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MR. C. J. DANIELS,
SUPERINTENDENT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.



NEW YORK CHAMPION'S 4TH.

Weight 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds as cockerel, was sired by the first prize New York cock 1894. His grand-sire on dam's side was Madison Boy, the first pen male at New York in 1892. Four of the seven immediate male ancestors were first prize New York winners.



GRANDSON'S BROTHER,

Full brother in blood to first prize cockerel at New York Show 1894. Sire took second as cock at the same show and has a record of 95 points.

OWNED BY BRADLEY BROS., LEE, MASS.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XVIII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 11.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A FREE ADV. FOR 96.

AS is our usual custom, we offer a free advertisement of thirty words in "For Sale" column to those who renew their subscriptions to the REVIEW before December 31st, 1895. The advertisement can be used at any time during the year.

THE ONTARIO.

From Mr. Massie we learn that great preparation is being made for the coming show of the Poultry Association of Ontario at Port Hope. Weekly meetings are being held by the local Association, the members of which body are working hard for the success of the show.

NEW HAMBURG SHOW.

The New Hamburg Association has decided to hold a show some time in January next, the definite dates of which will appear in next REVIEW. The Hamburg shows go with a "swing" not excelled in any town in Canada.

MR. L. G. PEQUEGNAT

has been occupying his spare time in raising one hundred chickens this season, mostly partridge Cochins, barred and white Plymouth Rocks and Houdans. He has also been able to put out about one thousand fruit trees, mostly plums, and his orchard and yards now occupy the tidy space of eleven acres, enough to make a city breeder's mouth water.

MR. J. L. CORCORAN.

From the paragraph in last REVIEW, regarding Mr. Corcoran's sale of stock, it might be inferred that he was

giving up poultry entirely. Such, however, is not the case, as he will, in any event, still breed his old favorites, silver grey Dorkings, and possibly black Spanish.

PIGEON AWARDS.

One or two of the pigeon breeders appear surprised that we did not publish the different lists of award in this section in last REVIEW. To make it clear we can assure them that we are not undertaking the publication of the REVIEW from *entirely* philanthropic motives, and that space that can be devoted to poultry matters will not be given over to matter foreign to a *poultry* magazine.

AN OLD SAW.

In this case the apt saying, "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse," comes in appropriately.

THE LATE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Amongst the exhibits in the any other variety class we noticed a pen of black Oppingtons, the only ones we have seen for five or six years. They are well worthy of notice and we presume the judge had not enough tickets to "go round" or they would have been in the money. They look like a useful bird, neat, of fair size, clean-legged and "meaty" in shape.

SILVER CAMPINES,

so-called, were also shown. We pray to be delivered from such an *exhibition* fowl, however good they may be as layers, at any rate if those shown at Toronto were any criterion to go by. Our Hamburg breeders will have an easy place here with their single comb culls, and bad culls at that.

MR. T. A. DUFF

is moving to 39 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto, where he is putting up an extensive poultry house, which he hope to describe in a later issue,

HARD TIMES?

"Who says printer's ink does not pay? Here is what a small adv. in your POULTRY REVIEW of October has done: I have sold twenty-five black and white Javas in ten days from that one adv. Yours truly, J. D. ROBERTSON.

"P.S.—I have two white Java pullets that started laying when only four months and seventeen days old. J.D.R.

"Guelph, Oct. 15th, 1895."



OTTAWA SHOW.

THE entry here this year was larger than ever before, and Mr. Butterfield had his hands full. The heat was excessive and several breeders suffered loss by death from this cause. Mr. Benjamin, the Superintendent, writes: "The exhibition was very good, there being double the number of entries of any previous year. The judge gave universal satisfaction. A good judge always draws a larger number of exhibitors than an inferior one.

Yours truly, E. H. BENJAMIN."

LIST OF AWARDS.

Brahma—Dark cock, 1 A W Garrett, Brockville. 2 Brown & Cæsar, Toronto, 3 Neilson & Brown, Lyn; hen, 1 Brown & Cæsar, 2 Neilson & Brown; cockerel, 2 Brown & Cæsar; pullet, 3 Brown & Cæsar. Light cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, Kingston; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 and 3 T Ahearn, Ottawa; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 and 3 Ahearn; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Ahearn. *Cochin*—Partridge cock, 1 Brown & Cæsar, 2 T Cockburn, Hamilton, 3 W H Reid, Kingston; hen, 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 Cockburn, 2 Reid; pullet, 1 Cockburn, 2 Reid. White or black cock, 2 Brown & Cæsar; hen, 2 Brown & Cæsar; cockerel, 1 Brown & Cæsar; pullet, 2 Brown & Cæsar. Buff cock, 1 V Fortier, Montreal, 2 McGregor & Jordan, Almonte, 3 Neilson & Brown; hen, 1 Fortier, 2 McGregor & Jordan, 3 Neilson & Brown; cockerel, 1 McGregor & Jordan; pullet, 2 McGregor & Jordan. *Langshan*—Cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Brown & Cæsar; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 W Main, Milton, 3 Reid. *Dorking*—Cock, 1 Reid, 2 Main, 3 Reid; hen, 1 Main, 2 and 3 C J Daniels, Toronto; cockerel, 1 Main, 2 Daniels, 3 Reid; pullet, 1 Main, 2 Reid, 3 Daniels. *Houdan*—Cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Neilson & Brown; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Neilson & Brown; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Garrett, 3 Fortier; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Fortier, 3 Garrett. *Wyandotte*—Silver cock, 1 R Craig, Almonte, 2 A Thompson, Allan's Corners, P.Q.; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Thomson; cockerel, 2 Neilson & Brown; pullet, 1 Craig, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Neilson & Brown. White hen, 1 F H Gisborne, Ottawa, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 G Higman, Ottawa; cockerel, 1 Higman, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Gisborne; pullet, 1 Higman, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Gisborne. Golden cock, 1 Daniels, 2 and

3 Kent & Oldrieve; hen, 1 and 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Daniels; cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 Higman, 3 Kent & Oldrieve; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Higman, 3 Daniels. *Plymouth Rocks*—Barred cock, 1 and 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 S Short, Ottawa; hen, 1 and 3 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 C J Devlin, Ottawa; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Devlin, 3 Short; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Devlin, 3 J Jacques. White cock, 1 Brown & Cæsar, 2 Daniels, 3 Masson; hen, 1 Masson, 2 Daniels, 3 Kent & Oldrieve; cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 Masson, 3 Kent & Oldrieve; pullet, 1 and 3 Masson, 2 Daniels. *Game*—Black Red cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 and 3 Main; hen, 1 and 2 Main, 3 Kent & Oldrieve; cockerel, 1 and 2 Main; pullet, 1 and 2 Main. Brown Red cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve. Duckwing cock, 1 H Girouard, Ottawa, 2 Kent & Oldrieve; hen, 1 Girouard; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Girouard; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Girouard. Pyle cock, 1 Masson; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Masson; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve. Indian cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Main, 3 Daniels; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Daniels, 3 Osborne; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Daniels; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Daniels. *Hamburgs*—Black cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Reid, 3 Daniels; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Reid; cockerel, 1 Reid, 2 Kent & Oldrieve; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Kent & Oldrieve. Pencilled cock, 2 Neilson & Brown; cockerel, 1 Reid; pullet, 1 Reid. Spangled cock, 1 Neilson & Brown, 2 W S Odell, Ottawa, 3 Osborne; hen, 1 and 2 Osborne, 3 Odell; cockerel, 1 Reid, 2 Odell, 3 Osborne; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 J McD Cummings, 3 Osborne. *Javas*—Cock, 1 and 2 Daniels; hen, 1 and 2 Daniels; cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 W F Garland, Ottawa, 3 A Herbert, Ottawa; pullet, 1 2 and 3 Daniels. *Spanish*—Black cock, 1 Garrett; hen, 1 Daniels, 2 Garrett, 3 Neilson & Brown; cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 Garrett, 3 Neilson & Brown; pullet, 1 Garrett, 3 Garland. *Andalusians*—Cock, 1 Reid, 2 McGregor & Jordan, 3 Mrs. Hope, Ottawa; hen, 1 Reid, 2 Osborne; cockerel, 1 Mrs. Hope, 2 McGregor & Jordan, 3 Osborne; pullet, 1 McGregor & Jordan, 2 Mrs. Hope, 3 Reid. *Minorcas*—Cock, 1 G M Haven, Toronto, 2 Daniels, 3 Neilson & Brown; hen, 1 Haven, 2 Daniels, 3 G Bannister, Ottawa; cockerel, 1 McGregor & Jordan, 2 Haven, 3 Osborne; pullet, 1 Haven, 2 Daniels, 3 McGurn, Ottawa. *Lehorns*—S C white cock, 1 and 3 Grimes & Allen, Ottawa, 2 Osborne; hen, 1 Osborne, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Neilson & Brown; cockerel, 1 Brown & Cæsar, 3 Craig; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Brown & Cæsar, 3 Craig. S C brown cock, 1 and 2 Neilson & Brown, 3 Gill & Chugg, Ottawa; hen, 1 F R Byshe, Ottawa, 2 Neilson & Brown, 3 Gill & Chugg; cockerel, 1 Gill & Chugg, 2 Taggart, 3 Neilson & Brown; pullet, 1 Byshe, 2 Gill & Chugg. Black cock, 1 Garrett, 2 Osborne, 3 Neilson & Brown; hen, 1 Garrett, 2 Osborne, 3 Daniels; cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 Garrett; pullet, 1 Garrett, 2 Daniels, 3 Osborne. S C buff hen, 1 W F Lowe, Almonte; cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Lowe; pullet, 1 and 2 Lowe, 3 Daniels. Rose-comb cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Osborne, 3 Brown & Cæsar; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Brown & Cæsar, 3 Osborne; cockerel, 1 Stewart & Son, Campbellford, Ont, 2 and 3 Kent & Oldrieve; pullet, 1 and 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Reid. *Polands*—W C black cock, 1 and 2 Fortier; hen, 1 and 2 Fortier; cockerel, 1 and 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 and 2 Fortier. Silver cock, 1 Garrett, 2 Fortier; hen, 1 Garrett, 2 Fortier; pullet, 1 and 2 Fortier. Golden cock, 1 and 3 Fortier, 2 V. H Hodges, Ottawa; hen, 1 and 2 Fortier, 3 Hodges; cockerel, 1 Fortier; pullet, 1 and 3 Fortier, 2 Hodges. *Red Caps*—Cock, 1 Daniels, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Garland; hen, 1 Daniels, 2 Garland, 3 Kent & Oldrieve; cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 Kent & Oldrieve; pullet, 1

Daniels, 2 Kent & Oldrieve. *AOSV Fowl*—Cock, 1 Daniels, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Fortier : hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Fortier, 3 Daniels ; cockerel, 1 and 2 Fortier, 3 Kent & Oldrieve ; pullet, 1 and 3 Fortier, 2 Kent & Oldrieve. *Game Bantams*—Black red cock, 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Kent & Oldrieve ; hen, 1 Joyce, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Gray & Baldwin ; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Gray & Baldwin, 3 Joyce ; pullet, 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Kent & Oldrieve. Brown red cock, 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Kent & Oldrieve ; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Gray & Baldwin ; cockerel, 2 Kent & Oldrieve ; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve. Duckwing cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve ; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Gray & Baldwin ; cockerel, 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Kent & Oldrieve ; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve. Pyle cock, 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Kent & Oldrieve ; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Gray & Baldwin ; cockerel, 1 and 3 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Kent & Oldrieve ; pullet, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 and 3 Gray & Baldwin. Rose-comb black cock, 1 and 2 E Murphy, Ottawa, 3 Kent & Oldrieve, hen, 1 Murphy, 2 Reid, 3 Kent & Oldrieve ; cockerel, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Reid, 3 Murphy ; pullet, 1 and 3 Murphy, 2 Kent & Oldrieve. Sebright cock, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Fortier, 3 Osborne ; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Osborne, 3 Fortier ; cockerel, 1 Reid, 2 Brown & Cæsar, 3 Fortier ; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Fortier, 3 Brown & Cæsar. Japanese cock, 1 and 3 Daniels, 2 Fortier ; hen, 1 and 3 Daniels, 2 Fortier ; cockerel, 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Reid ; pullet, 1 and 3 Daniels, 2 Reid. Pekin cock, 1 and 3 Fortier, 2 Osborne ; hen, 1 and 3 Fortier, 2 G Cambie, Ottawa ; cockerel, 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Cambie ; pullet, 1 Reid, 2 Cambie, 3 Brown & Cæsar. A O S V cock, 1 Fortier, 2 Kent & Oldrieve, 3 Cambie ; hen, 1 Kent & Oldrieve, 2 Cambie, 3 Fortier ; cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 Fortier ; pullet, 1 Daniels, 2 Fortier. *Turkeys*—Bronze cock, 1 Main, 2 Thompson, 3 Cummings ; hen, 1 Thompson, 2 Stewart & Son, 3 Cummings ; cockerel, 1 Thompson, 2 Main, 3 Cummings ; pullet, 1 Thompson, 2 Main, 3 Cummings. A O S V—Cock, 1 Cummings, 2 Reid ; hen, 1 Thompson, 2 Cummings, 3 Reid ; cockerel, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid, 3 Cummings. *Geese*—Toulouse old male, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid, 3 Cummings ; female, 1 Reid, 2 Thompson ; young male, 1 and 2 Thompson ; young female, 1 and 2 Thompson. Embden, old male, 1 Main, 2 Thompson, 3 McGillivray ; female, 1 Thompson, 2 Main, 3 McGillivray ; young male, 1 Main, 2 Thompson, 3 Neilson & Brown ; female, 1 Main, 2 Thompson, 3 Neilson & Brown. A O S V old male, 1 Reid, 2 and 3 Thompson ; female, 1 and 3 Thompson, 2 Reid ; young male, 1 and 2 Thompson ; female, 1 and 2 Thompson. *Ducks*—Pekin, old male, 1 Thompson, 2 Neilson & Brown, 3 Reid ; female, 1 Thompson, 2 Neilson & Brown ; young male, 1 and 2 Thompson, 3 Neilson & Brown ; female, 1 2 and 3 Thompson. Rouen, old male, 1 and 2 Main, 3 Cummings ; female, 1 Main, 3 Cummings, 3 Reid ; young male, 1 and 2 Main, 3 Thompson ; female, 1 and 2 Main, 3 Thompson. Aylesbury, old male, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid ; female, 1 Thompson, 2 Reid ; young male, 1 and 2 Thompson, 3 Neilson & Brown ; female, 1 and 2 Thompson, 3 Neilson & Brown. Cayuga, old male, 1 Thompson, 2 Neilson & Brown ; female, 1 Thompson ; young male, 1 Thompson ; female, 1 Thompson. A O S V old male, 1 Reid ; female, 1 Reid ; young male, 1 Thompson ; female, 1 Thompson, 2 and 3 Reid. *Specials*—Best collection Plymouth Rocks, Kent & Oldrieve ; best collection Wyandottes, Kent & Oldrieve ; best collection Leghorns, Kent & Oldrieve ; best collection turkeys and geese, Thompson. *Diploma*—Best collection fowl, Kent & Oldrieve.

COUNTRY FAIRS.

NORTH LANARK AT ALMONTE AND SOUTH RENFREW AT RENFREW.

IT is important to the poultry breeders and fanciers of the Dominion to note the progress made in the breeding of a superior quality of poultry for egg laying and the market. It is a matter of no little import to the farmers themselves. It is beyond question that there is an increasing demand for new laid eggs in winter, eggs of unimpaired flavor for summer use and a better quality of poultry for table use. As the country becomes older, so do the cities become larger and the people in them richer. As a result, there is a demand for a superior quality of food, and he who caters to that demand with the superior article, will reap the higher prices. It is gratifying to note then that our farmers are becoming alive to the necessity of keeping abreast of the times in poultry as well as in other departments of the farm. I, therefore, make no apology for sending you the prize lists of two poultry shows held recently in connection with two very successful fall fairs, viz., those of North Lanark at the pretty and go-ahead town of Almonte and South Renfrew at Renfrew. The Almonte poultry exhibit is one of the largest and best in the Province, outside of the cities. The town has a number of veteran breeders of Wyandottes, silver and golden ; Games, Langshans, Andalusians, white and buff Leghorns, and he who enters into competition must bring first quality stock or be content with a H.C., if he is so fortunate as to obtain that. The Renfrew exhibit is also a creditable one. Both places have comfortable poultry houses. I had the honor of being asked to judge at both shows and made it a point in all cases, all else being equal, to give the benefit of any doubt to the farmer exhibitors, and there were not a few of them at Almonte.

Your obedient servant, A. G. GILBERT.

Central Experimental Farm, }
Ottawa, 18th Oct., '95. }

The annual exhibition of the North Lanark Agricultural Society was held in the town of Almonte on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Oct., and was a decided success, about 15,000 people passing through the gates who seemed to be well pleased with the display. The poultry exhibit, as usual, was one of the leading features, and we doubt very much if a better and larger display has been seen in this section outside of the annual winter show of the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association. There were nearly 600 birds on exhibition, besides rabbits, pigeons

and other pet stock. Mr. A. G. Gilbert, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, placed the awards very satisfactorily to all concerned, although there were heard some remarks, as usual, where an exhibitor thought he had not done justice, and there is no doubt the judge had his eye more to utility and size than to fine feathers, and naturally this did not suit the fanciers, of which our town boasts of quite a number. The directors in charge, with their assistants, are to be commended for the manner in which they cared for the exhibits, although there seemed to be a lack of system in cooping the birds so as to have the different breeds side by side. This cannot be wondered at, as entries were accepted up to and on the first day of the exhibition, which should not be, and I think if the management would close entries a few days before the date of the fair, this could be avoided, as it no doubt will be next year, when the buildings will be enlarged to nearly double their present capacity. The awards were all made by noon of the second day, so that visitors had a good chance to see the winners. Several sales were made at very satisfactory prices. I am glad to see that the farmers are improving their flocks by introducing pure bred males. Messrs. Kerr, Foster and Bedloe, of Brockville, each showed a good string, as did R. Campbell and other fanciers from Carleton Place. Mr. E. A. Connell, of Ottawa, was an interested spectator, and declared the show a "hummer," and said he would be here next year with a string as he had no idea our poultry display was so large.

The Asiatic class was well filled but the quality was not up to that of former years, excepting in buff Cochins and Langshans, which were exceptionally good, the breeders of the birds on exhibition have been importing new blood from noted breeders. The American class filled well with some extra good birds, winners at Canada Central Fair and other shows. Silver and golden Wyandottes were extra good, a hot class. Barred Plymouth Rocks were of poor quality, no first prize being allowed. This is a breed I would like to see some fancier here take up. Mr. Osborne, of Brockville, was greatly missed in this breed, as he usually made a good display, but we presume that on account of his loss in having a number of his birds killed by the excessive heat during the Canada Central Fair, Ottawa, he decided not to show here. In white Plymouth Rocks I understand a lady exhibitor carried off the honors, as well as several prizes in other breeds. In the Mediterranean class there was a fairly good display, but not enough to make competition keen, as the large combs and our severe winters here do not pull well together, and this I think is the reason why breeders do not go more into this class. Games and Game Bantams were out in full force and were a hot lot.

W. F. LOWE.

ALMONTE PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS—Light, 1 R E Foster, Greenbush, 2 H Clarke, Carleton Place. Dark, 1 and 2 Foster. **COCHINS**—Partridge, 1 H L Kerr, Greenbush, 2 Clarke. Buff, 1 Jas Jardine, Almonte, 2 W S Moir, Almonte. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Barred, 2 Foster. White, 1 Foster. **WYANDOTTES**—Silver, 1 McGregor, Keyes and Co; Almonte, 2 F J Blake, Almonte. White, 2 Foster. **MINORCAS**—Black, 1 W R Campbell, Almonte, 2 Clifford Hayden, Almonte. **ANDALUSIANS**—1 McGregor, Keyes and Co, 2 I Johnstone. **SPANISH**—Black, 2 Clarke. **LEGHORNS**—White, 1 Kerr. Brown, 1 and 2 Foster. Buff, 1 W F Lowe, Almonte. **POLANDS**—Golden, 1 Kerr, 2 Clarke. Silver, 1 and 2 Kerr. **GAME**—BBR, 1 Kerr, 2 Lawson. Pyle, 2 Foster. **HAMBURGS**—Golden spangled, 1 Foster. Silver, 1 S Swallow, Stittsville. **HOUDANS**—1 and 2 Foster: *Chicks*—**BRAHMAS**—Light, 1 Kerr. **COCHINS**—Buff, 1 W J Graham, 2 G Illingsworth. **LANGSHANS**—1 and 2, A F Shearn, Almonte, 2 McGregor; Keyes and Co. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—White, 2 Foster. **WYANDOTTES**—Silver, 1 and 2 Blake, H C Craig and Jourdin. Golden, 1 and 2 Blake. White, 1 Foster. Buff, 1 H L Kerr. Buff, P L Potter. **DORKINGS**—Colored, 2 Foster. **POLANDS**—Golden, 1 Foster. **GAME**—BBR, 1 and 2 Lawson. **SPANISH**—Black, 2 Foster. **LEGHORNS**—White, 1 and 2 Craig and Jourdin, H C Kerr. Brown, 1 Foster. Buff, 1 Lowe. **MINORCAS**—1 McGregor, Keyes and Co, 2 Campbell. White, 1 Kerr. **ANDALUSIANS**—1 McGregor, Keyes and Co, 2 Johnstone. **HAMBURGS**—Golden pencil'd, 1 Blake. Black, 1 Foster. **HOUDANS**—1 Foster. **BANTAMS**—Rose-comb black, Clifford Haydon. Silver Sebright, 1 Kerr. A.O.V., 1 Swallow. **TURKEYS**—Bronze, 1 Andrew Cochran. **GEESE**—Embsden, 2 Foster. A.O.V., 1 Allen Naismith. **DUCKS**, Pekin 1894, 1 and 2 Foster. Aylesbury 1894, 2 Foster. Aylesbury 1895, 1 R L Bond, 2 P L Potter. Rouen 1894, 1 and 2 Kerr. Rouen 1895, 1 Bond. **GUINEA FOWLS**—Swallow. Peacock, Miss Thorburn.

RENFREW PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS—Light, 1 Henry Clarke, Carleton Place. **COCHINS**—Partridge, 1 and 2 Clarke. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Barred, 1 A A Wright, Renfrew, 2 S O'Gorman, Renfrew. **POLANDS**—Clarke. **LEGHORNS**—White, 1 W H Egleson, Renfrew, 2 Willie Russell, Renfrew. Brown, 1 and 2 Egleson. **WYANDOTTES**—Silver laced, 1 G A McIntyre, 2 Egleson. **HAMBURGS**—SS, 1 Russell, 2 R Caruthers. *Chicks*—**LEGHORNS**—White, 1 R Matheson, 2 Russell. **COCHINS**—Partridge, 1 and 2 Clarke. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Barred, 1 Wright, 2 O'German. **LEGHORNS**—Brown, 1 D L Froot, 2 Donald Froot. **WYANDOTTES**—SL, 1 Gregor McIntyre, 2 G A McIntyre. **GAMES**—BBR, 1 and 2 Russell. A.O.V., 1 R Matheson, 2 Russell. **BANTAMS**—1 and 2 Matheson. **HAMBURGS**—SS, 1 and 2 Matheson. **GEESE**—Toulouse, 1 Egleson, 2 John Park. Common, 1 Wm Airth. **DUCKS**—Pekin, 1 A Barnet, 2 Gregor McIntyre. Common, Miss A W New, 2 John Park.

MARKHAM FAIR.

LAST Riding of York, held their annual Fair at the village of Markham, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October. The weather was beautiful, which was a favor for the poultry exhibitors from a distance.

Messrs. Knight and Osborne, of Bowmanville were again with us, and took several premiums; also Mr. Pierson, of Weston, or rather his birds, beside Toronto breeders and others from a distance. Mr. Alex. Delaporte, of Toronto, awarded the premiums, the same gentleman acted in that capacity last year. Enclosed you will find the list of winners. G. R.

LIST OF AWARDS.

GAME—B. B. R. cock, 1 E Kennedy, 2 Knight & Osborne; hen, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Kennedy; A. O. V. cock, 1 Geo Robins; hen, 1 Robins, 2 Knight & Osborne. **COCHINS**—buff cock, 1 J M Ramsay, 2 W J Haycraft; hen, 1 Haycraft, 2 Jno Hare; partridge cock, 1 and 2 Hare; hen, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Hare; A. O. V. cock, 1 Hare, 2 Knight & Osborne. **BRAHMAS**—dark cock, 1 Hare, 2 Irvine & Pierson; hen, 1 and 2 Osborne; light cock, 1 and 2 Irvine & Pierson; hen 1 and 2 Irvine & Pierson. **DORKINGS**—silver grey cock, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 A Raffey; hen, 1 Raffey, 2 Hare; A. O. V. cock, 1 and 2, hen 1 and 2 Jno Lawrie. **SPANISH**—black cock, 1 Raffey, 2 Knight & Osborne; hen, 1 Raffey, 2 Knight & Osborne. **HOUDANS**—cock, 1 and 2, hen 1 and 2 Irvine & Pierson. **LEGHORNS**—white cock, S. C. 1 and 2, hen, 1 and 2 Irvine & Pierson; brown, S. C. 1 McKenzie, 2 Irvine & Pierson; hen, 1 Irvine & Pierson, 2 McKenzie; buff cock, S. C. 1 D B Nighswander, 2 McKenzie; hen, 1 Nighswander, 2 McKenzie; A. O. V. cock, 1 D Ramer, 2 Jos Size; hen, 1 Size, 2 Ramer. **ANDALUSIANS**—cock, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Haycraft; hen, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Haycraft. **HAMBURGS**—gold spangled cock, 1 and 2, hen, 1 and 2 Knight & Osborne; silver spangled cock, 1 Nighswander, 2 Ramer; hen, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Nighswander; A. O. V. cock, 1 and 2, hen, 1 and 2 Knight & Osborne. **WYANDOTTS**—cock, 1 Raffey, 2 Knight & Osborne; hen, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Raffey; silver laced cock, 1 A Pierson, 2 Hare, hen, 1 Haycraft, 2 Pearson; A. O. V. cock, 1 Haycraft, 2 Size; hen, 1 Haycraft, 2 Size. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—barred cock, 1 Haycraft, 2 Lawrie; hen, 1 Lawrie, 2 Haycraft; A. O. V. cock, 1 and 2, hen, 1 and 2 Irvine & Pierson. **LANGSHANS**—cock, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Raffey; hen, 1 and 2 Knight & Osborne. **MINORCAS**—black cock, 1 Haycraft, 2 Irvine & Pierson; hen, 1 Haycraft, 2 Irvine & Pierson; white cock, 1 and 2 Haycraft; hen, 1 Haycraft, 2 Robins. **TURKEYS**—bronze cock, 1 Haycraft, 2 Nighswander; hen, 1 Haycraft, 2 Nighswander; white cock, 1 W Rolph; hen, Rolph. **TOULOUSE**—gander, 1 Haycraft, 2 F K Reesor, goose 1 and 2 Haycraft; A. O. V. gander, 1 Haycraft 2 McGregor; goose, 1 Haycraft, 2 McGregor. **DUCKS**—Aylesbury drake, 1 and 2, duck, 1 and 2 Knight & Osborne; Pekin drake, 1 and 2, duck, 1 and 2 Haycraft; A. O. V. drake, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Haycraft; duck, 1 Knight & Osborne, 2 Haycraft. Best Langshan cockerel, Knight & Osborne, silver spangled Hamburg cock, Nighswander, Dorking cock, Knight & Osborne.

OHIO COCHIN CLUB.

THE first annual meeting and show of the Ohio Cochin Club will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 4th to 11th, 1895. Mr. Sharp, Butterfield, judge.

This Club has nearly sixty members, including the most prominent breeders in the State, and from present indica-

tions will bring out one of the largest shows of Cochins ever seen, in this country.

We should be pleased to have our already large list of cash specials added to be fanciers who wish to encourage the breeding and showing of the beautiful and even popular Cochin.

E. T. BLOOD, Sec'y.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR monthly meeting of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th. The President being absent Vice-President R. Fox took the chair.

The Auditor's reported on Secretary's books and report was accepted. After considerable discussion it was moved by D. G. Davies and seconded by Jos. Bennett that at the next meeting Nov. 14th we have a surplus stock sale to be open to the public. All members are requested to bring all surplus stock and endeavor to make the sale a success. The same to be published in local papers.

After considerable discussion in connection with matters of importance to the Association the meeting adjourned at 9.30 p.m. Receipts \$1.35.

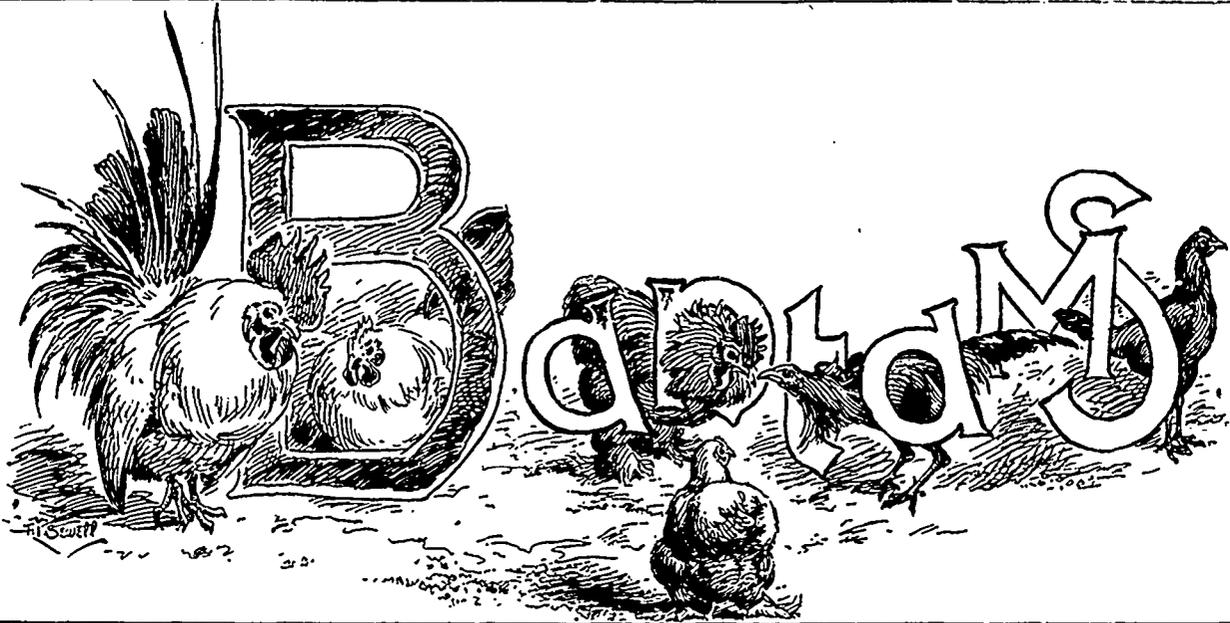
R. DURSTON, Secretary.

STRAY FEATHERS.

THE Guelph Association, although disappointed in not getting the "Ontario" for 1896, has plucked up courage and will hold a show in December on the 10th, 11th and 12th. New coops have been provided, the hall is a good one and will be lighted with electricity and well heated. The Provincial Joint-Stock Show will be held at the same dates so visitors will have a double attraction.

Guelph has always been a good show town, the fanciers there are experienced men and with Mr. Colson at the helm a successful exhibition is bound to result.

Mr. A. G. Goodacre of Grand Prix, N.S., a REVIEW reader, exhibited at the recent St. John, N.B. exhibition, where he was most successful in winning several prizes and also succeeded in disposing of all but nine of his twenty-seven exhibits.



BANTLINGS.

MR. F. MAUNDER, of Buffalo, has bought from Mr. H. B. Donovan the pair of white Polish chicks, winners of two seconds at the Industrial.

Mr. Maunder is a Minorca enthusiast in particular, but has been most successful in exhibiting that pretty but rare variety, the white Game Bantam.

The show of Bantams at the Industrial was a sight worth going miles to see. We never saw such a varied collection, nor quality in most cases so high.

White Cochins were shown in numbers and the winners in grand fit. They now beat the buffs in shape, indeed the latter color make little or no progress, they seem to be at a standstill except in one particular point, and that is under-color of males. Some shown this year were very sound in this desirable quality.

Sebrights were excellent, as were the white Japanese. We cannot say the same for the black-tailed, better birds were shown several years ago than are shown now. This is to be regretted, as it is one of the quaintest and most taking of miniatures

Polish were good; several too large. Mr. McNeill

showed a pretty pullet, with proper comb, blue-legged and bearded.

In our opinion the Standard makes a grave error in compelling the non-bearded to be shown with ugly, up-standing, single combs and white legs. Why not let the proper shape Polish comb and blue leg color take, at any rate, an equal position with the others. It is unfair that really the more correct *Polish* should be debarred.

We should like to have Mr. McNeill's, Mr. Butterfield's and other breeders views on this. If a Polish Bantam is a Poland in miniature, then let us have correct form and color.

Mr. Babcock discourses this month on white booted Bantams, and we can endorse every word he says having bred them for several years from stock imported from England. We also bred the black extensively before the advent of the black Cochin, but as in the case of the latter variety found it extremely hard to get sound colored males.

Mr. Oke, at the Industrial, showed the very best white booted cock we have ever seen, a bird with immense and perfect foot feathers and in faultless condition. Comb a bit low was really the only fault to be found with him.

Cuckoo or Plymouth Rock colored Bantams have not been shown here. They are difficult to breed, but sprightly and attractive when good in color.

TWELVE BANTAMS.

XI.

BOOTED WHITES.

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

I HAVE often wondered, and I have not yet been able to discover, why the booted white Bantam enjoyed so little popularity among Bantam fanciers. It can not be because of its delicacy, for it is no more delicate than many other quite popular varieties; nor because of the difficulty in breeding it, for it breeds with as great fidelity as most Bantams; nor because of a lack of attractiveness for it is a very attractive Bantam and has many points to recommend it. And what in the name of feathers and flesh is the reason, I have not been able to ascertain.

The very upright and sprightly carriage of the cock and hen, and the immense foot-feathering, sometimes attaining 5 or 6 in., of the variety, and the clean white of its color, always an attractive color and looking specially handsome on a lawn, ought to attract the admiration of very many more than it does. I wish that I could induce others to look at this matter as I do, for then the little fowl would be generously admired. Nay, I wish they would go further than I do, for they would then keep and bred the booted white, which I do not. But I would breed this variety to set a good example, if I had the space for them. One can not breed all the different varieties and do them justice, and I have about as many as any one person ought to have. But seriously this variety needs more attention than it receives. Its claims are:

- 1st. It has many points that fit it for a fancier.
- 2nd. It is unique in appearance with its upright carriage, vulture hocks and immense foot-feathering.
- 3rd. It can not scratch as much as some varieties because of the long feathers on its toes and hence the injury it does is reduced to a minimum.
- 4th. It is handsome, as all white Bantams are.
- 5th. It is reasonably hardy.
- 6th. The hens are very good layers and very good mothers.
- 7th. It breeds true, being an old and long established variety.

There is really no serious objection to set against it. Sometimes the birds are over weight but that is the case with any variety. Sometimes the males get sunburned, but that is true of all white varieties, and these are the most serious objections I can recall against a variety that is very rare in America and none too plentiful in England.

RAMBLING NOTES.

BY T. A. WILLIAMS, TORONTO.

NOW that the fall exhibitions are over poultry keepers should bestir themselves to get the winter quarters of their stock fixed up snugly before winter is upon us. A plentiful supply of good sharp gravel should be laid in as the fowls cannot help themselves to this very necessary article when the ground is covered with snow. Nail on tightly any loose battens that may be on your fowl house. See that the roof is water-tight. If your fowl house was cold last winter and your birds got their combs and wattles badly frozen, remedy the matter at once. Remember, there is no good reason to suppose the coming winter will be less cold than the last one. A humane man will not intentionally permit his fowls to suffer the miseries endured by thousands of neglected fowls every winter. Aside from the humanitarian point of view it will be directly against your interest to permit your fowls to be alternately frozen and thawed out again, birds kept in this manner are in no condition for breeding when spring arrives, if indeed they survive the hardships of the winter. Don't expect your hens, or pullets either, to lay if their house is cold enough to freeze the comb of a healthy vigorous Leghorn. Don't console yourself with the idea that you are all right because you keep Brahmas, and their combs cannot freeze. Such consolation is a delusion. I know from practical experience extending over many years with nearly all the useful breeds of fowls, that no fowls, no matter what the breed, will lay to amount to anything unless their winter quarters are warm enough to protect them from freezing. The fact that a Brahma has a comb that is practically frost-proof by no means proves that the birds have not suffered intensely from the keen, piercing cold. If they had a large single comb you would have ocular demonstration of their suffering, but the absence of this, and the absence of any visible effects of the frost, leads many inexperienced and thoughtless people to suppose that their fowls have endured no suffering, in face of the fact, too, that a pail of water left in the roosting quarters overnight will be found in the morning frozen solid. Don't imagine that these poor creatures have not suffered because they are not actually dead.

Whilst I advocate strongly warm, dry and sunny quarters, I do not advocate artificial heat. Build your houses substantially, using a good quality of tarred building paper

freely ; cover the walls inside and outside with dead air space between ; see that the joints of the paper are all well battened. Unless paper is laid on with perfectly tight joints it is almost useless , if put on properly it is the very best thing to keep out the cold that can be used. See that there is no broken glass in the windows. A good investment is a winter sash—it is a great saver of heat if properly fitted.

I don't like board floors ; formerly I preferred them, but a more extended experience has convinced me that the very best floor for a fowl house is *terra firma*—good, clean, dry earth packed down as hard as you please, but don't attempt to make such a floor at this season of the year, or the dampness of the earth will surely breed roup for you. An earth floor should be made in the summer time and should be raised at least twelve inches above the level of the ground outside, to avoid any possibility of water settling inside the building. The advantages of an earth floor are numerous : It is warmer in winter than any other floor ; it is healthier for the fowls, as their droppings are quickly deodorized by contact with the earth ; heavy fowls are much less liable to bumble-foot than when kept on board floors ; and lastly, but by no means least, is the advantage of being able to clean an earth floor more easily and more thoroughly than any other floor. Another thing that I have learned to avoid is the conventional roosting bench, or wooden platform, found about twelve inches below the roosts in most poultry houses—it is in nine cases out of ten a foul abomination, saturated with liquid ammonia which it has absorbed from the droppings. In the winter season more than half the time the fowls are on the perch, compelled to breathe the pestilential vapours that arise from these filth-soaked boards. Away with such a death trap. Make your perches three feet above the floor of the house, and immediately under the them have a box four or five inches deep, and keep dry earth in it to the depth of three inches ; this earth can be raked out daily, it can be done in a few seconds, and once a week renew it with clean earth. The earth removed will make the finest kind of fertilizer for your garden if stored in barrels and kept dry.

An excellent and inexpensive plan to add to the comfort of your birds during the long, cold winter nights is to have their perches enclosed in a sort of cupboard that is closed tight on all sides and on top, but open at the bottom. Leg-horns and Minorcas will go through the coldest nights without getting even the extremity of the finest spike of the comb frozen. Such a cupboard should have tight-fitting doors to fold back in the day time, and should be shut every night when the birds go to roost.

CARE OF CHICKS.

BY F. C. SMITH, OAKLANDS, BOYLE, IRELAND.

SOME time ago you were kind enough to give me space re "American Cheats," in which I referred to Freeman, Charlotte, Mich., afterwards deservedly exposed in your columns, who sold me a forty-pound turkey and sent one twenty-seven pounds. I may say I took your advice and have purchased in Canada the finest birds I ever saw. I am so well pleased with this breeder's stock that I have engaged to take ten of his best young birds every year, as his British agent. The REVIEW has been a valuable paper to me.

The only remark I intend to make on Mr. Marshall's paper is on gapes. He gives us a remedy on which he has had very little experience. His two cases may have been simple colds, or a slight attack of gapes, which could not have done much harm. All that take gapes would not die if left alone. Now, his remedies are quite useless. Camphor won't cure, lard nor insect powder won't prevent it. Gape worms, like many vile creatures, are hard to kill. I have touched them with turpentine and they did not die. Now, if turpentine put down the windpipe won't kill them, I fear we will have to find a drug that will. Lice are said to be the cause. No, it is in the land. Some land is free from it ; other land brings it on in a fearful manner. My own belief is that gape worms are the indirect product of a certain species of earth worms that are found in some land. These worms when eaten produce a state of the blood favorable to the production of gapes, and when the conditions are favorable, insects as well as plants somehow make their appearance—spontaneous generation. Once gapes makes its appearance in a place it increases in virulence every year. Perhaps the gape worms after being expelled live in the ground and are eaten by chicks the following year. How or why chicks get the disease has yet to be discovered. All we can say is merely speculation. Some years ago I discovered a very simple remedy, namely, a piece of catgut a size stronger than a horse hair ; take two pieces about six inches long, draw a knot on one end of them, clip off the points close to the knot, make it as straight as possible ; take the chick in the left hand, open its mouth and hold it open with the front finger and thumb ; you will see the windpipe opening and closing at the end of the tongue ; hold the gut in your right hand and put the knotted end into the windpipe and push it down two or three inches ; when the gut is down twist it

between your finger and thumb and draw it out. After a few trials you will get up about six worms. Put the chicken under the hen for half an hour and it will come to its food as well as it ever was. After a few trials anyone can extract the gape worms and no chicks will be lost.

Before I found out the above plan eighty per cent. of my chicks died of gapes. I tried all known remedies and found them perfectly useless. The only preventative I ever found was to rear them on a boarded floor and give no earth or grass till the gape period was over. If I even gave a turf the disease appeared.

If catgut is not convenient a strong horsehair will do, but it is not so easily worked.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE LEG AND TOE FEATHER IN FOWLS THUS FURNISHED.

AGAIN you have, Mr. Editor, chosen a very suitable time for such a subject as the one you have given for this week's essay. Coming as it does now, when the young birds will be finishing off, and the old birds will by now have dropped most of their old leg and foot feather, a few hints will no doubt be of good service to many of your readers. Well, Mr. Editor, without wishing at all to give any self praise, I can safely claim to having had a good share of preserving the leg and toe feathers of those fowls thus furnished. It has been my pleasure to breed those varieties which require their leg and toe feathers preserved, namely, Brahmas and Cochins. In the first place it must be remembered that you must breed from birds that have plenty of leg and toe feathers, which is of course a great point in Asiatics, and a point with most judges which goes a long way towards their chance in the show pen. I myself always consider that feather in Asiatics to be one of their main features, and it is surprising what a difference there are in birds themselves in the way they keep their leg and toe feather well preserved. Commencing then with the chickens, these will not require any preserving until such time as they are getting their second lot of leg and toe feather, but as soon as they commence to get this they will need a certain amount of preserving, and to do this without injuring their health is what should be aimed at: when I say injuring their health, I mean they should not be shut up in a small pen. No, leave them to run out, and if a grass run, keep it cut very short, and providing they have a shed to go in during wet weather they will not stake much harm. Long grass will not only break, but

worse than that it will rot off their leg and toe feathers if they are compelled to be constantly upon it, for at this time of the year it is nearly always wet, either from the dew or rain. What looks nicer than a lot of white Cochins or light Brahmas that are allowed to run upon a closely cut lawn? Never on any account allow loose stones or sticks to be about their runs, or they will be almost sure to scratch amongst them, and it is those fowls which scratch so much that damage their feathers. Therefore, such birds should never be allowed to scratch for their food, but keep their ground clear, then fowls which are even scanty of toe feathers will improve. Then again feathered-legged fowls should never to be compelled to have to go up a step-ladder into their house, this is almost sure, sooner or latter, to break their foot feather; but even worse than this, if they are allowed to go through a slide into their house which is perhaps not wide enough, this is where the greatest mistake is made.

I have seen on more than one occasion feathered-legged birds that have been allowed to enter through slide-holes which were only large enough for such birds as Leghorns to pass through. Those who do allow their birds to pass through small slides will have no cause to wonder how it is that their fowls' foot feather gets broken. A great many of our Asiatic breeders never use slides at all, but allow their birds to pass in and out of their houses through the door only. If a slide is used it should be at least eighteen inches wide. Then, again, fowls that are allowed to roost on sawdust or fine ashes stand a much better chance of keeping their leg and toe feathers preserved over those which are allowed to perch or roost on stiff straw. Peat moss is, I know, very much recommended, but I have not yet seen any but what always had a certain amount of lumps in it, and until I can get the fine quality (if there is any) I shall not attempt to use it with birds that I want to preserve their feather.

It is not only necessary to preserve their feather from becoming broken, but it must also be preserved from becoming stained in any way, and more especially the white varieties. There are some kinds of soil, such as red sand or clay, which makes it very difficult to keep their leg and foot feather from becoming stained, and if they are on sand, remember such color as will perhaps help to improve a buff Cochin would quite spoil a white Cochin or light Brahma by staining their foot feather.

A mistake is often made by sending feathered-legged birds to a show in too small hampers. Nothing will be lost by using a good sized hamper, one large enough to hold the bird

without its having to sit in it with its foot-feather doubled up the sides; and round hampers are always to be recommended for feather-legged varieties. Soft straw should always be used. If the above few practical hints are looked well after they will, I am sure, greatly help to preserve the leg and toe feathers of those fowls thus furnished.—Prize essay in *Fowls*.

COLD STORAGE.

Editor Review:

MR. A. G. GILBERT'S letter in your October number, page 172, introduces a subject of certainly the utmost importance to Canadian poultrymen, viz., cold storage. I think I can furnish your readers with a little information which will not fail to greatly interest them.

Cold storage—efficient, perfect—will soon be easily within reach of poultrymen in most parts of Ontario and Quebec. Already, immense cold storage warehouses are in course of construction in Montreal and Toronto with a combined capacity of two million cubic feet, sufficient to store at one time 250,000 cases of eggs in their season, and an equal bulk of dressed poultry in their season, and capable of preserving these in the fresh marketable condition from the time when their market would otherwise be glutted till the time when it is good.

Cold storage on the icehouse principle (like an immense refrigerator) has been tried, but found inefficient for the purpose, though it has proved beyond doubt that a crying need exists for a system which will do what the ice houses have failed to do. Owing to dampness, expense, uneven temperature, and insufficient cold, ice and brine as refrigerating agents are impracticable. Many other agents have been tried, of which anhydrous ammonia has been a decided success, when used in what is known as "Mechanical Refrigeration."

This anhydrous ammonia is a gas, which under a pressure of 175 lbs. to the square inch will become a liquid if it can give off its heat. By means of very elaborate and expensive machinery this gas is forced into a series of pipes to the required pressure. These pipes are under running water, and the heat of the ammonia is absorbed by the water, and the gas in the pipes becomes a liquid. This liquid, still under pressure, is forced through a small passage into another series of pipes free from pressure, and situated in the room to be cooled. The liquid as soon as relieved from pressure will become a gas again if it can absorb sufficient heat. It draws

heat from the air of the room and so cools it. The gas then continues on till it reaches its reservoir and is again purified through the piping, and so on over and over for years; the only expense being the running of the machinery.

By mechanical refrigeration it is easily possible to regulate the temperature of a properly constructed room to any degree from 10° below to 60° above zero, and to keep it so for any length of time. The air in such rooms is perfectly dry and sweet always, and incapable of spoiling the most delicate products. Of course the temperature of each room must be regulated to the requirements of the goods stored in it. It has been found that eggs and poultry keep best at a temperature just above that at which they would freeze, and they come out after months, or even years, in precisely the condition in which they went in. It is therefore now possible to keep eggs without pickling from the time they are cheap till they bring the highest price. What an enormous industry cold storage will open up for egg producers! Let each of your readers figure for himself what may be done in dressed poultry. I will content myself with a few figures relating to eggs alone.

I am fortunate enough to have received to-day the report of Mr Jas. McGregor, who has been investigating for the Dominion Cold Storage Co. the prospects for immediate business. On the subject of eggs he says: "With a view to finding a more profitable and enlarged market for eggs I interviewed the leading dealers in Liverpool, London, Manchester and Glasgow, and examined the cold storage facilities in each place. I find that London, Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol already possess good refrigerating facilities, and can handle our eggs advantageously.

"The average summer price of eggs at these English distributing points is 10d, or 20c, per dozen, while the winter season average price is 18d, or 36c. The only imports outside of the Irish trade come from Denmark and Russia, but the quantity is so very small that it does not seem to have any effect on regular market prices.

"We can take care of 250,000 cases next year, and I believe that there are men with capital and experience ready to buy and store that quantity. The leading dealers in England say they can handle any quantity of our (Canadian J.) eggs when properly selected and preserved, at prices nearly equal to fresh eggs, and are anxious for the business.

"Enclosed find a memo. showing what was done last year in Chicago and what can be done in Canada by reason of the lower price at which eggs can be bought here to open up an enormous trade, and one in which there is a rattling fine profit.

"Last year our (Canadian J.) entire export was only

54,378 cases, most of which were pickled or limed, which means a reduced price. Now, there is not the slightest doubt but that this can be increased by the above 250,000 cases; and just look at the good which will come to the country through this one little item alone!

"Last season the Chicago house carried 375,000 cases of eggs * * * * * showing a total profit (to the owners of the eggs—J.) of \$330,500.

Mr. McGregor figures the possible immediate business in Canadian eggs, thus:

"Average cost, per doz.	11c.
Egg case and packing material.	1c.
Storing, Insurance and Interest.	2c.

Total cost.	14c.
Freight to Europe.	2c.

16c.

Average net price obtainable.	25c.
Net profit per case for (owners-J.)	\$ 2.70
Profit on 250,000 cases.	675,000."

Your readers will notice that cold storage, although so much better, costs less than pickling and ordinary storage; and also that it brings for the eggs prices sufficiently better to more than pay for itself. Cold storage does even more than this. Many eggs are broken in transit by the rough handling they receive. These eggs are, under present storage facilities, lost—thrown away. But broken eggs received by the Dominion Cold Storage Co. will be carefully saved and frozen in suitable crocks, and then sold to local bakers and confectioners as frozen egg meat; for which they pay almost as much as for eggs in the shell. And, further, the new warehouses are so situated that there will be absolutely no cartage between the trains or boats and the factory, thus saving a great deal of expense and handling.

If I am not very much mistaken, eggs especially and poultry will bring better prices next year than they have done for some time, for there will be a heavy demand by speculators as soon as efficient cold storage is provided for them. It will not be many years before competition in eggs will no longer be producer underselling producer, but buyer bidding against buyer.

I shall be glad, Mr. Editor, to give any of your readers further information on this subject if they address me in your care.

Yours sincerely,

G. B. JONES.

Toronto, Oct. 18th, 1895.

AMERICAN MINORCA ASSOCIATION.

WE notice this newly formed organization is using on its stationery a greatly reduced engraving of the white Minorca cock Never Beaten which appeared in June REVIEW. Someone, however, has been careful to erase the bird's name, also the name of the delinquent Mr. F. L. Sewell. This is a glaring piece of piracy by some one and as such acts appear to be altogether too common, means should be taken to put an end to them. It is really as honest to steal a man's money as to appropriate his property.

LOW PRICE BONE MILLS.

TO those who have not enough stock to necessitate the purchase of a high priced bone mill an opportunity is offered in the Mann machine at prices from seven dollars up. Mr. C. J. Daniels, Toronto, is the Canadian agent and he also handles Mica Crystal Grit and other supplies, particulars of which will be found elsewhere.

NOTES.

HAVEN'S MINORCAS.

MR. G. M. HAVEN reports a very large sale of his black Minorcas, but has still a few surplus birds left, an announcement of which appears on our front cover. As he says himself, "Egg announcement later." He evidently believes in the truth of the saying: "The early bird catches the worm."

DEATH OF MR. J. W. ZIMMERMAN.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mr. J. W. Zimmerman, of Hamilton, who was for some years a partner in the fancy with Mr. J. H. Paton. He then lived in Beamsville. The following is from the Hamilton Herald: "Mr. J. W. Zimmerman, a popular young man, who travelled for S. S. Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, died last night at St. Joseph's Hospital. Three weeks ago he was one of the most robust looking young men in the city, but on Oct. 2nd he was taken to the Hospital suffering from pneumonia. Typhoid fever set in, and despite the efforts of Dr. Balse death resulted. He came to the city some months ago from Beamsville, where his parents reside, and boarded at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CUCKOO FOWLS.

HERE are undoubtedly certain characteristic qualities which belong to particular types of fowls. Thus, as a rule, white-legged birds are meaty and juicy on the table, plump and full-breasted; red fowls have high courage; blue-legged ones are excellent layers. It seems to us that the peculiarity, and a very valuable one, too, of Cuckoo fowls, is their hardihood. Whether this is traceable to the fact that the present races of them are all descended from one or two very old and hardy breeds, or whether it is because all Cuckoo families have at some time or other been produced by crossing, we are unwilling to decide dogmatically. Probably both causes may have something to do with it, and a race or races originally hardy have been made still more vigorous by judicious crosses. We have always found it a fact that Cuckoo breeds when kept, as is supposed, pure and to themselves, throw many chickens which are not Cuckoos; and, on the other hand, that if a Cuckoo bird be crossed with a black or a white, many of the progeny will still come Cuckoo. For these reasons—viz., the facility with which crosses can be made in these breeds without easy detection, and that they do not breed true to color, they are suited rather to the farmer or breeder of useful poultry than to the mere fancier.

Cuckoo fowls were by no means unknown fifty years ago. Writing in 1850, the Rev. E. S. Dixon speaks of them as an old strain. "We here give," he says, "by the name by which it is usually designated in the Norfolk farmyards, a variety which there is good reason to believe to be something old and distinct, though the birds are generally looked upon as mere barndoor fowls—i.e., the mere accidental result of promiscuous crossing. But there are several forms among the barndoor fowls, so called, that there are to be seen repeated generation after generation, the counterparts of which are to be met with scattered here and there over the country. The Cuckoo fowl, it may be supposed, was so called from its barred plumage resembling the breast of the Cuckoo. The prevailing colour is a slaty one, undulated and softly shaded with white all over the body, forming bands of various widths. The comb is very small, iridescent bright orange, feet and legs light flesh color. The hens are of a good size. The cocks are large, approaching the heaviest breeds in weight. The chickens at two or three months old exhibit the barred plumage even more perfectly than the full grown birds. The eggs average about two ounces each, are white, and of porcelain smoothness. The newly-hatched chickens are grey, much resembling those of

silver Polands, except in the color of feet and legs. This breed supplies an unfailing troop of good layers, good sitters, good mothers, and good feeders, and is well worth promotion to the poultry yard."

Such were the observations nearly fifty years ago of an intelligent poultry fancier. In all probability there then were in the British Isles two distinct varieties of Cuckoo fowls—viz., the five-toed Dorking in Surrey, and the ancient Scotch grey in the Highlands of Scotland. Of the former variety Mr. Dixon seems to have had some knowledge, for he proceeds to say, "In any closer grouping of the breeds of poultry the Cuckoo fowl might perhaps be safely referred to the Surrey fowl, and so to the Dorking. Some of the grey-barred Dorkings are scarcely to be distinguished from them, except by the fifth toe. Still, there is something very remarkable and permanent in the peculiar style of plumage that ought not to be lost sight of. It is with difficulty got rid of by crossing. Half-bred Spanish and Dorking fowls have quite retained the barred and shaded feathers of the one parent, displaying the comb, ear lobe, and stature of the other. And this curious and decided plumage is quite confined to one or two breeds, never appearing in others, such as the Game, the Malays, and Hamburgs—a circumstance which makes us believe it to indicate an ancient descent from some peculiar and original parentage." There is much in these remarks made in the very early days of the poultry fancy which confirms the experience of later fanciers. Since 1850 much progress has been made in collecting and perfecting pure breeds. Some, doubtless, have been imported from abroad, some have been manufactured by a series of careful crosses, others have merely been made more distinct and characteristic by selections from various stocks. Instead of one or two Cuckoo breeds, we can enumerate at least five different and distinctive ones, besides two or three others that are very rare, yet, still, we believe established races.

1. There is the five-toed well-known Cuckoo Dorking, or "blue" Dorking, as they call it in Surrey, a hardy and good layer and excellent table bird. It is now almost invariably rose-combed, though we have seen beautiful specimens with single combs.
2. The four-toed Scotch Grey, a very hardy and old Scotch breed, though we fear of late much crossed to gain additional size. Few breeds are more admirably fitted for a farmyard in an exposed position.
3. The Cuckoo Cochin, not a common breed indeed, but still extant, and very handsome and well-feathered pens we have seen, which proves that it is no mere cross of yesterday.
4. The Plymouth Rock, four-clawed, rather long on leg

but fine and robust, somewhat lighter in plumage than the older Cuckoo breeds, a fowl much in favor just now for useful purposes. Doubtless it is a production of the New World.

5. *Dominiquèš*, shorter, rose-combed, yellow-legged; another American breed. Excellent layers in winter and early setters.

All these breeds have their merits, and either as table poultry or layers are to be recommended. Those who must have something rare must search for

6. The old "Hennies," or Cuckoo-Game, now nearly extinct. Or

7. Cuckoo-Leghorns, seen now and then, both in Italian streets and English poultry shows. Of the ordinary Leghorn form and Cuckoo plumage. Or

8. Cuckoo-Polish, a lovely breed. A gentleman of our acquaintance is the proud possessor of four or five, which we fancy (perhaps erroneously) are the only ones in England. There are still a few in France. Here is choice enough for anyone—not to mention the exquisite little Cuckoo Bantams, shown to perfection by two or three ardent fanciers. Cuckoos of any breed to be appreciated must be seen in numbers. A prettier sight than a dozen of them, each one exactly like the rest, is hardly to be seen even in the poultry yard; and here no one can accuse us of an æsthetic fancy, for they are even more useful than ornamental. W. B. W. in *Poultry*.

FEEDING ON CLEAN SURFACES.

IT is of but little consequence how the grain food is fed, provided the ground is not too filthy, but the soft food should always be fed on a board or in a clean trough. Keeping food before the hens all the time should not be practiced. It is wasteful and makes them too fat. Many bowel diseases may be traced to the filth eaten in soft food. It was once supposed that the more dirt and filth eaten by the hens the better, and, acting under such belief, the food is often thrown into the filthiest places without regard to the inclinations of the hens. As we stated, so far as whole grains are concerned, it is not so injurious, though it should be condemned, even in such cases, but the soft food cannot be eaten without the adhering filth being swallowed also. It is a very simple matter to properly feed the fowls. A board eight feet long and a foot wide is better for use than anything else, as a dozen hens can get across it without crowding. The soft food should be placed on the board,

spreading it from one end to another. As soon as the fowls have eaten, the board should be swept off with a broom and the surplus food removed. Once a week it should be washed. Fermented or decomposed food, of any kind is unfit for poultry, and especially if fed on filthy places. The hard grains should also be fed on clean ground. It is not best to feed such food on boards, as the hens should be made to hunt for each grain, but the yards should be kept clean, and if the grains are thrown in cut straw, leaves, or litter of any kind, the loose material should be removed frequently and a fresh supply be scattered on the ground, in which the hens should be made to scratch.—*Poultry Keeper*.

GREAT LAYERS.

HOW A NOTED POULTRYMAN INCREASED EGG PRODUCTION OF HIS HENS—FOWLS CAN BE BRED FOR EGGS—DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD LAYER—AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

BY request we reproduce the article of Mr. C. H. Wyckoff, of Groton, N.Y., originally published in the *Rural New Yorker*, and as he is noted for having good layers we desire our readers to know how he succeeded. Mr. Wyckoff says:

"The subject of improving the laying qualities of hens is one that, in my opinion, has received but little attention up to the present time, considering the number of people who are more or less employed in keeping poultry. Why this is so I cannot understand, unless it is because nearly all who have interested themselves in the improvement of poultry in the past, have directed their energies principally from the fancier's standpoint, simply breeding for uniformity of form, color and general markings as laid down in the Standard of Excellence for the various breeds.

While I have been more or less interested in the keeping of poultry since a boy, it was not until about ten years ago that the opportunity was offered for me to begin keeping hens especially for the production of eggs for market. Then almost the first thing that attracted my attention in connection with the business was the fact that some of my hens were naturally far better layers than others, when all were of the same breed, and all received the same general feed, care and management. I at once attempted to profit by the observation, and selected the best layers to breed from. After trying several breeds and crosses I settled down to the

single-comb white Leghorn as being best suited to my purpose and market, and so far my labour in this direction has given me quite satisfactory results and with the knowledge gained, I see a good prospect for still further improvement. I consider the improvement in the laying qualities in the last few years due more to the selection of the breeding stock than to any improvement in methods of care or feeding, as the latter have not changed materially during the time.

The improvement in laying qualities has been somewhat hindered by the attempt at the same time to improve the general appearance of the eggs by getting them all of a fair size, uniform in shape and color, thus increasing their market value. A hen that persists in laying a very small or ill-shaped egg is never used for breeding, no matter how good a layer she may be. My hens are always kept in confinement in flocks of about fifty in a house 12 x 20 feet, with a park 2 x 8 rods. Formerly when such flocks averaged 150 eggs per hen yearly, I considered it a large yield; now I have several flocks that average 200 or more per year. I am quite sure that I have individual hens that lay an average of 250 eggs each per year, and that this is the point for which I have started with the whole number kept—600. Whether I reach it or not is a question to be answered later.

In selecting my breeding flocks I find it necessary to exercise great care to avoid mistakes. The best time of year for this work is when the hens generally are not laying well. Spring and early summer is not a good time because almost any hen will lay at that time; but late in summer during the moulting period, and in winter, is my time to decide which shall be selected for breeding the following spring. While I pay considerable attention to the external characteristics, the all-important thing is to know that the hen to be selected is laying the greater part of the year and this can be determined only by close observation, and requires the outlay of a good deal of time and patience. The hens as fast as selected are placed in flocks by themselves, and a record is kept of the number of eggs laid, to show how they compare in that respect with the general flocks. I aim that in each of the breeding flocks there shall be, as nearly as possible, the same number in order that one shall have no advantage over the other in the amount of room occupied, and they are always fed and cared for exactly alike.

(To be Continued.)

NO SHOW REPORTS IF NOT ADVERTISED.

LAST year the REVIEW refused to report any winter shows which had not previously used our business columns. We see no good reason for change in this and will adopt a similar policy this season.

THE VALUE OF GREEN CUT BONE AS AN EGG-PRODUCING FOOD

AS SHOWN BY A CAREFUL TEST MADE BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE experiment was started with four divisions and two pens in each division, one of old hens and one of pullets, ten to each pen; first division receiving green ground bone, crushed oyster shell and gravel; second division receiving green bone and gravel; third division receiving crushed oyster shell and gravel; fourth division receiving gravel only.

Eggs were worth two cents each on the average during the trial.

Table showing results each four weeks from Nov. 1, 1894, to Jan. 24, 1895.

Bone, Shell and Gravel. Division I.		Bone and Gravel. Division II.		Shell and Gravel. Division III.		Gravel. Division IV.	
10 Pullets.	10 Hens.	10 Pullets.	10 Hens.	10 Pullets.	10 Hens.	10 Pullets.	10 Hens.
21	9	32	7	15	0	14	2
53	47	30	35	20	0	5	10
66	9	53	38	44	4	33	1
140	64	115	80	79	4	52	13
Total, 204		195		83		65	

First division received 14 pounds raw ground bone, two pounds oyster shells and all the gravel they wanted. Second division received 14 pounds raw ground bone and all the gravel they wanted. Third division received six pounds oyster shells and gravel. Fourth division received nothing but gravel. Counting bone at three cents per pound, and shells at two cents, the hens with bone more than doubled in value of eggs either those of shell or nothing. It might not be out of place to mention that these hens have not been out of their 7 x 8 ft. pens for about a month, before this time they had had the run of a yard 6 x 6 ft., giving all exactly the same chance to exercise. There was enough difference in those fed shell to more than pay for the shell, but leave a narrow margin when fed with bone. While those fed bone more than doubled on those fed nothing, or we could have afforded to pay 20 cents per pound for the raw ground bone. But this is not all; the hens receiving bone have a much better plumage, and are standing the winter much better.