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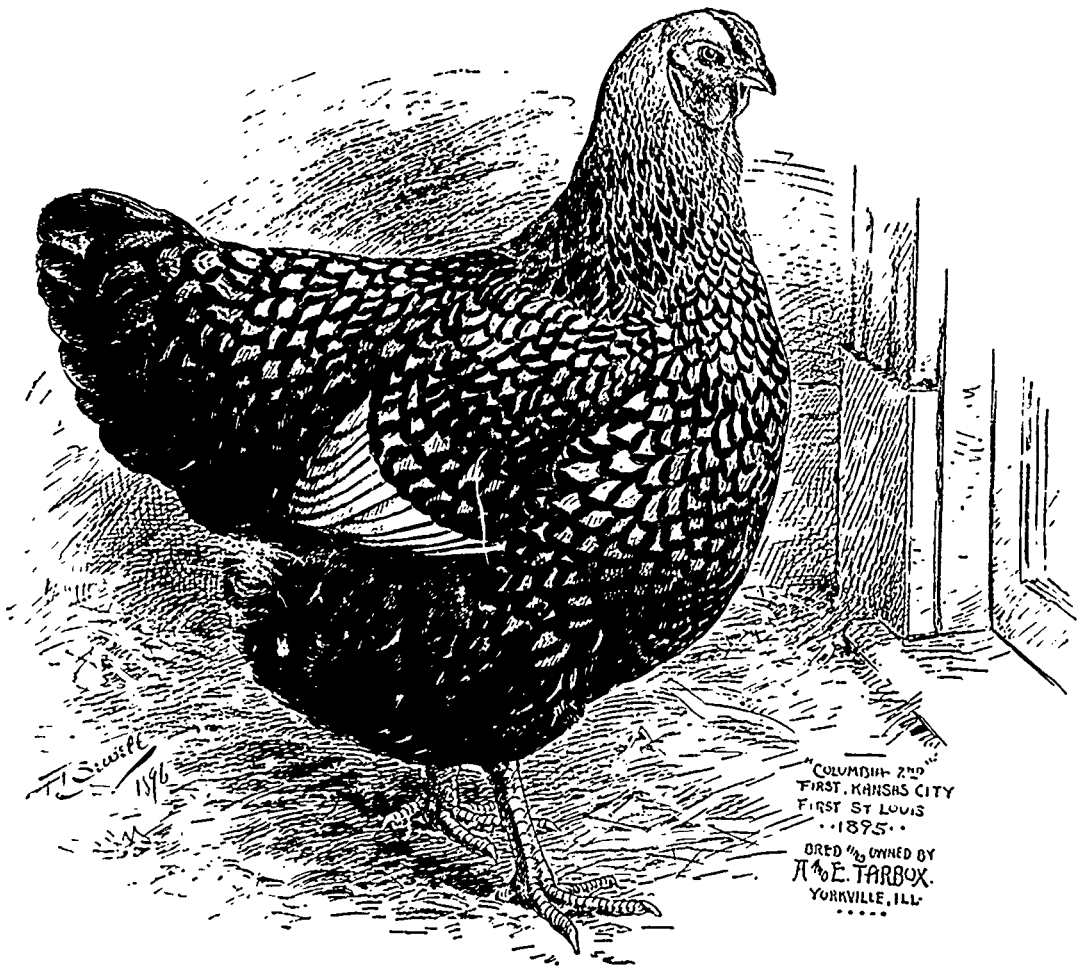
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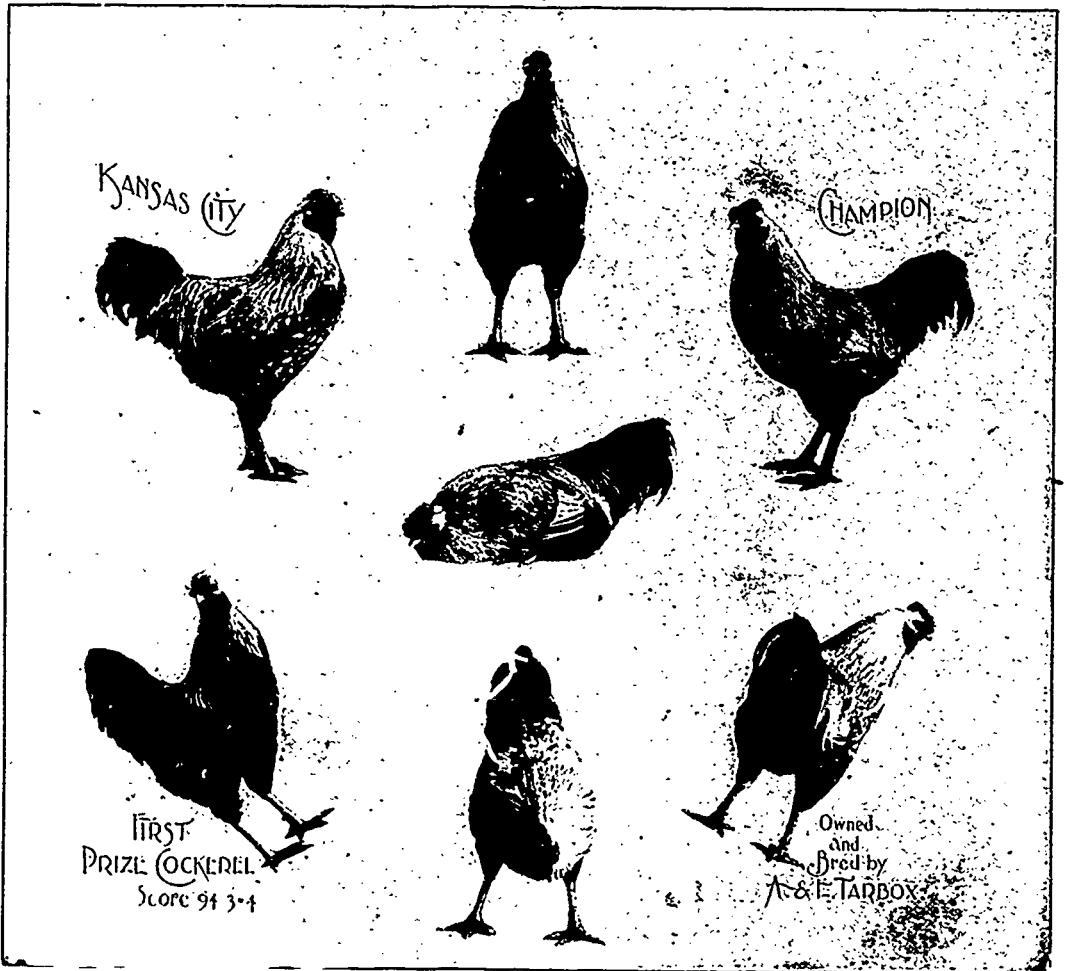
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T. Sewell  
1896

"COLUMBIAN 2<sup>ND</sup>  
FIRST, KANSAS CITY  
FIRST ST LOUIS  
1895"  
BRED & OWNED BY  
A. & E. TARBOX,  
YORKVILLE, ILL.



KANSAS CITY

CHAMPION

FIRST  
PRIZE COCKEREL  
Score 94 3/4

Owned  
and  
Bred by  
A. & E. TARBOX

Specimens of The Tarbox "Open Laced" Strain, Silver Wyandottes, owned and bred by  
A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO  
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Pigeons. Cage Birds, Rabbits & Pets.

VOL. XX.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, APRIL, 1897.

No. 4

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

MESSRS. W. ELLIOTT & SON, OSHAWA,

**H**AVE purchased from Mr. R. H. Essex a pen of black Hamburgs containing the cock second as cockerel at New York in 1895, hen, whose wins as a pullet include 3rd, Toronto and Port Hope, and 2nd at Montreal, and some other hens that have never been shown.

MR. W. F. PATTERSON, MORRISTON,

bought the first prize brown Leghorn hen at the Ontario, and also the second cock at same show, which latter heads his pen.

### POULTRY LECTURES.

Mr. W. H. Ulley, ex-president of the Montreal Poultry Association, was last week giving a series of lectures on practical poultry keeping under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute of Cornwall and Stormont.

MESSRS. JNO. S. PEARCE & CO. OF LONDON,

the well known agricultural supply house are now carrying a line of poultry supplies and appliances and in this issue offer Mann's bone cutters from \$5 up, Pan-a-ce-a, Spratt's foods and other necessities of the poultry yard.

MR. N. D. FORBES, MONTOWESE, CONN.,

well known as the originator of the Forbes strain of rose comb Leghorns is this month offering eggs and stock of this variety for sale. Mr. Forbes' yards were established 22 years ago, so he is no novice.

THE WINNIPEG POULTRY CLUB,

a partnership we have referred favorably to ere now, has issued a very neatly printed catalogue of the birds and dogs

bred by them. A glance at its pages might open the eyes of some eastern fanciers, as a product of the "wild and woolly west." Poultry in the west is on the up grade, as indeed it is all over our fair Dominion.

MR. E. H. PERRIN, NEWMARKET,

who pins his faith to the new buff Wyandotte and the old stand by barred Plymouth Rocks, sends us proof photographs of several of his birds, which are very pleasing. Mr. Perrin intends making a big push in the buffs.

MR. J. J. LENTON,

who removed from Oshawa to take charge of the poultry on the Vanderbilt farm at Biltmore, N. C., is now located with the Speedwell farms at Lyndon Centre, Vt.

### THE ORPINGTON AS A LAYER.

Mr. W. H. Chambers informs us he has six black Orpington hens which have laid 290 eggs from 11th January to 11th March this year, and adds "What do you think of this for an average?" We cannot think anything but well of it.

### LAYING SMALL EGGS.

"We have a Leghorn hen that never lays an egg any larger than a pigeon egg, no yolk. What is the cause of it."

McKENNA & SON.

Probably a diseased or undeveloped ovary. We have known of several similar cases.

### A CORRECTION.

Kindly correct error in prize list of Ontario show. My six highest scoring birds in Mediterranean class scored 574½ in place of 570½.

THOMAS RICE, Whitby.

The score is given 570½ as supplied us by the Secretary, Mr. T. A. Browne. Perhaps he will not mind referring to his book for confirmation.

## AROUND THE SHOWS.

BY L. G. JARVIS, JUDGE.

*The Ontario.*

**A** FEW notes on the classes allotted to me to judge at the late Ontario Show.

Barred Rocks—A strong class and some very fine specimens shown. First cock very even in barring, with fine rich colored shanks, over standard weight, slightly off in breast shape, but a grand bird; 2nd and 3rd good in color; hardly as good in body shape, but good specimens. First and 2nd cockerels extra good birds; 2nd crowding closely for first place, several other cockerels also good. Winning pullets very nice in color and shape, 1st and 2nd hens extra good, several birds left out fit to win in strong company. Houdans very good, and winning birds evenly marked, with clean black and white shank evenly mottled. The cockerels rather dark on back and tail for exhibition birds, will make better cocks. First pullet a gem, but a little too much white in crest. Minorcas, black out in full force, and some grand birds, all winners very free from purple in plumage and good size and all Minorca in shape. Whites not a large class, several extra good birds but not in good show shape, rather dirty in plumage; one very nice hen died before being judged. Spanish, a grand lot. Cockerels extra fine with lustrous plumage, and very shapely combs, the best specimens we have seen for years. Hens and pullets, good size, and smooth in face, and very free from purple in plumage. Cockerels only fair, 1st a large bird with fine symmetry and rich in lustre of plumage, face a little puffy; 2nd rather small comb not evenly serrated, fine in plumage and smooth in face, tail a little upright; 3rd very rough in face, no doubt an aged bird, not in good show shape. Dominiques.—Only a few shown, a few good specimens. Dorkings, a good class, especially silver greys, competition very keen in both colored and silver varieties. The females in both the above varieties as fine as I ever judged, nearly all over standard weight, and grand in color. In males I would like to see the combs a little smaller and finer in texture. On the whole the Dorkings were extra fine. Buff Rocks, a great improvement on former years, both in quality and quantity. All winners very fine specimens and several left out, grand birds. Polands—Not as many on exhibition as usual, but in quality good; nearly all prizes going to McNeil and Bogue. Water fowl—The best exhibit in this class that we have seen for years at the Ontario, every variety represented, and in Pekin and Rouen varieties it took

considerable time to place the tickets. Turkeys, out in full force in bronze and white Holland varieties, some splendid specimens were on exhibition. As it is the intention to do away with the scoring system of judging at the next Ontario show, it will be necessary for the directors to consider the advisability of providing extra coops for the use of the judges when it may be necessary to place specimens for comparison side by side, and in the same light if they expect to do justice to each and every specimen that may be in competition in the various classes. It will be very difficult for judges to compare birds correctly so far as plumage is concerned in different light, as well as to compare shape, if the birds are cooped a distance apart. At the show held in Madison Square, New York, the same inconveniences would not arise as every part of that building where the fowls are shown has the same light and lots of it, and only one tier of coops not one coop on top of another to interfere with the light as is necessary in providing sufficient room to accommodate the number of entries that we have at the Ontario show. I think the management will see the advisability of providing a few extra coops. I also think that all specimens in the weight classes should be weighed, as is done in the scoring system, so that specimens up in weight, everything else being equal, may receive their just due.

*Owen Sound Show.*

The exhibition held in Owen Sound the week following the Ontario show, was in every way successful. The management was good as well as the accommodation. The officers and directors are very obliging, and know well how to run a show. They have had a great deal of experience on that line and exhibitors who have ever shown birds here have always expressed a desire to exhibit them again. We hope in the near future to see the Ontario held in this place. I think the people of Owen Sound who have for so many years contributed so heartily to their local show deserve at our hands every consideration that may be in our power as members of the Ontario, and we feel assured that the Ontario show could be run successfully by the local management, as well as proving a stimulus to the fanciers and farmers in that section of the country.

*Seaforth Show.*

The local show held at Seaforth, considering the state of the roads and the extremely cold weather during that week, might be considered very successful. The building was rather small for the number of birds shown and for the accommodation of the public, yet the light was fairly good, and the show went off very satisfactorily. A few of the

birds on exhibition had been over-shown so could not be considered in good shape. In a great many classes there were to be seen very pure specimens in the different varieties notably Leghorns, Langshans, Brahmas, Houdans, Game and Rocks. The next exhibition will be held in the town of Goderich, when we may expect to see a larger entry and probably a more suitable building in which to hold the show. I think the Poultry Association of Huron may be congratulated on the very successful show, it being the first exhibition held under the auspices of this association. This association has among its officers and members some of the most enterprising men of the county who have and are still taking a great interest in the improvement of thoroughbred stock. Mr. Wilson, one of its members, is known as having one of the largest egg packing establishments in the Province, and feels greatly interested in the poultry industry. I had a very interesting conversation with Mr. Wilson and his son after I finished judging along the line of egg production and the variety of eggs most suitable for packing. He unhesitatingly claims that the dark shelled eggs will keep longer than will the white eggs. He says in condling he finds ten per cent or more of white eggs spoiled than dark colored eggs if assorted. He says the large white egg is not nearly as objectionable as the small ones, it is in that class of eggs that he finds a large per cent spoiled when delivered at his packing house. We are certain that dark colored eggs are thicker in the shell and the white or albumen thicker and heavier than in the white shelled eggs, this may account to a certain extent the keeping qualities of the dark colored eggs.

## SHALL WE USE INCUBATORS ?

### II. THE ADVANTAGES.

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

**T**HE first and most obvious advantage of using an incubator and brooder is that the hatching can be done whenever the breeder wishes to do it. If one depends upon hens he is obliged to own it their pleasure in order to employ them. They will sit when they get ready and not before. They consult their await feelings, not their owner's desires. It is true that careful management can, to some extent, regulate the broody instinct, but it can not do so wholly. But the incubator is always ready.

The second advantage is that with the incubator large numbers of eggs can be set at once. A hen will cover say one dozen; one incubator will incubate one hundred, two hundred, five hundred or more according to the size of the machine. And there is not much more labor in taking care of the incubator and its large number of eggs than in caring for the hen with her small number. In other words the machine economizes in labor and thus reduces the cost of production. Profit depends either upon getting a good selling price or in reducing the cost of what is sold. The selling price, except as to wisdom in putting the goods upon the market at the right time, is largely beyond the control of the producer, but the cost of production we can regulate to a much greater extent. The labor of machinery is cheaper than that of man, and it is wise to substitute a machine for a man—or in this case for a hen—wherever and whenever it can be done. To the large producer we regard the incubator and brooder not merely as helpers but as necessities. Success in their business depends upon the ability to produce chickens at the most advantageous time and to rear them at the least cost. Without the incubator this is impossible.

A third advantage is that the chickens are hatched and can be reared with absolute freedom from vermin. By a careful inspection of the eggs as they are gathered or before they are put into the machine, the danger from lice will be removed. Hen hatched chickens, even with great care, often become lousy, to their serious detriment. Growth is arrested, development hindered, and death frequently ensues. But when an incubator and brooder are used this should never be found among artificially hatched and brooded chickens.

A fourth advantage is that broiler chickens, intended for broilers, can be forced ahead much more rapidly than those reared under hens. At eight weeks of age they will be as large as those reared by hens at ten or twelve weeks. For broilers and broiler raising, not only on account of having the birds ready at the right time, but also on account of securing the best and most profitable growth, resort must be had to the artificial process.

A fifth advantage is that chickens produced artificially are tamer and more easily handled than those produced maternally. This is no mere sentimental but a real pecuniary advantage, saving in food and securing both growth and fewer broken eggs.

And finally, for we must not allow this article to become too long, the incubator is a great saver of man, and thus upon a man's feelings. If there is anything provoking in this world it is an unfaithful sitting hen. She will desert her

nest, she will break the eggs, she will befoul her quarters, she will kill the chickens. Some or all of these troubles arise every year, and when they arise he is a well balanced man who does not let "his angry passions rise," to his grief and mortification. At such times the peaceful incubator becomes a jewel in his eyes.

## POULTRY CULTURE AS AN INDUSTRY.

BY REV. THOS. GEOGHEGAN, HAMILTON.

THESE are few questions upon which there is not considerable difference of opinion, and the question of poultry culture as a paying investment is no exception to the rule. The fancier who loves his feathered friends feasts his eyes upon their glorious plumage and braces himself up and feels better as he notices the magnificent strut of the gentleman heir in the midst of his female friends, will tell you that poultry pays well. He gets his money's worth, and more, out of the flock through his eyes every day. The faddist who catches the fever when he sees his neighbor's flock, or meets an acquaintance returning from the exhibition with a number of red tickets and a considerable amount of prize-money, rushes in and purchases thoroughbred chickens at fancy prices and gives neither himself nor the chicks any rest night or day for the next few weeks until he cools off, forgets to feed them, and leaves them in a doughty house a prey to dirt and vermin, and because they do not shell out eggs during the cold winter months, when prices are highest, and hatch out prize-winners for the fall shows, gives out as a certainty that there is no money in poultry, the thing is a dead loss, and that it is too small a thing, anyway, for a big-headed man to dabble in. In this, as in other things, what the man sows he reaps. In spite, however, of this discouraging experience, and of the fact that the country is in the throes of a mining boom, and that large sums of money are being invested in speculation upon gold development, and that many of our people expect to become millionaires suddenly, the small, old-fashioned and every-day enterprise of poultry raising as a means of livelihood, or as a department of farming which will increase the general profits and add to the sum total, is worthy of some consideration. The wonderful strides made of late years in the development of labor-saving machines has driven many active tradesmen to look for new lines of industry by which to earn a livelihood, has reduced the number of working hours and made the performance of heavy tasks light in comparison with the manner

in which they were done in the days of our forefathers. The opening up of vast fertile plains for the growth of wheat and other cereals has reduced the price of grain, while pasture land of great extent in the western part of the continent has reduced the price of meat, so that farmers in Ontario to-day find themselves much cramped in their incomes and must, if they are to hold their ground and have a decent living, take up new branches of industry and adapt themselves to the condition of the times in which we live. There is an adage which says that "A man may as well stand idle as work idle," and if we propose new fields of labor for farmers and others, we must show that there is a demand for their productions, and profit in their labor.

The culture of poultry is no new thing. In excavations made in recent years in the Valley of the Nile, amongst other things unearthed, which had been covered for generations, were eggs apparently as fresh as the day on which they were laid. It is believed that the Egyptians attained to the very highest point of ancient civilization, and in their sculptures scribes may be seen in the market-place noting down the articles sold, and on the farm taking an account of all the products, to the number of eggs laid by each hen. If the people who built the Pyramids, and had such wonderful knowledge of architecture and the fine arts, thought it not unworthy of them to study the preservation of eggs, which doubtless was a great article of food amongst them, and kept such strict account of each hen that they could tell with accuracy her profit each year, it is surely worth our while in this young country to test this branch of industry and ascertain if there be any profit in it. After the Franco-Prussian War, the world was surprised with the rapidity with which the French nation paid off its war indemnity. The amount was not raised by the great sums of either the aristocracy or landed gentry, but by the large number of small sums made up by the great body of people. The small farmers, the cottagers and artisans, came to the rescue, and much of the money coming from comparatively poor people was the result of the poultry culture of that country. France as a nation has, and does, recognize that the poultry trade is a source of wealth to its people, and protects and encourages it, because it brings in a large revenue and betters the financial condition of a great body of its citizens. Not only do the French meet the demands for home consumption in eggs and poultry, but they supply the English market with over \$15,000,000-worth of this class of food annually. If France with her small area when compared with Canada can realize \$200,000,000 annually with her poultry interests what might not we in Canada do in the vast territory which we possess. There are few who realize the possibilities be-

fore this country in this branch of industry. If we would but take it up in earnest we would hear less than we do of hard times, of mortgages on farms being foreclosed, and tracts of land exhausted through the continued drain of years of grain growing. It is an unfortunate thing that so many people look upon poultry culture as too small a business to hope for any large results from, and yet it is one of the largest agricultural interests in the United States. The value as a product exceeds that of cotton, hay, or dairy products. In the State of Missouri alone the poultry product is about \$15,000,000 annually, and in spite of the fact that in the United States \$500,000,000 worth is raised annually for home consumption the supply is not equal to the demand, and over \$2,000,000 worth of eggs were imported into the States last year. While the poultry products representing cash value is more than either cotton, hay, or dairy produce, it is the only agricultural product which the Americans do not export, and in which the supply is vastly insufficient to the demand. However we may have increased in exports in other departments of our trade with Great Britain and other countries, it is worthy of notice that we have decreased considerably in our egg export. In 1891 we exported \$1,160,359 worth, while in 1895 we only exported \$807,991, or a decrease of \$352,404. Great Britain imported \$18,931,645 worth of eggs, of this sum only \$524,577, or a little over half a million went from Canada. The decrease of import to the United States has been very marked since 1891. In that year it was \$1,074,247, while in 1895 it was \$275,828, or a decrease of \$798,419. Why this decrease? We have good climate, we have cheap food, and under present conditions we ought to be able to obtain labor at a low rate, and here are fields open to us, with a prospect of good profits, and we are making little or no effort to occupy them and benefit ourselves by the returns. We should, under present conditions, be able to compete with the world, and it is our own fault if we don't do it.

From the report made by the Canadian High Commissioner in London, England, contained in the *Journal of Trade and Commerce*, 1894 and 1895, page 316, we find it reported under the heading of "Eggs," "This trade more than holds its own, and its importance from a Canadian standpoint will be realized when it is stated that the value of imports is nearly £4,000,000 sterling a year—the imports from Canada show a small but gratifying increase, and the price obtained appears to be higher than in former years. There seems to be no reason why, with proper care and attention, the import from Canada should not be larger than it is, and I refer specially to the reports of agents upon the subject. The following are extracts from correspondence

that has reached me: (1) "Canadian eggs are fast coming into favor, both fresh and pickled, and if care is taken in the packing and selection, the trade can be developed to a considerable extent." (2) "On the whole the shipments of eggs have been satisfactory, and the consumption is rapidly increasing." (3) "We have again handled thousands of cases during the past winter, and where our friends have carefully graded and packed their goods, sending only choice and uniform size, quality and condition, the results have been satisfactory. Unfortunately shippers are so slow to learn the requirements of the British markets. It does not pay to ship inferior or second-class goods." In the same report, page 338, Mr. John Dyke, Canadian Government Commercial Agent at Liverpool, reports as follows: "There has been an increase in import of eggs from 11,045,786, great hundreds (120), to 11,876,698 great hundreds. Canada's contribution toward this total amounted to 254,604 great hundreds, compared with 207,374 in 1893. As indicating to some extent the destination of eggs from the Dominion it may be of interest to note that one firm in Liverpool had consigned to them no less than 96,000 great hundreds, the majority came in cases of 1200 each, and the packing is usually oat hulls, which has proved very efficient, others came in smaller boxes packed in paper fillers. Prices have been low in this as in every other commodity, from \$1.50 to \$2.25 for fresh eggs, and \$1 to \$1.60 for limed or pickled. Continental pickled eggs have sold at higher prices than Canadian, and it is stated by the trade that this is in consequence of farmers and collectors in Canada holding for an advance in price so that in many instances, when they were put on the market, they were stale. All over the continent, and especially in Russia, there appears to be a feeling of combination among the farmers, collectors and shippers with a view to capturing the British trade, and the co-operation that has existed among them has earned for the continental commodity a better character, therefore a better price. At the commencement of last season a very bad mishap unfortunately occurred. Some three car loads of eggs which were in transit in Canada, two on one line of railway, and one on another, got terribly damaged, it is said that they were literally telescoped, nevertheless they were sent forward, and on arrival here two-thirds had to be thrown away, the remainder were distributed over the country but were found to be tainted owing to the broken mass with which they had travelled, and by this means a widely spread prejudice against Canadian eggs was created, and their good character has not been wholly recovered during the whole season. It is stated by all connected with the trade that if properly conducted, and with a better spirit existing between

producers, collectors, shippers, and forwarding companies, there is nothing to prevent Canadian holding the market against any foreign commodity, as the size, and when shipped fresh, the quality, leaves nothing to be desired, though I would again remind those interested that the greater the number of brown eggs the more saleable is the case." Mr. Dyke also says in the same report under the head of "Poultry," "I am sorry to say that this branch of our trade has not expanded in any great degree. In November, 1874, and again in 1878, I issued a circular letter giving instructions as to how turkeys should be prepared for the market. Acting in accordance with them one shipper in Ontario entered at once into the business and has carried it on successfully ever since. This season's annual shipment, which is the sixteenth, arrived in perfect condition, and as the character of his turkeys has become well known in this district, his birds are much sought after. I believe he could have sold three times the quantity of this year's consignment. A small number of ducks and geese were brought over this season and they surpassed anything of the kind on the market here. Some other shipments of Canadian turkeys were made to Liverpool, a where the condition was good fair prices were realized, but a few arrived in poor condition and had to be sacrificed. The total value of poultry imported into the United Kingdom from all quarters during the year amounted to \$2,404,450. Mr. John W. Down, Canadian Commercial Agent at Bristol, on page 350 of the same report, under "Poultry and Eggs," says as follows: "Poultry appears only to be shipped once a year, viz., at Christmas, and our markets are often glutted with poultry sent from other countries to be sold on commission, and thus often finds a slow and bad market, whereas, I venture to think if the poultry were shipped weekly, and with judgment and care, a pretty fair market would be found all through the fall, winter, and spring months. If any dealers in Montreal, Toronto, or Quebec, are inclined to test the trade, I shall be pleased to make enquiries for them of the leading wholesale poulterers in this city and put their services to establish a poultry trade between Canada and this port. The trade in Canadian eggs in Bristol is very small and I have not heard of any direct shipments to this city, as all Canadian eggs that have been handled on this market have been bought through Liverpool importers. I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining reliable information, but find that the mode of packing of Canadian eggs is open to much improvement. I am told that both large and small eggs are packed together instead of being

properly graded. There appears to have been no complaint as to the quality of the eggs. Surely this business is worth more attention, as France and Germany do a very large export trade at this port." Mr. Thomas Grahame, Canadian Government Agent at Glasgow, on page 358 of the same report, says: "The trade in eggs has been carried on in the same extensive manner as of late years, and on the whole has proved satisfactory. From all I can learn, however, I would desire to impress upon the farmers and local dealers the strong advisability of sending their eggs forward as quickly as possible as they come to hand, and upon farmers particularly the desirability of their using the small eggs for home consumption. The Clyde bill of entry shows equal to 35,000 cases of Canadian eggs landed in Glasgow, representing 105,000 long hundreds."

It is very evident from the above quotations that Canada can increase her export of both eggs and poultry. The profit to be made upon it depends very much upon the way in which the business is managed—good stock, well cared for, will produce returns that will pay well for work done and capital invested. Energy, perseverance, and common sense brought to bear upon this industry will make it as profitable, or more profitable, than any department of agriculture or live stock upon which the farmer has to depend for his livelihood. An egg shell full of fact is worth more than a baloon full of theory, and here is a fact which may encourage our young boys and girls, as well as more of our farmers and artisans, to spend their spare time and invest some money in the poultry trade. Mr. George Tuckett, the present Mayor of Hamilton, who has been for years a most successful business man, stock-breeder, and lover of poultry, had, before he was fourteen years of age a flock of chickens, about 100 in number, from which he cleared a profit of \$100 in twelve months. He kept his accounts carefully and correctly, and gives it as his opinion to-day that there are large profits to be made from poultry culture, as well as much profitable recreation and great enjoyment. Shakespeare tells us to look out for the man who has no music in his soul as a dangerous customer. The man who has no pets, if he be not dangerous, is at least to be pitied. The interest taken in the poultry-house and the pigeon-loft has laid the foundation of many a fortune, and of many a character, has saved numbers of boys and young men from those habits of idleness which are so dangerous to morals, and stimulated those of regularity, which lies at the base of success in every walk of life.



## PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

BY T. A. WILLIAMS, TORONTO, ONT.

*(Continued.)*

THE best place to put the incubator is in a dry cellar or basement of dwelling or barn but it is important that the cellar be well ventilated, an evil smelling musty cellar is no place for an incubator, a wholesome atmosphere is indispensable, there should be no draughts, and no hammering or pounding or any such noises. The chief advantage of using a cellar of the above description is that it furnishes the necessary conditions to successful artificial incubation and in addition the temperature will be more uniform than in any other part of an ordinary dwelling house; never run an incubator in a room where there is a stove, unless it is a self-feeder coal stove that is kept constantly burning, in short always place your machine in a room where an equable temperature is maintained constantly, and it will readily be seen that if the temperature be from 60° to 70° Fah. the consumption of oil will be much less than in a cold room. A machine with a first-class regulator will take care of a wide range of temperature, but a machine with a poor regulator will not do so and therefore the operator must assist it.

The first essential to a good hatch is well fertilised eggs, remember the best incubator ever built or the most faithful sitting hen, can do nothing with unfertile eggs, don't buy an incubator and then go to an egg dealer for your eggs, raise your own eggs, or buy them from some person whom you know gives his fowls the care necessary to insure fertile eggs, unless you can do one or the other you have no use for an incubator.

Eggs for hatching should be kept in a temperature of 45° Fah. an atmosphere ten degrees lower in temperature would be fatal to good results, many people suppose that if an egg is not actually frozen it is all right, but this is a fallacy, an egg may be chilled to such an extent without being frozen as to completely destroy the vitality of the embryo.

Having arranged for a supply of fertile eggs the next important feature is a steady uniform temperature in the egg chamber of your incubator, a fluctuation of a degree between the highest and lowest points registered by the thermometer is permissible, but in proportion as the temperature exceeds the variation so will your hatch suffer, in short next to good eggs, uniform temperature is the most important factor in artificial hatching.

Keep your lamp scrupulously clean, a lamp that poisons the atmosphere with the vile smell produced by imperfect combustion of coal oil is an abomination and you need never expect to hatch healthy chicks under such conditions. Don't trim your lamp and then handle the eggs without first washing your hands, remember coal oil is very injurious to eggs.

Keep the doors of your machine closed, don't be continually fussing with it showing it to your friends, a good machine will do better if you leave it pretty much to itself.

*(To be Continued.)*

## REPLIES TO PROFESSOR MILLS' QUESTIONS.

*Editor Review :*

THE questions submitted by Professor Mills at the annual meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario, are far too important to be fully discussed in one issue of your journal. To attempt a mere skimming of the subject will not satisfy its requirements, and the space you have so kindly placed at our disposal would be misappropriated by such an attempt.

To the Poultry Association of Ontario the first query is most important, and in writing I confine myself to it.

I will refer my fellow members to the speech of the Honorable John Dryden, which he delivered at Hamilton as far back as 1893, wherein he set forth the objects his department had in view, and *what returns he expected for the aid given us.* "The position the Association should hold is one of an educator and instructor to the young breeders and the farmer generally." He referred to the preparation of essays upon the several branches of the poultry industry, and generally suggested an increased endeavour to supply information upon this important branch of the trade of the province.

Again in January, 1894, in New Hamburg, the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, while evincing his interest in the welfare of the exhibitors by congratulating them on the success of Ontario poultry at the World's Fair, impressed upon the Association the fact that as a whole the poultry in this province was not in such an advanced state as he desired, and he continued "you will not blame me when I seek to use this Association in aiding me to achieve so desirable a result." . . . "The holding of this exhibition is not the sole end you ought to have in view for your existence—it is not the ultimate aim. If it is, it is not the object the

Government had in view in making you your grant." Laying particular emphasis upon the reading and discussion of essays the honorable minister said: "I am here to render any assistance I can in helping you to give the information you have at your command to the masses of the people" . . . . . "Practical utility is what is required. It is not the particular color of the wing or tail feathers of a particular breed." . . . . . "but rather the quantity of eggs and the quality of the bird he can send to the market."

In January, 1895, at New Hamburg, Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, said, an Association that did good work would always receive considerations at the hands of the Government, "but," he continued, "if it is all wrapt up within the Association itself, and the good result is simply confined to a very few, why, there may be some trouble in increasing your allowance or in bringing the Legislature into sympathy with your work."

In referring to these words of the Honorable Minister and his Deputy, I am anxious that all members of the Association should realize that we, of our strength and resources, do not "run the show." We simply contribute to its success, and the Government of Ontario does likewise. Take as an example the statement of receipts for the show of 1895. The entrance fees, membership fees, and specials, amount to \$730.25; that is our contribution. The Govern. contributes \$900. Now, who has the right to dictate as to the application of these moneys. Certainly, the Government wishes, in respect of the greater proportion, must be respected. Without the grant of \$900 what kind of a show would be held. The great "Ontario" would dwindle away to nothing. The advertisement we secure when we win at this show, would be a thing of the past. Everybody knows that more stock is sold as a result of winning at the "Ontario," than can be traced to any other exhibition in Canada. If a member of the Association offers for competition a special prize, he would merely be required to say under what conditions it should be awarded, and his wishes would be gladly complied with. Why should it be different with the Government grant? It is a special prize, given for a special purpose, but a hint from the giver does not appear to be sufficient. Far from it. Very strong suggestions are not sufficient. *Honestly*—we should take a hint; *acquisitively*—we must take a suggestion.

Refer once more to the speech of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture in 1894—"The holding of this exhibition is not the sole end you ought to have in view." . . . . "If it is, it is not the object the Government had in view in making you your grant." This is more than a hint, but no

more than we deserve. If we persist in ignoring the wishes of our benefactors, we are not honest poultry men. If we persist in ignoring our benefactors' very pointed suggestions, we are far from wise. What think you?

At the annual meeting just past I presented a motion for the consideration of the question of increasing the prize money to be awarded the utility breeds. In the interest of the Association I initiated this movement, and, as the motion passed unanimously, it is quite clear that the Association, as a whole, is not averse to considering it, and my reasons for advancing the subject can be readily understood by recalling those words of the Honorable John Dryden—"Practical utility is what is required."

The reply to Professor Mills' first question is contained in this last sentence, spoken in 1894; the preceding portion of my argument is simply intended to impress the exhibitor and breeder with the necessity for action. In these words the Government says where its grant should be placed, and in my opinion we have no option.

1. I have shown from the best authority that the Government "expects returns" for the grant it gives to the Association.
2. That it seeks to use the Association in aiding to achieve a desired result.
3. That "practical utility is what is required."
4. That if the Association is wrapt up in itself, there may be trouble in bringing the Legislature into sympathy with our work.

I am, yours respectfully,

Toronto.

ROBT. H. ESEEX.

#### Editor Review:

Prof. Mills, of the Agricultural College, has propounded several questions in connection with poultry matters. I purpose to give my views on numbers 3 and 4.

To question No. 3, I think poultry and eggs should be sold by weight at so much per pound, and the city and town councils should pass a by-law regulating the same.

To question No. 4, which reads "should the Eastern Ontario and Ontario Associations be united on a basis similar to that on which the Creamery and Dairy Associations propose uniting? To this question, I say *no*, and the following are my reasons: Years before the Eastern Association was formed the Ontario Association never held an exhibition east of Port Hope.

Secondly, the financial position of the two Associations is such, that a uniting of them would not benefit the Eastern Association, but would materially assist the Ontario Association. The Eastern Association is free from debt or liabilities of any kind. The Ontario has a standing debt of \$900. so that when the government grant of that amount is received it is used to redeem the note or loan that was negotiated to help pay the prizes awarded at the exhibition held some months previous. In the treasurer's statement, for some reason best known to that official, no mention is made of the payment of the note if my memory is correct. The statement reads as follows: "Government grant discounted." I contend that is not a correct entry. It should read—note discounted, and then in addition, he should charge himself with the government grant when received, and when the note is paid credit himself with the amount of the note. Other reasons can be adduced if necessary, but I think this is quite sufficient to prove why they cannot unite.

Ottawa 22nd, Feb. '97.

E. H. B.

*Editor Review:*

In reply to Professor Mills' question, my answer to the first is, that largest prizes should not be given to any particular variety; for this reason: all breeds are well represented, and one breeder has just as much right to the claim of the so called golden egg as any other. It costs him just as much to raise his fowls and just as much to show them, and they are just as profitable to him as other breeds would be to others.

No. 2. No, because no one ever found a mongrel hen lay as well nor as large eggs as a pure bred one. Nor do the cross breeds make better table fowls than the thorough-bred ones. We have plenty of culls already among the pure breeds. Then again there would be a difficulty in drawing the line as to which are utility fowls. I breed the Leghorns, the greatest layers on earth. The other day a farmer looked at them, and he exclaimed "Oh! these are not utility fowls." Well, if they are not, I would like to know what they are. They are large birds fit for any table, as well as for laying.

No. 3. Yes. It would encourage breeders to improve their laying hens and better prices could be obtained for stock and eggs.

No. 4. No. Because the distance would be too great for birds to be shipped to exhibitions, which is very trying and sometimes proves fatal.

Now, I want to say a few words about the so-called golden egg. I would like to ask how many Leghorn breeders

cleared expenses at the last Ontario Poultry show held at Guelph. I don't think there was one man. Well then the golden egg does not appear to be as large as it looks. I will admit it helps to defray the expenses of the Association, but as the cry goes out "help the farmer, help the farmer," I would like to know how much the farmer has ever done for the Association. This grant should be to encourage the poultry breeder, and him only, whether he be lawyer, doctor or any man who breeds fowls.

The professional breeders take the most time and trouble in preparing essays and so forth, and the so-called farmer benefits by them, and those who write the articles get no pay nor encouragement for their trouble; yet some people think these men should not have any claim over the small golden egg. I think it would be a good scheme if the members of our association would feed more meat to the hen that lays the golden egg, the result might be that she would lay a larger one.

Yours truly,

CHAS. F. WAGNER.

Toronto.

I submit answers to questions propounded by Professor Mills at Guelph, as follows:

No 1. Yes. Although it will be a difficult task to draw the line between utility and fancy breeds.

No. 2. No, as well expect a judge to decide the "practical utility" of an Ayrshire or Jersey cow by inspection.

No. 3. Yes.

No. 4. Yes.

Yours truly,

W. J. BELL.

Angus.

I will give my answer to Professor Mill's questions only on 1 and 3. The 2nd, I will say nothing on, and 4th, I am in Quebec Province.

For 1, I think it would be right to give the prize to birds for egg production and table use.

3. All eggs should be sold by weight.

A. THOMPSON.

Allan's Corners, Quebec.

The annual meeting of the Guelph Poultry Association was held recently, when there was a very full attendance of members, who elected their officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Hon. Pres. Thos. Gowdy, Esq.; Pres. C. F. Cotton; Vice-Pres. F. R. Webber; Sec'y, J. B. Collins; Treas. G. J. Thorp; Hon. Directors, L. G. Jarvis, Chas. E. Howitt; Directors, Geo. Chamberlain, A. W. Tyson, John Crowe, Jno. Colson, J. E. Norris, W. E. Readwin; Delegates to Industrial Fair, Chas. R. Crowe, Jno. Colson; Delegates to Central Fair, W. McMaster, J. S. Moffatt; Auditors, John Crowe, W. McMaster.

## HERE AND THERE.

Dr. J. S. Niven of London writes:—I am going to devote this year to cross breeds in the shape of Indian Game and dark Dorkings (colored) which are said to be the best table fowl in the world. Mr. A. Bogue kindly supplies the needed colored Dorkings from his large stock. Together with Mr. R. C. Mafee I have imported a lot of pheasants from the Zoological Gardens of Antwerp, they arrived in very fair condition, only one bird, a Reeve, died after arriving. The importation consists of Reeves, Swinhoes, gold, silver and Lady Amhersts. We hope to have a big collection soon.

Many of the readers of the REVIEW will be sorry to hear of the loss our good friend Mr. W. McLoud suffered last week in the death of his son a very fine young man of 20, who met with an accident falling 30 feet down an elevator shaft in the furniture factory and received a fatal blow over the heart. We feel the death of our old friends but with them it is the debt of nature, but when the young and promising are carried off we feel more than sorrow, a feeling no one can describe, it is something that appeals to each one of us and should make us try and be better. I don't know how to express this but this is the best I can do. I know Mr. McLoud and his family will have the sincere sympathy of all his fancier friends and they are many. [Personally Mr. McLoud has our deepest sympathy and we sure that of our readers. Ed].

Sharp Butterfield was here last week looking out for some place for his family to live in, from what I gathered from him he will be with them very little if he fulfils all his engagements. J. S. N.

Have just received an imported Pitt cockerel. Have some nice young chicks out and doing well. J. H. Minshall, Brantford.

A very successful show was held in Quebec city on Mar 11th and 12th last, under the auspices of the Quebec Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The officers of the Association are as follows:—Patron, The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province; Hon. President, Hon. F. W. Andrews; Hon. Vice-Presidents, His Worship the Mayor of Quebec and Victor Chaternoert, M.L.A.; President, Wm. Lee; Vice-Presidents, T. A. Poston and C. E. Levey; Sec.-Treasurer, R. Campbell; Executive Committee, Dr. James Laurie, I. S. Dunbar, James Geggie, T. Gale and D. Fraser.

We regret that our standing rule prevents us printing a further report and list of awards of a show not advertised in our business department.

The Hamilton Association held a "Sales Show" on February 24 to 27th, which was eminently successful, the entry being large and a number of sales resulting.

I have a nice hatch of chickens out for nearly two weeks, doing well, every egg hatched; more chickens coming out to-day. D. C. Trew, Lindsay. Mar. 18, 1897.

You wanted me to describe my new poultry house to the REVIEW readers. I have been kept busy and have not found time. It is built on the same plan as the one at the Model Farm only not so long. J. C. Lyons, Lucknow.

The paper I read (and which will be printed in REVIEW. Ed.) was a feeble effort put forth to try and get the farmers to give more attention to the subject, and I am doubtful if that paper before that audience will have reached these ends, but let me tell you we are going to keep at it "hammer and tong(ue)s," and I am pleased to report that the Minister of Agriculture has kindly consented to send Mr. Gilbert amongst us, so we have several meetings coming off in Kings Co., the latter part of this week and early in the next week; his headquarters will be here, we are old friends. I shall be pleased to furnish a synopsis if desirable of those meetings.

Grand Pre, Nova Scotia.

A. G. Goodacre.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Poultry Association was held in the Victoria Armory Hall, on Thursday, the 4th of March. In the absence of the President Mr. F. W. Morton, the chair was taken by Mr. G. C. Philpott. The annual reports were read and adopted, and a balance on hand was reported. It is expected that the annual show will be held in January next. The officers elected are as follows:—Hon. President, Thomas Costen; President, E. L. Gnaedinger; 1st Vice-President, James Ainslie; 2nd Vice-President, A. F. Dawes; 3rd Vice-President, A. M. D. Drummond; Sec.-Treasurer, W. J. Morton; Hon. Secretary, J. H. Cayford; Executive Committee; A. Roddick, W. Cox, R. W. Hooper, G. Gravel, R. Skellin, G. C. Philpott, A. Lavallee, E. Thesier, G. Shetler and F. G. Gnaedinger.

Mr. W. H. Ulley of Montreal, has been spending a few days by invitation in Cornwall and vicinity addressing the farmers and poultry owners on matters of interest to them. On Monday, March 15th, he addressed the members of the Cornwall Poultry Association, on Tuesday, he addressed the Stormont Farmers' Institute at Paup's Hall, Osnabruck Centre. We cut the following from the Cornwall *Freeholder*: "W. H. Ulley, Montreal, took up several features of the

poultry business, showing by official figures that the hen products of the United States far exceeded in value any other agricultural product, and more than doubled the returns from the dairy. He spoke of the home market as well, which, in the winter at least, was never half supplied with choice stock, and as far as he could see, would not be for many years to come. He had to refuse large orders for winter eggs at 50 cents a dozen from leading city grocers. To obtain winter eggs there were necessary warm quarters, judicious feeding and management. Mr. Ulley's practice in feeding is about the same as that of Mr. Gilbert, already published in these columns though he may feed a trifle heavier. He keeps lean meat, principally raw liver, before his laying stock all the time, and vegetables as well, gives a mash—a quart to 15 hens—every morning, and a pound of grain to 10 hens in the evening, uses oyster shells only for grit and shell-making, keeps a foot or 18 inches of hay chaff on the floor of the house and by means of stoves maintains a uniform temperature of 40. His pullets are early hatched in incubators, male birds are kept separate except in the breeding season. For general farmers' use he recommends the Wyandottes, Rocks or Javas, which are about on a par as winter layers, the Wyandottes being preferred on account of the rose combs. Mr. Ulley appears to be a thorough master of the subject, and answered a running fire of questions which went to show that no little interest has been awakened in the poultry business by means of the institute meetings." On Wednesday he attended a meeting of the Cornwall Farmers' Institute held at the Patrons' Hall, South Branch, which was largely attended.

#### GALT CHIRPINGS.

NEVER in the history of the town was there so much genuine enthusiasm among poultry men as there is to day, hundreds of chicks out early in March and thousands on the way. Several fanciers are importing eggs from England and many others getting eggs and birds from the best producers in the United States, and already some are calculating and counting red tickets at our fall show. The Galt Poultry Association has had a great deal to do with this although they did not hold a show this winter they hold regular meetings and gave a monster descriptive lecture with Prof. Jarvis as master of ceremonies, which caused many old fanciers to wake up and many new ones to join. By the aid of a small ad. in REVIEW nearly every surplus bird has been sold showing that it pays to advertise. One fancier received thirty answers to his ad. of February and sold 22 birds at good prices. FITZ.

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

THE regular monthly meeting of the above association was held in Temperance Hall, Thursday evening, March 11th. The President, Mr. R. H. Essex, in the chair.

Mr. and Mrs. Shales and C. Flanigan were proposed for membership and accepted.

Moved by Mr. Spry, seconded by Mr. W. Fox, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Dilworth for the essay he so ably prepared. The subject was "Borrowing and lending birds for exhibition." Carried.

Among other things the delegates to Industrial Exhibition were instructed to try and secure the following additions and alterations in the prize list. That in the prize list, pens of birds be described as exhibition pens instead of breeding pens. That a third prize of \$1 be awarded in all classes where the entries number six, and that a fourth prize of 50c. be awarded where the entries number twelve or more. That a medal be awarded in each variety where the entries number 30 or more. Such awards to be governed by the principle adopted in awarding medals for largest collections.

That the judges be instructed to judge the several breeding pens immediately upon completing the judging of the corresponding single entries. That the electric lights be arranged in every aisle so that the interior of the coops may not be cast into shadow.

That Mr. Jarvis be instructed to judge all varieties of Plymouth Rocks.

The President mentioned the fact that the American Poultry Association has appointed a committee to revise the American Standard of Perfection and suggested that members of our association should give their consideration to this so far as relates to their respective varieties so that a recommendation may be sent to said committee.

There being sixty members present and a dozen visitors the meeting was a very interesting and enthusiastic one.

It will be noticed that the association admitted the first lady member at this meeting. This advance will probably be followed by the addition of many of the gentler sex. Mrs. Shales is known as a successful breeder.

The following varieties were on exhibition:—Langshans, Cochins and pigeons, all prizes on Langshans going to Benson & Dewey; all Cochins to A. W. Bell, and all pigeons to Wm. Fox.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30. Receipts for the evening \$7-55.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

## CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

MEETING OF THE POULTRY COMMITTEE—ADDITIONS TO  
AND CHANGES IN THE LIST.—CHANGE IN  
JUDGES CLASSES.

**T**HE regular meeting of the above committee was held in the association rooms, Toronto, on March 26th, those present being Messrs. J. Dilworth in the chair, Chambers, Essex, Barber, Dundas, Toronto; McNeill and Bogue, London; Hodgson and Foster, Brampton; Cole and Dunn, Hamilton; Hobbs, and Moorecraft, Bowmanville; Dr. A. W. Bell representing the Association and the editor of the REVIEW. On motion of Mr. Bogue, seconded by Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Donovan was requested to act as Secretary. Letters were read from the various associations giving names of delegates also several communications requesting changes in list, etc.

## POULTRY.

Additions and changes.—1. "Breeding" pens wherever used to be changed to read "Exhibition" pens. 2. That a third prize of \$1.00 be added in all classes where the entries number eight, and a fourth prize of 50c, where they number 12 or over. 3. That in pens a third of \$1 be added where the entries number six or over. 4. That a bronze medal be awarded in any color of any variety where the entries number 30 or over. Such award to be governed by the principle adopted in awarding medals for largest collections. 5. That the judges be instructed to judge the several exhibition pens immediately upon completing the corresponding single entries. 6. That the points for medals be graded as follows:—1st, 5 points; 2nd, 3 points; 3rd, 2 points; 4th, 1 point. 7. That exhibitors be granted passes to cover entire time the poultry are on exhibition. 8. That a class be added for Orpingtons. 9. That a class for any other variety be added to pens.

## ORNAMENTAL.

That fancy rats be cut off.

## CAGE BIRDS.

1. That separate classes be provided for crested Norwich yellow, buff, and any other variety. 2. That a class be added for broken capped Lizards. 3. That separate classes be provided for Yorkshires, yellow marked and buff marked. 4. That medals be changed to: A. Bronze medal for best exhibit of canaries in one cage. B. Bronze medal for best exhibit of other birds, in one cage. C. Bronze medal for exhibitor winning most points in canary classes.

## PIGEONS.

1. That separate classes be given for yellow and red Jacobins. 2. That show Homers be changed to black or blue chequer and any other colour. 3. That separate classes be made for white and any other color Trumpeters. 4. That class for black Swallows read black or dun. 5. That classes be added for Flying Homers same as show Homers (under class 63). 5. That rules governing the Homing races be left with the local committee.

## APPLIANCES.

Arrangement of list was left to the local members of the committee.

## JUDGES.

The same judges (five) as last year were appointed, but Mr. Jarvis is to get all Plymouth Rocks and Minorcas, Mr. Smelt to judge all Javas, Andalusians, Creve Coeurs, La Fleche, Houdans and Orpingtons.

Mr. C. J. Daniels was recommended as superintendent, and after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary the meeting adjourned.

H. B. DONOVAN,  
*Secretary of Meeting.*

## MATING BUFF BREEDS TO PRODUCE EXHIBITION BIRDS.

PAPER READ BY DR. A. W. BELL, BEFORE TORONTO POULTRY,  
PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION AT  
FEBRUARY MEETING.

**W**HAT do we understand by the word "buff?" Buff, according to definition as given by Worcester is "a light yellow color shading to pink, grey or brown." In the face of this definition why is it that so many breeders and lovers of any of the buff varieties, the most exquisitely beautiful fowl in existence to-day, a color which contrasts so effectually with the soft green hue of the lawn, why do these fanciers persist in using birds for breeding or otherwise that are cinnamon or even red, for truly either of these is not buff.

To the lovers of the buff color I would recommend that they visit the next cage bird show in the city and learn what the canary men mean by "buff." It would be an object lesson, and you will see to what a delicate hue they have bred the buff in the smallest birds and if this be possible with canaries it is possible with fowls.

The Standard requires "a rich deep golden buff," and by this it occurs to me is meant a color such as if a gold coin were placed upon the plumage the one would harmonize

with the other to such an extent that the coin would hardly be noticeable. There is no color in the standard that has more different shades of living representatives than buff.

There is possibly no club which has been and is doing more beneficial work for its own varieties than the American Cochin Club. and by comparing the colored plate of their last report you will understand what is meant by "buff." In this report they do not give any preference to the first three colors over one another, but as near as I can understand No. 10 is the color of the birds that have been winning at New York and Boston. As a guide to color I have feathers from the best colored buff Cochin at Boston, '96, and would ask you to have these colors firmly fixed in your mind. Have endeavored to make this as practical as possible, and for this purpose have brought for your examination what I consider as near Standard buff as I have seen and at the same time that evenness of color which is so necessary not only in the show but also in the breeding pen. Speaking of the show pen recalls our late Ontario show at Guelph. I endeavored to the best of my ability to follow the different judges in their scoring of the buff fowls, and there was opportunity sufficient, for one had the buff Rocks, one buff Leghorns and the third the buff Cochins.

The judges are supposed to enlighten we younger members of the fraternity, but comparing the score cards as given by each judge on these different varieties, there were among them as many opinions as to what constitutes "buff" as there were judges, as one wanted a cinnamon, another another shade, whilst the third wanted the light.

(To be Continued.)

#### CORNWALL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Cornwall Poultry and Pet Stock Association the following officers were elected:— President, C. W. Young; Vice-President, W. H. Armstrong; Secretary, Wm. H. Clark; Treasurer, R. J. Graveley; Executive Committee, Wm. Gallinger, J. K. McDonald, W. Roberts, W. D. Wood. It is altogether likely that the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association will hold their annual show here. The association has started in on its third year with a strong determination too eclipse all its former efforts to advance the interest of poultry, and all true breeders, we hope will give a helping hand to advance the same.

WM. H. CLARK,  
Secretary.

Cornwall, March 27, 1897.

#### A REMARKABLE HATCH.

I NOTICED in March REVIEW that a gentleman gave some pointers in regard to the hatching of eggs, and said that feather-legged fowl should not be used as sitters, as they were too clumsy. He may be correct, but permit me to give you my experience with one of my light Brahma hens. As a rule I give them seventeen eggs as a setting but as they are so large I thought they ought to cover more, so on one occasion I gave Biddy twenty-one eggs. My friends advised me to divide the setting with another hen, else the whole lot would be spoilt; however I let her keep them. On the tenth day I tested the eggs and found two clear ones, these I removed, leaving her nineteen still. Two days before the hatch was due I perceived a strong odour around the nest and upon examination, found that one egg was broken with a fully developed chick in it. I removed this one, and washed some of the eggs that got a little soiled and two days later she brought out a batch of eighteen strong healthy chicks. I doubt very much if an unfeathered legged Biddy could surpass my Brahma. Having met such success, I contemplate trying a hen with twenty five eggs this spring.

Montreal, Que.

E. L. GNAEDINGER.

#### FREE EXHIBITIONS? REVISION OF THE STANDARD.

Editor Review:

I WAS much interested in the letter in your January issue signed "Backwoodsman" especially as the points treated have several times been the subject of discussion between myself and one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Eastern Ontario Association. I have for some time past been an advocate for either free exhibitions or a reduction of the admission fee to an extent that will enable everyone to visit these shows without inconvenience. When I advocated free shows at a meeting of the association I was met with the objection that this would result in such numbers visiting the show that it would be impossible to secure the safety of the valuable birds on exhibition and that moreover many of the visitors would be of a very undesirable class. The present charge of twenty-five cents is, I think, altogether too high. For instance a farmer desires to bring his wife and daughter, this means seventy-five cents and very few farmers can, or if they can, will afford this, and the man who can't and the man who won't are the two men that the associations want above all others to reach. In the one case you want to teach the man how by properly look-

ing after his poultry and having proper stock he will have the necessary cash to give himself, his wife and daughter such advantages, in the other case you want to teach the man how by a proper investment of his money in good stock and appliances he can add both to his capital and also to his income.

The question of sale classes is a more difficult one. In our exhibitions we generally are short of coops and space and the attendants have often more than they can attend to, and it will be a serious matter if by adding selling classes with small entry fees a large additional number of birds have to be stored and fed, and if you do not have large selling classes it will be waste of time and money. The coop trouble could of course be met by requiring the exhibitors to furnish their own coops specifying limits with respect to size and shape. At the present time all classes may be said to be selling classes, in fact many persons send their birds to the exhibitions to be sold. It might be worth while to consider the advisability of adopting the English rule of requiring all exhibitors to put an upset price on their birds, but in this country of great distances I fancy the heavy express charges would prevent selling classes from ever being a success.

Upon the subject of fancy points I am afraid to trust myself with a free pen for fear that the Editor would consider my language too strong for publication. The professional breeders who control the American Standard of Perfection have so increased the number of breeds and all sorts of fancy points for what one cannot help believing are purely sordid reasons that one is apt to lose patience. Take as an instance white Javas, what are these birds but white Plymouth Rocks with willow colored legs *i.e.*, greenish yellow. Why to preserve the distinction it was necessary to make it a disqualification for a white Java to have yellow legs. But as there is no corresponding disqualification in white Rocks a white Java can be entered as a white Rock successfully, and in fact it has been done. The white Java men will of course contend that there is a difference in shape, to that I reply compare the description given in the Standard and look at the birds as exhibited. Both these breeds are first class birds, admirably adapted for the farmer, but I contend that no satisfactory reason can be advanced for their maintenance as separate breeds. Then take the standard of points in the leading utility breed—Plymouth Rocks what do you find—14 points given to comb, wattles and ear lobes, 16 to head and neck, 4 each to back, wings and tail shape, 5 each to body and breast shape, 20 to color in those sections, 8 to legs and toes, 8 to symmetry, and 6 each to weight and condition. In other words the comb, wattles and ear lobes are given almost three times the importance

of the breast and this too in the breed that is above perhaps all others the one that should be developed in the farmers interests. The Standard is to be revised and it is sincerely to be hoped, though I hardly think expected, that it may be revised upon a rational basis. Utility breeds developed upon a utility basis, ornamental upon an ornamental basis.

Ottawa.

FRANCIS H. GISBORNE.

#### MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION SHOW AT WINNIPEG.

THE fourth annual exhibition under the auspices of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in Winnipeg, from the 15th to the 20th of February. The executive of the association are to be congratulated upon the notable success achieved this year both in point of numbers and quality of the birds shown. One of the great difficulties that they had to contend with was the lack of a suitable place in which to hold the exhibition. Last year the show was held in the Wesley Hall block, since destroyed by fire. The disadvantage of this building was that it was upstairs, but this was compensated for by the fact that the birds could all be shown on one floor. After a thorough canvas of the city this year, it was decided that the most suitable place (in fact, the only one available) was the building recently vacated by Graham & Rolston, on Main street. It was certainly not an ideal place for a poultry show. The birds had to be exhibited on three floors, and it made it a very difficult matter to classify the birds just as they should have been. However, considering the immense number of birds that were brought in, this work was accomplished very satisfactorily. There is no question whatever that the interest is greater and the enthusiasm more pronounced when birds can be shown on one floor in one large building. Mr. Butterfield put up the tickets, and it must be admitted by every one that he is a most painstaking and careful judge. Some idea of the work of judging this show may be formed by noting the fact that it was expected that the prize tickets would all be placed on the winning coops by Wednesday, or, at the outside, not later than Thursday morning, while as an actual matter of fact the judging was not completed until Friday afternoon. Every bird had to be individually examined, and a score card given. It could not be expected that the decisions of the judge would suit everybody. However, we think that taking it all through, the judge's decisions have been accepted by the exhibitors very well.

A very noticeable feature in connection with the exhibition was the fact that birds that were imported with the expecta-



tion that they would gather in the prize tickets, were in several cases defeated by Manitoba bred birds. The truth of the matter is that the poultry stock in the hands of Manitoba breeders can hold its own against any show on the American continent, not in point of numbers, of course, but as far as quality and high breeding are concerned.

LIST OF AWARDS.

**Brahmas**—Light cock, 2 Chadwick 88½, 3 Curle 88, hen 1 Chadwick 93½, 2 Chadwick 90½, 3 Williams 88½, cockerel 1 Higginbotham 92½, 2 Scarth 91, 3 Zavitz 91, pullet 1 Zavitz 95, 2 Chadwick 93½, 3 Scarth 93½. **Cochin**—Buff hen 1 Thomas 92, 2 Matheson 90, pullet 1 Thomas 92, 2 Matheson 90, pullet 1 Thomas 92; partridge cock 1 Chadwick 92½, 2 Scarth 89, hen 1 Chadwick 95½, 2 Anderson 86, cockerel, 2 Black 86½, pullet 2 Anderson 87, 3 Scarth 84½; black hen 1 Anderson 90½, 2 Byers 90, cockerel 2 Byers 86½, 3 Byers 86, pullet 1 Anderson 91, 2 Anderson 90½; white cock 2 Chadwick 86½, hen 1 Chadwick 90½, pullet 1 Matheson, 90½. **Langshans**—black cock 1 Ling 94, 2 Chadwick 93, hen 1 Chadwick 93, 2 Ling 91, 3 Chadwick 89, cockerel 1 Chadwick 94, 2 Matheson 91, pullet 1 Chadwick 95½, 2 Matheson 92; white pullet 1 Sproule & Lawson 90. **Java**—mottled pullet 1 Ling 83½. **Dorkings**—silver cock 1 Chadwick 92½, hen 1 Chadwick 91½, cockerel 1 Chadwick 94, pullet 1 Chadwick 96. **Plymouth Rocks**—barred cock 1 Chadwick 94, 2 Todd 90, 3 Ling 89½, hen 1 Chadwick 90½, 2 Ling 90, 3 Kitson 79½, cockerel 1 Chadwick 92½, 2 Rutherford 91, 3 Todd 90, pullet 1 Zavitz 91½, 2 Thomas 91, 3 Grundy 90½; buff cock 1 Todd 92½, 2 Todd 90, 3 Matheson 89, hen 2 Matheson 89½, 3 Matheson 88½, cockerel 2 Todd 90½, 3 Todd 86½, pullet 1 Matheson 93, 2 Todd 92, 3 Todd 92; white cock 1 Rolston & Cumming 92, 2 Ling 91, Hen 1 Rolston & Cumming 93½, 2 Rolston & Cumming 91½, 3 Ling 90, cockerel 1 Rolston & Cumming 93, 2 Blackhall 93, 3 Rolston & Cumming 92, pullet 1 Blackhall 94, 2 Blackwell 93½, 3 Matheson 92; pea comb pullet 1 Ling 91½. **Wyandottes**—buff cock 2 Todd 87½, hen 2 Todd 88, cockerel 1 McArthur 91½, 2 McArthur 89½, 3 Todd 84½, pullet 2 Todd 88½; black hen 1 Ling 93, pullet 1 McArthur 91; silver laced cock 1 Lawrence 92, 2 Maw 88, 3 McArthur 87½, hen 1 Midwinter 92½, 2 McArthur 91½, 3 Thompson 91, cockerel 1 Lawrence 92½, 2 Midwinter 90, 3 Grundy 89, pullet, all to Lawrence, birds scored 90¼, 93¼, 95. golden laced cock 2 Wise 89, 3 Ling 83½, hen 2 Ling 88, 3 Reid 87½, cockerel 2 Wise 89½, 3 Ling & Co. 87½, pullet 1 Ling & Co. 92½, 2 Ling & Co. 87, 3 Wise 85; white cock 1 Matheson 89½, 2 Kitson 88½, 3 Maw 88½, hen 1 Ling & Co. 92½, 2 Maw 91½, 3 Kitson 90, cockerel, Kitson 87½, pullet 1 Wood 94½, 2 Wood 94, 3 Matheson 92. **Spanish**—black cock 1 Chadwick 91½, hen 1 Chadwick 93, 2 Chadwick 91½, 3 Matheson 91, cockerel 1 Wood 93½, 2 Wood 93, 3 Black 92, pullet 1 Wood 93½, 2 Wood 91, 3 Chadwick 90½. **Andalusian**—Cockerel 1 Higginbotham 90½, pullet 1 Higginbotham 92. **Minorcas**—black cock 1 Midwinter 93, 2 Lumsden 92, hen Reid 93½, 2 Midwinter 93½, 3 Lumsden 92½, cockerel 1 Matheson 93, 2 Denner 91½, 3 Reid 90, pullet 1 Denner 94, 2 Lumsden 94, 3 McArthur 93½; White Pullet 1 Reid 92, 2 Denner 92. **Leghorns**—S comb white, hen 1 Kitson 93½, cockerel 1 Kitson 92½, 2 Matheson 91, 1 Wood 94, 2 Wood, 93, 3 McLean 92; S comb brown hen 1 Chadwick 92½, 2 Zavitz 90½, 3 Todd 90, cockerel 1 Todd 92, 2 and 3 Todd 89½ and 89, pullet 1 Todd 91, 2 Alley 90½, 3 Chadwick 89; S. comb black pullet 2 Howard 88; S. comb buff cockerel 2 Matheson 88, pullet 1

Matheson 92; R. C. White Cockerel. 1 Wood 91½, pullet 1 Wood 92½; R. C. brown hen 1 Ling & Co. 90½, 2 Ling & Co. 86, cockerel Howard 89½, 3 Ling & Co. 87, pullet 1 and 2 Howard 91 and 90½; pyle cockerel 2 Ling & Co. **Game**—black red cock 1 and 2 Matheson 94 and 92, hen 1 and 2 Matheson 92½ and 92, cockerel 1 Matheson 94, 2 Rutherford 91, 3 Matheson 90½, pullet 1 McArthur 93, 2 Matheson 93, 3 Rutherford 91½; brown red cockerel 1 Moore 94½, pullet 1 Moore 94½; golden duckwing game cock 1 and 2 Matheson 95½ and 92, hen 1 and 2 Matheson 92½ and 92½, 3 McArthur 92, cockerel 2 Matheson 88½, pullet 1 and 2 Matheson 91 and 90½; Indian cock 2 Matheson 85, hen 1 Midwinter 92, 2 Matheson 91½; 3 Matheson 91, cockerel 1 Hopkins 92, 2 and 3 Matheson 89 and 91½, pullet 1 and 2 Matheson 95 and 90½, 3 Rolston & Cumming 88½; A. O. V. cock 1 Rolston & Cumming, 2 McArthur (by comparison), hen 1 McArthur, 2 Rolston & Cumming (by comparison), cockerel 1 Rolston & Cumming (by comparison), pullet 1 and 2 Rolston & Cumming (by comparison). **Hamburgs**—black hen 1 Ling & Co. 94½; silver pencilled cock 1 Rutherford 93½, hen 1 Rutherford 91; golden spangled hen 1 Anderson 93; silver spangled cock 1 McLean 90½, hen 1 and 2 McLean 94 and 92, 3 Matheson 90; cockerel 1 Rutherford 91, 2 Matheson 89, pullet 1 and 3 McLean 93 and 91½, 2 Rutherford 92. **Polish**—W. C. black hen 1 and 2 Matheson 95½ and 92½, cockerel 1 McLean 91, pullet 1 Matheson 94½; golden bearded cockerel 1 Matheson 91½, pullet 1 Matheson 91; buff laced pullet 1 Matheson 93½. **Houdans**—cock 1 Wise 90½, hen 1 Wise 93½, 2 Midwinter 93, 3 Midwinter 91½, cockerel 1 Brown, 2 Wise 85, pullet 1 and 2 Brown 92 and 91, 3 Wise 89½. **Red Cap**—cock 1 Midwinter 94, hen 1 and 3 Zavitz 93 and 91, 2 Midwinter 90½, cockerel 1 Zavitz 91½, 2 Midwinter 89½, pullet 1 and 2 Midwinter 92 and 91, 3 Zavitz 89½. **Bantams**—black red game cock 1 Matheson 92½, hen 1 and 2 Matheson 94 and 91½, cockerel 1 Nicholson 93, 2 Matheson 92, 3 Matheson 93½, pullet 1 Matheson 93½, 2 Miss E. Bastin 93½, 3 Nicholson 91½; duckwing S hen 1 Matheson 91½, cockerel 1 Matheson 92½, pullet 1 Matheson 91½, pyle cockerel 1 and 2 Matheson 94 and 90½, pullet 1 Matheson 93; golden sebright cock 1 Matheson 92, 2 McLean 88½, hen 1 and 3 McLean 94½ and 91½, 2 Matheson 92, cockerel 1 Matheson 91, pullet 1 Matheson 92½, McLean 92, 3 Ling & Co 89½; silver Sebright cock 1 Chadwick 92½, pullet 1 Chadwick 64; R. C. black hen 1 and 2 McLean 91 and 90½, cockerel 1 Chadwick 94, 2 and 3 McLean 93 and 93, pullet 1 Chadwick, 2 and 3 McLean 92½ and 91½; Pekin cock 1 Carveth 91½, 2 Matheson 90, hen 1 Matheson 91, pullet 1 Matheson 90½. **Turkeys**—bronze adult cock 1 Maw 29½ lbs, 2 Kitson 39½ lbs, yearling cock 1 Midwinter 36 lbs, 2 Maw 31 lbs, cockerel 1 Maw 28½ lbs, 2 Kitson 24 lbs, 3 Midwinter 24 lbs, hen 1 Maw 24 lbs, 2 Midwinter 22 lbs, 3 Kitson 19½ lbs, pullet 1 and 2 Maw 19 and 17½ lbs, 3 Midwinter 16 lbs; white cock 1 Midwinter 25 lbs, pullet 1 Matheson 16 lbs, 2 Midwinter 10 lbs, 3 Ling & Co. 9 lbs. **Geese**—Emden pair young 1 Matheson 17 and 16 lbs, 2 Ling & Co. 9½ and 9½; Toulouse pair old 1 and 2 Maw 16½, 16, 15½ and 15 lbs, Toulouse pair young 1 Maw 15 and 11½ lbs, 2 and 3 Midwinter 12½ and 14 lbs, 12½ and 15 lbs; Chinese pair old 1 Matheson 13 and 10 lbs. **Ducks**—Aylesbury pair old 1 Lumsden, 2 Matheson; Muscovy pair old 1 and 2 Matheson; Muscovy pair young 1 and 2 Matheson; Pekin pair old 1 and 2 Lumsden, Pekin pair young 1 Lumsden, 2 Matheson; Rouen pair old 1 Lumsden, Rouen pair young 1 Matheson. **Any other variety**—pair old 1 Kitson.

## BREEDING PENS.

*Brahmas*—light 1 Dolbear 179½, 2 Curle 179½, 3 Rutherford 177 5-6. *Cochin*—Buff 1 Thomas 178 4-5, partridge 1 Black 176½; black 1 Byers 184 2-3; white 1 Matheson 183 2-3; Java 1 Kitson 185 1-6. *Plymouth Rock*—barred 1 Rutherford 182, 2 Lunsden 189 6-10, 3 Stovel 180 1-16; buff 1 Todd, 183 5-6; white 1 Rolston & Cumming 185½, 2 Blackhall 183 1-12. *Wyandotte*—silver laced 1 Lawrence 180¼; 2 McArthur 165½; golden laced 1 Wise 180 3-5, 2 Ling & Co. 171; white 2 Ling & Co 175½. *Spanish*—black 1 and 2 Wood 185 2-3 and 184½. *Minorca*—black 1 Reid 181½. *Leghorn*—S. comb white 1 Matheson 178½; S. comb brown 1 Alley 193½, 2 Todd 181½; S. comb buff 1 Matheson 176 2-3. *Game*—black red 1 Denner 180; golden duckwing 1 McArthur 187½; Indian 1 Matheson 183 1-6. *Hampshire*—silver spangled 1 McLean 187 5-6, 2 Matheson 180; 3 Montgomery 177½. *Polish*—black 1 Matheson 187; 2 McLean 186½. *Houlians*—1 Midwinter 186½; 2 Wise 176½. *Bantam*—black, Red, brown, red, duckwing and pyle game 1 Matheson 186; rose comb, black, Pekin, Japanese and other varieties, 1 McLean 184. *Eggs*—1 dozen best: white 1 Marston; 1 dozen best brown 1 Mrs. Oldfield; 1 dozen heaviest 1 McIvor 2 lbs. 6½ oz.

## CHALLENGE CUPS AND MEDALS.

His Honor Lieut. Governor Patterson challenge cup and gold medal for the best pen of American or Asiatic fowl—Won by Rolston and Cumming: score 185½. E. L. Drewry challenge cup and gold medal for the best three cocks and three hens of any variety or varieties, bred in Manitoba or the North west Territories— Won by H. A. Chadwick: Males, Langshan, 94. Langshan, 93, Dorking, 94 total, 281. Females, Langshan, 95½, Dorking, 96 Brahmas, 93½, total, 285; grand total, 566. The challenge cups are the property of the Manitoba Poultry Association, and are competed for annually. The medals are to become the property of the exhibitors winning them. Geo. Andrew Cup, for the best pair Cochins in class 2—Won by H. A. Chadwick,

partridge Cochin cock, 92½ hen, 95½. Thos. Gilroy Cup, for best pen barred Plymouth Rocks— Won by Wm. Rutherford, score 182 7-12. Fred Drewry Medal, for greatest number of birds scoring 90 per cent. or over shown by one exhibitor—Won by C. S. Matheson, who exhibited 70 birds scoring 90 per cent or over. Scott Furniture Co. Chair, for cock scoring the greatest number of points—Won by C. S. Matheson's duckwing Game 95½. The Fred. Sprado Cup for hen scoring the greatest number of points raised in Manitoba or the N.W.T., or the property of exhibitor six months previous to exhibition—won by Chas. Midwinter, Houdan, 94½. The Daniel Smith Medal for cockerel scoring greatest number of points—Won by H. A. Chadwick, Langshan, 94. The Merrick Anderson prize Wringer for pullet scoring greatest number of points— Won by H. A. Chadwick, silver Dorking, 96. The C. H. Wilson prize Chair for best display of Plymouth Rocks— Won by Rolston & Cumming, 10 birds over 90. The D. R. Dingwall Cup for the best breeding pen of buff Cochins—Won by W. H. Thomas, score 178 4 5. Rev. Father Guillet Silver Medal for best pen light Brahmas—Won by R. Dolbear, score 179½. The Barre Bros. Cup for best exhibit of turkeys— Won by Chas. Midwinter. The F. G. J. McArthur Silver Medal for best collection of Wyandottes, any other variety scoring 90 per cent or over—Won by Alex. Lawrence. The Secretary's Cup (E. Marston) for best display of ducks—Won by C. S. Matheson, 4 1sts, 5 2nds. Dr. Hinman's prize for best exhibit in Mediterranean class, scoring 90 per cent or over—Won by G. o. Wood. Geo. Browne's prize for best display of geese—Won by M. Maw.



Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 2,168, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

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# PIGEONS AND PETS.



## PIGEONS ETC AT WINNIPEG.

### PRIZE LIST.

*Pigeons*—Pair Pouters blue or black pied 1 Ling & Co, pair Pouters any other color 1 Kennedy; Tumblers short-faced, mottled, clear-legged 1 Ling & Co.; long-faced, mottled, clear legged, 1 Ling & Co.; long-faced, any other color, 1 Hilton; Jacobins, red, 1 Hastings; English owls, blue, 1 Warren; any other color, 1 Warren, 2 Anderson; Trumpeters, mottled, 2 Ling & Co.; Fantails, white, 1 Hastings, 2 Ling & Co.; Homing, blue, 1 Hawkins, 2 Ling & Co., 3 McArthur; black, 1 and 2, R. and A. Williams; black check, 1 Maw, 2 Ling & Co.; any other color, 1 and 2 McArthur; Oriental Frills, 1 Fortier. *Guinea Fowl*—Pearl, 1 Midwinter, 2 Maw; white, 1 Midwinter. *Rabbits*—Himalayan, 1 Keyes; any other variety, 1 Keyes, 2 Simmons. *Belgian Hares*—1 Braddick, 2 Fortier. *Canaries*—Belgian, 1 and 2 Alston; Scotch Fancy, 1 and 2 Alston; Lancashire, 1 and 2 Alston; Norwich, 1 and 2 Alston; Yorkshire, 1 and 2 Alston; lizard, 1 and 2 Alston; cinnamon, 1 and 2 Alston; green, 1 and 2 Alston. *Parrot*—1 Mrs. J. H. Oldfield, 2 Alston. *Cockatoo*—1 Alston. Any other variety of cage bird, not included, 1 and 2 Alston. For best collection of canaries shown by one exhibitor, 1 Alston. Best exhibit of stuffed birds, 1 and 2 Grieve.

### CARRIERS.

BY WM. R. BROWN, KLEINBERG, ONT.

The Carrier is supposed to be a descendant of the Turkish pigeon (or Arabian) crossed with the Bagadatten or Scanderoon or some other long-billed, wattled East Indian variety of pigeons. Carriers were introduced into America about seventy-five years ago, but from what country we are not certain. The Carrier race is divided into several subdivisions, but when speaking of Carriers we generally mean and have reference to the bird bred for exhibition and not for homing qualities. The exhibition Carrier is perhaps better known as the English Carrier. To describe fully the many important "points" in a good Carrier would require a very lengthy article, but a short description will perhaps be

beneficial to a few readers. Head qualities are par excellence. The head should be narrow, flat and long. It should also be of equal width from front to back. The bill or beak should be very nearly two inches long, measuring from centre of pupil of the eye. It is impossible to produce a heavy wattle on a short faced bird. The nose wattle is almond shaped and should be well and evenly developed. The "Jew" wattle is another point that should not be overlooked, as a good Carrier judge will disqualify a bird possessing no Jew wattle. The eye cere should be as near perfect as possible as a small defect here mars the appearance of an otherwise good bird. It should be about the size of a twenty-cent piece. A Carrier should measure about five and a half inches across the shoulders and nearly eighteen inches from "tip of beak to end of tail." Neck, long and slender, showing no signs of a dew lap or gullet. Breast—broad and full, not projecting too far outwards. Legs—long, stout and free from feathering. The leg of a Carrier gives him station, and to have a stylish bird a long leg is essential. Feet—stout and coral red in color. A Carrier to meet with success in the show room must have deep and rich plumage. The favorite colors are blacks and duns. Blacks are very good, generally, in color of feather if they have a flesh-colored beak. Blacks should be very deep in color and glossy throughout and no signs of a wing bar of a darker color. The duns may be classified into two shades, the "light" or "soft" dun and the hard dun. For breeding purposes the "light" dun is preferred. Blues should be of a deep blue color with black bars across the wings and a black bar across end of tail. The whites, reds, blues or yellows are never as good specimens as are the blacks or duns. Why is this so?

### QUEEN CITY HOMING PIGEON CLUB.

The regular meeting of the above club was held in their rooms, 140 Front street west on Tuesday, March 16th. The following schedule was adopted for the season of 1897:

OLD BIRDS.		
Date.	from.	Miles
May 8.....	Berlin .....	62
" 15.....	St Mary's.....	98
" 22.....	Sarnia .....	170
" 29.....	Imlay City, Mich.....	206
June 12 .....	Charlotte, Mich .....	306
" 26 .....	South Bend, Ind .....	407
July 10 .....	Chicago, Ill.....	507

The following races are for BIRDS HATCHED DURING 1897, which must wear the year's seamless band in order to compete:

Date.	From.	Miles.
August 14..	Berlin..	62
" 21..	St. Mary's ..	98
" 28..	Ailsa Craig ..	121.
Sept. 4..	Sarnia ..	170
" 11..	Inlay City, Mich ..	206

A deputation was also appointed to wait on the Poultry and Pigeon Committee of the Industrial Exhibition to ask them if they will add to their prize list four more sections for the likeliest birds for homing purposes. If these sections are added, no doubt they will prove self-sustaining, as there are at present many noted birds that cannot be shown.

The most pleasing business of the evening, was on motion of Mr. Farrell carried unanimously that Mr. I. B. Johnson be made an honorary member of this Club for the valuable services which he has rendered on every possible occasion to the Homing Pigeon Fanciers.

The question of what paper should be patronized was discussed at great length, and it was the unanimous opinion that the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW should be supported, providing the Editor publishes the principal races of Great Britain, Belguim, United States and Canada, and other matters of interest to the Homing Fanciers.

Any information concerning the Homing fancy will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Chas Johnson, 180 Queen St. E.



**TORONTO CANARY AND CAGE BIRD SOCIETY.**

### Editor Review:

The regular meeting of this Society was held on March 1st, in Forum Hall, when a goodly number of members

showed up, the probable attraction being a "washing exhibition" by Mr. J. Bertie.

The annual and show reports not being audited were laid over till next meeting.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the President, (Mr. Collins) introduced a new member to all present.

A report from the management committee was received and the old committee discharged.

It was decided to accept the 1896-7 show schedule as a standard, any alteration must be made six months before the show.

The appliances being on hand Mr. Bertie then proceeded to fill his part of the programme. Four subjects were operated on in Mr. B's usual way, he proving himself to be a good laundryman; commenting and explaining as he worked. The exhibition was duly appreciated and a vote of thanks given, also several questions were asked. Mr. Bertie replied stating his willingness to help the fancy along in any way he could.

Could not some one favor us with a short address on the advisability of adopting uniform standards for the Dominion, as there seems to be a variety of opinions as to what is the correct type and the value of certain points in the different varieties?

W. S. APPLETON,

Sec. T. C. & C. B. S.

[We do not think our cage bird friends could do better than adopt the standards recognized in England, our best birds come from there. ED]

### Pigeons.

**For Sale**—Dark blue checked flying Homers in pair or odd cocks; two pair mated with show or mating cage, new, \$2. James McLanen, Stephen St. Owen Sound.

**Hints to Beginners** (Pigeons) by F. M. Gilbert, new edition, 1894, revised with additional chapters. A most practical, timely and comprehensive work. Indispensable to the amateur. Price paper 50c. Address, H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

**For Sale Cheap**—A few choice Pouters, Fan-tails, Jacobins, Barbs, Owl, Pigmy Pouters and some fine Belgian Homers, all of prize-winning stock. Burnham & Sanderson, Box 333, Stratford, Ont. 597

**Jacobins**—All colors. A few odd red cocks and yellow and white hens, also two fine White Fantail hens. The best are always the cheapest in the end. Stamp for reply. Chas. Massie, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 298

**To make room** for the breeding season I will sell at great bargains pairs and odd birds in Swallows, Turbits, Owls, Pouters, Barbs, Magpies, etc., etc. write quick. W. H. Readwin, Guelph, Ont.

**10 Pairs Red German Swallows** at \$3 and \$4 per pair, markings, beauty, etc., considered. W. M. Anderson, Palmerston, Ont.

**Reliable Homing Pigeons** for sale, bred direct from the successful lofts in Belgium at moderate prices. Queen City Lofts, I. B. Johnson & Son, Proprietors. 180 Queen street East, Toronto.

**For Sale**—Tumblers, self blacks and mixed colored performers, Homers, red checks, blue and blue checked, short faced Antwerp cock. J. McKenzie, 122 Peter street, Toronto.

**Carriers**—Pair Duns \$3, pair red mottled Tumblers \$2, winners; several pairs \$1, must be sold before April 15. Henderson Bros, box 32 Collingwood.

**Jacobins, all colors**—a fine quality as any bred this side the Atlantic. Excellent breeding and show specimens for sale. Stamp for reply. Post cards not answered. Chas. Massie, box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 298

**Transfer of Stock** from Robt. Burroughes, 14 Phoebe street, Toronto, to W S Perrin, Esq., New market, pair fine black Jacobins; Thos. Jenner, Esq. Detroit, Michigan, 1 pair excellent Nuns; Mr Plant Ottawa, black swallow cock; Alf Robinson, Montreal, black Owl hen, black Swallow hen; T. Haines, Esq. Owen Sound, pair solid red Tumblers, and others. We are ready for your order; all varieties. We study to please. Send stamp for list and prices.

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