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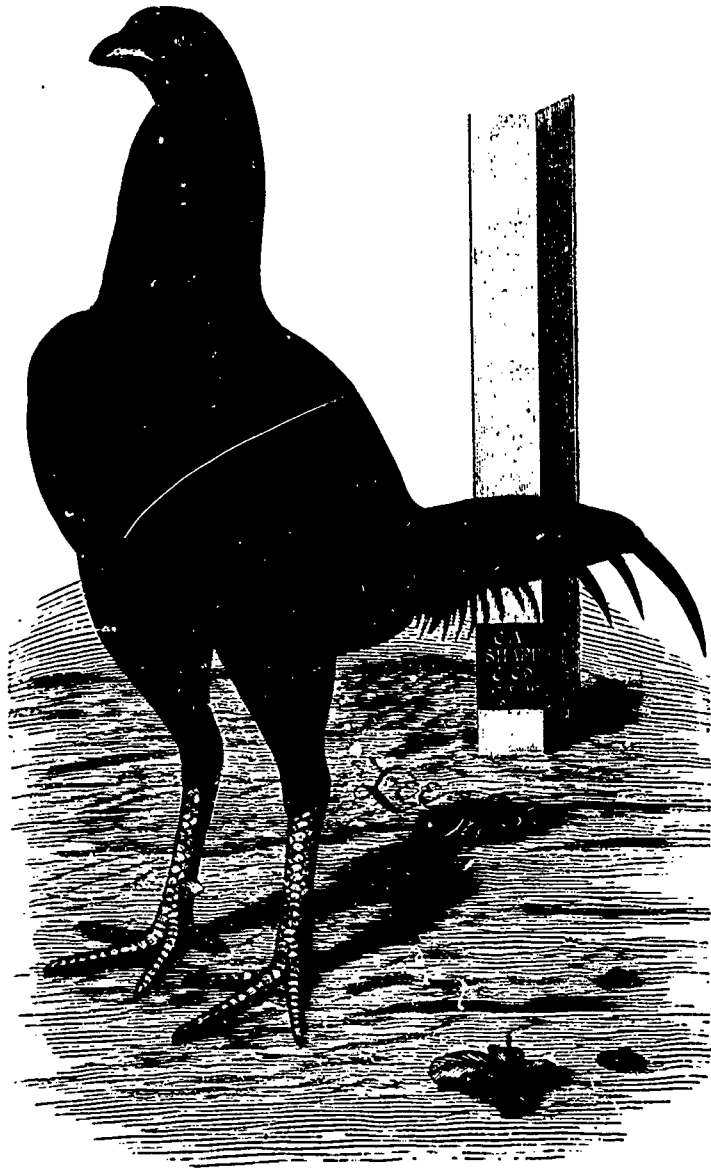
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Indian Game Cockerel—"Agitator II."

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XIII.

58 BAY STREET, TORONTO, MAY, 1890.

No. 5

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE LOVE OF POULTRY

As a lasting love, not lightly to be laid aside by one thoroughly in earnest. This fact is brought strongly to our minds by the knowledge, recently acquired, that Mr. Jas. Fullerton formerly of Strathroy, and Mr. Louis Thorne, formerly of Seaforth, have just been elected Vice-Presidents of the Los Angeles County Poultry Association, Los Angeles, California. Mr. Fullerton is now a resident of Orange, Los Angeles Co., Cal., and Mr. Thorne is a resident of the city of Los Angeles. To many of our readers these names will be quite familiar and will doubtless bring up pleasing recollections of times gone by, but to those who have joined the ranks within the last few years we may be permitted to say that the former gentleman was for many years editor of the REVIEW and the latter Secretary of the Seaforth Association when that Association was one of the best and most active in Canada.

MR. JAS. McLAREN,

Secretary of the Owen Sound Association writes us:

I notice a correction in the prize list, the 2nd prize for Breeding Pen of Langshans awarded to Arthurs should read 188 5-6. Should it be my mistake or the printer's I can't say, but I certify this correct.

On reference to the "copy" we find the error was not ours and have pleasure

in giving space to Mr. McLaren's certificate.

MR. C. J. DANIELS,

Toronto, arrived home from his trip to England on April 1st.

MR. H. P. HARRISON,

Toronto, has left for Europe on his annual purchasing tour.

VISITORS TO TORONTO ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. T. H. Smelt, Guelph, and W. C. G. Peter, Angus, stayed in Toronto over night on the day of their visit to meet with the Industrial Committee, and were present at the regular meeting of the Toronto Association when Mr. Smelt kindly scored the exhibits after the regular judges had officiated, very little material difference was noticeable in the score-cards.

MR. R. HAMILL,

Secretary of the Ontario Association writes us:

In that part of report to the government in regard to number of entries it should read slight increase over last year instead of decrease. Kindly mention in REVIEW.

BOWMANVILLE FANCIERS

are bound to get ahead. We learn that Messrs. Brown, Fogg, La Belle and Archibald have recently imported several settings of eggs of different kinds from England, and are arranging for the purchase of silver-grey Dorkings;

Langshans (from Miss Croad's yards) partridge and white Cochins and Games. The prospect of having the Ontario next winter has given a considerable fillip to the fancy "down east."

MR. SMELT'S SCORE-CARD.

Mr. T. H. Smelt, Guelph, has recently invented and copyrighted a score-card which seems to meet every want. It has at the top a stub for the use of the exhibitor, and below this the usual score-card neatly and accurately arranged, with separate columns for cuts for color and shape. It has also blank lines for use in filling in of exhibitor's name and residence, which space if the specimen is awarded a prize is to be covered with a slip of colored paper, red, blue, etc., as the case may be with the words First Prize (or Second, etc.) and exhibitor's name and address. This does away entirely with the use of a prize-card the score-card becoming the award card also. A tin holder to hang on coop is intended to be used with the card, the holder will contain from one card for single specimen to five or six for breeding pen as the case requires. Altogether it is the best and most practicable card we have seen, and if Mr. Smelt gets a plate cast from the type, as he spoke of doing, we should be happy, with his permission, to place it before our readers in the columns of the REVIEW together with any further remarks Mr. Smelt might see fit to make.

MR. H. H. WALLACE,

Woodstock, has ordered another con-

shipment of ducks from Mr. D. Bragg, England, it will consist of Rouens and Aylesburys of this year's hatch.

THE INDUSTRIAL.

Since publishing the supplement to the REVIEW last month, we are happy to be able to state that the additions made to the list, changes, etc., have all been finally approved by the board. The total sum added to the list amounts to \$207.

CHAIRMAN DILWORTH

is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts to carry out the wishes of his committee, and the committee are likewise to be congratulated in having so efficient and persuasive a chairman.



MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

PAINTING the inside of the house with coal tar will free it from lice and the odor of the tar is very wholesome.

Sun-flowers are still fashionable as well as useful, so plant some of the Russian variety. Chickens are very fond of the seeds, and they are good for all poultry.

If the nest eggs are not of some kind of material that will not get filthy, lice will certainly appear. Clean out the nests now and make new ones. Discard the bad eggs usually used for nest eggs, and substitute glass ones, if you must have them. We find no use

for them. Rotten eggs breed lice, never use them.

In the colder latitudes of Europe the Guinea-fowl is very rare and is seldom if ever seen in Norway, Sweden or Russia.

There may be some person who thinks to try experiments is evidence of weakness of mind or instability of purpose of the breeder. To such we commend Erasmus Darwin's definition of a fool, "a person who never tried an experiment in his life."

Quite a host of farmers there are who might make duck raising profitable if they would only make the effort; for there is as much profit in breeding ducks for market as there is in raising any other kind of poultry.

While young turkeys require the utmost care while very young and should be confined for awhile, let it be known that they will not thrive unless they have the benefit of a range as they become larger. They are active foragers and must have a chance to exercise that peculiarity, but in so doing they will pick up the greater part of their food. Those who grow tobacco should always get a flock of turkeys as they are very destructive to the large green worms that do so much damage to that crop. If allowed a range and fed on grain at night, they can easily be taught to come home at regular hours.

The Houdans, being non-sitters, are excellent layers, nearly equalling the Leghorns, but they do not lay well in winter, and are not as hardy as some of the other breeds. They should be able to stand our climate well, but, unfortunately, the breed is meeting the fate of the black Spanish, which has

been almost exterminated in order to whiten the face. The Houdan is bred for points, especially of the legs, toes, and crests, the latter the most useless of all appendages, but the Standard demands it and it must remain. The Houdans are injured by close breeding, premium birds not being as good, sometimes, as those classed as inferior. But, while the worse qualities of the Houdan have been shown, there is some thing in its favor. If our readers have flocks of common fowls that they wish to improve, get the Houdan. The long, heavy body, active habits, and prolific laying of the hens, will be transmitted unerringly to all chicks, for the Houdan is an old-established breed, and the chicks come true after the sire. The cross produces a different fowl from either of the parents, for the mingling of blood, so entirely dissimilar, seems to impart a vigor and hardness not at all peculiar to the old stock. Crossed on large, coarse Brahma or Cochin hens, the result is one of the largest of fowls. The crest will be smaller, but the five toes of the Houdan will be attached to every one, and as a rule the white and black spangled Houdan will sire chicks entirely black when crossed with other fowls. As a table fowl the Houdan is unsurpassed. The juiciness of the flesh, fine grain-small bone, and plump appearance, make it attractive and inviting. For winter laying they are not desirable, but as soon as spring opens they begin to lay, and do not stop until they have well made up for lost time.

Don't wait until warm weather and don't labor under the supposition that because they do not get on you that there are no lice present. Pick up a hen, and slowly and carefully look along the neck and top of the head, and the chances are that you will find them, and they will be large and easily seen. The lice that travel over the

poultry-kind are the very small red mites, but those you find on the bodies of the hens do not leave the birds at all, but remain and multiply. If you see a single one, grease the necks of all your hens, for if one has them none are exempt.

Gravel serves the same purpose with birds that teeth do with quadrupeds. The grinding in the gizzard may be heard by placing the ear near the fowls when their stomachs are full and digestion is taking place. The sound of the gravel stones grinding and rubbing against the grain is especially audible in the case of ducks that are about half-grown, at which time they are increasing in size very fast, and digestion proceeds rapidly.

The strongest and most durable lath fence is made of a half lath nailed to cross strips and a whole lath above it. This makes a fence six feet high, and such a fence will be stronger at the bottom than at the top. For cheapness, strength, durability and efficacy combined, it cannot be surpassed.

Oh, do not let us wait to be just, or pitiful or demonstrative towards those we love until they or we are struck down by illness, or threatened with death. Life is short and we never have too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are travelling the dark journey with us. Oh, be strong to love; more haste to be kind.

THE POULTRY PRODUCT.

BY BLACK WYANDOTTE.

LIKE every legitimate branch of business the poultry trade has had its "ups and downs."

After five years of depression, we are again on the crest of a wave of universal interest which all the lovers of fine fowls fondly hope will put the fancy where it ought to be—high in the esteem and favor of the people in general.

The mission of the poultry breeder who aims at the highest type is not a lowly one. No other product of American industry is more important than the poultry product in the immense number of inhabitants who are intrusted either as producers or consumers.

Few other products can be produced in every nook and corner of our broad land by every farmer and villager and every city resident who can command a few square feet of yard room.

This product is in dollars and cents the most important of our agricultural products, yearly excelling in worth the combined value of cattle, sheep and hogs.

Any one who has an idea that the poultry business is a pea-nut business has but to consult U.S statistics to prove by undeniable figures its magnitude and standing among other products. It was "ordained from the foundation of the earth" that the poultry business should never be monopolized. In the nature of things such a monopoly is an impossibility. No "trust" can prevent every family in America from raising their own fowls and eggs if they are disposed to do so.

Each year sees a big increase in the consumption of eggs and poultry, this fact should be more fully impressed that a pound of chicken is better than a pound of beef and costs less, and that good fresh eggs are a king's dish that may be enjoyed by the poorest and lowliest.

BOWMANVILLE SCORING CLUB.

A SCORING club was organized in Bowmanville, under the title of Bowmanville Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Scoring Club, with the following officers:

- President Jno. W. Dutton.
- Vice-President Fred Brown.
- Secretary J. S. Moorcraft.
- Treasurer W. R. Knight.

Suitable rooms have been secured, a programme committee appointed and the competition among local fanciers for prizes offered, is expected to be very keen. The boys intend to be in the front rank at the "Ontario."

TORONTO BANTAM, PIGEON AND PET STOCK CLUB.

THE above club held its usual monthly meeting on the 8th inst., at Richmond Hall. The president in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. One new member was enrolled. Although our prospects did look dark, we are again coming to the front and you will "hear from us." The role for the evening was Ornamental Bantam cocks and some "crack" birds turned out; both prizes, however, fell to the same member, viz. 1st and 2nd, Chas. R. Bâche. The former, a rare one of the buff Cochin or Pekin Bantam, 2nd, a neat and tiny black rose-comb. Some good stylish Japanese were also shown by this gentleman. After some discussion the meeting broke up. There was a good attendance. The boards for next meeting will be occupied by Jacobins, Trumpeters and Fan-tails.

EDWARD DOTY,
Secretary.

Bantam Department

BANTLINGS.

A BANTAM DEPARTMENT.

WE hope this department may meet with approval and support from those whom it is specially designed to benefit. We invite contributions, short and practical, and for our own part will promise each month to present some interesting feature.

LATE HATCHING.

We hear a great deal from time to time of the benefits which accrue from the late hatching of Bantams in the way of reduction in size, half of which is nonsense and the other half not much better. Bantams hatched in May and June, or indeed the latter part of April, will be strong, healthy and feather naturally. They have a chance to grow before the extreme heat comes on, with its attendant evils of vermin, slow feathering, bowel complaints, &c.

Spring is the natural time for all chicks to emerge from the shell and bantams are no exception to the rule. If you *must* have late hatched chicks we advise the last week in August and the month of September as being far more suitable than July or early in August. They will grow well as the cold of fall comes on gently, the days being bright and warm, not sultry, and the nights being cool enough to make the warmth of the hens body acceptable.

FEEDING,

or rather lack of it, is also a moot question, such advice as "don't feed more than twice a day and then very little" being given it seems to us without much thought. A bantam is *not* an underfed, dwarfed or stunted specimen of a larger variety, but has been brought into existence by judicious crossing and

scientific feeding. Feed all they will eat, while in a growing state, on food, nourishing, but which contains little bone-forming material. A bantam should be as strong constitutionally as a larger fowl, and there is no reason why it should not be so.

MORE ANIMAL FOOD

is needed by bantams than by other and larger varieties, many of the former being profuse in feather, we have also found a liberal allowance of boiled rice to be beneficial and an occasional handful of canary seed is relished as a treat. Feed enough, don't starve, and the result will be strong healthy birds.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.

WE give below two from the many letters we have received on this subject as showing the feelings of breeders in the Eastern and Western sections of our country. It is gratifying to us to know that our endeavors are understood and appreciated, and we hope that each one interested in bantams may find it his or her duty to help the "Bantam Department" along.

Editor Review:

I think your suggestion of having a Bantam Department in the REVIEW will be received with pleasure by a large number of fanciers, and I am sure it would be well supported by them. Nearly all Ornamental Bantams are hard to raise and a beginner with no guide to help him is not likely to make much of a success until he learns from experience. The first year I kept Bantams I succeeded in raising one, the next seven and the longer I keep them the easier they are to raise. With a department as suggested the beginner could get the knowledge without going through the same experience as the older fanciers. I hope there will be

few more numbers of the REVIEW printed without this department.

Yours truly,

E. B. CALE.

Stratford, April 8th, 1890.

Editor Review:—

In your last issue you ask "How would a Bantam Department in the REVIEW suit the views of our breeders?" As one who devotes considerable time and attention to the breeding of Bantams and who agrees with you that "No paper in America gives these miniatures proper attention," the introduction of the proposed department in the REVIEW would meet with my hearty approval and support. Bantams are so easily kept and require such a small run by contrast with that necessary for large fowl that if these claimants for popular favor were brought to the notice of those residents of our cities whose limited yard room deter them from poultry breeding, I am satisfied that the number of fanciers would be greatly augmented and a healthy rivalry would spring up, the effect of which would soon manifest itself at our exhibitions. More breeders would mean more exhibitors, and increased exhibits would ensure larger attendance. Another result pretty sure to follow in the wake of the new department would be that in the matter of judging, about which so many complaints are now heard, Bantams would receive the same care and attention as other fowls. Then again contributions from experienced breeders would prove valuable to novices and tend moreover to popularize a very interesting portion of our domestic pets.

For these reasons I hope the Bantam Department will be introduced in the REVIEW and I am confident that your enterprise will make it a success.

Yours truly,

E. F. MURPHY.

Ottawa, April 16th, 1890.

THE PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAM.

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

THE partridge Cochin Bantam is the handsomest feather-footed Bantam yet produced. When bred in perfection it is a diamond red-line edition of the unabridged partridge Cochin. It has the same compact build, long, soft plumage, heavily feathered shanks, full cushion, rich colors and intricate markings which have made the large fowl a favorite with fanciers. The males are handsome—the black-red type always is.

The contrast between black and red, arranged so as to produce the most pleasing effect, has always provoked admiration. Black-red Games, brown Leghorns and partridge Cochins always have been, are now, and probably always will be, among the list of most popular fowls. But as handsome as are the male partridge Cochin Bantams, the females are handsomer. The rich brown of the body color is beautifully laced, lacing within lacing, with a darker line. These feathers viewed singly or in a mass are simply beautiful.

Mr. Entwistle, who is denominated in England, as the Mohammed of the Bantam fancy, was the first, so far as I have been able to learn, who produced a partridge Cochin Bantam, I know that he began this experiment before I did, although we have worked entirely independent of each other. Separated as we were by three thousand miles of sea, totally unacquainted personally, and keeping our secrets to ourselves until we could write "accomplished" on our work, we could not very well be in collusion. Mr. Entwistle has told his method of procedure, and it is no more than right that I should reveal mine. I began with some massive partridge Cochins, of the Philander Williams strain I hatched out

some very late chickens, among them a very handsome pullet of small size. This pullet I mated to a Pekin Bantam male—a dark red bird with black tail, black in primaries and secondaries and with a black wing bar—a style of Pekin once quite common but now very rare, the buff bird having superseded the earlier style. To facilitate the mating I was obliged to trim the partridge pullet. From this mating I raised quite a number of chickens. I by good fortune, about this time procured a fine mahogany partridge Cochin hen—a small bird—and used her in my matings. The half partridge and Pekin chickens were bred back and forth with small partridge Cochins and my dark Pekins, only a few of the chickens each season being suitable for further use, until a strain of partridge Cochin Bantams was established. The Pekin matings were then discontinued—only partridge colored and marked birds being used. Time and again I almost despaired of success, but a few good ones, improvements in the right direction, encouraged me to continue. The making of a new variety is not the easy thing some imagine, but is so hedged about by difficulties as to deter most men. Success at last crowned my efforts.

I say success advisedly. Last December at the exhibition of the Rhode Island Poultry Association, I entered two pairs of partridge Cochin Bantam chickens. These birds competed with some imported directly from Mr. Entwistle, the cockerel being one of the finest ever bred by this English breeder, I was awarded 2nd and 3rd on cockerels and 1st and 2nd on pullets. I was fairly beaten on cockerel, the Entwistle bird being I think, really better than mine, but I just as fairly won on pullets, my competitor, I have no doubt, being willing to admit this. Indeed at the exhibition he practically said so. This was naturally very pleasant to me,

for the female is really the most difficult sex to breed in this variety.

All the Cochin Bantams are deservedly popular. The buff, the earliest and still one of the most beautiful in its cloth of gold plumage; the white, a soft snowy ball like a roll of ripe cotton; the black, full of green lustre; and the last, and the handsomest of all, the partridge with its combination of rich colors and its arrangement of delicate markings are all worthy of admiration. The partridge will be the most difficult to breed to a high standard; it will require greater skill to produce it in perfection; and it will, for these reasons as well as for its great beauty, be the Cochin Bantam of the fanciers, for the fancier delights in surmounting difficulties and overcoming obstacles. What is easy, what anyone can do, he leaves to others; what the few only can accomplish, he sets down as his task, and so he will be the one who will breed the partridge Cochin Bantam and make of it "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

LONDON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR monthly meeting of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held in their room Albion Block, on the evening of the 15th inst., President McNeil in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed and accounts ordered to be paid, Messrs. Geo. G. McCormick and R. Oke were appointed to score the Pekin females brought up for competition. Mr. W. McNeil was awarded 1st prize on a very neat little hen, score 94½; Mr. Geo. Robson was awarded 2nd prize on a very nice pullet, score 93½ points. Mr. McNeil also brought up two silver Sebright females which were scored by Dr J. S.

Niven, an old breeder of this handsome variety of bantams, he scored them at 94½ and 92½ respectively, the former being very evenly and nicely laced. Mr. McNeil reported having attended the meeting of the Poultry Committee of the Industrial Exhibition but as the report had already appeared in the supplement to the REVIEW it was unnecessary to further comment. The members reported their stock all doing well.

R. OKE,
Sec'y.

OTTAWA SHOW.

Editor Review :—

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to take charge of the Poultry department of the Central Canada Exhibition, to be held from the 22nd to 27th Sept. next, composed of the following : Alfred Geddes (chairman), O. A. Rocque, Wm. Cooch, E. H. Benjamin, W. S. Odeil, Alex. Stewart, John I. Gill & F. Auclair.

Yours truly,
ALFRED GEDDES.

Ottawa. April 5, 1890.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

ON April 10th, the above association held its usual monthly meeting at Richmond Hall. The President, Mr. Barber, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. We had two distinguished visitors in the persons of Mr. Peter, of Angus, and Mr. T. H. Smelt, of Guelph, whom

we were glad to welcome amongst us. There were on exhibition Leghorn fowls and pigeons. Prizes awarded thus : Fowls, 1st and 2nd E. J. Otter, Judges, J. E. Bennett, John Gray and Major Salt ; Mr. Smelt afterwards scored the birds but little difference resulted. Pigeons, 1st E. F. Doty, blue Turbits ; 2nd and 3rd W. Fox, powdered blue Owls and black Nuns ; Judge, E. J. Otter. After some friendly discussion the meeting adjourned. Receipts \$11.35.

EDWARD DOTY,
Secretary.

BOWMANVILLE ASSOCIATION.

AT the annual meeting of the Bowmanville Poultry Association the following officers were elected :

- President A. Hobbs.
- First Vice-President. Jno. B. Archibald.
- Second " " Jno. Fogg.
- Secretary J. M. Hern.
- Treasurer Jos. Jeffrey.

The interest taken in poultry breeding is still on the increase here and the presence of the "Ontario" in this section will give it a greater impetus than ever.

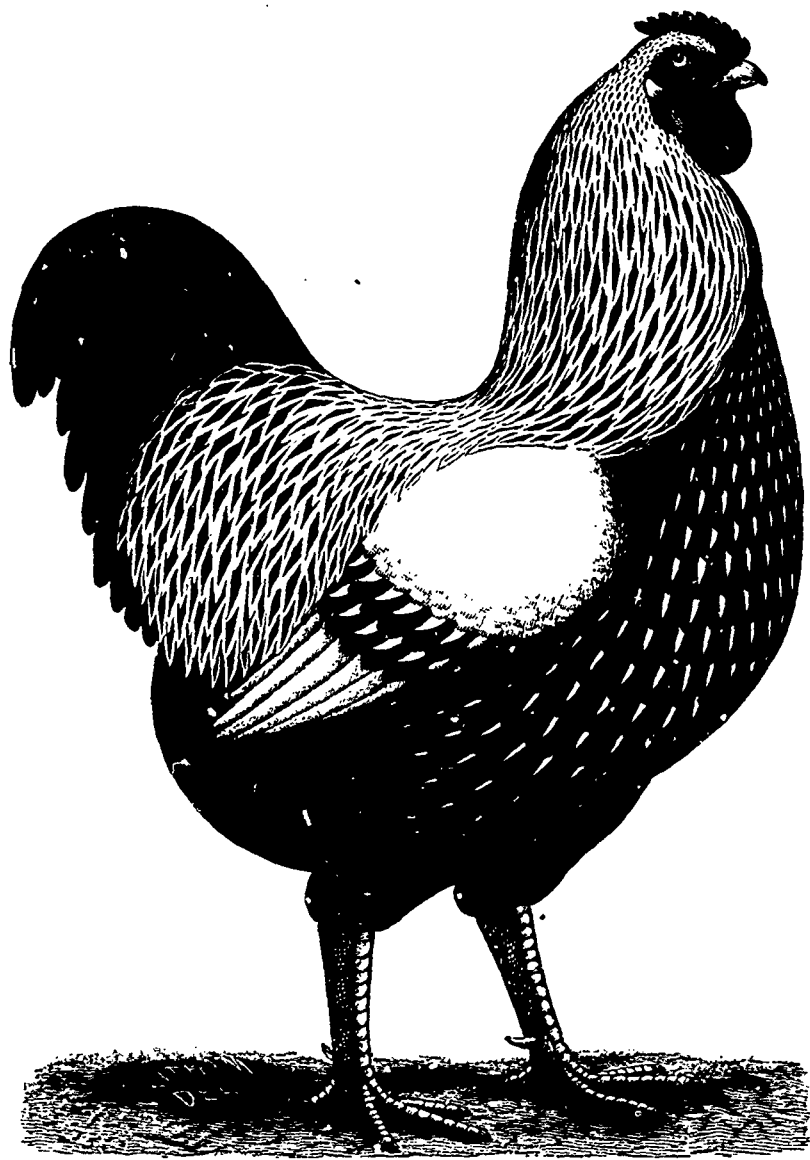
At the close of the business meeting the retiring Board were sumptuously entertained by Mr. Jeffrey to supper. The menu was everything that could be desired, oysters in every known style and the Jersey cream, well, you must know that our worthy treasurer is an importer and breeder of thoroughbred Jerseys, and as the afore-mentioned dainty came from his own dairy it was but necessary to taste to appreciate.

The occasion was taken advantage of by their fellow directors, to mark in a small way, their appreciation of the services of Treasurer Jeffrey and Secretary Hern by presenting each with a very handsome pair of slippers, which were suitably acknowledged by the embarrassed couple. Songs and speeches followed, everyone prophesying that the coming Ontario would be the best yet. A combined evening of business and pleasure was then brought to a close by singing "God Save the Queen."

CHESTER POULTRY FANCIERS' CLUB.

CHESTER Fanciers' Club held its regular meeting at the residence of Mr. Mackinnon, Bee Street, Chester, on Tuesday, April 1st. The President Mr. Otter, in the chair, with a good attendance of members. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, Mr. Gray was elected to score the Leghorns brought for inspection. Mr. Otter brought a pair of R. C. W. Leghorns, Mr. Mackinnon, a pair of S. C. W. Leghorns, and Mr. Self a pair of single-comb brown Leghorns. Mr. Otter was awarded 1st on R. C. W. L. hen, score, 94½. Mr. Otter and Mr. Mackinnon tied for 2nd, 94. Mr. Mackinnon, 3rd, 93½. Mr. F. Ash was proposed and admitted as a member of the club. Mr. J. A. Macdonald and Mr. Chas. R. Bache were appointed to fix up the new club rooms on Bee Street for our next meeting. Mrs. Mackinnon kindly entertained the members of the club to supper, which was duly appreciated. After a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the hostess, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN GRAY,
Secretary.



Wyandotte Cockerel—"Prince Leon II."

FLESH-MEAT AS FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Fowls.

AN examination of the beak of a fowl, so different in formation to the beak of a pigeon, at once proves that the *Gallus Domesticus* is an omnivorous bird. It was not intended by nature to be a vegetable feeder only. It may be fed upon entirely vegetable productions for a time, it is true, and apparently remain in perfect health, but it is by no means certain that tuberculosis is not a result of a too restricted diet, a diet restricted too exclusively to vegetable food, in a damp and confined place; while roaming at large the quantity of insect food, and worms and snails which fowls find is sufficient to keep them in health, unless a large number be kept upon a small run. In the latter case it is necessary to supply them twice or three times a week with a small quantity of flesh or animal food. At the same time it is of great importance to so regulate the quantity as to prevent their having too much; experience is the best guide as to quantity. If too much is allowed, especially of raw meat, a disease is the result, very different to that terribly increasing scourge of the poultry yard—tuberculosis, which may possibly be an occasional origin of tubercle in the human subject, almost equally fatal to the fowl, namely apoplexy and hæmorrhage into some other vital organ than the brain, from an over blood pressure. This state of things is a common result of suddenly allowing as much flesh-meat to fowls as their appetites will take after they have been kept too exclusively upon a vegetable diet. If regularly supplied from their chicken-hood with animal food freely, they are much less likely to be injuriously affected by taking too much of it. Such feeding is indeed very conducive to a full

egg-basket, more especially in winter, when eggs are most valuable. At a small railway station in the country the station-master keeps about a dozen hens and a cock; they have a run to any extent upon which to roam, and no doubt get a fair share of the ordinary animal food so to be obtained. But once a week they have a grand treat, for a butcher in the district brings down to the station the hides of the cattle and the skins of the sheep he has slaughtered. These remain for a time thrown upon the ground awaiting the train for their removal. The fowls, apparently expecting the weekly recurrence of a feast, are always ready for its arrival, and make good use of the time at their disposal. These birds have the scraps from their masters house and a moderate supply of corn daily, which so far as I have been able to make out from careful inquiry, have not cost more than a penny a week for each bird. The result is most perfect health, an abundance of eggs all the year round, plenty of chickens when required, and everything else that is satisfactory in poultry-keeping upon a small scale. The value of a supply of animal food for poultry could not be better illustrated. The advantage of an occasional meal when regularly given is clearly shown, and although but few fowls are kept by the station-master, no reason can be assigned why this same treatment may not be equally successful when large numbers are kept. It proves that cooking is not a necessary process when meat is given to poultry, and suggests the possibility of utilizing a common waste of the slaughter house in a manner never before, or seldom at least, thought of. It should be noted that the meat food of the skins is taken raw, under such circumstances no doubt goes further than if it were cooked, while it is quite as beneficial, and saves the expense and trouble of cooking.

If fowls are kept in confinement, of course more animal food should be supplied to them in small quantities at a time at regular intervals, about three times a week to make up for the loss of insect food which they would undoubtedly find if they had their liberty. If kept in large quantities, as upon a poultry farm, where they would necessarily be so thick upon the ground as to obtain an insufficient supply of animal food, unless supplied to them regularly, it must be given to them the same way as when they are kept in confinement to ensure a successful result. I purposely refrain in this article from recommending any specially-prepared foods, as I have no desire to recommend one preparation more than another equally useful; at the same time there can be no injustice done to anyone by suggesting that many useful scraps at present wasted may be obtained at a small outlay by making friends of the slaughtermen in towns and villages, who may be able to effect a saving of many fowl luxuries which are at present thrown away, or perhaps are with difficulty got rid of without creating a nuisance. Flesh-meat food in due proportion is quite essential in successful poultry feeding, but—and this is the most important fact in connection with the subject—it *must always be given fresh, and not putrid or even tainted*, or the eggs, although they may be increased in number, will have a very disagreeable flavor, and however fresh they may be, they will have a character of staleness, such as would spoil their market as fresh eggs. There are but few prepared meat foods that are sufficiently fresh for the production of well-flavored eggs.

Flesh food is not necessary for very young chickens, they are better without it till they relish the pickings of a bone; this they will do by the time they are three weeks or a month old,

greatly. Briefly, to summarise the result of one's own observation, it may be said, that flesh-meat in moderate quantity, quite fresh, whether raw or cooked, given at regular intervals, is very valuable in the feeding of poultry; that in the writer's opinion, tuberculosis is a result of an insufficient supply of such food, in confined and damp situations especially, while if given in excess, or too frequently, danger is incurred from hæmorrhages upon internal organs, and from various inflammatory affections of the egg-passages, etc.

In conclusion, it may be stated that certain varieties of poultry seem to require more animal food than others.

MR. WALLACE EXPLAINS.

Editor Review,—

IT was as you remark an oversight on my part in grouping Brampton along with Dunnville, so as to minimize as much as possible the reading matter in my advertisement, that led to the error regarding Rouens, complained of by Mr. James Main in your April issue.

Mr. Main won 1st against my old Rouens at Brampton, but my last importation of young Rouens which I received 1st January last, won every 1st and 2nd on both drakes and ducks against Mr. Main at the Ontario Show, at St. Catharines. I consider it necessary to mention this fact to prevent any confusion in the minds of your readers as the young Rouens I now have had not left England at the date of the Brampton Show, but made their first public appearance at St. Catharines.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. WALLACE.

Woodstock, April 23, 90.

NOTES.

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE learn that the Gerred Co., Toronto, have shipped to Mr. Moore, Kamloops, B.C. one of their Incubators and also a Brooder. The REVIEW was the medium of sale.

MR. CHAS. MASSIE,

having declined to Judge the pigeons at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Messrs. A. Bogue London and I. B. Johnson, Toronto, have been appointed.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OUR Frontispiece shows the Indian Game cockerel "Agita-tor 2nd," winner of First prize at the Great International Poultry Show at the American Institute, New York City, February 19th to 25th, 1890, in competition with the largest class of Indian Games ever exhibited in England or America. He is owned and bred by C.A. Sharp & Co., Lockport, N.Y. Messrs. Sharp & Co., have imported 100 splendid specimens of this breed this spring.

THE WYANDOTTE COCK,

is "Prince Leon 2nd," winner of 1st and special prizes at the International Show at Buffalo, and was bred and is owned by Mr. A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.

THE BREEDING PEN OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS represents "Maplewood 4th" and mates, winners of Grand Special Prize of \$100.00 in gold for best Plymouth Rock cockerel and four best pullets, N. Y., February, 1890. Owned and bred by J. H. Thompson, Jr. Patterson, N. Y.

NOTES ON EVERYDAY NEEDS.

BY W. COOK,

Author of "The Practical Poultry Breeder."

Fancier's Gazette.

PROTECTION FOR THE FOWLS.

MANY people ask how they can secure their fowls from thieves at night, as so many more get stolen near cities than in the country, as the fowl-stealers can have them in the markets before the owners are up. I would say to those who want to protect their fowls, to have a good sharp dog to run loose at night. I believe that is the best protection from thieves. A half-bred Bull-dog or a half Collie would do, as a pure dog is expensive. A bitch is better to run loose at night for two reasons: firstly, they cannot be bribed by scent as a dog can; secondly they are not so likely to run away at night to see how their neighbors are getting on.

On a poultry farm there should be a passage so that a dog can get round to every poultry-house. Some dogs should be tied up, as these give the alarm when anyone is about, and the loose dog or dogs that are running about will soon be on the spot.

DRAUGHTY FOWL-HOUSES.

Cold weather does not hurt poultry if they are not in a draughty place at night, and even a draught does not hurt them if they have been used to it. I wish to explain this, as I am afraid some of my readers may make a mistake. I have known fowls sleep in a shed with a top to it, and neither sides nor ends. The wind blew right through the shed, but I have known fowl roost in such sheds for years and not one of them take cold. If one of these had

been used to a comfortable house, one night in such a place would be enough to bring on a bad cold or roup.

FLINT GRIT FOR FOWLS

When will people wake up to the fact that sharp grit is not only essential but *necessary* for the welfare of the feathered tribes? Some people think it is only a joke when I tell them that their birds want some flint stones to eat. I met with an Irish gentleman this last month who in his young days, was brought up upon a farm, and I believe he has kept poultry all his life. When I told him his fowls wanted grit he thought I was making fun of him until he remembered he had seen grit in a fowl once that was dead. I frequently meet with people who never think of giving their fowls any grit. It is a shame that the feathered tribes have to suffer so much in this respect. More than half the fowls that are sent to me for *post mortem* examinations have not a particle of sharp grit in their gizzards. In some cases the stones are quite smooth and large.

BUFF COCHINS.

Though they are a large breed, yet they do not lay a large egg, though very brown ones. I am a lover of the Cochin, but I should like to see them bred without any feathers on the legs. The Cochin is a very hardy breed, and will stand confinement well, also the cold bleak atmosphere. I cannot call them a good table bird when they are pure, but if they are crossed they not only make good table fowls but splendid layers also, especially winter layers, and early sitters as well; Cochins when pure cannot be called good sitters as their feathers are too long—that is, they stand out so far from the body, and in such cases the eggs on the outside of the nest, do not get warmth of the hen's body, therefore the eggs should be placed well in the centre of the nest.

ROUP IN FOWLS.

This disease is usually brought on by cold or a sudden chill of the blood, very hot days and cold nights, or sitting in a draught when the fowls have not been used to it, or the poultry-house door left open one night, or the ventilators left so as there is a draught through the house, or sleeping out of doors one night and in a nice warm house the next, getting wet, cold and then sitting in a draught. When fowls are accustomed to sleep in trees and are put direct into a warm house, or put in a covered basket and sent on a railway journey, especially when sent to a show after sleeping out of doors, they are almost sure to return with roup. When poultry are travelling by rail and are allowed to stand for hours on the draughty platform, especially when coming home from a show, after having been taken out of a crowded place where it has been very hot, and the railway companies allow them to stand for hours on the platform in the middle of the night, they are sure to have roup. I have mentioned a few causes of this disease. It comes in three different forms. The first symptoms appear quite distinct from each other. When a fowl catches cold and the system is in good order, the first symptom is a little running at the nostrils.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

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

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always stating age, sex, and breed.
2. Enclose 3 cents stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first in-

stance, later through POULTRY REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.

5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.

6. Answers to be to name in full, initials or *nom de plume*, the first preferred.

QUE.—I have a W.C.B. Polish cockerel, aged six months, that has been sick some time. He eats greedily, but at times he is mopeish and keeps very poor, and last Saturday he passed a bunch of reddish worms, twenty or thirty of them, eight or nine inches long, small round ones, they were all in a bunch. Did you ever know a chicken to have them? If you can tell me what to do for him you will greatly oblige me.

Toronto.

D. T. DAVIES.

ANS.—Worms are found in all our domestic animals, especially when young.

Treat your bird as follows: Feed lightly at night, or if not cold weather not at all; next morning do not feed but give two grains of Santonine in powder made up into pill with butter; after the lapse of one hour give a teaspoonful of castor oil. Keep the bird apart so that you may ascertain whether any worms are passed, if so repeat the treatment in two days. Do not fail to report the results for the benefit of others. ---

The treatment you sent me for cockerel with worms seems to have done him good, I never saw any passed, but he is livelier now Thanking you for the same, I remain, yours truly,

D. T. DAVIES.

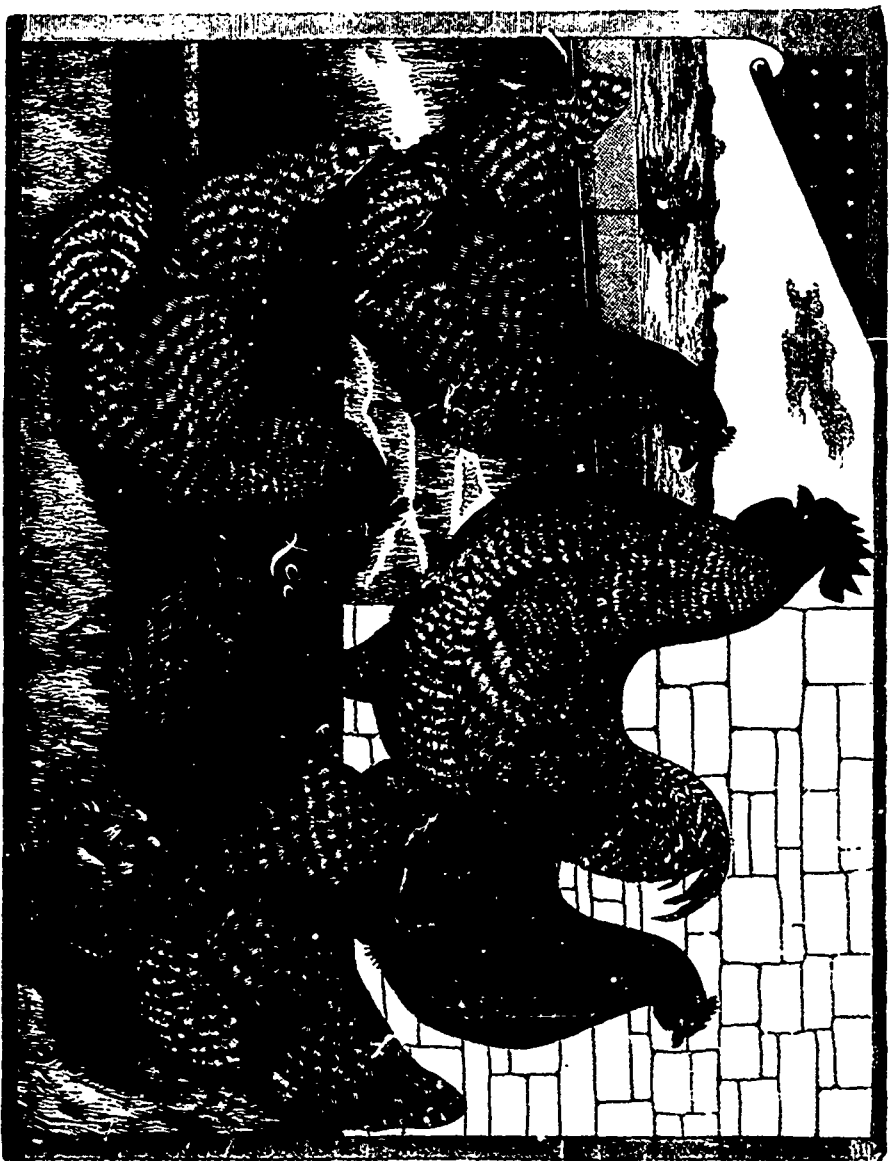
QUE.—I see by your Poultry journal that you answer correspondents in reference to diseases of fowls, etc. I have a pair of Plymouth Rock chicks that have been affected with a disease for over two months, the symptoms are as follows: The weakening of the limbs, no power to hold up wings, although the appetite is good at all times. The cold weather seems to affect them very much, and they are always worse after a cold snap. The rump or tail is drawn to one side. Some parties here described the disease as rheumatism. What can be done for them, or how shall I treat them. By complying with the above request you will very much oblige.

Yours truly,

Uxbridge.

H. A. CROSLY.

ANS.—Keep fowls in a place free from damp. Keep dry straw on the floor and be sure birds have a dry dusting box. When birds are affected, scalded food rather warm, and slightly spiced should be fed. Try the effects of the following and report results of treatment: Give in a No. 00 gelatine capsule:



PEN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Laudanum 4 drops, Salitate of soda 3 grains, cp and as much cream of tartar or epsom salts as you can pack with the rest in the capsule, may give twice a day. It will do no harm to paint joints of legs with a little turpentine.

I have a very valuable black-red Game stag, eight months old, that is sick, rattles in throat badly, runs at nose, and eats scarcely anything, I have been treating him for one week for the roup, have given him four doses of the following: $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon molasses, and $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon warm water; the three mixed together and given in the evening. I might say that before giving the above dose, I gave him $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of Electric oil, and also injected a few drops of same up his nostrils, and each morning gave him one of Carter's iron pills, and fed him mashed potatoes and gravy, and cooked meat chopped fine, and gave him an apple to peck at also. Now, so far I can't say that I have made much headway towards curing him, so I would esteem it a great favor if you would kindly prescribe for him by return mail sure, as he is pretty bad, and I don't want to lose so valuable a bird, I might add that I have him isolated and in good warm quarters, give him cold water to drink. I forgot to mention that his eye (right) is also very sore, only opens it occasionally, it is swollen a little, and the lower lid is badly swollen and inflamed, I think in injecting Electric oil and kerosine up the nostrils I must have gotten some into his eye, that is the only cause I can suggest as his eyes were neither one swollen by cold or roup. For the last two days I have bathed sore eye with warm salty water, but it keeps about the same.

OWEN SOUND.

We sincerely wish we could recommend to you an unfailing cure for roup. In our opinion it is very much a question of stamina and good hygienic surroundings, also judicious feeding. Try the following treatment:

(1) Continue your isolation, and exposure to sunlight, etc. Feed raw meat cut up fine as well as cooked meat; give also bread and milk, but not sloppy.

(2) Wash the head two or three times a day with a warm solution of alum—alum whey if you like, be sure and dry well after this. If there is any cheesy matter remove it, and dust on a very little iodoform in powder. We would give a one grain quinine pill morning and evening, and no other medicine now, for much medicine will kill as surely as the roup.

QUE.—Will you be kind enough to answer

the following questions in the next issue of REVIEW:—What causes the combs of black Minorca cockerels to pull over to one side, the birds have unlimited range and are well fed and housed at nights. Are there any appliances that can be purchased to prevent said blemish, and what is the price.

Malvern, P.O. Ont. GEORGE ROBINS.

ANS.—This is almost sure to occur in a certain proportion, in breeding pen use a good straight combed cock with comb rather thick at base. You can construct a wire cage, or support to fit over the comb on the head, if taken early enough it may do some good, though we doubt if it would be permanent.

QUE.—Will you kindly inform me through your valuable paper whether the crest of a W. C. B. Polish cock parts in the centre or not or if it is the same as the female. You will oblige me very much by answering.

C. E. STOCKWELL.

Danville, Que.

ANS.—The crest should be quite spherical in shape with no crease or division.

QUE.—Please say how White P. Rocks originated.

G. H. ANDERSON.

Kensington, Ont.

From "sports" of the laced variety, though in some strains other blood may have been used, such as white Leghorns, Dorkings, &c.

QUE.—Will you inform me what to do for my Langshan cocks. I had one die on Sunday, he was all right on Saturday. On Sunday his comb and wattles turned black, lived until two o'clock. I have another Langshan cock sick, he seems very weak, sits down most of the time, eats very little but drinks nearly all the time. I feed bran and middlings and cracked corn and oats warm mornings. Buckwheat noon and corn at night. Do not keep him confined, he is very poor. Can you recommend a book to me that gives symptoms and treatment for fowls, let me hear from you immediately.

PHILIP HART.

Belleville, Ont.

ANS.—We are inclined to think that your feeding is responsible for the trouble. Cut off the noon meal and feed no more corn or buckwheat till the moulting season. Langshans tend to get too fat. Let your fowls have free run. Bran middlings and

cracked oats will do. Oats at night are also suitable. Give vegetables such as turnips, cabbage, etc., cut up fine. Grass when available and till then clover cut up and steamed, with the soft food. See that your birds are free from vermin. If not dust them freely with insect powder. Give the affected birds or others showing dulness a compound rhubarb pill daily for three days. If your birds have been exposed to draughts or cold rains some form of inflammation may have been set up. If there is diarrhoea and especially blood with the droppings, do not give the pills but instead a teaspoonful of castor oil with five drops of laudanum.

There is no first-rate book on the diseases of fowls or pigeons, hence the importance of this column in the REVIEW. If your birds die dissect them and see what you can to account for the symptoms.

Report to this periodical for the good of others.



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

U. S. OFFICE.

We have established a branch office at Boston, Mass. U. S., readers will receive prompt attention to their enquiries when addressed to P.O. Box 1879 Boston.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

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

FROM OUR ADVERTISERS.

We continue to receive flattering testimonials as to the value of the advertising pages of the REVIEW. The following two speak volumes.