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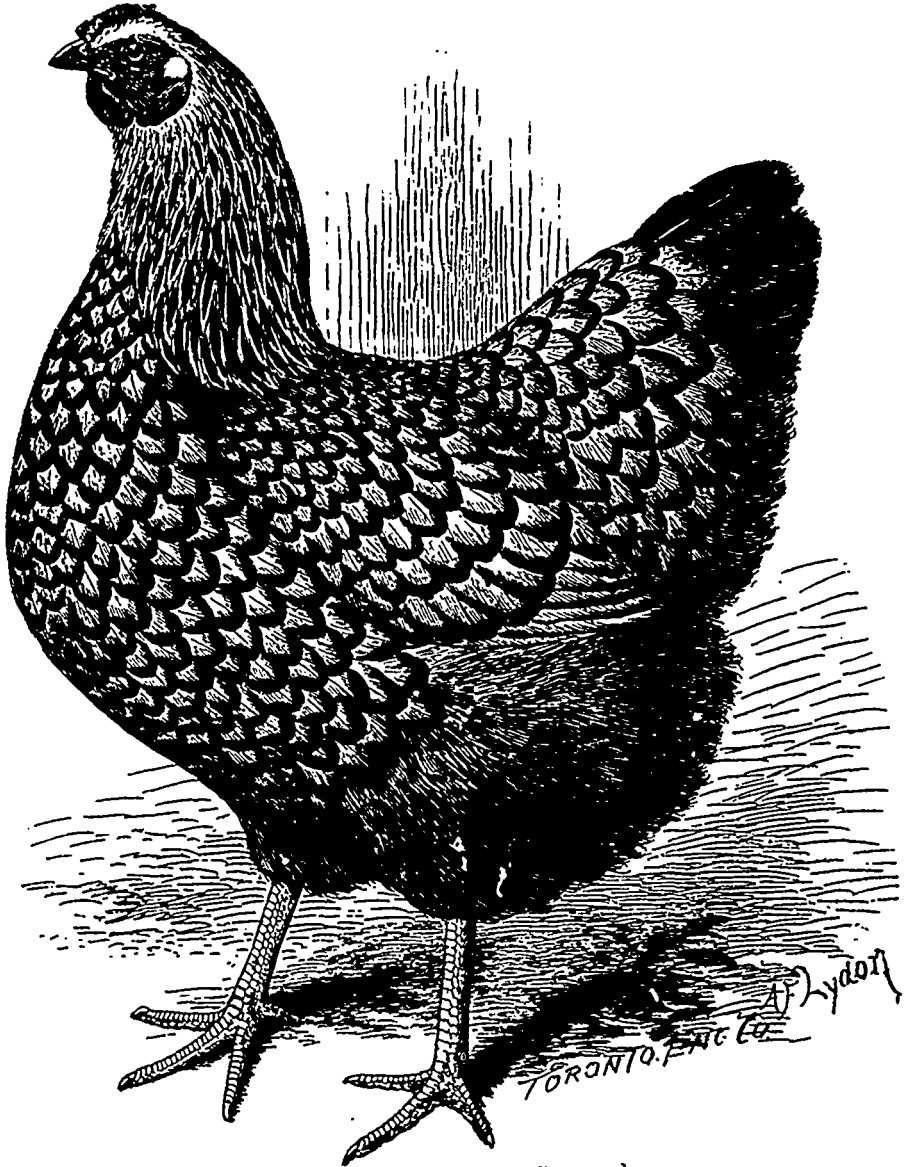
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Our English Portrait.

[CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.]
SILVER WYANDOTTE PULLET.
WINNER OF MANY PRIZES.

From the Feathered World.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Vol. XVI.

118 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

No. 9.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association, held in Winnipeg during the Industrial Exhibition in July, the following officers were elected:—Hon. President, E. L. Drewry; President, H. A. Chadwick; 1st Vice-President, J. C. Harrison, Brandon; 2nd Vice-President, J. Hettle, Boissevain; Secretary-Treas., W. J. Hinman, Winnipeg; Executive, D. F. Wilson, Brandon; Alex. Lawrence, Morden; H. S. Maw, G. H. Greig, A. Williams, T. Reed, Winnipeg; Auditors, S. Wise, Sr., S. Ling. It is proposed to hold a poultry exhibition in Winnipeg during the coming winter.

MESSRS. HAYCOCK AND KENT

inform us that this year their chicks are doing better than ever before, and most of them, especially the rose-comb Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks of which varieties they have a large flock, are showing much promise. In addition to the varieties they have been breeding Houdans and black Langshans are to be added, indeed as a start in the latter variety about twenty very nice youngsters of Kirby & Smith's breeding are now in these yards.

WORLD'S FAIR SHOW.

In answer to our enquiries Mr. Bogue kindly sends us the following information:—

"I have been to Chicago in the interests of the Ontario exhibits and had a talk with Mr. Buchanan, the chief of the department, and Mr. Awrey, M.P.P., the Ontario Commissioner, but matters are not far enough advanced to give a report of interest to your readers. The chief, Mr. Buchanan, assured me that the Canadian exhibitors should receive fair

play in everything pertaining to the poultry exhibition, but the arrangements are not as yet perfected, *re* judging and other matters of detail, but has promised that every possible haste will be made, and that I shall be advised at the earliest possible moment. I had hoped to be ready for this month's REVIEW, but will give a full report to exhibitors and others in your issue of October. The Ontario poultry exhibit for the World's Fair surpasses our most sanguine expectations; and if nothing occurs to mar present prospects it will take the best efforts of any country to keep within competing distance of Canadians in the poultry industry this fall. What is required is careful attention to our stock and to do all in our power to bring them up to the "Standard of Perfection." If this is done we will show the world we can raise fowls as well as make cheese, etc. The number of entries in all are fowls, 2,130; pigeons, 193, composed of the following:—

| | Cocks. | Hens. | Cockerels. | Pullets. | Pens. |
|---------------|--------|-------|------------|----------|---------|
| Fowls | 280 | 300 | 341 | 341 | 154-770 |
| Turkeys | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ducks | 21 | 21 | 5 | 5 | |
| Geese | 12 | 12 | 4 | 4 | |
| | 319 | 339 | 351 | 351 | 1360 |
| | | | | | 2130 |
| Pigeons | | | | | 193 |

This is a very large exhibit indeed when it is remembered that an exhibitor was only permitted to enter one pair of old and one pair of young birds in each section. London, Hamilton and Toronto will be the collecting points."

NO CANADIAN ATTENDANTS.

N. Awrey, Esq., M.P.P., Commissioner for Ontario, under date of August 5th, tells us that "there will be no Superintendents (caretakers) required in the Poultry Department, as the Chicago authorities provide caretakers and feed at so much per bird."

PORT ARTHUR ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held at the Algoma hotel, Port Arthur, on August 14th, for the purpose of organizing a Poultry Association. There was a fair representation present and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. By-laws and constitution were adopted, being modelled after those of the Toronto Association. The Association will be known as the West Algoma Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association and the meetings will be held once a month, and the annual meeting in November. The object of the Association is as the name implies for the purpose of breeding fancy poultry and pet stock and to disseminate knowledge appertaining to the best methods of reaching the desired ends. The officers will be elected at a subsequent meeting. It is the intention of some to make a show of birds at the Agricultural Exhibition in October. Of course the show this year will not be much in point of numbers, but in future it is predicted that excellent exhibits of fancy fowl will be made.

A COMPLIMENT TO CANADIANS.

Mr. Franklane L. Sewell the well-known American artist in writing of the World's Fair Show to the *English Feathered World* says: "American fanciers are looking forward with much pleasant anticipation to the promise of seeing representatives from the progressive strains of England, and we are sure many here would rather be beaten by English birds than not to have them come. We hear that our Canadian friends are preparing some strong teams. They come well prepared from up there when they make a start. Canada has made a liberal appropriation to pay the expenses of birds sent from the Dominion. They evidently intend to demonstrate to the States that the industry amounts to something. They have proved it twice before at New York and Detroit Shows. We did not see such Polish in any of the English Shows we visited last season, as those that a Canadian brought to New York in 1892." Now Mr. McNeill take off your hat and make your best bow.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

A correspondent sends us the following information regarding this popular fixture. "The Poultry Department of this great fair has in the past been very large and exceedingly attractive. The attention given to the appearance of the building deserves a word of praise and is something it would be well for other exhibitions to follow. The exhibit this year promises to eclipse anything ever seen at any of the former shows owing in a great measure to the enormous

entry, considering the distance and the limit placed on each exhibitor, made for the World's Fair by the Ontario breeders. Of the 2300 specimens in fowls, London and the West contribute far more than their proportion and the chairman of the department is making preparations to have additional coops in readiness to accommodate the extra entries at the Western Fair on this account. In view of the fact that extra accommodation will be required, intending exhibitors should not fail to make their entries just as soon as they are in a position to do so, and not wait until the very last moment and then be the loudest with their complaints that sufficient or suitable space has not been reserved for them. Sept. 14th is the last date entries will be received. London has been definitely settled on as the collecting and selecting point for the Western Ontario Exhibit for the Columbian Exposition, Chicago. The facility with which arrangements have been made in every department and the gratifying success accorded the Western Fair management to date and the encouragement shown in every class, especially that of poultry, they can without doubt promise their patrons the finest show ever yet held in London.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

From Mr. Browne's annual report which appears, together with the essays read at the annual meeting, in the printed report issued by order of the Legislative Assembly, we clip the following items of general and particular interest:—

"The principal feature of this exhibition was the marked success which attended it. In respect to the number of the exhibits, they were ahead of any former show held by the Association, and the quality of the birds was, I am informed, decidedly equal to, if not slightly in advance of last year. In many of the varieties there was a large increase, and in others a slight decrease, leaving the total number of specimens on exhibition 1,298, besides at least 40 others which we could have had but were refused by me on account of the lateness of making entries. This action caused some feeling at first on the part of the delinquents and by a few others who thought it to be very arbitrary. Yet after carefully considering the facts in connection with the practice of receiving entries at all times, and the utter impossibility of having a well-regulated show if continued; and having explained to them the great possibilities of an unlimited amount of fraud being perpetrated by doing so, all the members present decided the new course to be the proper one, and a resolution instructing the Secretary to continue it for the future received unanimous support. The number of

exhibitors shows an increase of 12 per cent over last year, many of them being breeders showing this year for the first time. The territory covered by our exhibitors is of large proportions, reaching as it does from the city of Montreal on the east to the Detroit river on the west, and representing a majority of the counties situated between these points. These circumstances are very encouraging to us as an Association, and will no doubt please the Department of Agriculture, proving as it does most conclusively that our labors are not in vain, that good results are manifested throughout the entire length and breadth of this Province, and that the annual appropriation given to us is being expended in a profitable manner and fulfilling the object for which it was given. A member asked for the best cure for canker, and the mode of treatment. Mr. Allan Bogue, of London, who has had over forty years' experience in poultry raising, recommended a solution of nitrate of silver—45 grains to the ounce. Mode of treatment: Clean the mucus from the mouth, tongue, and windpipe carefully. This will cause a bleeding which it will be necessary to wash away thoroughly with soft water and castile soap, then dry out the mouth with a sponge. Make a small swab with a piece of sponge, covering the end of handle so as not to scratch the mouth or windpipe. Moisten the affected parts well with the solution. The first application is sure to kill the disease, but may require two or three subsequent applications to clean it up thoroughly. This solution is a sure cure for chicken pox, by applying it to the affected parts in the same manner as above described. A cure for roup was also asked for, and Mr. Wm. McNeil, of London, the largest breeder in Canada, answered as follows: A solution of acetic acid, sugar of lead and powdered alum in equal parts. Mode of treatment: Press the nostrils gently until the whole of the matter is squeezed out; then drop ten to fifteen drops in each nostril and work it with the fingers. The action of the directors in offering prizes for dressed poultry was not appreciated by the members as it should have been, there being very few specimens on exhibition, and none of them what is termed first quality. It is considered by some that we are not yet ready for this, and an effort will be made to prepare the way by substituting therefor a class for cross-bred fowls, which will in short time supply not only the exhibition purposes but one that will be larger and more suitable for table use, and a much better egg producer. It is the intention to offer prizes for the cross-bred fowls, and also for the best essays on subjects to be selected by the Directors; and the advisability of inviting the members to send in writing any questions relating the poultry industry they wish information about is to be taken up at our next meeting. By following such lines as these and having them fully reported through the proper medium, we are sure to be

of still greater service to the younger breeders and farmers generally than we have been in the past."

The Canadian Bee Journal

has been purchased from the late owners by the Goold, Shaply & Muir Co., Brantford. The first number issued by the new publishers shows considerable advance on the old form and much care in the matter selected for its pages.

POULTRY

CROSS-BRED TABLE POULTRY.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

THE Rhode Island Poultry Association, owing to the fact that it is a corporation and a beneficiary of the State, receiving an annual appropriation to assist it in its work, makes practical poultry one of its professed objects and seeks to encourage the breeding of the most useful breeds from the standpoint of the practical poultryman. To do this it offers premiums upon dressed poultry.

At its last exhibition, held in Pawtucket during the closing days of December 1892, the Rhode Island State Experiment Station—the manager of whose poultry department is also an officer in the Rhode Island Poultry Association—made an extensive and interesting exhibit of live and dressed capons and cross-bred fowls. The crosses, I write from memory, were chiefly the Indian Game upon the light Brahma, golden and white Wyandottes, Houdan and duckwing Game and silver grey Dorking and the like. Specimens of these crosses were shown both alive and dressed, but, strange as it may seem to a fancier, the dressed birds attracted the greater attention and were in reality one of the most interesting exhibits in the hall.

Of all these crosses the best was that of the Indian Game upon the light Brahma. The pullet of this cross was one of the finest specimens of dressed poultry I ever saw, and from an American marketman's standpoint was almost if not quite perfection. The body had the best size, the greatest plumpness, the breast and thighs being remarkably rounded and meaty, and the skin and shanks were of the requisite yellow hue. One would have predicted that the Indian Game and Wyandotte cross would have produced the plumper poultry but such was not the case, though the specimens from this cross were really admirable. The Houdan and

duckwing Game and Dorking were fine birds, but were not the equals in plumpness of the Indian Game crosses. They were handicapped also for the American market by the color of the shanks and skin.

This exhibit was a complete demonstration of the very great value of the Indian Game to the market poultryman. All along poultry fanciers have been claiming this value for the Indian Game but their words have had less weight with the practical poultry raiser than they deserved. He has discounted the praise of the breed because he thought it came from interested motives. But this exhibit confirmed and enforced all that has been said in praise of the Indian Game as a market fowl and there was no chance to discount the specimens that were on exhibition. There was the ocular evidence— to be denied by no one except a blind man, and even he could feel the proof.

The raisers of market poultry in Canada and the United States, who do not avail themselves of the chance to use the Indian Game in the production of their poultry are not consulting their best interests. Every year fanciers have a few male birds, not good enough for their breeding because of the presence of some defect in color—chiefly the presence of white in the plumage—which they would be glad to sell for a few dollars each to a practical poultry raiser. These birds for his purpose are just as good as those which are more perfect in plumage, and as they can be bought at a low figure and will greatly improve the quality of the dressed poultry, they ought not to be killed as they often are, but should be greedily and quickly brought up for this very use. They probably could be purchased at from \$3 to \$5 each, and would pay for themselves over and over again in a single season. And I believe they would be quickly bought if the practical poultrymen could once see such an exhibit as the one I have alluded to, for this would certainly satisfy them that the investment would be highly profitable.

It would pay fanciers then, it seems to me, to encourage just such exhibits as this. They, as a body, are supposed to be interested only in the production of beauty, but I do not know a single fancier who is unwilling to widen the market for his stock and who would not rejoice to get a fair price for his culls if he knew they were to be used only for crossing and not be shown as specimens of his skill in breeding. I hope to see poultry associations pay more attention to this comparatively neglected branch of their exhibitions.

Mr. George Seeger, Jr., of Lafayette, Indiana, has been appointed Superintendent of the World's Fair Poultry Show. His duties commence on Sept. 1st, when he at once begins to get things in order for the Show. The names of the judges have not yet been announced.

POINTS ON BREEDING.

BY F. M. CLEMANS, JR.

A breeder who has made a speciality of a certain breed for a great many years and acquired a good trade in that breed is likely to think that variety the most popular. The fact is that years of advertising and active effort in breeding a certain fowl up to a high standard will bring a good trade in that breed whether it is the most popular or not. Thus, a certain Ohio breeder has bred black Javas and advertised them a great many years; while black Javas are one of the least popular of breeds, he has by making them a speciality acquired a good trade in them. Active patient effort in the direction of improving any breed in the American Standard is sure to be rewarded with success in due season. There is no breed in the Standard so little thought of and more seldom seen at poultry shows to-day than the once popular W. F. B. Spanish, yet I believe that a good breeder who will stick to them, cultivating the real points of beauty and merit which the breed possesses will not be disappointed in the results from a financial point of view. This breed like several other once popular breeds has lost its place through carelessness in keeping up vigor as well as fancy points. Fancy points are all right and the breeder who has no Standard or ideal in view will have little success but when he runs up against a fixed law of nature he is going to find that law a hard thing to kick against. Inbreeding is against nature's law and is sure to reduce size, vigor, richness of color, laying qualities and table qualities. I have seen a flock of thoroughbred brown Leghorns, once the equal of any of the breed, reduced to mere Bantams by this process and robbed of the sprightly vigor and prolific laying qualities which have made this breed the most popular of the non-setting class. It will work the same with any other breed. The inherent strength of a strain of fowls may stand up against the unnatural practice a few years but decline is sure. It is foolish for a breeder of fine fowls to have the idea that plumage, comb, lobes and other purely fancy points are going to sell his stock or make the winners in the absence of size and vigor. I have noticed that a large vigorous bird will take the prize over a small weak specimen nine times in ten even if the latter be the finest in purely fancy points. Purchasers of fowls will look over minor defects in the presence of perfection in size, form and vigor.

THE GUINEA FOWL.

By W. WILLIS-HARRIS.

(Continued from last month.)

Face.—White, dotted with fine hairs.

Neck.—Long, symmetrical curve; color violet, purple, brown.

Back.—Curving, rising from the neck to the centre, and then descending in a graceful curve to the tail.

Breast.—Broad and full.

Body.—Deep through the centre, with long keel.

Fluff.—Short.

Wings.—Close, tight-fitting, with few or no white feathers in flights.

Tail.—Short.

Thighs.—Short.

Shanks and Toes.—Pink and black, the more evenly marked the better. Nails, light horn color.

Color of Plumage.—Black, evenly marked with small white dots; the more evenly the better.

Disqualifications.—Deformities of any kind. Any white or black feathers, except in the wing, the primaries of which may be white.

WHITE VARIETIES

Same as the above, save the whole of the plumage should be white.

Breeders should endeavour to increase size, and breed out the white flights of the wings. All birds with breast splashed with white feathers should be killed for the pot.

SCALE OF POINTS

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Symmetry..... | 10 |
| Size..... | 25 |
| Condition..... | 10 |
| Head and Wattles..... | 10 |
| Color..... | 25 |
| Color of wing..... | 10 |
| Legs and Toes..... | 10 |

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Accompanied by the chairman of the Poultry committee, Mr. Dilworth, we paid a flying visit to the Industrial Exhibition grounds a few days ago. Several improvements have just been made, including the addition of another wing for Bantams and cage birds alone. New coops have been built for some 300 birds and everything has had a thorough cleaning out. Pens are also being made for rabbits, cavies, &c., so much needed for a long time and now this department will be in keeping within the other sections of the exhibition. An enormous entry in all classes is prophesied.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION.

(By our own correspondent.)

THE Third Annual Exhibition of the Montreal Exposition Company, the energetic Secretary of which is S. C. Stevens, Esq., will be held from Monday the 4th of September to Saturday the 9th inclusive. Everything has been done for the poultry interests that could be desired. The poultry building is one of the finest in the Dominion and this year there are new galvanized coops (not painted) and cups which will render the building still more attractive. The following are the Poultry Committee: H. Prevost, Esq., chairman, Messrs. T. Costen, G. A. Normandin, W. H. Ulley, A. Joyce, Dr. Brisson, J. H. Cayford, J. R. Lowden, James Lumsden, M. Lasorest, Thos. Hall, D. Seutens.

The number of entries are as follows: Breeding Pens, 31; Fowls, 299; Chicks, 340; Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, 84; Ornamentals, 27; Pigeons, 107; Incubators, 6.

The services of Mr. W. H. Ulley, President of the Montreal Poultry Society have been secured as Superintendent which will be appreciated by all exhibitors as a guarantee that everything in connection with their interests will be carefully attended to and the company rewarded by a most successful exhibition. Mr. Sharp Butterfield, of Windsor, who is as well known as a judge in the States as Canada will act as judge and has arranged to be here and ready to judge the show immediately it is open. Mr. James Ainslie will judge the pigeons. One of the novelties to be introduced at the suggestion of the Superintendent is a duck pond in the centre of the building surrounded by an aquarium full of gold fish. The ducks have been specially imported from the celebrated breeder, Rankin of Massachusetts. As last year, the incubators will be in full force and running order. The building has been decorated with flags and evergreens and the ventilation so arranged that fresh air can be introduced as desired. Among the large exhibitors from a distance we notice among others Messrs. Oldrieve & Nicol, and Messrs. Haycock & Kent, Kingston; G. C. Howison, Brockville, and A. Thompson, Allan's Corners. Improved shipping tags and coop tickets are used to prevent any confusion and to render it almost impossible for birds to go astray.

We were grieved to learn of the demise of Francis A. Mortimer, Pottsville, Pa., whose "Monthly Morsels" for a long time were an interesting and readable feature of the REVIEW. We knew that the late gentleman had been in bad health for some time, in fact for several years, but were unaware that he had met with an accident last winter injuring his spine, which ultimately caused his death.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

IF the injunction, "In time of peace prepare for war," is a good one in matters military, why is it not wise for the poultryman to make his preparations for winter before the season of ice and snow? The autumn, with its shortened days and press of other work, too often passes, and finds the snows of winter stealing upon the dilatory chicken-man and his unprotected dependents. Many a time have I seen a farmer (not always the same farmer) wading around through the first snow-fall, rescuing his full-grown chickens from the coops in which they were blockaded, and from which they should have been transferred long before; or from the branches of trees in which they had taken refuge from their small and over-crowded coops, to the dirty and altogether unprepared hen-house. The chances are that a dirty house is over-run with lice; if so it is no place to put poultry. In fact, a dirty, damp, dark, dismal house, is not fit for poultry, anyway. If the house is worth repairing, clean it, stop the leaks, lighten and brighten it while the days are long and bright; if not, tear it down and build anew. It is not much fun (we're in the poultry business for fun, you know) to be putting on siding, nailing on shingles, hanging doors and fitting in windows, with the thermometer away below freezing, and the snow-squalls flying around the corners.

The best way to renovate an old house is first to take everything out of it. There is generally a great deal too much rubbish in a poultry house. There should be nothing but what is absolutely needed for the purposes for which it is designed. Furthermore all fixtures should be movable, so that they may be taken out for cleaning. After removing all rubbish, droppings, etc., the whole interior should be thoroughly sprayed with kerosene, or, better, crude petroleum. The floor should be covered several inches deep with dry earth. If the walls and roof are not snug and tight, they should be made so, for the two most fatal things to poultry are dampness and drafts of air. I am free to say that from observation of a large number of houses, I am not very favorably impressed with the utility of tarred paper for an outside covering, at least not as ordinarily put on. But it is often used to advantage as a lining for walls, even those which are made of cheap lumber.

Another point in hen-house building in which there seems a great divergence of opinion, or at least a diversity of practice, and on which it would be better all around if a happy medium could be reached, is the matter of windows. Some have too many, others not enough; probably the

greater number err in the latter direction. There should be enough, on the south side of course, to give plenty of light, and to give the hens an opportunity for a sun bath. Too many windows are objectionable, as they radiate too much heat at night. Double sashes are an advantage, and are not much additional expense.

There isn't much danger of getting the door fitted too tightly; rather the doors, for it is better to have two, unless entrance is had to the house through a barn or shed. This may often be advantageously done on the farm, and the side of such buildings may often be utilized for one side of the hen-house, thus materially reducing the cost. It is poor policy, however, for hens to have access to the barn, and be allowed to roam or roost at their own sweet wills throughout the stables and on the scaffolds. It isn't nice, you know.

The roosts may be constructed in a variety of ways, but a very good method is to suspend them from the roof by means of small iron rods. No method is so good as this for keeping them free from lice. They may be easily removed for cleaning, also the nests should be made dark; usually the best way to do this is to place them under the platform, that, should always be underneath the roosts to catch the droppings. There is usually little trouble with egg-eating hens if the nests are dark; and the winter with the hens in confinement, is the season when there is generally most trouble in this direction. This is the season, too, when eggs bring highest prices, and one doesn't care to have them used as hen feed.

The matter of ventilation bothers a great many. I don't believe much in ventilators myself, unless one makes a business of it, and has the whole south front covered only with wire netting. This mode of construction has been followed with entire success, even in so cold a climate as that of New Hampshire. In this case, I would prefer to have the perches so shielded that no wind could blow upon the fowls while at roost. This end might be attained by having the roosts in a separate apartment, and I have seen a large number of houses where this was the arrangement. I saw one in which the open part was furnished with large doors in which were windows. These doors were left open, except in case of severe driving storms or cold winds. Another apartment, quite dark, and having no outside door, contained the perches and the nests. Fowls need pure air, but they must not have it blowing upon them in the form of drafts. Exposure to storms also injures them.

There is a difference in breeds as regards their ability to withstand cold. The large-combed, thin coated Leghorns

usually suffer more from exposure than the compactly built, heavily feathered breeds like the Wyandottes.

A dust-box should be provided, and placed where the sun's rays will render it still more attractive to the biddies during the cold snowy days of winter. Dry earth is good dusting material, but dry road dust is better, as it is finer. If this be used, it must be collected during summer. Dry coal ashes are also excellent, as they are extremely penetrating, as every one familiar with them knows.

Arrangements must also be made for water in abundance, if the best results from eggs are expected. For this nothing is better than the stone drinking fountains now so cheaply made.

Shells and ground bone must also be provided, as well as a supply of meat. If a sufficient number of hens are kept, a green bone mill is an excellent investment, as green bones, with a large amount of meat and gristle can be purchased at a merely nominal price at almost any meat market. This is a most excellent feed, but care must be exercised not to feed too much, especially at first, as it is likely to scour the hens.

With arrangements all made for the comfort of the flock, and facilities all complete for convenient feeding and caring for them, one can view the advent of winter with complacency and with a clear conscience, the result of duties well performed.

F. H. VALENTINE,
Poultry Bulletin.

THE PROTECTION OF POULTRY FROM THIEVES.

IN the excellent catering of *Fowls* for its numerous readers, a catering which, by the way, leaves its contemporaries several laps behind, if the phrase may be permitted to do duty, one of the most interesting, and it goes without saying one of the most useful features thereof is unquestionably the weekly prize essay on a given subject connected directly or indirectly with the ever-growing art of poultry culture. I don't say this, let it be understood from the fact that I occasionally contribute to that series, but solely because the wise and judicious choice of subjects undoubtedly does place before the readers of this journal an enormous amount of instructive and consequently valuable information representing very often the large and varied experience of life-long attention and practical study, not to be obtained, be it noted, from any text-book or any other of the ordinary sources of knowledge open to the beginner.

The present subject is a case in point. It is one, which, so far as I know, is not to be met with in the average text-book, and I have dipped into a few of the latest and most approved; and yet there is no gainsaying its importance, as the vast majority of poultry keepers, whether they have lost birds or not, and particularly those who have, will readily admit. Personally, I have never lost any birds in this way but I am doubtless better situated than very many others who reside in lonely out-of-the-way places which offer every inducement to those who have an inborn weakness for breaking an important commandment.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the various safeguards to be employed however, it may be well to consider the best and safest kind of poultry house to be employed for the safe keeping of our feathered pets, and I may say at once, that in my humble opinion, those constructed throughout of strong, sound matchboards, which, being well grooved and tongued into each other, are the better calculated, other reasons apart, to answer the purpose of security, as offering the fewest possible advantages to the jemmy of the enterprising burglar. For if built with ordinary floor-boards a short exposure to the weather will reveal the existence of a number of gaps or interstices between the planks which will, at least, greatly facilitate the process known as cracking the crib.

Coming now to various preventative measures, one of the best, as it is certainly the most popular, is to keep a good dog. If he be really a good watch-dog, he will be found to answer every purpose and no further trouble need be taken. But even this method is not by any means infallible, few dogs being proof against the soft seductions of a meaty bone. As a rule, I believe that biches are generally considered to be in every way more trustworthy, and their integrity less capable of being sapped or undermined, than that of their faithless lords and masters.

More reliable and trustworthy guardians still, according to high authorities in the poultry world, and especially where space will allow of it, as in the country, are—would you believe it?—geese. Keep a few of these interesting and useful fowls, and the prospect of one's stock being diminished by the light fingered gentry is reduced to a minimum. No bird, it seems sleeps as lightly as an old goose, though whether this is in any way induced by qualms of conscience I cannot say, knowing but little of the interesting bipeds. They hear the slightest sound while "half the world's asleep," and, like war-horse in the Bible, can "scent afar off" the approach of a stranger. They conveniently possess discernment too, for if those to whom they are accustomed to in the daytime should hap pen, like the ghost in Hamlet, to be taking an

airing in the "wee sma" hours, they will take no notice whatever. But let an outsider attempt to approach and their hoarse voice will blend in a midnight madrigal, and rouse the surrounding neighborhood. Unlike our canine friends they rise superior to bribes, and therefore, the Corrupt Practise Act toucheth them not. But seriously, those who live in lonely places should find geese all that could be desired as a means of protection, and if kept at all, of course pay to keep a good breed, whose eggs will fetch a good price in the hatching season; an additional reason for keeping them in preference to dogs.

Should it be undesirable to keep either dogs or geese, the aid of science may be invoked to impart the necessary sense of security, and an electric bell and battery be employed to give due notice of an alarm.

Procure a Leclanche cell, bell, with usual fittings, and as many yards of insulated copper wire as will suffice to make a circuit from the fowl-house to, say, one's bedroom.

Fix or hang the bell on the wall of the room and stand the battery in any convenient spot, either in the same room—for this form of battery being sealed up gives off no noxious fumes—or elsewhere. Get a small piece of thin brass wire and beat it out very thin with a hammer until it attains the elasticity of a fine spring. Attach this by means of screws, say just over the door of the fowl house, allow it to project a little so that the opening of the door will deflect it, having previously connected it with the copper wire. Fix another piece of wire so that the cut end, bared of the insulating material, almost touches the brass spring, though not quite. Connect the other ends of the wires to the battery and bell and all will then be ready for action. The wire will then be charged with a current of electricity from the battery endeavoring to pass across the spring to the wire leading to the bell. This, however, it cannot do owing to the open space between the springs and the end of the adjacent wire. If the door, however, be opened ever so little, it bends the spring so that it touches the wire, the circuit is then completed, the electricity passes, and the bell in the bedroom immediately rings, conveying the alarm.

These are in conclusion, a few of the most popular precautions in use at the present time against the depredations of those who covet their neighbour's goods, and hard and difficult indeed must be their case whose requirements one or other of the above methods fail to meet.—From *Fowls*.

THE VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.

I have saved carefully and greatly valued poultry manure for many years, and each year my appreciation of its value has increased, and since I have learned how to save and manage it so as to have it in the best condition for use I have made up my mind that I can afford to winter hens for the manure alone, if I do not get an egg. I believe that on three farms out of four the poultry manure is absolutely wasted, the hens being allowed to roost on apple trees or in different places in the barn, where the manure is worse than wasted, for it fouls the hay and beams or whatever it falls on. It is quite common in the spring to see the binder, the plows and harrows painted with hen manure unevenly spread. I am not putting a high value on poultry manure when I say that it will pay for wintering the hens. I kept eighty-five hens the last winter and have eight barrels of dry manure, and several of them are sugar barrels holding over four bushels each, I have nearly thirty bushels of manure. I cannot figure the exact cost of wintering hens, for feed varies in price, but I feed less than a ton of wheat screenings, which cost less than \$12, and very little grain besides, and estimating my poultry manure at 50 cents a bushel, I have enough to pay the entire cost of wintering the fowls. Used on garden crops, I am satisfied it may often be worth more than 50 cents a bushel. A market gardener told me that he planted some acres of nutmeg melons and had poultry manure for about half of them, and that every barrel he used gave him \$10 worth of melons extra. In order that there may be no loss I take up the manure every week and keep it in dry barrels. I put a raised floor underneath the roosts so that the manure can be kept dry, and it is well to sprinkle a little plaster on it every time the manure is cleaned up. About a month before we wish to use the manure we begin to get it ready. I empty it on a floor—I have a cement floor in my barn cellar, but a board floor will answer—and sprinkle it lightly with water with a fine rose sprinkler. The amount of water needed will depend on how dry it is. I used this year about two gallons to the barrel, but if it is very dry more might be needed. Empty one barrel at a time, spread it out a few inches deep and sprinkle it, and then shovel it all up and leave it in a conical heap. The object of this is to cause it to heat, as this will enable us to get it fine. You must watch and not let it heat too much or it will burn and lose all its ammonia. As soon as it is fairly hot, which will probably be in forty-eight hours, spread it out not more than six or eight inches deep, sprinkle it with plaster and turn it and beat it every day or two

until it is about as fine as corn meal. This may be done with a flail, or a six-tined fork or a light shovel, and while it should be turned every day until it cools, the pounding to fine it can be left for rainy days. We use this in the hill for mellons, but take pains to have it well covered, and if the seed comes in contact with it it will destroy the germ. It may also be sown broadcast on onions and scattered over the melon hills and hoed in about the time the vines begin to run. I see better effects from its use than from that of high grade phosphates and consider it worth more per ton. I think that I shall buy 100 or 200 hens next fall and winter them and then sell them in the spring. While the manure will be my main object I shall hope to get eggs enough to pay for their keep and sell them in the spring at an advance of 50 per cent over cost. If I do this I will keep a careful account of cost and profit.—*Country Gentleman.*

TO THE FARMER

AND THE FARMERS' WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WHO LOOK
AFTER THE WELFARE AND COMFORT OF THE HENS.

[Valuable hints taken from a circular of S. B. Kirby & Co., egg
merchants, of Marietta, Ohio.]

THE question is often asked by city consumers why it is I cannot get good, sweet, fresh eggs from my grocer? This cannot be wholly laid at the door of the obliging city grocer, as he has so much else to sell and so many other things to think of, that he naturally enough neglects his education on *the egg*. He labors under the erroneous impression that an egg is an egg, and that a shell, no matter what it has in it or how soiled and ill-looking it may be, contains that sweet, nutritious morsel so in demand and so necessary in cooking and on the table.

Every man, woman, and child who handles the egg is more or less responsible for its condition at the table, but let us address a few remarks to the farmer, or more properly the farmer's wife, for it is she that generally looks after the welfare and comfort of the fowls, from which source she often obtains her pin-money and frequently the necessities of life.

Will the farmer please stop and ask himself what kind of eggs he would wish to buy were he an inhabitant of a city and dependent upon a retail grocer for his supplies? Will the farmer's wife stop and consider the importance of good, fresh eggs to the city house-wife? Were you in her place how much more per dozen would you be willing to pay for large, clean, fresh eggs than for the little, puny, salted or stale eggs so many are now compelled to use? Our coun-

try producers must disabuse their minds of the opinion that city consumers do not know the difference between a fresh egg and a fresh-looking stale egg. Facts are that many do not, but the majority do, and enjoy a fresh egg on a piece of toast fully as well as the farmer. Remember this and take more care of your eggs. City people are perfectly willing to pay well for the luxury of fresh eggs if you will supply them. Take care of your eggs and it will be money in your pockets. All we can say about breed and attention to fowls is absolutely valueless unless you take care of your eggs. Gather them every day and market them often. The appearance has a great deal to do with the sale of an article, and there are not many people who want to buy a dirty-shelled egg. When you fix them to go to the store, don't place them on dirty, dusty or damp straw, chaff or hayseed, but use something clean, bright and dry. It does not cost anything to do this and it makes all the difference in the world to the dealer. During the years 1889 and 1890 our brand of eggs suffered, in consequence of the dirty condition of a large portion of the eggs, not only in reputation, but in price. It has been and is now customary for store-keepers in this and adjoining counties to pay the same price for eggs without regard to condition, but we predict that the time is not far distant when a difference in price will be made between clean, bright eggs, and dirty, stained ones. The pernicious habit of holding eggs at home until they are stale, or putting them away in solution or salt, needs the severest condemnation from every worthy farmer. Never put eggs down in salt. They are degenerate stalen ; worse than poor solutioned eggs. One salted egg put in ten gallons of ice cream or in a batch of cake dough will spoil the entire mixture. Always market them fresh and you will invariably command the best prices and your trade will be appreciated far more than if you speculate by holding. Then, too, you can sleep better with a clear conscience.

To have good eggs you must feed and care for your fowls as you do your horses and cattle, and not allow them to eke out a filthy living around the manure piles or on bug diet from the orchards. Give them at least two regular meals a day. The main point in feed is variety. Whole corn, week in and week out, does not conduce to the health of the fowl or the full supply of eggs. Give wheat, oats (raw or boiled), turnips and other vegetables, boiled and mixed with bran or middlings and sometimes with corn meal or chop; a little chopped fresh meat, cheaply provided, is healthful. In the winter supply them with warm, comfortable houses, and clean, dry roosts and nests, and, if the weather is excessively cold, give them plenty of warm water two or three times a day. Warmth is more potent in inducing the hens to lay

than anything else. You can get no eggs in winter from a shivering hen. To lay well she must feel comfortable and the less of real winter she experiences the more eggs she will lay. Keep the inside of the hen house well white, washed and sprinkle the floor frequently with slack lime or thick white-wash. This kills the vermin and counteracts the dangerous effects of impurities arising from filth, and keeps the air sweet and pure. The careful compliance with a few simple rules and the judicious use of a little more time will pay you.

Farmers, let us give you a little advice for which we make no charge, but assure your troubled conscience that our reward is certain. Instead of investing twenty-five dollars in another cow, invest in a brood of one hundred young chicks, and if these hens are properly cared for, we promise they will lay you twelve to thirteen hundred dozen eggs in one year, which, if marketed fresh, will net you in the neighborhood of one hundred and seventy dollars. What better investment do you want? Do not try to do too much. More than three to four hundred hens on one farm will be a burden and expense.

As we write, a little boy, living in the city, the son of a wealthy merchant, comes in with three dozen and two eggs, for which we pay him eighty-eight cents. Having seen this boy of, we should say, eleven years of age, in our place of business frequently and thinking he might exemplify our point that the raising of poultry for the eggs they produce is profitable, we decide to question him. We find that he is sole owner and manager of twenty one hens, old and young, having borrowed the money of his father about eight months ago, with which to purchase them, and that at this season of the year (December 21st) he is selling from three to four dozen eggs each week and has a nice little bank account in a Dime Savings Bank of this city, of which he is justly proud.

At this point the little fellow became alarmed, and (we imagine) tearing we were trying to obtain the secrets of his success for the purpose of competing and undermining his monopoly, made a hasty retreat from the office and we were unable to obtain as complete a statement as we desired. We would have been gratified to have obtained an estimate from him as to the cost of feeding, etc., so as to have arrived at his net profits. This being impossible, we must take his bank account as evidence of his profit. If the boy can do this in this city, where all feed must be purchased at the mills or feed stores, and the chickens kept shut up nearly all the time, what should your boys, who have the advantages of the farm, do?

The profitable laying period of a good, healthy hen is about thirty months, and she should be fattened for the market during her third year. Do not sell your young hens, for they will make your best layers during the winter season when eggs are high. Let us urge you to *never sell a young hen*, but instead fatten up your old hens and roosters once each year and market them.

For an all-purposed fowl, a cross between the white Leghorn and Plymouth Rock is the best, although there are many good kinds.

Introduce new blood into your flock each year by the exchange of the male birds.

The American farmers, as a rule do not pay enough attention to their poultry for their own good. A young hen is not a worthless nuisance to be left alone to pick her own living. She is valuable property and if properly cared for will pay you larger interest on your money and labor than any other farm product.

(To be Continued.)



WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

FOR high and even excellence the exhibit of poultry was the finest ever shown in Manitoba, and the large poultry house was well filled. Winnipeg fanciers made of course a heavy exhibit, but some excellent birds came in from the country, showing that the knowledge and love for good fowls is spreading widely.

H. A. Chadwick, president of the poultry association, had the prize for largest number of successful exhibits and his silver cup offered for best breeding pen was won by a choice pen of barred Plymouth Rocks, shown by W. Rutherford Winnipeg. Langshans were very good and it is doubtful if they and the light Brahmas were ever equalled at any previous show. Rose Comb Leghorns were a very nice lot also. The poultry men nobly filled up their portion of the exhibition. Mr. Sharp Butterfield officiated as judge.

PRIZE LIST.

Poultry—Pair Brahmas, light—1. H. A. Chadwick; 2. W. Rutherford; 3. S. Ling. Brahma, dark—Chadwick. Cochins, buff—1 and 2. Chadwick; 3. A. Jones. Cochins, partridge—1 and 2. Chadwick. Dorking any breed—Chadwick. Game, black or brown and breasted

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department.

red--1. Thos. Reid ; 2 and 3 J. A. Mullen, Cypress River. Game Duckwing—Mullen. Guineas, Pearl—1 and 2. Chadwick. Hamburgs, silver—2. W. Postlewaite, Rosser. Hamburgs, black—Ling. Langshans, black—1. Chadwick ; 2. E. H. White, Brandon ; 3. Miss E. A. McArthur. Leghorns, single comb, white—1. J. Bond ; 2 W. A. Pettit ; 3. G. Wood. Leghorns, single comb, brown—1. A. Williams ; 2. R. J. Mitchell ; 3. White. Leghorns, rose comb, white—D. F. Reid, Selkirk. Leghorns, rose comb, brown—James Micklejohn. Minorcas, black—1. C. Midwinter ; 2. Thos. Reid ; 3. Midwinter. Polish—1. D. F. Reid ; 2. J. Micklejohn. Plymouth Rocks, barred—1. Chadwick ; 2. Ling ; 3. Thos. Reid. Plymouth Rock, white—Ling Spanish, black—1. Chadwick ; 2. Williams ; 3. Chadwick. Wyandottes, golden laced—1. Thomas Reid ; 2. S. Wise 3. Ling. Wyandottes, silver laced—1. W. D. Lawrence, Morden ; 2. W. Rutherford ; 3. Ling. Wyandottes, white—1. T. Reid ; 2. W. Maw ; 3. T. Reid. Bantams, black African—1 and 2. Chadwick. Bantams game—1. George Hanby ; 2. S. Clark ; 3. Fred Carveth. Best pair of fowls, any breed, special by the Farmers Advocate—Chadwick

Chickens of 1893—Pair Brahmas, light—1, 2 and 3. Mrs. Curle. Dorkings, any breed—1 and 2. Chadwick. Games, black or brown—Mullen. Games, pile—H. Smith. Hamburgs, silver spangled—M. W. Atkinson. Leghorns, single comb, white—1 and 3. J. Dunn ; 2. Williams. Leghorns, single comb, brown—1 and 2. Williams ; 3. C. N. Andrew. Leghorns, rose comb, brown—1 and 2. Williams. Minorcas, black—1. Midwinter ; 2. Mrs. Curle ; 3. F. H. White. Plymouth Rocks, barred—1. Ling ; 2 and 3. G. Ditz. Wyandottes, golden laced—1 and 2. S. Wise ; 3. Ling. Wyandottes, silver laced—1. Ling ; 2 and 3. J. McLeod Holiday. Wyandottes, white—1. Ling ; 2. B. Kerr.

Breeding Pens—Brahmas, light—1. W. Rutherford ; 2. Ditz. Cochins, buff—Ditz. Cochins, black—Ling. Games, black or brown game, breasted red—Mullen. Hamburgs, silver spangled pen of one male and three females—1. Atkinson ; 2. W. Postlewaite. Leghorns, single comb, white—1. Pettit ; 2. G. Wood. Leghorns, single comb, brown—1. Amos Williams ; 2. Mullen. Leghorns, rose comb, white—D. F. Reid. Minorcas, Black—1. White ; 2. Mrs. Curle ; 3. Midwinter. Plymouth Rock, barred—1. Rutherford ; 2. Ling ; 3. D. F. Reid. Plymouth Rock, white—Rutherford. Wyandottes, golden laced—1. Ling ; 2. S. Wise. Wyandottes, silver laced—1. Ling ; 2. Holliday. Wyandottes, black—Ling. Wyandottes ; white—1. M. Maw ; 2. Ling. Best breeding pen (any variety). Special. Silver cup by Chadwick, value \$25.—Rutherford.

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks—Turkeys, bronze—1. Maw ; 2. Ditz ; 3. Miss E. A. McArthur. Geese, Embden—Ditz. Geese, Toulouse—1 and 3. W. Dunthorn ; 2. Mullen. Geese, China brown—D. F. Wilson. Ducks, Pekin—1. Maw ; 2. Ling ; 3. McArthur. Turkeys, bronze poults, chicks of 1893—1 and 2. Mrs. Curle ; 3. Maw. Geese Toulouse, goslings of 1893—Wm. Dunthorne. Geese, China brown goslings—D. F. Wilson. Ducks, Pekin, ducklings of 1893—1. Wise ; 2. W. F. Lumsden ; 3. Maw. To winner of greatest number of prizes in classes 40, 41 and 44, silver medal—1. Chadwick, 44 points ; 2. Ling, 41 points. Incubator in operation—Maw. Brooder in operation—Maw.

WINNIPEG HOMERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ON July 1st, 1893, the Prairie City Homing Pigeon Club, was formed at Winnipeg, Man. Such a club has long been required as fanciers were becoming careless about flying birds by themselves. But now that such a club is in existence, good things may be looked for.

The officers for 1893 are : Joseph Lemon, Esq, President ; F. McArthur, Secretary-Treasurer ; S. Allan, F. Rosser, J. Lemon and F. McArthur, Race-Committee. There are in the neighborhood of 175 birds at the disposal of the club.

The first race was from Portage la Prairie, 58 miles, on July 27th, open to old and young birds. Sixteen birds were entered, viz., J. Lemon, 8 ; F. McArthur, 6 ; S. Allan, 2. The following telegram from the liberator Mr. D. Fleming to Mr. Ormond, time-keeper, "Birds liberated at 7.19, south wind."

A heavy south wind was also blowing directly across the course at Winnipeg, also a slight fall of rain.

A summary of the first six returns is :—

| BIRD. | COLOR. | OWNER. |
|-------------|--------|--------------|
| F.McA. 27. | B.C. | F. McArthur. |
| F.McA. 12. | B.C.H. | " |
| F.McA. 148. | B.H. | " |
| W 13727. | B.C. | " |
| J.L. 68. | B.C.C. | J. Lemon. |
| J.L. 97. | B.C.C. | " |

Mr. A. W. McClure, Windsor, writes that he has had a good season's breeding with his Pouters and has many youngsters now well on the way.

Mr. T. T. Stone, of Bath, England, is sending out a pair of long face Tumblers for exhibition at the World's Fair. They will be for sale at the close of the exhibition.

A PROTEST.

Editor Review :—

HAS the D.M.P.A. an official band? No, I think no: It seems a pity that this is so, for are not an official band and proven records the main points in a Homing Pigeon Club.

When the D.M.P.A. was first organized that is what I for one thought would be the outcome. Not having any direct interest in the association till this summer, and hope to have more next summer, the question of bands has not taken much of my attention, as I use bands with my own initials and numbers on.

But now all this is changed. In Manitoba we have formed the Prairie City H. P. Club. This year it has been a local concern, more for the purpose of testing the quality of our stock. But what are we to do in 1894? Go on as a local concern? No, we wish to be allied with some association which will give us advantages, which we are not able to obtain among ourselves.

Shall we become members of the D.M.P.A. or the American League or Mrs. Starr's Proven Records. If we join either of the last, we will reap great advantages, while if we join the D.M.P.A. what will be obtained? Nothing.

Now if our Eastern brothers-in-the-fancy will only make this the main point of the D.M.P.A. they will obtain innumerable benefits, and the D. M. P. A. will have another auxiliary for 1894 worthy the name.

I am Sir,

Fraternally,

F. McARTHUR.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24th, 1893.

A late issue of the *Fancier*, which recently suspended publication for a time owing to the sheriff being in possession, contains several allegations as to the business methods of the editor of the REVIEW, which are false in every particular. We have had a rod in pickle for some time for the publisher of the *Fancier* but object to defouling our pages with matter of an unsavory character. If this person resided in Canada where the law courts could be resorted to no mention would have been made of the affair whatever, as was our course in a recent somewhat similar case, but as such is not feasible we must beg our readers indulgence.

MAJOR-GENERAL HASSARD, C. B.

A RECENT issue of the *Fanciers Gazette* (London, England), contained an interesting but too brief an account of the career of General Hassard, whose name will be remembered by many of the older breeders, as one of the pioneers of fancy poultry breeding and exhibiting in Canada, and which we take the liberty of reprinting.

"General Hassard is one of the patriarchs of the "Fancy" being now in his seventy-second year—a fact which, we venture to think, will be a surprise to many even of those who know him well, for no one would certainly imagine from his appearance that the year of his birth was 1822. At what age he first embarked upon the Fancy we are not quite sure but he was an exhibitor of "Carriers" as far back as the Crystal Palace Show of 1859, and with sundry necessary intervals, due to absence on foreign service, has been an enthusiastic supporter of the variety ever since. He also takes much interest in working Homers, with which he has also attained to substantial success, and had a loft of them, if we remember rightly, even while at the Cape, where he did a great deal towards promoting an interest in these useful little messengers. Our subject is also distinctly "sweet" on poultry in general, and Cochins in particular. With these he scored his first victory at the Crystal Palace Show of 1860. But Carriers—whites especially—have always been the gallant officer's prime favourites. Much more might be added as to General Hassard's Columbarin career, but space will not permit. We must not, however, leave our subject without, at least a brief reference to his brilliant military life, which comprises much distinguished service, and commenced in 1840, when he joined the Royal Engineers subsequently proceeding to the Crimea, where he was present at the taking of Sebastopol, receiving the medal clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the Order of the Medjdie. He also served in several subsequent expeditions, and then proceeded to Canada, where he remained seven years, and was made a Companion of the Bath for his services there. Then from 1877 to 1881 he was second in command in South Africa, and received the medal for the Zulu Campaign, in connection with which he was mentioned no less than four times in despatches. He also holds a special pension for distinguished service, and is at the present time an Inspector of Drawing for the Department of Science and Art. General Hassard has twice filled the presidential chair of the National Peristeronic Society, and he also organised the Canada West Poultry Society, which practically represented the inauguration of the Fancy in that part of the world."

We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with General Hassard, his time of residence here being of course prior to our arrival in the country, but his fame as a breeder especially of white Carriers has been known to us for many years. We feel sure General Hassard will pardon the liberty we take of printing one short extract from a letter of late date to us showing as it does the kindly interest he still takes in matters Columbarian. We had purchased two pairs of white Carriers from General Hassard, and the extract is from his letter advising us of their despatch. He says "I made the case myself and it is constructed on sound principles." It was indeed, as the birds arrived in most excellent health and condition, in fact, they came out in better form than any, of some fifty or sixty we received this past spring. Few men of General Hassard's position and age would have gone to the trouble to provide the many little details, so small in themselves but so necessary to the well being of the passengers.

PIGEON NOTES FROM PORT HOPE.

BY C. M.

FROM what we can learn the season just closing has been rather unsatisfactory in rearing young birds, although a few breeders report having had good success. Quite a few of the early youngsters died from the cold wet weather in the early spring. This seems to be invariably the case year after year, so that it appears almost useless to mate up the birds till May, for some pairs after losing the first nest or two never seem to do well throughout the whole season.

How many young birds are lost being pulled out of the nest by the old birds when flying off, but this can be remedied. Instead of using sawdust or loose straw in the nest boxes, procure some long dried grass, and twist it around in the form of a birds nest, and it is surprising how the little fellows will hold on to this with their feet. We are using the dried grass entirely for the nests now, and find it most satisfactory. Of course sawdust is also used, after the young are several weeks old, the nests being then cleaned about three or four times a week.

Draft the young birds off to a coop by themselves for a week or two after the old ones have quit feeding them, and before they are turned out into a loft with the

others. It helps them learn to feed, for they are slow to pick at first, and are not able to hold their own with the older ones.

Dr. Spankie and Mr. W. H. Reid, of Kingston, were in town last month and spent several hours looking over the birds. They expressed themselves as exceedingly well pleased with quality of the stock seen. We hope to see pigeons take a boom in Kingston after this.

Mr. Walter Boug, London, was also in town and paid a visit to our lofts. Mr. Boug is a very enthusiastic "fancier" but unfortunately has not much time to devote to his birds, being "on the road" the greater part of the year.

Mr. G. H. Parish, Ottawa, writes us that he is again in "the fancy" after a retirement of about five years. We are pleased to know that he is back in the ranks again and hope to hear from him quite often *re* Pigeon notes from this city.

Mr. W. L. Glidden has had poor luck with his Pouters this season, having only about a dozen on the floor, some of them promise to be extra in quality, especially the yellows.

Mr. Baulch has raised any quantity of young Trumpeters, although from his imported whites he has not had an egg. It is very discouraging to pay big prices for birds of this kind and find that they are useless as breeders.

Mr. Geo. H. Buckle has fitted up a nice loft with wire netting flight, and intends keeping a few good pigeons. We noticed in his loft several pairs of real good Jacobins, and white and blue pied Pouters, the blue pied cock being especially fine in size and markings. He intends importing some Pouters in the near future.

The interest is still increasing in our town, and we hope to see, at our next winter show the largest and finest exhibit of high class pigeons, ever brought together in this country. We also trust that the Pigeon Department of the REVIEW will be ably supported by the fanciers at large, thus making it second to none on the continent.

The entry of pigeons at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition promises to be larger and better than ever before, but we were surprised to learn that but 107 were entered at Montreal. We fear our eastern breeders are not dealing fairly with the Montreal Exposition Company in this, the list is a complete one though the money offered is small.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES

JUDGES' CARDS.

Poultry.

Sharp Butterfield, SANDWICH, ONT. All varieties.

L. G. Jarvis, PORT STANLEY, ONT. All varieties.

T. H. Smolt, WOODSTOCK, ONT. All varieties.

Pigeons, Rabbits and Cavies.

I. B. Johnson, QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT. All varieties.

J. B. Jones, SIMCOE ST. TORONTO.

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,166, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

"The Dog in Health and Disease," by Prof. Wesley Mills, Montreal, \$2.25, free by mail from GAZETTE Office.

The *Bulletin*, published in New York City, the oldest Poultry and Pigeon paper in America, has reduced its subscription price from \$1 to 50c. per year. This price is ridiculously low, for the *Bulletin*, like good wine, has improved with age, and to-day rightfully claims to be one of the best Poultry and Pigeon papers published. The present editor, Jas. E. Warner, will continue in charge, which gives assurance of continued improvement in contents.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

To any one sending us four new subscribers with \$4 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50, a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these books so don't be afraid the supply will run out.

The Canadian Poultry Review

- - Is Published at - -

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

BY H. B. DONOVAN

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines.

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Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.

Breeders' Directory, 1-5 col. card, 1 year, \$8; half year \$5.

These are our only rates for advertising, and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made in advance. Yearly advertisements, paid quarterly in advance, changed every three months without extra charge.

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 20th to insure insertion in issue of same month. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,

118 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.

Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks. 1293.

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RULES—1. First time a breeder's name is inserted under a heading, 50c. per annum, under each subsequent heading, 35c. per annum, payable in advance.
2. Name and address only allowed, and must not occupy over one line. All names set in uniform style.
3. Where a breeder has a display advertisement in REVIEW and wishes to call attention to it, he can do so by using a*

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Wm. Langdon, Port Hope, Ont. 594
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HOMING PIGEONS.

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ROUEN DUCKS.

Wm. P. Leggett, Salt Point, N.Y., U.S.A. 294

DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate business between buyer and seller we have opened a department under above head, and will receive purchase money till the bargain is consummated. The plan is as follows:— Suppose A in London desires to purchase a bird or birds from B in Montreal, but naturally does not like to send money to one who is entirely unknown to him. Instead of doing so A sends us the money, writes to B same time, and we notify both of the receipt of amount. B then ships the purchase to A on approval and when A writes us that the purchase is satisfactory we forward amount to B less our commission. If the birds are not satisfactory A returns them to B and we return money to A less our commission.

RULES—1. All purchases must be sent on approval, buyer to pay charges each way unless otherwise arranged.

2. Our commission on sales up to \$20 is 50 cents, over \$20 2½ per cent. If no sale is made we return money less same amount.

3. Packing must be supplied free of charge by seller unless otherwise arranged.

This Coupon is good for one advertisement of 30 words in the "For Sale and Exchange" or "Stock Transfers" columns.

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont.

TO meet the wants of advertisers who are continually using this column, and who find it a great trouble to be constantly remitting small amounts, we have