, outside of the enclosure wall and lower than the ground on which the pit rests, and placing a narrow vessel, or even a cask with one end knocked out, in this recess, you can obtain a lot of larvæ without mixture with anything. You can understand that there must be an opening in the enclosure wall furnished with a pipe for the passage of larvæ on a level with the ground of the pit. When the larvæ are fully developed, and are about to be metamorphosed into chrysalides, they escape by this opening and fall into the vessel placed there for their reception. This method has the advantage of making it possible to ration the hens, and nothing is easier than to mark a scale on each vessel to indicate the weight of larvæ necessary for each distribution. A number of these vessels can be placed around the pit.

Distribution of Larvæ.—The larvæ should be distributed on hard ground, because on loose soil many of them would make their escape. A weight of 2 ozs. 1.863 drachms to 2 ozs. 13 151 drachms of larvæ per day, according to the breed and size of the hens, is sufficient to well feed a fowl for twenty-four hours. A greater amount, though favorable for fattening, would injure laying; and with less the hen would need some additional food, not for nourishment, but to ballast its stomach.

OTHER KINDS OF PITS.

Brewery grains can be employed for making worm pits. This fresh residue, yet charged with moisture, soon begins to ferment, and before long the surface is covered with small fly larvæ; these last only go away from it when the fecula is exhausted. The mass then becomes dry and spongy. Perhaps, also, other kinds of straw than those we have mentioned might be employed for worm pits with success, but we have not sufficient information to express an opinion in this matter. We do know, however, that the refuse of starch works, and wheat and barley bran, damaged flour and grain, potato fecula, can be employed for their construction. In summer the limbs or pieces of dead animals suspended on trees quickly become filled with larvæ, which fall off when the time for their metamorphosis into chrysalides has arrived. It is worthy of note that fly larvæ are so much to the taste of hens that the latter present themselves at meal times and patiently mount guard under the trees to catch the worms which fall from the hanging meat. The larvæ which fall at night are lost.

Enemies of Worm Pits.—Fly larvæ obtained for hens' food have a formidable enemy, which destroys many of them for its food. This destruction of larvæ would cause great

loss were this enemy not known and killed. It is the *Silpha atrata*, a species of carrion beetle. This insect, of average size, discharged from the anus when caught a foetid liquid which it probably employs for its defence, and perhaps also for decomposing dead bodies, on which it feeds like its larvæ. Its length is 0.236 inch, and its width 0.157 inch. The body is black and granular, the corselet punctuated and brilliant. It has three raised ribs contracted on each elytrum, and the antennæ are small. The larvæ of this insect are flat, black, and composed of twelve segments, and are wingless. These larvæ are very nimble; they bury themselves in the ground to be metamorphosed into perfect insects. The larvæ and perfect insect live not merely on animal substances in a state of decomposition, such as employed for the pits, but both greedily attack fly larvæ and destroy large numbers. We even think that the odour they diffuse by the anus drives away carnivorous flies which come to deposit their eggs in the worm pits. This *Silpha* attacks and devours its own larvæ when deprived of other food.

Another variety of *Silpha* is mentioned by naturalists as attacking and destroying caterpillars or larvæ of the butterfly found on young oak leaves. Our *Silpha* resembles this last in its tastes, if not of the same variety. We have not yet invented a method for arresting these destructive insects in their invasion of worm pits; but their ravages are greatly limited by killing them as soon as they appear, because they remain at the surface, and penetrate very little into the thickness of the substances arranged as we described.

Products of Pits.—We found the expense for constructing a pit of the afore-mentioned dimensions to be 12s.; but from this 1s. 3d., the annual interest, is to be deducted. We may, however, leave this small sum for extraordinary expenses.

I.—*Expenditure.*—This pit produces an average of 1 quarter 3.005 bushels of larvæ; 2.751 bushels of larvæ weigh, without mixture of foreign substances, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14.323 lbs., which we considered equal to the best grain in nutritive value. In order to establish a clear comparison we shall merely estimate the value as equal to the same weight of buckwheat, viz., the sum of 4s. 10d. per 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14.323 lbs. 12s.

II.—*Product of Larvæ.*—The annual cost of a hen fed on larvæ would thus only amount to 9d. A flock of 3000 hens thus fed would cost annually the sum of £112 1s.; maintenance expenses, £93 7s.; total expenditure, £206. The annual product being £570, the net annual profit would be £364. At 5d. per dozen eggs it would be £501 18s. 4d., and at 6d. per dozen £609 18s. 4d.

Remarks.—In summer a pit of the dimensions indicated

gives much more larvæ than in winter. Sometimes it gives more than 2 qrs. 3.258 bushels and 2 qrs. 6.010 bushels, which further diminishes the cost of food by one-half. We also said that the quantity of larvæ given to the hens should not exceed the prescribed ration for fear of the hens becoming too fat, which would injure laying. We likewise remarked that this amount of larvæ sufficient to nourish was, however, insufficient to properly ballast the hens' stomachs, and that a supplement of some cheap little nutritious food should be given. Hens can also be fed on various animal products. Insects, worms, molluscs, crustaceans, fish, may be profitably placed on an economic bill of fare. It can be quickly understood that this system of food cannot be general or exclusive; but these products can be utilized with great benefit according to the seasons of the years and in localities furnishing supplies.



WINNIPEG POULTRY SHOW.

I SEND you list of awards of Winnipeg. I did not know but what I mailed it at Winnipeg, but found the awards in my pocket-book on my return home, would have liked to have called off, but was anxious to get home; had been away just four weeks.

There is quite a lot of good birds in Manitoba, and though it is so very cold in winter, I find less combs that have been nipped by frost, than any other show I attended. They had to enlarge the building this year, made it one quarter larger, and it was full to the door. They have a grand well-lighted building, and the best of coops for room and light, and good roomy passage ways. Every thing is very promising for the North-West this year; and Manitoba looks like having a successful and prosperous year.

NOTE.—All birds shown in pairs.

S. BUTTERFIELD.

LIST OF AWARDS.

FOWLS.—BRAHMAS, light—1st H A Chadwick, 2nd C M Richardson, 3rd Mrs C Wooley; Dark—1st Chadwick. COCHINS, buff—1st Chadwick; Black—3rd Wm Smith; Partridge—1st A Mutter, 3rd J T Law; White—1st J A Mulem, 2nd W M Smith. DORKINGS, any variety—1st Mutter, 2nd Chadwick, 3rd Smith. GAME, black or brown breasted red—1st J Lemon, 2nd C A Matheson, 3rd Smith; Pile—1st Smith, 2nd Mullens. GUINEAS, white—1st Smith; Pearl—1st Smith, 2nd G Maw, 3rd S Ling. HAMBURGS, silver pencilled—1st Smith; Golden spangled—1st L McCurdy, 2nd Smith; Silver spangled—1st M Horack, 2nd O & B Mellon, 3rd Smith. JAVAS—1st Ling. LANGSHANS, black—1st Chadwick, 2nd Smith, 3rd Richardson. LEGHORNS, single comb, white—1st W A Pettit, 2nd F Kittson, 3rd Geo

Woods; Single comb, brown—1st Mullins, 2nd A Williams, 3rd McCurdy; Rose comb, white—1st D F Reid; Rose comb, brown—1st Ling, 2nd Brown; Any other variety—1st and 2nd Matheson. MINORCAS, black—1st W F Lumsden, 2nd A Carle. POLISH, golden—1st Smith, 2nd A H Mullen; Silver—1st Smith. PLYMOUTH ROCKS, barred—1st Chadwick, 2nd Ling, 3rd Kittson; White—1st Ling, 2nd J A Cummings, 3rd R H Kerr; Buff—1st Matheson, 2nd John Todd. WYANDOTTES, golden laced—1st Thos Reid; silver laced—1st Ling; White—1st Kerr, 2nd Ling. BANTAMS, buff Pekin 1st F Carveth, 2nd Smith; Black African—1st Smith, 2nd Chadwick; Sebright—1st and 3rd Smith, 2nd Ling; Game—1st and 3rd Matheson, 2nd Smith. JAPANESE SILKY—1st Chadwick. CHICKENS OF 1895—BRAHMAS, light—1st and 2nd Carle, 3rd Richardson; Dark—1st Chadwick, 2nd and 3rd G Midwinter. COCHINS, buff—1st and 2nd Chadwick, 3rd W H Thomas; Black—1st and 2nd H S Rolston; Partridge—1st and 2nd Chadwick, 3rd Mathison; White—1st Chadwick. DORKINGS, any variety—1st, 2nd and 3rd Mutter. GAME, black or brown breasted red—1st, 2nd and 3rd Leino; Pile—2nd Mrs J Waylon; Duckwing—1st and 3rd Mullen, 2nd N Daigle-h. GUINEAS, pearl—2nd A Maw. HOUDANS—1st and 3rd Midwinter, 2nd L Wise. HAMBURGS, silver pencilled—1st W Rutherford, 2nd Smith; Silver Spangled—1st, 2nd and 3rd M Horack. LANGSHANS, black—1st Chadwick, 2nd B J Hillis. LEGHORNS, single comb, white—1st and 2nd Woods, 3rd Mrs J T Mott; Single comb, brown—1st Chadwick, 2nd Williams. 2nd McCurdy; Rose comb, brown, 1st Ling, 2nd Reid. MINORCAS, black—1st and 3rd Midwinter, 2nd Curle. POLISH, silver—1st Smith, 2nd Maw. PLYMOUTH ROCKS, barred—1st Chadwick, 2nd Law, 3rd Rutherford, White—1st and 3rd J Cummings, 2nd Smith; Buff—1st, 2nd and 3rd G C Armstrong. WYANDOTTES, golden laced—1st Ling, 2nd and 3rd Wise; Silver laced—1st F Buch, 2nd Maw. BANTAMS, black African—1st and 2nd Chadwick; Game—1st and 2nd Matheson. BREEDING PENS—1 Male and 3 Females—BRAHMAS, light—1st Rutherford, 2nd Richardson; Dark—1st Midwinter. COCHINS, buff—1st Thomas, 2nd F W Gordon. DORKINGS, any variety—1st and 2nd Mutter. GAMES, black or brown breasted red—1st Matheson, 2nd Mullen; Duckwing—1st Dagleish. LANGSHANS, black—1st Ling, 2nd Chadwick. GUINEAS, pearl—1st Smith. LEGHORNS, single comb, white—1st Pettit, 2nd Wood; Single comb, brown—1st Todd, 2nd Mrs Waghorn; Rose comb, white—1st Reid; Rose comb, brown—1st Reid. MINORCAS, black—1st Midwinter. PLYMOUTH ROCKS, barred—1st Rutherford, 2nd W J Lumsden; White—1st Rutherford, 2nd Smith; Buff—1st Todd. WYANDOTTES, golden laced—1st Ling, 2nd Wise; Silver laced—1st F Beech, 2nd Maw; White—1st Maw, 2nd Ling. BANTAMS, Seabright—1st Ling. ANY VARIETY BREEDING PEN, Special—Norman Dagleish. DOZEN EGGS, light—1st Mrs Reid, 2nd A J Waghorn; Dark—1st Richardson, 2nd Maw; Heaviest—1st 2 lbs. 3½ ozs. Matheson, 2nd 2 lbs. 1½ ozs. Richardson, 3rd 2 lbs. 1 oz. Curle, 4th 2 lbs. ½ oz. Mutter. TURKEYS, GERSE AND DUCKS.—TURKEYS, bronze—1st Maw, 2nd Ling, 3rd A McBean; Holland, white—1st Smith; Black—1st R McKenzie. GERSE, Embden—1st Smith, 2nd Maw; Toulouse—1st Smith, 2nd Maw; China white—1st Smith; China brown—1st Smith. DUCKS, Aylesbury—1st Smith, 2nd Matheson; Pekin—1st and 3rd Matheson, 2nd Lumsden; Rouen—1st Smith; Cayuga—1st and 2nd Smith; Muscovy—1st Smith, 2nd Matheson. TURKEYS, bronze poults, chicks of 1895—1st Dolbear; Holland, white—1st Smith. GERSE, Toulouse, goslings of 1895—1st and 3rd T D Loader, 2nd Smith. DUCKS, Aylesbury, ducklings of 1895—1st Smith; Pekin—1st, 2nd and 3rd Matheson; Rouen—1st Maw, 2nd Smith; Cayuga—1st and 2nd Smith; Muscovy—1st, 2nd and 3rd Matheson. BROODERS, INCUBATORS.—1 incubator in operation—1st Maw. Brooder in operation—Thomas Reid and Maw, equal.

BRANDON POULTRY, DOG AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

WITH the following officers, J. C. Harrison, President; E. Hughes, Vice-President; Geo. Aske, Secretary, this Association is the successor to the Brandon Poultry Association, which had a precarious, semi-mythical and chequered existence for some years. An apology for a show was made at the annual county fair in previous years, but it was held in a 9x12 tent and it was sorry in the extreme. In March last, with the example of the excellent association of Winnipeg, the local fanciers made up their minds that they must scratch for a living or die. No room was provided for poultry at the fair grounds, but the P. D. and P. S. offered to put one there if the agricultural society would pay a prize lise. This was done. A grant of \$100 was obtained from the City Council, the members subscribed, received donations from citizens, and did considerable hus'ing and some manual labor. The result is a neat little building, 50x20, well furnished with permanent coops. When the exhibits came in, fully two-fifths of the birds had to be shown in shipping coops. Exhibitors from a distance made generous allowances, and in many cases, notably that of Mr. B. F. Chadwick, of Deer lodge, rendered valuable services to the directors in charge. The cooping and arranging of exhibits was in the hands of Messrs. J. C. Harrison, H. S. Rolston, and W. Anderson, and great credit is due these gentlemen for the promptness and excellence of their work.

The thanks of the Association and the fancy generally are due to the veteran judge, Sharp Butterfield, for his liberality and invaluable services in judging the show.

Fcwls and chick were entered in pairs.

PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS—Light, 1st, H A Chadwick, Deer Lodge, Winnipeg; 2d C M Richardson, Winnipeg; chicks, 1st Richardson; 2nd Chadwick. Dark, 1st Chadwick; chicks, 1st Chadwick. **COCHINS**—Black, 1st W M & T C Smith, Fairford Plains, Ontario; H S Rolston, Brandon; chicks, 1st Rolston. Partridge, 1st Andrew Mutter, Brandon; chicks, 1st, 2nd Chadwick. Buff, 1st A M Matheson, Portage la Prairie, 2nd Chadwick; chicks, 1st, 2nd Chadwick. White, 1st E H White, Brandon; chicks, 1st Chadwick. **LANGSHANS**—1st Chadwick, 2nd Smith; chicks, 1st Chadwick, 2nd J P Brisbin. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Barred, 1st Thos Chambers, Brandon; chicks, 1st Chadwick, 2nd Card. Buff 1st C Matheson; chicks, 1st, 2nd Matheson. White, 1st J A Cumming, Brandon, 2nd Smith; chicks, 1st Cumming, 2nd Shirriff. **WYANDOTTES**—Silver, 1st D Shirriff, Brandon. **HAMBURGS**—1st, 2nd Smith; chicks, 1st Smith, 2nd White. **LEGHORNS**—White, 1st W Garside, Brandon; chicks, 1st Chambers, 2nd White. Brown, 1st, 2d White; chicks, 1st Chadwick, 2nd Chambers. A.O.V., 1st, 2nd Matheson; chick, 1st, 2nd, Matheson. **SPANISH**—1st Matheson, 2nd Chadwick; chicks, 1st, 2nd Matheson. **MIRORCAS**—Black, 1st, 2nd Chambers; chicks, 1st Chambers, 2nd White. White, 1st Chambers;

chicks, 1st, 2nd White. **GAMK**—B B red, 1st Joseph Lemon, Winnipeg, 2nd Matheson; chicks, 1st Lemon, 2nd Matheson. **Cornish Indian**, 1st, 2nd Chambers; chicks, 1st Chambers, 2nd Garside. A.O.V. 1st Norman Dalglish, Winnipeg, 2nd Smith. **DORKINGS**—Silver, 1st Mutter, 2nd Chadwick; chicks, 1st Mutter, 2nd Henderson. White, 1st Cumming. **BENTAM**—Game 1st Matheson, 2nd Smith; chicks, 1st 2nd Matheson. A.O.V., 1st Chadwick, 2nd Smith; chicks, 1st, 2nd Chadwick. **TURKEYS**—Bronze, 1st Card, 2nd Henderson; chicks, 1st Henderson, 2nd J C Harrison. A.O.V. fowls, 1st Roderick McKenzie, High Bluff; chicks, 1st Smith. **GESE**—Toulouse, old, 1st Smith, 2nd W Anderson, Brandon; young, 1st and 2nd Anderson. A.O.V. old, 1st and 2nd Smith; young, 1st Arch McPhail, Brandon, 2nd Card. **DUCKS**—Pekin, old, 1st C Matheson, 2nd A Matheson; young, 1st and 2nd A Matheson, Aylesburys, old, 1st Smith, 2nd McLein; young, 1st and 2nd Smith. A.O.V., old, 1st Matheson, 2nd Smith; young, 1st Smith.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

At this season of the year fanciers are sometimes troubled with colds and roup among their poultry. A remedy that is highly recommended, and is endorsed by such leading disease specialists as Mr. Joseph Wallace and Dr. Wesley Mills is the Canadian Roup and Condition Pill. They are said to be invaluable for curing roup, colds, canker, and diarrhoea, and no doubt a trial would find them to be a most efficient remedy. They are put up in wooden boxes and the circular contains receipts for some of the best roup and canker lotions. See advt. elsewhere.

The Canadian Poultry Review.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

BY H. B. DONOVAN.

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Young Stock and some choice old stock for sale, Red Caps, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Wyandottes, will sell cheap after Sept 15th, 95. F H Brown, Box 40 Port Hope, Ont. 975

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L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg, Ont., breeder of Partridge Cochins, Barred and White Rocks, Houdans, Black Leghorns, B Minorcas, Pekin Bantams. Stock at all times, eggs in season. Send stamp for reply and mention REVIEW. if

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A. Samuels, 82 Bennet St, Buffalo, N Y., breeder and Importer of Jacobins, Wing Turbits, blue Wing Turbits with white bars, Barbs, Owls, Fantails, Helmers, Mooreheads, Trumpeters, Magpies, Swallows, Dragons, Starlings, Baldhead Tumblers, Solid Tumblers, Frillback, Banded Homing Pigeons. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Inclose stamp for price list. 1095

2000 Ferrets—We are now booking orders and training Ferrets for Rats, Rabbits, etc., for August shipment. Book on breeding and working Ferrets 10 cts., muzzles 20 cts., Ferrets \$3 pair. S & L Farmsworth, New London, Ohio. 1095.

For Sale or Exchange—One Russian Poodle bitch, Lady Florence, two y-ars old, good watcher and beauty, for offers, value \$15; also six black pullets and cockerels, six yearling hens, \$1.25 each. S. M. Clemons & Co., Galt, Ont.

I Must Sell—my entire stock of dark Brahmas, white Hamburgs, golden Polish and Pekin Bantams you will get prize winners at \$5 per pair, good breeders at \$2, none reserved, some young stock ready to ship. J. W. Potter, Walsh, Ont.

Ennisfield Poultry Yards—Breeds and imports black Minorcas, barred and white Plymouth Rocks. 100 choice cockerels for sale, write for prices. Address John W. Kedwell, Petrolia, Ont. 1095.

Bantam Snaps—Pure bred golden Sebright or B. B. Red Game. One dollar each, H. Freeman, Milton.

Buff Leghorns—From 1st prize stock, 12 black Hamburg hens, 30 black Minorcas, buff Pekin Bantams, all for sale from \$1 to \$5 per pair or offers. Gibson Bros., Ingersoll, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange—White and silver Wyandottes, white Minorcas, brown Leghorns, buff Cochins for white Rocks, Hamburgs, Polish or Bantams. P. Wellington Jr., Blackwell Station, Ont.

For Sale—Two fine black Cochins cockerels, one white Rock cockerel, trio black Hamburgs and 3 black Cochins pullets, the above cockerels weigh 5 1/2 lbs. each now. R. B. Millard, London, Ont.

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Prize Winners—Indian Games, 5 hens scored by Butterfield 92 1/2 to 94, 5 others equally good, 1 male 1 year for sale or exchange for B. Minorcas of equal quality. A. B. Smith Morrisburg, Ont.

Langshans, Indian Game—Imported English birds, old and young, for exhibition, or breeding purposes, grand stock cheap. C. J. Eisele, Guelph.

100 Pigeons! 100 Pigeons!—100 pigeons for sale, Bald Tumblers, Pouters, Trumpeters, Jacobins, Turbits, Archangels, Nuns, Magpies, Dragons, Homers, Swallows, Show birds, prices from \$2 pair. Do you know a good thing when you see it, if so send for price list. R Burroughs, 14 Phoebe St., Toronto.

For Sale—One trio Partridge Cochins fowls; also 5 cockerels and five pullets, good birds and will be sold cheap. A. Flawn, 123 Simcoe St., London.

For Sale—America's best strains of Exhibition Pyle Game and B. B. Red and Pyle Game Bantams old and young, for early fall showing unsurpassed for color, hardness of feather style and reach. Frank Wolfe, Galt, Ont.

Pigeons, Turbits, Owls—Magpies, Swallows, Barbs, Jacks, Fans, Tumblers, Homers, etc., some good birds in above and will be sold cheap for want of room. W. H. Readwin, Guelph, Ont.

Clearing Sale—Jacobins, Fantails, Dragons, Tumblers, five pair each, Barbs, Owls, Trumpeters, two pairs each; Also a fine pair prize black Langshans, will exchange some birds for good watch or first-class revolver. Write Chas S. Jones, Port Perry, Ont.

A Bargain—Trio Golden Wyandottes and six Red Cap hens for cash or will exchange for Buff Wyandottes or Black Minorcas. A. A. Whiteaker, Morrisburg, Ont.

150 Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, winners or bred from winners, at New York, Toronto, New Hamburg, Hamilton. Many entered for Toronto Exhibition. 13 Emerson Ave., Toronto.

For Sale—WCB Poland chicks, bred from birds which took first prize at Winnipeg, 1895, also 1 trio 1 year old, also Black Minorcas, White Rocks, RCW Leghorns and Pea Fowls. Robt. Middlemiss, Box 470, Brantford, Ont.

Jacobins—Pairs and odd birds for sale in Black, Yellow, Red, Dun and White; this strain is noted for great length and closeness of feather, also a grand lot of Pouters and Fantails, no better stock anywhere. Chas. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 296


White Wyandottes—I have 6 one and two year old hens at \$2 each or \$10 for the lot (a bargain), choice young cockerels from \$2 to \$5 each, also pairs and trios at reasonable prices. Sure winners. Chas. Massie, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 995

See My Black Red Games at Industrial, all for sale cheap, including imported Ainscough cock, first Ottawa, first Montreal, first Ontario Show, Hamburg, also first same shows as cockerel, in hands of Kent & Oldrieve, have lot young birds sired by this magnificent cock, which I will sell cheap, to all who saw my birds last year would say that my stock this year is still better. R. Bert Smith, (late of Starford), Sarnia, Ont.

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