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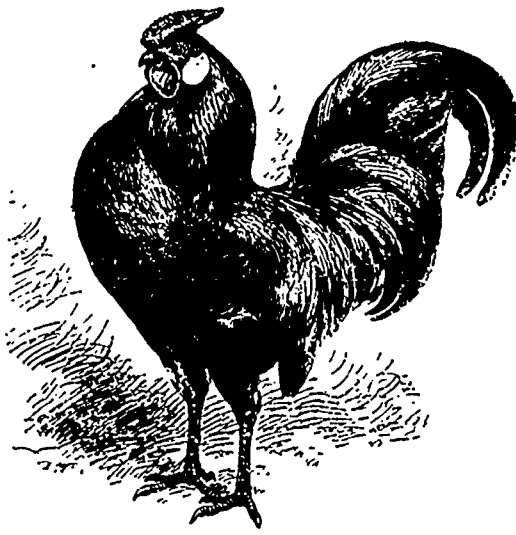
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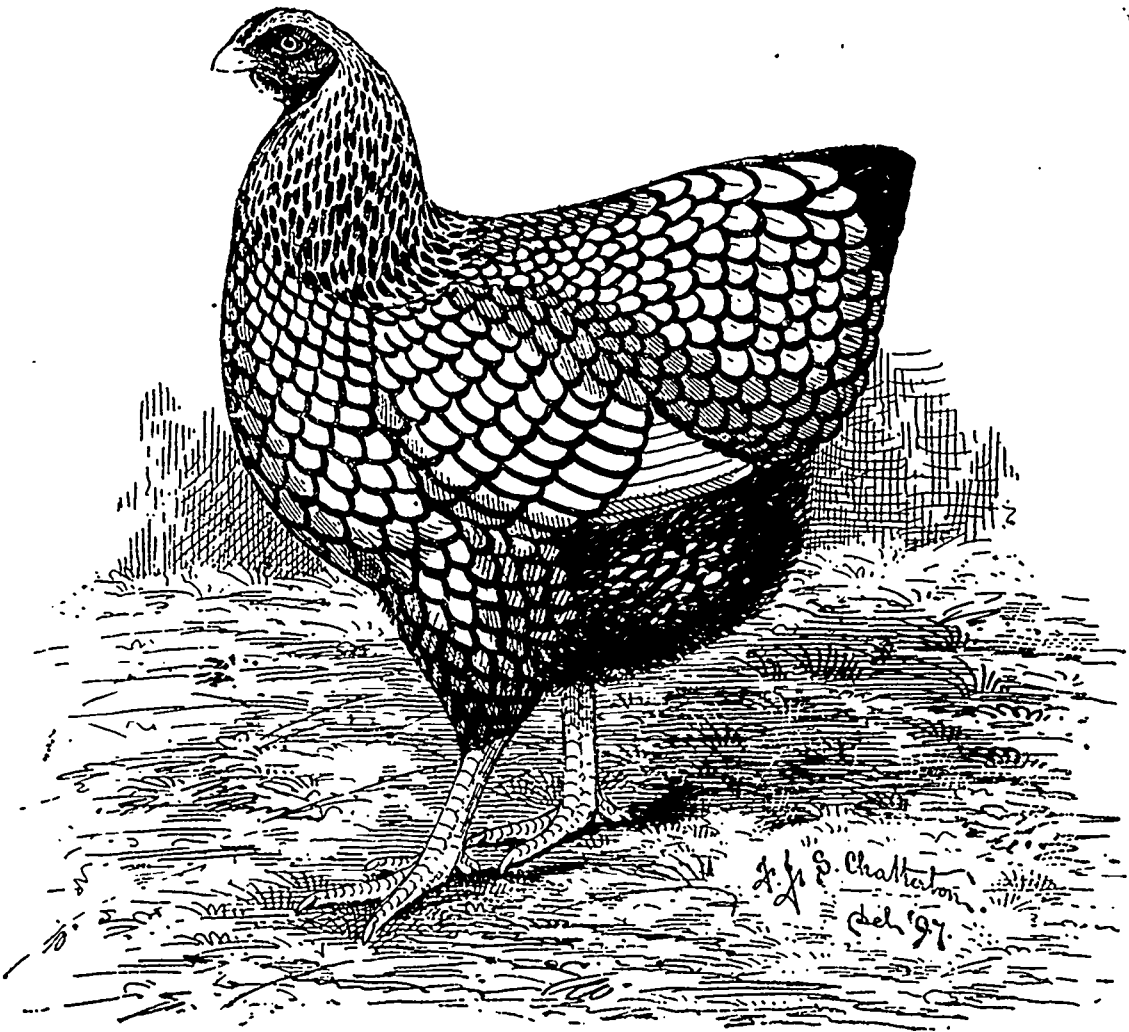
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*Mr. Richard Oke's*  
*Black Rose-comb Bantam Cockerel*  
Winner of First New York, etc.



*Silver Wyandotte Pullet* (The English Type)  
Winner of First and Special at Tunbridge Wells (England) Show.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO

## POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Pigeons, Cage Birds, Rabbits & Pets.

VOL. XX.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 1897.

No. 9

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

#### SHOW DATES.

Sherbrooke, August 31st to Sept. 5th.  
Toronto, Sept. 2nd to 10th.  
London, Sept. 13th to 17th.  
Ottawa, Sept. 20th to 24th.  
Brantford, Sept. 21 to 24.

#### ENTRIES CLOSE.

London, Sept. 9th.  
Ottawa, Sept. 14th.  
Brantford, Sept. 18th.

#### POULTRY JUDGES.

Sherbrooke—Butterfield.  
Toronto—Butterfield, Jarvis, Smelt.  
London—Butterfield, Jarvis, Smelt.  
Ottawa—Butterfield.  
Brantford—Bicknell.

#### THE CENTRAL CANADA FAIR

**D**IRECTORS are securing a splendid list of special attractions for the exhibition at Ottawa, commencing September 17th. Prize winners this year will be presented with handsome jubilee badges in addition to the usual cards.

#### SOUTHERN FAIR, BRANTFORD.

The Southern Fair, Brantford, now ranks among the larger exhibitions of the province. Last year a phenomenal success was achieved, and this year a programme of a most elaborate character has been entered upon. This action seems to be fully justified by the fact that 12,000 people were on the grounds during the fair of 1896.

The most pronounced development has taken place in the live stock department, in which the prize list has been

doubled, and breeders will find this feature of the fair deserving of careful consideration. The amusement programme, which embraces two nights of fireworks by Hand & Co., of Hamilton, rivals the big fairs, and will contain many things entirely new in Canada. Low rates have been secured on the railroads, and special trains will be run at the close of the evening performances. Special facilities are provided for poultry. It is a popular feature and the list is a good one.

MR. GEO. E. LEE,

who cannily sticks to one breed, the white Leghorn, reports that this year his birds have done exceptionally well. He has now over 150. Many are bred from the imported cock, Victory, winner of first and special at New Haven, and first and special at Boston, 1896.

MR. J. Y. BICKNELL,

the well known judge, of Buffalo, N. Y., will judge the poultry at Brantford.

THE NORTH YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Newmarket, intend putting up a new building specially for the poultry on their exhibition grounds, and so expect a greatly increased entry.

MR. J. E. MEYER, KOSSUTH,

has erected a new and enlarged poultry house to accommodate his increasing stock. He writes in warm praise of the uniformity of the buff Wyandottes, all coming true to shape and color, though early in the season unfertile eggs were more numerous than they should be. He shipped a trio of silver Wyandottes to Sydney, New South Wales, on June 18th.

WE HAVE IT ON THE BEST AUTHORITY

that Mr. William "Game" Barber has not accepted the

presidency of the London Old Boys Association, and has no intention of so doing. "He sez so, and he ought to know."

MR. VICTOR FORTIER,

St. Scholastique, Que., was in Toronto last month on a western tour and paid us a long and chatty visit. Rumor has it that he took the sage of London, Mr. W. McNeill, by storm, and that when he left, his accompanying purchases ran up pretty near to the century mark. Mr. Fortier showed largely at Montreal, and intends taking a big string to Ottawa.

MR. ROBERT DURSTON,

Secretary of the Toronto Poultry Association, met with a painful accident on Friday, the 13th August. While on his rounds, in the Canada Life Building, his knee suddenly collapsed, and he was immediately incapacitated. He was offered the use of a carriage to his home, but, like an old soldier, he stuck to his post until relieved. The injury turned out more serious than was anticipated, and it was Tuesday before the doctor in attendance was successful in affording relief. Mr. Durston will be unable to return to business for a month at least, but we are glad to be able to state that he is progressing favourably, even if it is with the use of crutches.

MR. C. J. DANIELS

is advertising a new bone mill at a low price which should be popular. Almost any kind of poultry supplies can be had from him, and as he will have a stand at the Industrial, visitors who propose buying should pay him a visit.

WE DO NOT KNOW

that we gave sufficient prominence to the announcement in last issue that the REVIEW would be sent to two new subscribers for one year or to one old and one new subscriber for one year for only one dollar. This is the era of cheap prices—though wheat is on the jump—and we are determined to keep in front. Send on your names and those of your friends.

MR. F. R. WEBBER, GUELPH,

has been making some extensive sales lately, including a large shipment to Mr. John Dobson, Auburn, Maine.

THE WINNIPEG POULTRY CLUB

made a good showing at the summer fair in that fine city, winning well on their specialties, silver and golden Wyandottes, Leghorns, Spanish and Game. Mr. Wise, the Secretary, has not found the past season a good one for sales, but the advent of "dollar wheat" should tend to open the purse strings of the fraternity.

WRITING OF WINNIPEG

reminds us that exhibitors at the Toronto Industrial are this year to have two contestants from the prairie province. We congratulate the exhibitors on their enterprise.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CHICAGO SHOW.

The National Fanciers Association of Chicago will hold its second annual show in the Second Regiment Armory on Michigan Avenue and Monroe Street the last week in January. Arrangements are being perfected to make this a great triumph. Among other things which the bureau of publicity and promotion will do is to furnish information about boarding places, restaurants, and arrival and departure of trains, rates of fare, express rates, etc. The address of the bureau is John L. Barwick, chairman, 110 Franklin Street, Chicago. The judges who will issue score cards are B. N. Pierce, Theodore Sternberg, H. A. Bridge, J. Y. Bicknell, J. W. Nevius, Thos. Corey. The pigeon judge is George Ewald. The General Superintendent of the show will be John M. Rill, and he will be ably seconded by Eb. Denney, of Aurora, Ill., as superintendent of the poultry division, and F. W. Ashley, of Chicago, as superintendent of the pigeon division.

THE FORMATION OF A POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

by the farmers and fanciers of North Lanark is a good sign of the times. We learn that the idea originated with the farmers, who felt the necessity for such organization. Among the officers are some of the foremost farmers of the county. The election of farmers' wives, as lady directors, is both a new and important step. No doubt it will be the means of enlisting to an extraordinary extent the interest of the wives of the farmers in that and other localities. It is a move that may be imitated elsewhere with advantage. We wish the new association a long career of usefulness. We note with pleasure that an esteemed correspondent and well-known breeder, Mr. Will F. Lowe, of Almonte, is vice president.

## A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

THE FARMERS AND BREEDERS OF NORTH LANARK FORM  
A POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

(Communicated.)

POULTRY development is to be desired, particularly so in the farming districts. It is gratifying then to record the formation of a Poultry and Pet Stock Association by the farmers and breeders of the County of North Lanark, embracing the town of Almonte well known for the number of its fanciers and breeders, and quality of the stock held by them. There is no locality in Canada where, in the past three or four years, the proper management of poultry has received more general attention from the farmers, than in North Lanark, and as a result eggs in winter are sent to the Ottawa and Montreal markets in no small numbers. What is now wanted is the production of a better class of poultry, for consumption in our cities, or for export to England. It is to be hoped the newly formed association will help on this desirable result.

The meeting was held in the Mississippi Hotel, Carleton Place, on Saturday afternoon, 14th inst. There was a fair attendance for the initial meeting. Several poultrymen from Almonte were present. Mr. Joseph Yuill of Ramsay Township was voted into the chair. Mr. S. J. Allen of the Carleton Place *Herald* acted as Secretary.

After the nature of the meeting was explained by the chairman, it was moved, seconded and carried, "That the new association be named the North Lanark Poultry and Pet Stock Association and that steps be taken to form the association. The following officers were then elected:— President, Alex. McLean of Ramsay, and well known as the President of the North Lanark Farmers' Institute; Vice-President, Will F. Low, of Almonte, the breeder of buff Leghorns so frequently heard from in the show pens; Secretary-Treasurer, S. J. Allen, Carleton Place; Lady Directors, Mrs. Joseph Yuill, Ramsay; Mrs. James Moffatt, Ramsay; Mrs. Joseph Cram, Beckwith; Miss Wylie, Almonte; Directors, George Gilbert, R. Haydon, David Daws, F. J. Blake, Almonte; J. R. Morrison, J. P. Moore, Carleton Place; D. Moir, Joseph Yuill, Andrew Arbuckle, Ramsay; R. Robertson, Boyd Caldwell, Lanark Village; Archie Rankin, Lanark Township; Henry Blair, John Forsyth, Pakenham.

It was decided on the election of the above-named officers to adjourn until Friday, 27th inst., when a meeting will be held in Almonte to complete organization.

A novel and wise step is the election of well known farmers' wives to constitute a board of lady directors. This commendable policy will no doubt result in greater interest being taken by the ladies of the county in the new association.

The officers elected are all men of experience in association and organizing work, and there is but the one opinion that in their hands the new association is sure to be a great and useful success. After business was concluded short addresses were made by the President, Mr. Yuill, Mr. Haydon and Mr. Gilbert, poultry manager, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Mr. McLean speaking from a farmers standpoint was firmly convinced of the need of organization to further the poultry interests among the farmers. All other departments of live stock, viz., horses, cattle, sheep and swine were represented by organized bodies of enterprising men ever on the alert to further their different interests, but poultry, so far, had scarcely any organization among the farmers. This was a very great mistake. He hoped the new association would be the means of helping on the breeding of a superior quality of table poultry. As for the eggs they had them in any quantity. In furthering the shipment of poultry and eggs to the best markets, by means of local cold storage or otherwise, the new association would find a large field of usefulness. It seemed to him that the poultry interests of the country wanted to be put into good shape and conducted in a business-like way. Organization could do much to help on such desirable results, and that was one of the reasons he had in desiring to have a poultry association. There were other good reasons but to his mind the development of a superior class of fowls and the disposal of poultry products in a quick and paying way, were sufficient to warrant the formation of a strong association.

Mr. Gilbert pointed out good results which had followed organized effort on the part of the dairymen of the Dominion; the fruit growers had strong associations and through them their interests were often consulted besides being made known. He could mention other instances, but one in connection with the poultry interests would no doubt be fresh in their minds and that was when the Minister of Agriculture met the members of the Ontario Poultry Association and dealers in poultry products in Guelph last January. The poultrymen could not have met the minister with such prestige had there been no Ontario Poultry Association. United effort was always likely to be more successful than single. He thoroughly appreciated the great opportunities the new association had and he was sure in such capable hands it

would fulfil its mission. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the remarks of Mr. McLeod as to the necessity for the production of a better class of table poultry by the farmers of the country, for home consumption, or for export. The Minister of Agriculture had arranged cold storage facilities, by which choice poultry could safely and expeditiously reach the English market, but the farmers must remember unless they produced the superior quality of poultry it could not be shipped. He wished the association every success.

From other remarks made it is evidently the intention to make the association educational as well as useful to the farmers and to keep it in close touch with the latter.

### GAME BANTAMS.

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

#### III.

**C**OLOR separates a breed into varieties. Shape gives the characteristics of the breed. Despite the clear distinction between breed and variety there are many who will speak of the buff Leghorn or the partridge Wyandotte as new breeds, the language itself indicating a contradiction of terms, for if the buff Leghorn is a Leghorn and the partridge Wyandotte is a Wyandotte, then, as Leghorns and Wyandottes are not new breeds, the buff and partridge cannot be new breeds; and if they are not Leghorns and Wyandottes, then they have no right to use the names employed.

Color separates the breed of Game Bantams into varieties designated as black-breasted-red, brown-red, red pyle, silver duckwing, golden duckwing, birchen, white, and black, eight well-known varieties, unless it be the last, which is not bred so extensively as the others, and perhaps, in some places, is not well-known. Fortunately or otherwise, the writer has seen very many black Game Bantams, a friend of his being an admirer of this variety and exhibiting it at numerous shows in this vicinity.

As the breed is superior to the variety, so rightly shape, the criterion of the breed, is regarded superior to color, the badge of the variety. In no breed is this distinction so carefully and conscientiously observed by judges as in the Game, large and small. In some breeds color seems to have usurped the rightful place of shape, and a specimen inferior in color, though decidedly superior in shape, stands a good chance of winning. This is all wrong; it is, like other foolish choices, casting aside the more important for

the less important. But let no one imagine that color, though less important than shape in Game Bantams, is of no or little importance. On the contrary it is highly important that the correct color shall be found upon each section of the bird. And by correct color is meant not only that the red shall be red and the black black, but that the desired shade of red and black shall be had. There is a great difference in blacks and reds and even whites. Take white for example. What is desired is a pure lustrous white with no suggestion of yellow. Yet cream color, even decided yellow on the back, yellow quills in the wings and the like are found. Blacks vary from a clean clear blue-black to a brownish tinge, while the ideal black is one full of lustre, green being preferred to all other shades. And of reds there are shades which run from almost yellow to almost black. In every variety of Game Bantams correct color is very important, for upon it depends the beauty of the specimen. Color is the finishing ornament to graceful shape.

### PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

BY T. A. WILLITTS, TORONTO, ONT.

(Continued.)

**O**NE of the obstacles to profitable poultry keeping is the danger of thieves. In my opinion there is just as much necessity for protection against loss from this source as there is in any other business either agricultural or mercantile. To raise hundreds or thousands of chickens in unprotected grounds, is simply a permanent invitation to the light fingered gentry to come and help themselves.

The cost of an effective electric burglar alarm system is not great and may pay for itself in one night. If chickens are raised in brooders, kept in shanties such as I have described in former chapters, an efficient electric alarm system can easily be arranged. There are two systems by which electric alarm bells may be operated, viz,—the open circuit system, and the closed circuit system; the one system is the reverse of the other, that is to say, the alarm is given in the open circuit system by establishing a current, whilst in the closed circuit system the alarm is given by breaking the current; the latter is the most reliable system, but costs more to put in than the open circuit system. The open circuit system is very simple and can be put in by any handy man. It may be described as of three parts, viz.:—the battery, the

bell, and the springs or points of connection. These three are, of course, joined by insulated copper wire where the line has to come in contact with walls, and where the line can be carried through the air from pole to pole by zinc wire.

The battery should consist of two or more cells of Le Clanche or other bell battery; the number of cells needed depending entirely on the length of the line.

To set it up, nail a light pole, say ten or twelve feet long to each of your chicken shanties. A glass insulator should be fastened to the top of the pole and another about thirty inches below the first—these are to carry the wires. Now bore two three-quarter inch holes in the side of the shanty near the roof; these must be fitted with hard rubber insulators.

You are now in readiness to put up your line, which should be of ordinary telegraph zinc wire; the wire should be securely fastened to a heavy wire nail inside your dwelling house, in the room where you intend placing the alarm bell, and where it leaves the house must pass through a hard rubber insulator.

Carry the wire to the first brooder shanty, give it a couple of twists around the glass insulator on top of the pole, and then on to the next shanty, securing it to the pole as before. When you reach the last shanty carry the end of wire through one of the insulated holes in side of shanty and securely fasten it to a heavy wire nail inside. Now connect each of the shanties to the line on the pole with a short piece of wire in the same manner. This is your direct line. Now put up the return line, keeping the ends at the house apart, say thirty inches, for safety. Carry the wire to lower insulators on poles and secure them in the same manner as the other line, stretching the wire taut, this completes the outside line.

Now fasten a piece of cotton covered copper wire, such as is generally used for inside bell work to one of the ends of your zinc line wire and carry it down to your cellar, here the battery should be placed in a box on the floor, connect the wire to both poles of the battery and carry the end up to the bell room; now fasten the bell where you intend it to remain, connect the wires, screwing connecting points up tightly, now connect end of wire to the end of the other zinc line wire. This finishes the job at this end of the line. To complete the system you have only to put your door and window springs in position and connect ends of the copper wire to the ends of the zinc wire inside the shanty.

Everything necessary to put up such an alarm system can be purchased from any dealer in electrical goods. The springs are placed in the door frame and window, and if either are opened the connecting points instantly come to-

gether and the bell rings and will continue ringing until the current is broken by closing the door or window, or by means of a switch which may be placed in the circuit inside the dwelling house. It is a simple and effective alarm system, and the cost will be low, running from ten to twenty dollars according to the premises on which it is being placed. It has only one objectionable feature and that is this, if the thief was one of the cunning kind and should cut your line wire, he could then walk off with all your chickens unmolested as the system would then be useless.

Next month we will describe the closed circuit system. This is the system which will baffle the smartest chicken thief. He cannot open a door or window, or pry off a board anywhere without ringing the alarm bell.

If he cuts the wires the alarm instantly rings, and if he is one of the cute fellows who thinks he can get in by tapping your wires and running off your current he is certain to ring the alarm for his pains.

There is no getting over this system, and every large poultry raiser should have such a system on his premises.

*(To be Continued.)*

### TO SECURE THE BEST PRICE FOR TURKEYS.

FALL MANAGEMENT IS WHAT COUNTS.

**S**UCCESS in securing a large number of little turkeys depends upon the winter and spring management.

It is, however, one thing to raise a large flock, and another to put it in the best shape for market. Many old and successful growers are not well up on this end of it. If their methods were improved and more care taken in fattening, dressing and sorting, as well as in packing them as the trade demands, much better prices would be received. Beginners who have succeeded fairly well in raising a flock are often all at sea when it comes to preparing them for market.

Rhode Island turkeys are famous for their quality. Some of our readers may remember the appearance of those turkeys exhibited in the dressed poultry department of the Boston show. In the best markets in New York city, Providence, Newport and Boston they lead those from other sections. In the same markets they often bring ten or twelve cents more than those from other states except Connecticut. About New Year's a leading New York paper quoted R. I. turkeys at twenty-five cents, and everything else in the turkey line at less than seventeen cents. Many growers are interested to know the reason.

It is not their fame in the past, or because they are scarce, that they sell for the most ; it is on account of their superior quality. Much of this high quality is due to the plump compact breeding stock used, and to the way it is managed ; also to the care taken in growing and fattening the young turkeys. The pains taken in dressing and preparing them for shipment, however, probably does more than all else to give them their high standing.

Of course you can not dress a thin, flat bodied, long legged bird so it will sell with the best ; but the plumpest, best shaped and most attractive bird in every way, previous to killing, may be so dressed that it must be classed with that which is inferior.

Again, the handsomest young turkeys that are perfectly dressed if packed along with ill-dressed ones, or with tough old toms and hens, must be classed with the latter, and go for less than they are worth. Too many send nothing but "fair to poor" stock to market. In many cases it is simply because they do not know how to prepare it so it will bring all that can be got for it.

Successful R. I. growers, as a rule, feed their turkeys from start to finish on northern white flint corn, which they grow themselves. They take great pains to use nothing but well seasoned old corn, because they have found that new corn causes bowel trouble, which is more to be feared in a turkey than any other fowl, and is liable to be fatal. Diarrhœa seems to be more prevalent among turkeys than any other disease, and a bird that gets sick is very apt to die. Foraging in a field of green oats may give them diarrhœa and cause much loss.

Turkeys not only like northern flint corn best and fatten on it, but it makes their flesh more tender, juicy and delicious. That given the little ones is coarsely ground and mixed with sweet or sour milk, or made into bread that is moistened with milk. This is gradually mixed with cracked corn, which, when they are about eight weeks old, is fed clear or mixed with sour milk. In the fall whole corn is given.

Turkeys which can be given full liberty from the first on a dry pasture lot, and after a few weeks allowed to roam and roost wherever they choose, thrive the best if they escape accident or enemies. Two turkey hen mothers and their broods will then generally join forces apparently for mutual protection from hawks and other enemies. Where they cannot be given full liberty they should be given fresh grass pasturage daily, and milk curd, corn gluten and wheat, as well as corn, to take the place of insects. Great pains should be taken that they are not overfed, and that they are

given as much liberty for exercise as is possible. The brood may be prevented from leaving a certain field by shingling the mother turkey, so she cannot fly over the wall or fence. This, however, places her at the mercy of dogs.

After June 1st those at full liberty are usually fed but twice daily. They are hunted up and fed in the fields, that they may stay away from the farmyard and outbuildings. Many give the turkeys no food from August 1st until cool weather they get their own living until they come up from the fields in September or October. We know of cases where those not fed in either August, September or October, but fed well in November, have been larger and plumper at Thanksgiving time than lots fed the season through. The principle seems all right. Doubtless those to be marketed in August or September, if fed corn right along will be plumper and mature earlier, while those allowed to get their own living during the three months will exercise more and secure more nitrogenous or growing food, and grow larger frames. Much depends, however, upon the range, the quantity of insects, and the number of turkeys that run on it. Some fields will support more turkeys than others. The number of turkeys may be so large as to almost exterminate in two or three seasons the insects upon which they feed.

Turkeys that have been fattened soon grow thin if not killed when "fit," and do not again fatten readily for some time. The grower must use some judgment as to whether he should feed them grain all through the summer and fall months.

Upon the approach of cold weather they come to the house to be fed, and thereafter roam but little. The males and females soon separate, and go in flocks by themselves. To fatten them for Thanksgiving they are fed in November all the whole corn they will eat three times per day. It is not necessary to coop them. A cooped turkey generally gets sick. The full feeding causes them to rest and sun themselves. Dough is not much used for fattening in Rhode Island. One grower who gives it every morning, and whole corn at night, mixes condition powder with the dough, and finds the latter causes them to eat more and gain faster. Many times whole flocks have been lost just before Thanksgiving. Turkeys are very sensitive ; sickness spreads rapidly among them, and sick birds should be quickly removed from the others. Too heavy feeding, or commencing it too suddenly, or continuing it too long a period, is probably the reason of such loss. Birds fed on grain for several months, if they were fed very gradually, would probably be less liable to this trouble than those fed well through the season. The black head disease, in turkeys not badly affected, would be



aggravated by this heavy feeding. Some raisers give a little new corn mixed with the old at this time, but most consider it safer to feed clear old corn. It is not best to heavily feed turkeys that are to be held for a later market or those to be kept over for breeding, for the reasons given. It is an injury to them. They should merely be kept in good condition.

Here the short legged plump birds mature the earliest, and are ready for Thanksgiving, while the larger more framy individuals are usually killed for Christmas or New Year's. Large sizes are usually most in demand at Thanksgiving, rather more than at Christmas, and bring the most money. At other times plump hen turkeys under twelve pounds in weight sell the best.

If turkeys are not frightened, and treated very gently, they are more readily fattened and give less trouble when they are to be caught for slaughter. They are usually fed just inside of a shed or barn door for some time previous, and then secured by suddenly closing the doors, or by entrapping them into a wire netting enclosure. They may, however, take fright, and fly about and against the building or netting and badly bruise themselves. Sometimes they pile up on each other in the corners, and some are smothered before they are rescued. To avoid this Horace Miner, of Connecticut, has a low pen or passageway in the back of his catching shed, and the turkeys become accustomed to pass through. When they are to be caught the exit is closed without their knowing it. As they depend upon this means of escape they are easily shut in. As there is no chance in this low narrow pen for them to fly about they are easily caught by the leg without injuring them. If any escape they will usually persistently shun this shed and communicate their fears to the remainder of the flock. That the whole flock may not be frightened the turkeys not to be caught should be driven to a distance when the others are to be trapped.

If at this time some of your turkeys have joined your neighbour's flock, or the owner of an adjoining farm claims some of his are with your flock, you will be very glad that all of yours were marked for identification soon after they were hatched. If they were not, and your birds are alike in size and color, you will doubtless before you adjust matters decide to surely mark them all next spring, or get a gobbler of a different breed this fall—(two would be better, for one may die at the most important time)—to give your flock a different color next season. You may decide, however, to fence your turkey range with five barred woven wire fence.

Before the turkeys are killed they should be deprived of food and water for twelve hours, not longer, that their crops may be empty. In dressing they are usually hung up by the legs, a separate cord and noose being provided for each leg. They are stabbed inside the mouth to sever the arteries of the throat, thoroughly bled and dry picked. No scalded turkeys should be sent to Boston or other eastern markets and a decent price be expected. The best New York and eastern markets that pay the highest prices are very particular as to quality.

Great pains should be taken not to tear the skin or soil it with blood or dirt. Make a neat job of removing the entrails. Do not make a large unsightly opening. It should be only large enough to insert one finger to hook on to the bowel, and it is best not to sever the vent until all is drawn and broken off at the gizzard. The entrails should not be broken while being removed. Do not remove the gizzard, heart, or liver. W. H. Rudd recommends sending to Boston prior to the Thanksgiving shipment turkeys that are not drawn or headed. The skin should be free from bruises or discolorations, and should not be soiled with blood or dirt. The dressed turkeys should be hung up until all animal heat has left them before they are put together for delivery or packed for shippers, or they may become discolored.

You are fortunate if one or two reliable men handle the turkeys of your section. The majority will then receive better price than if each ships his own. The dealer can take the whole lot and separate it into several grades and sell it to advantage. He can pay more, because he will get more for it. The retailer and marketman has but one or two men to deal with instead of a number, many of whom from inexperience are easily bluffed and brought where they are ready to put the price very low in order to sell their product. The dealer knows from experience who the beats are, and who always make returns under weight. He also knows who are good, and what grade each man wants. Long before the stock is ready for killing he knows how many old and young turkeys are to be brought to him, and much about their quality. He books his orders from the marketmen weeks before they are to be filled. By requiring turkeys of high quality from every grower, and refusing to buy thin and very inferior birds, he influences producers to keep better stock and adopt better methods. Thus the reputation of the turkeys from that section may be improved year by year.

All turkeys must be tested by the nose of the experienced dealer, to be sure that they are freshly killed as well as have all blood spots washed off. They are then carefully sorted

and graded, and packed in paper lined boxes for shipment. It is best to have uniform packages, and the number and gross and net weight and initials at least of the shipper should each be written plainly on the cover. An equal number of hens and toms are usually put in each package. Thanksgiving shipments should reach market the previous Saturday or Monday.

Resorts like Newport use hundreds of partly grown turkeys in July and August. From \$1.75 to \$2.25 are given for those weighing from one and one-half to four pounds each. They are sold to dealers who supply clubs, hotels and wealthy private families. These small turkeys are very lean and tender, and soon spoil or become discolored even if placed on ice, therefore only nearby raisers can handle this trade.

If there is much risk of loss from disease before the turkeys can be matured, or if the number grown is so great as to overstock the place, it may be advisable to turn them off at this age.

Possibly there are many other sections where small turkeys can be profitably marketed in this way. If young chickens, ducks and geese can be sold at greater profit, for more money, when partly grown than if kept until much larger and fed twice or three times as long, there may be possibilities for the enterprising turkey raiser in this direction.

—SAMUEL CUSHMAN, in *Farm Poultry*.

### DUBBING GAME.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

*Editor Review:*

**B**EING greatly interested in an article by Mr. H. S. Babcock in the August issue of the REVIEW, I desire, as a breeder of black-breasted red Games, to express my views along the same line.

Mr. Babcock rightly lays stress on the disadvantage breeders are under in not being able to tell what kind of a comb a dubbed cock originally had. It seems to me unjust to require a breeder to produce a certain kind of comb on a female Game, when it is almost beyond his power to do so, unless he possesses many strains of his own, and seldom has to introduce new blood.

The remedy I would suggest for this, however, is not to leave the males undubbed, but to dub the females also.

To my mind, a Game cock undubbed loses much of his

dignity and clear cut beauty, and I consider the females vastly improved in appearance by dubbing.

This is not because it is usual to see cocks trimmed, for I am equally accustomed to seeing the hens untrimmed, but leaving on the comb and wattles renders coarse, in my opinion, the otherwise graceful head and throat.

A male Game is placed at a disadvantage with a female in a show room, for it is more difficult to obtain a correct idea of head and neck shape before a Game is dubbed, and I think many hens are passed perfect in head that would be cut if trimmed. Here again is an obstacle for the fancier who endeavours to secure the ideal head, and if the males also are not to be dubbed, will not Games gradually lose that exquisitely shaped head for which we have all been striving?

With varieties where the comb is particularly considered an object of attraction this member is very large. For example see the Leghorns and Hamburgs, while with the Cochins, Langshans and Plymouth Rocks, the comb, though important and supposed to add to the general appearance of the fowl is not, I take it, so much a special mark of beauty.

Games combs are small, and while they can, of course, be bred larger, years must elapse before they reach the size and perfection of shape which will entitle them to be called in themselves, points of beauty.

It would give me pleasure to see all Games bred combless, and it has been my custom, as far as practicable, to breed from birds with the smallest combs, but I hope to see dubbing continued until the combless Games arrive.

As to the question of cruelty, I regard dubbing as the exact opposite, and on the ground of kindness have long favoured the dubbing of all poultry, especially such as have single combs.

A dubbed fowl does not feel the cold nearly so much, and if a chance fight occurs far less damage is done and pain suffered. I always dub my common sitting hens, although my houses are warm and comfortable.

The only unfairness in showing, between Games and other classes is, I opine, as regards general prizes, for highest scoring exhibits, etc., and this can be easily controlled by handicapping Games a point or so in such competitions.

I know breeders who agree with me on this dubbing matter, and if they and others will come to the front and advocate the change, we shall soon have the privilege of dubbing our pullets as well as their brothers.

J. C. PRATT.

La Grange, Illinois.

## TORONTO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

AT the August meeting of the above Association the principal business transacted was the consideration of the American Standard of Perfection, with a view to suggesting changes therein.

A suggestion that the revision should have effect for the next ten years was approved. The addition of Orpingtons will be requested.

In the barred Rock class it was thought necessary to state whether or not the tip of each feather should be barred. A change appears necessary in describing the leg of a female Plymouth Rock as "fine in bone." The male bird must be "stout in bone," and why the female should not be similarly built appears strange.

In male Wyandottes the width of comb should be defined. The Association thinks it is not sufficient to simply say "low and firm on the head."

A difficulty in breeding black Wyandottes has been the color of legs. They will come yellow, and as other Wyandottes are yellow under the Standard rulings, why should not this variety? is the query of the Association.

The similarity in white Rocks and white Javas renders a decided distinction in the leg colour very important, and it is suggested that yellow beaks or legs in the Javas should be a disqualification.

The present Standard omits to state the shape of the comb of the female Leghorn, which should be remedied. The Association would like to see the front of the comb erect to and including the first point, then a graceful fall to one side. A suggestion that the lobe should be described was also presented.

An objection was raised to the proposed reduction of the standard weights of white Minorcas.

The carriage of tail of Minorcas was thought to be incorrectly expressed in the Standard, and an angle of forty-five degrees was suggested.

As black birds are shown, having both green and purple lustre, it was recommended that this point should be decided and specified in the next Standard.

A coloured plate in the Standard would suit us, and if we cannot obtain that, we will be satisfied with a cut showing shape of each breed. The question of shape was deemed to be of great importance, so much so, that a recommendation to strike out "symmetry" and distribute the points to shape of different sections was passed.

The other business of the meeting was a motion by Messrs. Dundas and Brown, recommending that the judges at the "Ontario" should be allotted the same classes as at

the Industrial, and another by Messrs. Bennett and Dundas that the prize list be amended by the addition of 3rd and 4th prizes, on the principal adopted by the Industrial Exhibition Association.

No new members were admitted at this meeting, as the President explained it would be unwise to invite them until the October meeting, when they will be allowed the privileges of the Association for the last three months of this year, and the whole of 1898 upon payment of the yearly fee of \$1.

The work of the Show Committee was commented upon, and they were thanked for their courtesy in volunteering information to the Association, as the motion appointing the committee gave them full power to act without restriction.

The President, Mr. Essex, occupied the chair, and the meeting, as usual, was enthusiastic and interesting.

ROBT. DURSTON,  
Secretary.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF MANITOBA POULTRY ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held on Wednesday, July 21st, on the Exhibition grounds, and the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—

Patrons—His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Patterson, Hon. Thos. Greenway.

Hon President—E. L. Drewry.

President—H. A. Chadwick.

Vice-Presidents—J W Higginbotham, Virden; Alex. Lawrence, Gretna; H. H. Black, Manitou; E. Hughes, Brandon; J. G. Rutherford, M. P., Portage la Prairie.

Secretary—E. Marston.

Treasurer—Wm. Rutherford.

Executive Committee—Joseph Lemon, Chas. Midwinter, H. S. Maw, A. B. Stovel, Gen. Wood, W. J. Hinman.

Auditors—S. Ling, S. B. Blackhail.

The Secretary presented a full report of the work done during the past year, which was adopted.

A deputation from Brandon was heard. They claimed that the Association, being provincial and securing funds from the government, should hold their annual exhibitions in other localities besides Winnipeg. This matter was referred to the executive for action. During the discussion on the subject, it was felt that the Association should get a larger grant from the Local government, and also a grant from the Dominion, so that they would be in a position to purchase first-class moveable coops. The expense in pro-

viding coops is very large, and in order to hold the show at various points it will be absolutely necessary to have good coops, so that they can be taken down and shipped at small cost. The Brandon delegates were asked to prepare a full statement of what they could raise towards holding the show there, and report as early as convenient to the executive.

#### A MUCH NEEDED ADDITION TO THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

THE poultry fanciers of Illinois and other states are delighted to know that there is now being constructed on the Illinois State Fair grounds a building for the exhibition of poultry and pet stock, which will rival any building ever erected for a similar purpose. This building will cover 90x160 feet, and will be in keeping with the other magnificent buildings already on the grounds.

The materials used will be pressed brick for the main structure, stone for the foundation and steel trusses with slate covering for the roof. The building will be located south of the barns and facing "Happy Hollow," and will present an imposing appearance. All of the appointments will be of the most modern character, with the latest style of coops for the accommodation of the prize birds, electric ventilating fans, electric lights, lavatories and offices, fitted up in the most elegant style. The basement will be so arranged as to afford abundant room for the storage of shipping coops, boxes and other material which usually present so unsightly an appearance piled up about the fair grounds. Hydrants and hose for the proper cleansing of coops before reshipping will be conveniently placed.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture fully appreciates the efforts of poultry fanciers in past years, to make a good showing at the state fair under adverse circumstances, and now that, through the generosity of the people, represented in the general assembly, it is able to place this magnificent building, with all its conveniences, at their disposal, it is hoped and believed that the persons interested in this important industry will spare no effort to make the poultry exhibit of the 1897 State Fair the finest and largest ever made in the United States.

The fair will be held at Springfield September 27th to October 2nd, 1897. For premium list and entry blanks apply to

W. C. GARRARD, Secretary.

Springfield, Ill.



#### THE MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

##### SPECIAL REPORT.

THE Montreal Exhibition Co. called a meeting of the poultry breeders on the evening of Aug. 28th, 1897. the object being to discuss methods and means of improving the poultry department.

Those present were Messrs. L. G. Jarvis, judge, Guelph, Ont., C. J. Daniels, Toronto, A. Thompson, Allan's Corners, U. Bonneville, Danville, P.Q., Jas. Main, Milton, Ont., W. H. Reid, Kingston, J. W. Stewart, Strathroy, C. F. Wagner, Toronto, and the following gentlemen from Montreal:—Messrs. R. Auzias-Tureune, Director, S. C. Stevenson, Manager and Sec'y of the Exhibition Co., Col. Hector Provost, 1st Vice-President and Chairman of Poultry Committee, W. H. Ulley, Superintendent of Poultry Department, Jas. Ainslie, pigeon judge, John Bevington, Geo. Shetler, W. J. Wilson, D. Seutens, Mr. Huott, and E. L. Gneadinger who was unanimously elected Chairman.

After Manager Stevenson had explained the object of the meeting the Chairman called upon Judge Jarvis to give his views.

Mr. Jarvis said the poultry building at present was insufficient for the number of birds exhibited. Some additions would soon have to be made in the way of a wing. The present lean-to, or open shed was more suitable for dogs than fowls. If the present building be maintained he suggested that the position of the doors be altered so as to prevent draughts. The show dates he said had their advantages and disadvantages. Some birds are not in the best of feather, especially the chicks as they are not sufficiently matured, while the old birds were in fair shape not having started to moult. He said there was not enough prize money offered on turkeys, geese and ducks, to make it worth while to breeders of these birds to show, owing to the heavy express charges. Bantams got equally as much prize money and the express charges were a mere trifle, in fact many exhibitors carry Bantams in their pockets to the shows and thereby avoid shipping expenses. He thought it would be unwise to reduce the prize money on Bantams and ornamental classes for the reason that those varieties drew crowds of people to the show and without them the exhibition was incomplete. Before sitting down Mr. Jarvis in-

vited all present to visit the Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont.

Mr. Main said he found the prize money on turkeys only paid the express charges and there was no encouragement for breeders of turkeys, geese and ducks.

Mr. Ainslie remarked in reference to the building it would be advisable to enlarge it.

Mr. Wilson had heard many complaints about the open shed.

Mr. Ulley suggested that Mr. C. F. Wagner, architect, be requested to submit a sketch of an addition to the building and have same handed in to the company.

Manager Stevenson said there were many serious complaints about the dollars not increasing, and he would suggest that the receipts are not in accordance with the disbursements. He said the receipts at the gate to-day are not half sufficient to pay the prize money, so he could not see his way clear to enlarge the poultry building. He said the poultry house is the best building on the grounds.

Col. Provost said if he could find a way to fix the building, without increasing the expense, he would do all in his power to do what he could.

Mr. Ainslie said that members of the Horticultural Department do not pay any entrance fee, and that the company gives them more accommodation and encouragement than they do the poultry breeders, who have an entrance fee to pay.

Mr. Daniels, referring to what Mr. Jarvis said about increasing the prize money, said the advance in prize money on turkeys, geese and ducks in Toronto Industrial was the means of increasing the classes so much that they had to enlarge the building.

Col. Provost said that the exhibit this year surpassed that of previous years, the entries being as high as 1,608 this year. The farmers, he said, were taking more interest in poultry than in past years.

Mr. Daniels said the present poultry building could be made more suitable by altering the doors. He suggested that the present doors be put in the south-west side of building, one at each end. The coops could be rearranged, and the Pigeons and Bantams could be placed over the centre coops. The present wall coops could be utilized again after they were raised off the floor about a foot or eighteen inches. As they are at present the lower coops were practically useless. The fountain would be better outside the building and the space filled up with more coops.

Col. Provost remarked that he doubted whether so extensive alterations could be made as Mr. Jarvis suggested, though he thought the changes Mr. Daniels advocated

might be made. He thought Mr. Jarvis might tell us which variety of fowls would be best for this part of the country.

In reply, Mr. Jarvis said that the American class, the Wyandottes, Rocks and Javas were most suitable. The Plymouth Rocks were his choice for a general purpose fowl. He found, as a rule, that the laying fowls were not good market fowls. His white Wyandottes were ahead of everything this year as a general purpose fowl. He said for egg production a great deal depended upon the way the birds were fed, no matter what breed they may be. The large brown eggs, he said, are in the greatest demand. The fowls which lay brown eggs have yellow skin. If we want white skin we cannot have brown eggs; if we want white skin we must have white eggs, which are not so saleable in the English market. He fed his Rocks only once a day on grain and plenty of vegetables, and he has the best results. He suggested that the breeding pens be separated from the single classes.

Mr. Wilson said he found that if he had to exhibit separate birds in a breeding pen the prize money was insufficient to pay expenses, and therefore he would not enter any in that class, and many others would do the same.

Mr. Ainslie said he thought the breeding pens should be left as they are.

Mr. Bonneville, in reference to the prize lists, said he made his entries from the French premium list, thinking he was entering in the right class, but when he arrived at the exhibition he found his entries were all wrong, because the English prize list did not correspond with the French one, but the superintendent rectified the error and all was satisfactory. He also remarked, in reference to the coops, that they might be improved by putting in perches, so that the fowls could roost at night and rest more comfortably. Fowls do not like to roost on the floor; it is cruel not to give them a place to perch.

Mr. Jarvis replied: Instinct teaches fowls to roost, and they naturally want to get up as high as possible. Perches, he said, should not be less than three inches in width. Large breeders are not allowing their young stock to roost at all until they are nearly matured. He said perches in coops would not be beneficial during exhibition.

The chairman said he used pea straw on the floor, and that the present mode of bedding was all that was necessary in the exhibition room.

Mr. Wagner suggested that the prize list be made more explicit in the class for breeding pens, for instead of it reading "Sec. 1. Brahmas, best breeding pen of 1 male and 3 females," it should read "Brahmas, best breeding pen of one variety one male and three females."

Mr. Daniels suggested that the word "breeding" be replaced by the word *exhibition* pens.

Mr. Fortier suggested that oat hulls be used in coops instead of sawdust as at present.

Mr. Ainslie stated the Montreal Poultry Association had tried different materials for bedding, and they finally decided that sawdust was the best.

Mr. Ulley remarked that oat hulls would fly out. In New York he said they use shavings or sawdust.

Mr. Daniels was of the same opinion.

Manager Stevenson suggested that the Montreal Poultry Association be in closer connection with the Exhibition Company.

Chairman Gneadinger said that there were some very useful points brought out, and that the poultrymen took a greater interest in their department than most other breeders did in theirs, and we deserve our building to be remodeled. He thanked the Company for what they had done for us, but we must have more accommodation before the fall of 1898. He also said he could safely answer for the Montreal Poultry Association, that they would heartily endorse his action in saying that they would assist the Exhibition Company all they could.

Mr. Wagner congratulated the Exhibition Company on having such an efficient staff of men in the poultry department. He said it is seldom we find the prize cards attached to the coops so soon after the judging was done as has been done at the Exhibition. Toronto is simply "not in it" in this respect.

Col. Provost tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Jarvis for giving the meeting all the information he could.

Mr. Jarvis replied in very fitting words, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and the meeting adjourned.

C. F. WAGNER.

#### JUDGES REPORT.

The show of poultry at the above exhibition was, so far as numbers and quality, far beyond my expectation. Nearly all classes were represented. Light Brahmas, barred, white and buff Rocks, all varieties of Wyandottes and all varieties of Leghorns, Javas and Polands, being the strongest classes.

The winning birds in all of the above varieties extra good birds. Some extra fine buff Leghorns and buff Rocks showing good in color and extra large. In ornamental classes we noticed some extra fine specimens in the different varieties. Water fowl hardly up to the average, yet some really good birds on exhibition, particularly in Pekin and Rouen ducks, and Embden and white Chinese Geese. A larger building is required to accommodate the large entry in

poultry. At the exhibition, no doubt, the directorate will see their way clear another year to build an addition to the present building.

Mr. Ulley, the superintendent of the poultry department, had everything arranged in good shape, and was ever ready to give any information required of him by the exhibitors and judges. Mr. Johnston, the obliging Secretary, is posted at his business.

No error occurred to our knowledge in any of the entries or in the posting up of the awards, which were placed very rapidly after being judged.

L. G. JARVIS.

#### NOTES.

The poultry building at the above exhibition which is 40 ft. x 150 ft. in size with a lean-to 12 x 150 ft. was filled with fine fowls which drew a large crowd of people. The building was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. The Stars and Stripes were particularly noticeable among the flying colors. Just why these colors should have so warm a place in Canadian hearts we cannot understand, for the Union Jack is seldom seen flying at shows on American soil.

The coops are arranged around the walls three tiers high and four rows up the centre two tiers high of wire. A duck pond is in the centre of the building and on two sides of this pond are two refrigerator cases for eggs and dressed poultry. A rockery and fountain in the centre of this pond adds much to the appearance of things. The light is good from both sides of the building and ventilation is equally as good. There were about 10,00 fowls and chicks, 250 pigeons, and about 200 turkeys, geese and ducks on exhibition. The Secretary's office is in one corner of the building, and is well cared for by the superintendent and secretary, who are always ready to answer questions, etc. Caretakers are numerous but, unfortunately, they are all on duty during the day, and none whatever through the night.

Among those present were seen the popular judge, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Ulley, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cox, Mr. Gneadinger, Mr. Seutens, Mr. Bonneville, Mr. Warrington, Mr. Oldrieve, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bevington, Mr. Shetler, Mr. Ainslie, Mr. Main, Mr. Gray, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Mr. Fortier, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Virtue, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Currier, Mr. Wagner.

Mr. Jas. Main had four of his best ducks killed by dogs during the night of Aug. 22nd. These birds were valued at \$20.

Mr. Freeman, of Hamilton also had some of his killed during the same night. These birds were cooped outside in the open shed, beside the poultry building, along with a lot of other fowls.

The Game fowls on exhibition were evidently of an exceptionally high standard, as the judge had to officiate in.

his long stove pipe hat and frock coat.

Messrs. Daniels and Wagner, while at Montreal Exposition, made their home at Hotel de Johnston, where the latter disposed of some grand buff Leghorns.

Mr Daniels made quite a number of sales, as also did Mr. Reid, of Kingston.

#### POWLS.

*Brahmas*—Dark cock 1 Jas Brown, 2 J H Neilson, hen 1 Brown, 2 U Bonneville, 3 Brown; light cock 1 E L Gnaedinger, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 A Bryce, hen 1 Gnaedinger, 2 Bryce. *Cochins*—Buff cock 1 Neilson, 2 A Lecompte, 3 S Desantels, hen 1 W F Lowe, 2 Desantels; partridge cock 1 Neilson, 2 J H Bastien, 3 Bonneville, hen Bastien, 2 Amherst Park Poultry Yards, 3 A W Bell; white cock 1 Brown, 2 Neilson; hen 1 & 2 Neilson, bk hen 2 Reid. *Langshans*, cock 1 Turpins & Peters, 2 Warrington, 3 Desantels, hen 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 & 3 Warrington. *Dorkings*—Colored cock 1 Wm Main, 2 J Bedlow, 3 C J Daniels, hen 1 Main, 2 Daniels, 3 Bedlow; silver grey cock 1 Main, 2 Neilson, 3 Reid, hen 1 Main, 2 and 3 Reid; white cock 1 Warrington, hen 1 Warrington. *Houdans*—Cock 1 Beldow, 2 and 3 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, hen 1 Reid, 2 and 3 Oldrieve & Wilkinson. *Lefschete* cock 1 and 2 C E Smith, hen 1 and 2 Smith. *Wyandottes*—Black cock 1 Daniels, hen 1 Daniels, 2 S Nesbit, 3 Amhurst Park Poultry Yards; white cock 1 Royal Poultry Farm, 2 Neilson, 3 T Hall, hen 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Neilson, 3 Royal Poultry Farm; buff cock 1 Daniels, 2 F W Wilson, hen 1 Daniels. 2 Wilson; golden laced cock 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Turpin & Peters, 3 Daniels, hen 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Daniels, 3 Nesbit; silver laced cock and hen same 1 and 2 Royal Poultry Farm, 3 Muir. *Plymouth Rocks*—Cock barred 1 Ainsley, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Turpin & Peters; hen 1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Turpin & Peters; white cock 1 Brown, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Warrington; hen 1 A Thompson, 2 Neilson, 3 Virtue; buff cock 1 and 2 H J Parson, 3 Sid Saunders; hen 1 Parson, 2 Saunders, 3 Daniels. *Dominique*—Cock 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; hen 1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson. *Game*—Brown red cock 1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; hen 1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; black Sumatra cock 1 Daniels, 2 Fortier; hen 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Fortier; Duckwing cock 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Clark; hen 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Clark, 3 Bonneville; Pile cock 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Main, 3 Clarke; hen 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Main, 3 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; Indian cock 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Daniels, 3 R J Gravely; hen 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; black red cock 1 and 2 Main, 3 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; hen 1 and 3 Main, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; any other variety cock 1 and 2 Gravely, hen 1 and 2 Gravely. *Hamburgs*—Black cock 1 and 3 Reid, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, hen 1 and 3 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Reid; golden pencilled cock 1 Desantels, 2 Smith, 3 Neilson; hen 1 and 2 Desantels, 3 Neilson; silver pencilled cock 1 Smith, hen 1 Smith; golden spangled cock 1 and 3 Reid, 2 Neilson, hen 1 and 2 Reid, 3 Neilson; silver angled cock 1 and 2 Osborne, 3 Bastien; hen 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Reid. *Red Caps*—Cock 1 and 2 Roberts, 3 Daniels, hen 1 and 3 Daniels, 2 Roberts. *Javas*—Black cock 1 Daniels, 2 & 3 Reid, hen 1 Daniels, 2 & 3 Reid; aov cock 1 & 2 Daniels, 3 Reid, hen 1 and 3 Daniels, 2 Reid. *Leghorns*—White cock 1 Warrington, 2 Daniels, 3 Roberts, hen 1 Warrington, 2 and 3 Daniels; brown cock 1 Main, 2 and 3 Warrington, hen 1 Roberts, 2 Main, 3 Warrington; rose comb brown cock 1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Turpin & Peters; hen

1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Turpin & Peters; rose comb white cock 1 Reid, 2 Daniels, 3 Brown, hen 1 Neilson, 2 Reid, 3 Daniels; black cock 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Osborne; hen 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Osborne; buff cock 1 and 2 Lowe, 3 Daniels; hen 1 Lowe, 2 and 3 C F Wagner. *Spanish*—Cock 1 Warrington, 2 Bedlow, 3 Nesbitt, hen 1 Nesbitt, 2 Reid, 3 Shetler. *Andalusians*—Cock 1 Osborne, 2 Smith, 3 Reid; hen 1 and 3 Osborne, 2 Reid. *Minorcas*—Black 1 Osborne, 2 Roberts, 3 Neilson; white cock 1 Osborne, 2 Brown; hen 1 and 2 Osborne, 3 Brown. *Polands*—White crested black cock 1 Fortier, 2 Lecompte, 3 Caron; hen 1 Lecompte, 2 Desantels, 3 Fortier; white cock 1 Fortier, 2 Caron; hen 1 Fortier, 2 Caron, 3 Neilson; silver cock 1 Neilson, 2 Desantels, 3 Caron; hen 1 Fortier, 2 Reid, 3 Neilson; golden cock 1 Fortier, 2 Smith, 3 Caron; hen 1 Smith, 2 Fortier, 3 Reid; buff laced cock 1 Fortier, 2 Smith; hen 1 Fortier, 2 Smith; any color unbearded except white cock 1 Smith, 2 Fortier; hen 1 and 2 Fortier, 3 Smith; any other variety fowl cock 1 H B Donovan, 2 Daniels; hen 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Donovan. *Game Bantams*—Black red cock 1 Cox, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Daniels; hen 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Cox, 3 Daniels; brown red cock 1 and 3 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; hen 1 and 3 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; duckwing cock 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; hen 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; pile cock 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Bonneville, 3 Gray & Baldwin; hen 1 Cox, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Gray & Baldwin. *Bantams*—Cochin black cock 1 and 2 Donovan, 3 Daniels; hen 1 and 2 Donovan, 3 Daniels; rose comb black cock 1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Fortier, hen 1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Wilson; rose comb white cock 1 Fortier, hen 1 Fortier; golden sebright cock 1 Brown, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 B Davis, hen 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Fortier, 3 Lady Margorie Gordon; silver sebright cock 1 Fortier, 2 J Bevington, 3 Reid, hen 1 Bevington, 2 Fortier, 3 Bevington; Japanese cock 1 Smith, 2 Donovan, 3 Reid, hen 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Reid; Cochin cock 1 Fortier, 2 Bonneville, 3 Donovan, hen 1 Donovan, 2 Daniels, 3 Bonneville; Polish cock 1 Fortier, 2 and 3 Donovan, hen 1 Fortier, 2 and 3 Donovan; any other variety cock 1 Donovan, hen 1 and 2 Donovan.

#### DRESSED POULTRY.

Best pair dressed fowls 1 and 2 Virtue; chickens 1, 2 and 3 Virtue; turkeys 1 Virtue; ducks 1 and 2 Virtue.

#### CHICKENS.

*Brahmas*—Dark cockerel 1 Bonneville, 2 Brown, pullet 1 Bonneville, 2 and 3 Brown; light cockerel 1 and 2 Gnaedinger, 3 Hall; pullet 1 and 2 Gnaedinger, 3 Bryce. *Cochins*—Buff cockerel 1 and 2 Bell, 3 Lecompte, pullet 1 and 2 Bell, 3 Lecompte; partridge cockerel 1 Bell, 2 Amhurst Park Poultry Yards, 3 Perrault, pullet 1 Bell, 2 Amhurst Park Poultry Yards, 3 Perrault; white cockerel 1 Lebrum, pullet 1 Lebrum; black cockerel 1 Desantels, pullet 1 Desantels. *Langshans*—Cockerel 1 Warrington, 2 Lebrum, pullet 1 Warrington. *Dorkings*—Colored cockerel 1 Main, 2 Bedlow, pullet 1 Main; silver grey cockerel 1 Main, pullet 1 Main. *Houdans*—Cockerel 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Neilson, pullet 1 Neilson. *Lefschete*, pullet 1 Smith. *Wyandottes* buff cockerel 1 Daniels, 2 Wilson, pullet 1 Daniels, 2 Wilson, 3 Daniels, black cockerel 1 Daniels, pullet 1 Daniels, 2 Reid; white cockerel 1 Daniels, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Neilson; white pullet 1 and 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Daniels; silver laced cockerel 1 and 2 Royal Poultry Farm, 3 Bedlow, pullet 1 and 2 Royal Poultry Farm, 3 Bedlow; golden laced cockerel 1 Daniels, 2 Oldrieve and Wilkinson, 3 Turpin & Peters; golden laced pullet 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Oldrieve and Wilkinson. *Plymouth Rocks*—Cockerel 1 Willis, 2 Ainslie, 3 Daniels;

pullet 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Ainslie; white cockerel 1 Wilson, 2 Brown, 3 Thompson; pullet 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Daniels, 3 Wilson; buff cockerel, 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Saunders, pullet 1 Saunders, 2 Daniels, 3 Parsons. *Dominique*—Cockerel 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson. *Game*—Black red cockerel 1 and 2 Main, 3 Bonneville, pullet 1 and 2 Main; brown red pullet 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson; black Sumatra cockerel 1 2 and 3 Fortier, pullet 1 2 and 3 Fortier; duckwing cockerel 1 Bonneville, pullet 1 Bonneville; pile cockerel 1 and 2 Bonneville, pullet 1 Bonneville; white Indian cockerel 1 and 2 Thomson; Indian cockerel 1 Gravelly, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 3 Parrault, pullet 1 Parrault, 2 Neilson; any other variety cockerel 1 and 2 Fortier; any other variety pullet 1 and 2 Fortier. *Hamburges*—Black cockerel 1 Neilson, 2 Reid, pullet 1 Reid, 2 Neilson; golden pencilled cockerel 1 Caron, pullet 1 Caron; silver pencilled cockerel 1 Reid, 2 Turpin & Peters, pullet 1 Reid, 2 Smith; golden spangled cockerel 1 Reid, pullet 1 Reid; silver spangled cockerel 1 Sawyer, 2 Daniels, 3 Neilson; pullet 1 Sawyer, 2 and 3 Daniels; red caps cockerel 1 Roberts, 2 and 3 Daniels, pullet 1 Roberts, 2 and 3 Daniels. *Javas*—Black cockerel 1 Daniels, 2 Reid, pullet 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Reid; any other variety cockerel 1 and 2 Daniels, pullet 1 and 2 Daniels, 3 Reid. *Leghorns*—White cockerel 1 Gilbert & Jardin, 2 Warrington, 3 Bennett, pullet 1 Gilbert & Jardin, 2 Bennett, 3 Willis; brown cockerel 1 and 3 Warrington, 2 Gray & Baldwin, pullet 1 Gray & Baldwin, 2 Warrington, 3 Armstrong, rose comb brown cockerel 1 Turpin & Peters, 2 Brown, 3 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, pullet 1 and 3 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Turpin & Peters; black cockerel 1 and 3 Daniels, 2 Warrington, pullet 1 Daniels, 2 Osbourne, 3 Warrington; buff cockerel 1 and 3 Wagner, 2 Daniels, pullet 1 2 and 3 Wagner. *Spanish*—Cockerel 1 Bedlow, 2 Reid, pullet 1 Bedlow, 2 Reid. *Andalusians*—Cockerel 1 Reid, pullet 1 Reid, 2 Osbourne. *Minorcas*—Black cockerel 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Armstrong, pullet 1 Armstrong, 2 Daniels, 3 Neilson; white cockerel 1 and 2 Osbourne, 3 Brown, pullet 1 and 2 Osbourne, 3 Amhurst Park Poultry Yards. *Polands*—White crested black cockerel 1 Fortier, 2 Lecompte, 3 Neilson, pullet 1 and 2 Fortier, 3 Neilson; white cockerel 1 Fortier, 2 Neilson, pullet 1 2 and 3 Fortier; silver cockerel 1 and 2 Caron, 3 Fortier, pullet 1 and 2 Caron, 3 Fortier; golden cockerel 1 and 2 Fortier; 3 Smith, pullet 1 and 2 Fortier, 3 Smith; buff laced cockerel 1 2 and 3 Fortier, pullet 1 2 and 3 Fortier; any other variety chicken cockerel 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Donovan, pullet 1 Daniels, 2 and 3 Donovan; Game black red cockerel 1 Bonneville, 2 Lecompte, pullet 1 Lecompte, 2 Gray & Baldwin, 3 Bonneville, black Cochon cockerel 1 Brown, pullet 1 and 2 Brown; game duckwing cockerel 1 Gray & Baldwin, pullet 1 Gray & Baldwin; game pile cockerel 1 Bonneville, pullet 1 and 2 Bonneville; rose comb black cockerel 1 and 2 Desantels, 3 Fortier, pullet 1 Fortier, 2 and 3 Lecompte; rose comb white cockerel 1 Lecompte, pullet, 1 Lecompte; golden sebright cockerel 1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Fortier, 3 Smith, pullet 1 Fortier, 2 Smith, 3 Reid; silver sebright cockerel 1 Fortier, 2 Beaubien, pullet 1 Fortier, 2 Ozias Turime, 3 Beaubien; Japanese cockerel 1 Fortier, 2 Daniels, pullet 1 and 2 Reid, 3 Lecompte; Cochon cockerel 1 and 2 Donovan, 3 Fortier, pullet 1 and 3 Donovan 2 Fortier; Polish cockerel 1 and 3 Donovan, 2 Fortier, pullet 1 and 3 Donovan, 2 Fortier; a o v cockerel 1 and 2 Donovan, pullet 1 and 2 Donovan.

## BREEDING PENS.

*Brahmas*—One male and 3 females 1 Gnaedinger. *Cochins*—1 and 2 Bell, 3 Amhurst Park Poultry Yards. *Langshans*—1 Warrington, 2 Desantels. *Plymouth Rocks*—1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson. *Game*—1

Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Main. *Hamburges*—1 Reid, 2 Daniels, 3 Neilson. *Leghorns*—1 Daniels, 2 Wagner, 3 Warrington. *Red Caps*—1 Daniels, 2 Roberts. *Houdans*—1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson. *Spanish*—1 Reid, 2 Bedlow. *Polands*—1 Fortier. *Andalusians*—1 Osborne, 2 Reid. *Minorcas*—1 Osborne. *Wyandottes*—1 Daniels, 2 Oldrieve & Wilkinson. *Javas*—1 Daniels, 2 Reid. *Any other variety*—1 Fortier, 2 Donovan. *Game and other Bantams*—1 Oldrieve & Wilkinson, 2 Fortier, 3 Lecompte.

## TURKEYS, GESE AND DUCKS.

*Turkeys*—Bronze male, old, 1 and 2 Main, female 1 and 3 Thompson, 2 Main; white Holland female 1 Thompson; any other variety male 1 Thompson. *Geese*—Bremen or Embden male 1 Main, 2 Thompson, female 1 Main, 2 and 3 Thompson; Toulouse male 1 and 2 Thompson, 3 Reid. female 1 Thompson, 2 Reid; white or brown China male 1 Reid, 2 Smith, 3 Thompson, female 1 Thompson, 2 Reid, 3 Smith; any other variety male 1 Thompson. *Ducks*—Rouen male 1 and 3 Ainslie, 2 Reid, female 1 and 2 Ainslie, 3 Reid; Aylesbury male 1 Thompson, 2 Reid, female 1 Reid, 2 B A Thompson; Pekin male 1 Neilson, 2 Thompson, 3 Seriver, female 1 Thompson, 2 Neilson, 3 Clendinning; Cayuga male 1 Smith, 2 Thompson, 3 Reid, female 1 and 3 Thompson, 2 Smith; white crested male 1 Thompson; any other variety male 1 Daniels 2 Smith, female 1 Smith, 2 Daniels.

## TURKEYS, GESE AND DUCKS OF 1897.

*Turkeys*—Bronze male 1 Main, female 1 Main. *Geese*—Bremen or Embden male 1 Thompson, female 1 Main, 2 Thompson; Toulouse male 1 Main, 2 Thompson, female 1 and 2 Thompson; white or brown China male 1 R Ness, 2 Thompson, 3 Smith. female 1 Ness, 2 Thompson, 3 Smith. *Ducks*—Rouen male 1 and 2 Main, female 1 and 2 Main; Aylesbury male 1 Reid, 2 Smith; Pekin male 1 Neilson, 2 Reid, 3 Brown, female 1 Neilson, 2 Brown; Cayuga male 1 and 3 Thompson, 2 Reid, female 1 Thompson; white crested male 1 Thompson, female 1 and 2 Thompson; any other variety male 1 and 2 Crevier, female 1 2 and 3 Crevier.

## ORNAMENTAL.

*Pair Guinea Fowls*—1 Daniels, 2 Reid, 3 Smith.

## POULTRY AT WINNIPEG AND OTHER MANITOBA SHOWS.

BY L. G. JARVIS, JUDGE.

On arriving at Winnipeg we were met by Dr. Hinman, one of the directors, and driven to the Leland Hotel where we remained during the exhibition. The heavy rain of Tuesday and Wednesday kept the visitors from attending the exhibition. So the directorate concluded to hold the exhibition open three days longer. The weather cleared up on Thursday but the grounds were in a bad condition. The weather for the rest of the week was very fine and immense crowds visited the grounds, and they could not help but be delighted with what could be seen there. The fair was a great success and the exhibit far beyond what I expected to see in all departments. The attractions were up to date and witnessed by thousands of people from the grand stand that has been doubled in size this year.



Mr. Hubach, the genial manager is a hustler, and knows well how to cater to the wants of the visitors attending the fair. He is ably assisted by an active board of directors, ready and willing at all times to do the work allotted to them in the different departments over which they have charge.

On entering the poultry building I was met by Mr. Chadwick, who has charge of this building, and who takes a great interest in poultry, and is a great fancier of pure bred stock of any kind. There were about 1000 birds on exhibition and among them some very fine specimens in most classes represented.

*Asiatic Class.*—Light Brahmas (old) five pairs shown, the winners being extra fine birds. Only one pair of darks shown only fair, two pair of partridge Cochins, the 1st, particularly the hen, really good, the 2nd off in color of legs and lacked Cochin shape; one pair of buffs shown by Hon. Thos. Greenway. There was a fine lot of light Brahma chicks shown, but several pairs quite small as we might expect at this season of the year. Several breeding pens of Brahmas shown; the 1st winning the silver cup for the best pen on exhibition of any kind.

*American Class.*—Several pairs of silver and golden Wyandottes exhibited and would compare favorably with the birds in the east. Several pens were also shown, the first pen as good as I have judged for years. Whites not so good. Barred Rocks extra good both old and young, and in fair condition.

*Hamburgs*—A very good class, especially the black variety. Several fine pairs of Leghorns shown, the whites being the stronger class, and in good show shape, both in fowls and chicks. A few good pairs of Polands, particularly the white crested blacks. There were only a few Spanish on exhibition, very fair. Houdans a fair class, color of plumage good but under size. Only a few pair of Game of medium quality. A very fair collection of water-fowl on exhibition. Turkeys a small class. A very nice display of pigeons and rabbits.

A committee from Brandon Association was appointed to wait upon me at Winnipeg and if possible secure my services for their show. I consented to remain over and was very much pleased with my visit to that town having an opportunity of seeing the great wheat country lying between Winnipeg and Brandon and visiting the experimental farm. On my way I judged the poultry at Portage la Prairie and Carberry, both shows having a very nice exhibit, some of them being prize birds at Winnipeg. From both places I was driven out several miles to see the great wheat fields, where you will see several fields comprising 100 to 300 acres all in wheat, promising a yield on an average of from

20 to 30 bushels to the acre. Several fine farm houses and bank barns may be seen through this section of the country, and the farmers seem to be in a prosperous condition.

#### BRANDON SHOW.

Not so many birds on exhibition as at Winnipeg but quality fully as good. By the extra exertions of the Poultry Association of Brandon, who erected a building at their own expense, a suitable building was provided and filled to its utmost capacity. The Chairman and Superintendent of this department, deserve great credit for the way they had everything arranged for the accommodation of the fowl. Light Brahmas were a strong class, the winners being extra fine birds. The pair winning first at Winnipeg won first here but second crowded very hard for first place; cock in second pen had a poor comb and was moulting, his tail was out of shape, but for color of plumage I never saw better; hens about equal. The third also a good pair. Cock stands badly on legs, and not as good in hackle as the first and second pairs. The breeding pens of this variety were also good, pen not receiving a place would win in strong competition if in show condition. The male bird being very yellow from running out in the sun was very much against him when compared with whiter birds, but the hens were fully as good as any on exhibition. The Rocks both barred and white were out in strong force and among them some A 1 birds. The first and second barred chicks good enough to go in any company. In the Leghorn varieties several good birds could be seen, also Hamburgs. Time will not permit of a further report in the different classes, but on the whole the show of poultry, at this as well as the other exhibitions, was very creditable indeed and far beyond my expectation.

#### LATE NOTES.

##### MIDLAND CENTRAL FAIR, KINGSTON.

IT is with great pleasure that we are able to announce that all premiums won at the fair of 1895 are being paid in full, and hope that this means that the "Midland" may be able to "renew its youth like the eagle," and again take rank with the foremost of Canada's great fall exhibitions.

##### MR. RICHARD OKE, LONDON,

has received from England a pair of black Japanese Bantams, also a pair of the black-tailed variety of same breed. These birds were shipped per Canadian Express by Mr. O. E. Cresswell, of Morney Cross, who is a fancier of long standing and a prominent exhibitor and, moreover, is of "fancier" stock. The new arrivals will, we hope, be on exhibition at the Industrial.

## DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER MR. A. G. GILBERT.

## IMPROVED METHODS.

THE aim of investigation and experiment by experts, breeders and others interested in poultry culture is to convert as much as possible of the waste of the farm—of the country—into money in the shape of poultry and eggs. And if this object can be attained when the products are worth most, so much more satisfactory will the result be. In my reports of 1893 and 1894, a good deal of space has been given to the consideration of rations best calculated to produce eggs in the winter season, when they are at their highest value. The importance of the subject fully warranted the attention given to it and as new, cheap and effective rations are being discovered from time to time, it is likely that experimental work in this line will continue and be of unabated interest for a long period. It should be said that in giving the rations mentioned in the reports of the years stated above only such constituents were named as were convenient and cheap to farmers and calculated to utilise the waste of kitchen, table and barn. The experience of the past year has gone to confirm, or to a certain extent modify that of previous years. It is this comparison of the experimental results of one year with another that leads to conclusions of value to all concerned in agricultural work. It may be of interest then at this point to compare the past and present methods of housing, feeding and managing the laying stock, during the period of artificial life and treatment. All with the object of obtaining the best results at the least cost.

## DIFFERENCES IN PAST AND PRESENT POULTRY HOUSES.

Taking first for consideration the difference in past and present methods of construction of poultry houses we find the requirements of to-day are :—

1. That the poultry house, while cheap must be so constructed that the laying stock will be comfortable, particularly at night. In previous years the notion prevailed that any sort of a shelter was good enough for the hen. In too many cases, it is to be regretted, that idea is entertained to-day. Experiment has demonstrated that, if the farmer wishes to have eggs in paying quantity in winter his hens must be comfortably housed. It should be remembered if the laying stock are kept in a cold house the food is first drawn upon to supply animal heat. It is the residue over and above that requirement which goes into eggs. The

house need not be positively warm. What then is the right temperature to have? If possible have it so that the water will not freeze. This has been said before, but it is an important point to remember.

In cases where the water does freeze the chill should be taken off three or four times daily. Pure water in regular supply is an important item in the daily bill of fare. A few degrees below freezing will do the Asiatic and American breeds no injury. It means economy to have the house fairly comfortable, at any rate. Experience has proved that a house with the living, or scratching room, facing the south, is the most comfortable. A window of goodly size on the south side will admit sunshine on bright days. In cold districts the window can be doubled. In this way warmth and light, two important factors, will comfort and incite the layers to exercise.

2. A modern poultry house will be so constructed that the laying stock will be disturbed as little as possible. With that object in view the platform and roost, with nests under platform will so be placed that the eggs may be gathered, the platform cleaned and the feeding and watering done from the passage way without the necessity of farmer or attendant going among the layers.

3. The house should be so arranged as to prevent egg eating, a vice that is far too prevalent among winter layers. It is hoped by having the nests darkened and arranged as above described to prevent the eggs from being seen after they are laid, at the same time affording facility for their being easily gathered.

4. Other requisites in a modern poultry house are, a board floor, which is best because it has been found to be dry at all periods of the year; a dust bath whereby the fowls are enabled to keep themselves free from vermin; a narrow trough wherein to feed soft mash, etc., which may be V-shaped to be placed under the nests; a small box divided into two partitions, one for grit of some sort, the other for oyster shells, old mortar, etc.; a fountain or pail to hold the drink water. A fountain with a quarter-inch lip around, or partly around it, has been found the best for winter use, because the narrow lip permits of the fowls dipping their beaks into it to reach the water, but prevents their wattles from getting wet and so becoming frozen. A hen with comb or wattles frozen is not likely to be as good a layer as one that is free from frost bite. Small matters, it may be said, but nevertheless of very great import in obtaining desired results.

## SUMMARY OF REQUISITES.

Summed up the points to be embraced in a cheaply constructed, up to date poultry house are :

1. A comfortable house, if possible, divided into roosting room and scratching department.
2. Living or scratching room with a window of goodly size facing the south.
3. House so arranged that the laying stock will be disturbed as seldom as possible.
4. By admission of as much sunshine as possible into scratching room to incite to exercise.
5. By arranging nests so that they will be dark and secluded to prevent egg eating.
6. By attention to little requisities to secure paying results.

PROPER FOODS AND HOW TO FEED THEM.

The proper housing of the laying stock has been considered in the foregoing pages. Of equal import is the next subject of foods and how to feed them as to secure a continuous supply of new laid eggs throughout the winter season. It has already been said that in feeding for eggs in winter the farmer should utilize as much waste as possible. It is by the judicious composition of the ration that much of the waste may be used. The aim is to have the rations both cheap and effective. To be effective the rations must be well balanced, that is they must embrace the constituents that go to make both egg and shell, at the same time keeping the layers in proper condition and health. What, then, are effective egg producing rations?

Cut Green Bone.—So far, no ration has been found to so nearly fill the requirements for egg and shell, at the same time utilizing what is to a great extent waste, as the green bones of the butcher shops, or the farm. These should be cut up by small mills, made for the purpose, or broken up into fine pieces and fed in the ratio of one pound to every sixteen hens, three times per week. Cut bone is also excellent to fatten chickens intended for market. But careful handling is necessary in feeding it in other than a judicious quantity, for our experience last winter in the poultry house was that fed every day, although in small quantity, it made white Java and white Plymouth Rock hens so fat, toward the end of the season, as to lay malformed eggs with thin shells. Mr. M. E. Taffa, of the California Experiment Station and Agricultural College, in a recent address before the Petaluma Poultry Association, endorses the value of cut bone, as follows: "Shells are not the only source for the lime necessary for egg shells. Bones also contain a large percentage of lime, as is seen from the following analysis of clean, dry bones of oxen and sheep.

Carbonate of lime.....	6 to 7 per cent.
Phosphate of lime.....	58 to 63 "
Phosphate of magnesia.....	1 to 2 "

Fluoride of calcium .....	2 per cent.
Organic matter.....	25 to 30 "

Fresh green bones also contain besides the lime compounds, some proteins or flesh formers, which add to their value as a poultry food. The best means is to have them broken up by means of the bone cutter. One pound of the green bones is generally considered enough for sixteen hens."

The quotation is certainly valuable testimony to the worth of green bones as a winter ration. The question is often asked, "Where are bone mills to be had?" Bone mills are made, to be used by hand, at a cost of \$5, \$7 to \$15; to be run by machinery from \$15 upwards, according to capacity. They are manufactured in Montreal and Toronto, and will, no doubt, be heard about through agents and the advertising columns of newspapers. In a previous report farmers who object to the cost are advised to club together, purchase a power machine, place it in, or adjoining a creamery, or factory to which they take milk, and utilize the power to be generally found in such buildings to cut the bones. It is the work of a very few minutes to cut up bones sufficient for 100 hens. Where there is a will, no doubt, a way will be found.

Kitchen and Table Waste.—Another form of waste which may be used with good effect is that of the kitchen and table. No better or more effective ration can be made than that composed of the peelings of potatoes, turnips, or other vegetables thoroughly cooked, and with it mixed the bits of bread, meat and vegetables of the table, the whole to be stirred into a stiff mass by the addition of provender, ground wheat, oats, bran, or steamed and cut clover. Unmarketable vegetables boiled and used instead of ground grain, in the mash, will make a wholesome and welcome change. Mrs. Joseph Yuille, of Ramsay Township, near Carlton Place, the well known butter maker claims to have reduced the cost of her hens to 58 cents per annum each, by using the dairy and barn waste and ensilage. When at a meeting in South Huron some time ago the writer was assured by a farmer that he fattened his chickens for market by feeding them in great part with ensilage.

Other cheap egg incentives may be had in places where animals are killed for home use, or, sale on the markets in the shape of livers, lights, heads, etc., which may be boiled or fed raw, if the hens are accustomed to the latter. If not the feeding of raw meat is apt to scour them. Boiled livers fed in the quantity of one ounce per diem to each layer has been found safe and effective. If the layers are yielding a regular supply of eggs and are provided with other material

to supply lime for shell the allowance may be doubled. Dr. Twitchell, of Maine, in address. . . . . of farmers in Sussex, N. B., in October last, on poultry keeping said, "Sheep heads are always handy and they can be easily broken up with an axe. No bone mill is required to cut them up. They are an excellent form of bone for laying hens." It may be asked if it is possible to get egg production without feeding bone or meat? It is certainly possible to secure eggs in paying quantity in winter by feeding in a warm mash, as given in a previous page for the morning ration with green food and whole grains so long as lime for the shell is supplied. In the matter of rations it seems after all as if the farmers will have to be governed by situation and circumstances.

A farmer who is in the neighbourhood of a town or city with a winter market of prices ranging from 25 to 35 cents per dozen for new laid eggs is favorably situated. He is not only near a market of high prices, but the slaughter houses and butcher shops where green bones can be purchased at cheap cost, or if he likes to arrange for it he can secure the waste of the hotels, etc. On the other hand the farmer who is distant from such markets and who sells to a middleman, must be content with smaller profits, and to him the less costly the ration the more valuable will it be. To him, also should the experimental work going on with the view of discovering more cheaper and more effective rations be more interesting. It might be economy after all in his case if there is difficulty in obtaining bone or meat, to purchase some form of the blood or meat preparations; granulated bone or ground oyster shells for supplying lime. Blood meal is fed in the proportion of one ounce to every ten hens, and costs from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 pound bag. The cost of granulated bone is \$2.25 per 100 pounds, and ground coarser shells \$1.25 per 100 pounds. A bag of blood meal of 100 pounds fed at the rate of 5 ounces to 50 hens every day would last 300 days or two winters of nearly five months each. One hundred hens would of course take twice the quantity or consume it in half the time. At our poultry house green bones are delivered at a cost of one to one cent and a half per pound. In early summer a bag of 100 pounds weight of deodorized blood meal was purchased to try its effect on moulting hens as compared with cut bone, and results will be found under subhead "moulting hens."

Green Stuff.—Laying hens require a liberal amount of green stuff, and here is another opportunity to turn waste to good account in the shape of unmarketable vegetables. A market gardener who kept a flock of barred Plymouth Rocks informed the writer that his hens during the winter

did better laying and were more healthy on oats and plenty of cabbage, than on any other ration he fed them. In such a case some kind of grit would have to be supplied with regularity and in liberal quantity, or the continued feeding of oats without it would be very apt to make the hens "crop bound." In the poultry house during last winter lawn clippings, which had been cut and dried during the previous summer and carefully put away, on being cut into small lengths and steamed were very much relished by the hens. It was fed by itself, or, mixed in the morning mash. The clovers preserved and treated in the same way were equally satisfactory. An occasional mash of turnips or carrots mixed with ground grains is a wholesome change. Mangels, carrots or turnips may be fed raw and will be carefully picked by the hens. Speaking of the value of green stuff in the winter production of eggs, Mr. D. J. Lambert, a well known poultry writer, says: "Green foods, as has been often said, are too sparingly given. The majority of poultry-keepers feed too much grain. Less grain and more grass should be the watchword. Cabbage, turnips, cut clover, onions or anything of a vegetable nature, cheapen the cost of feeding, tend to keep the fowls more healthy and that means increased egg production and consequently more profit." This extract is given in report of 1894, but it will bear repetition. In cases where vegetables are scarce, a substitute may be found in oats, barley or wheat boiled and fed, occasionally, in the shape of a warm mash, alone, or mixed with small potatoes.

#### MINOR REQUISITES.

Grit wherewith the hen may grind up her food must be supplied in some form. The sharper and harder the grit the better. There are many and cheap kinds of grit on the market. Broken crockery, flint stones, hard limestone, sharp gravel are all to be had in different localities. The old crockery must be broken into pieces, small enough to be swallowed easily. The hen at large supplies herself with what grit she requires, but must be supplied with it in winter quarters.

The dust bath is necessary to allow the hens the means of keeping themselves free from lice. Lice infested hens are not profitable, hence the necessity of keeping them free from these undesirable tenants. Material for the dust bath can be found in the majority of cases in the shape of dry, fine sand, earth or road dust.

A small quantity of sulphur or insect powder mixed with the contents of the dust bath will be found beneficial. Mr. Fred V. Theobald, in *Feathered World*, of London, England, who has given the subject of "Poultry Parasites"

some study, writes: "Lice will not flourish on birds, as a rule, if they are kept in a clean, healthy condition. Several notable exceptions have, however, come to my notice. Still they are always worse in damp, dark and ill ventilated houses. Lice get into parts of the fowl that they cannot readily reach. Naturally birds try to rid themselves of these parasites by dusting in sand, etc. Dust baths are best made of wooden boxes filled with sand soaked in paraffin, about a pint of paraffin to a bushel of sand. Finely divided gypsum with a small quantity of paraffin or carbolic acid added is also serviceable. This latter is said to be especially effectual, the smell of the paraffin when mixed with gypsum remaining for a considerable time. Sulphur added is also of much benefit. Finely powdered lime is also effectual." In the poultry house, finely sifted coal ashes mixed with sand in the dust bath has been found useful.

#### HOW TO FEED THE RATIONS.

Of almost as much importance as the foods, is a knowledge of the proper way to feed them. To over-feed is actually worse than the opposite treatment. But with proper knowledge and thorough appreciation of that which is being aimed at, the two extremes will be avoided. It is in the medium course that success lies. The beginner is tempted to give more food to his hens, which are beginning to lay well, under the impression that he will get better results in so doing. The experienced poultryman will tell you that to avoid overfeeding is one of the hardest rules to observe. It is the cause of much of the ills that poultry suffer. More, it is fatal when practiced for any length of time. To further stimulate hens that are doing their best, is to thrash the horse going at his top speed to make him go quicker. The twin factor in judicious feeding is exercise. The three great factors in the winter production of eggs are cut bone (or meat), green stuff and exercise. Cut bone should be fed in quantity of one pound to every 16 hens, or one ounce to each hen. Feed three times per week or once daily if hens are laying well.

**Green stuff**—Cabbages can be hung from the ceiling to within 2½ feet of the floor. Feed mangels, carrots, turnips, etc., raw, or boil the latter and mix with ground grains into a stiff mash. Clover hay should be cut into quarter inch lengths and steamed by placing in a pail and pouring boiling water over it, the night before it is wanted for use. Cover the pail after pouring in the boiling water. So steamed it may be fed alone or mixed in with mash. Lawn clippings may be similarly treated.

**Exercise**—Use all ingenuity to keep the layers in exercise

from morning till they go to roost. Throw all grain feed into litter, composed of chaff, straw, cut hay, oat hulls, dry leaves, etc., which should be on the floor to the depth of 4, 5 or 6 inches.

(To be continued.)

#### POULTRY INSTRUCTION.

IT gives us pleasure to notice the following announcement in the *Country Gentlemen*. Mr. Cushman's work and lectures have a continental fame and are of lasting value.

Mr. Samuel Cushman, formerly Poultry Manager for the Rhode Island Experiment Station—in which capacity the excellence of his work attracted our attention, years ago,—but now of Pawtucket in the same State, and a valued member of the *Country Gentleman* staff—may be engaged to address farmers' institutes, poultry societies, grange meetings and agricultural college students in any part of the country on certain topics relating to poultry production, with special attention to turkey, goose and artificial duck-raising. We feel confident that his lectures will give satisfaction. He is remarkably painstaking and accurate in gathering facts, clear and entertaining in presenting them, and never speaks or writes without having something of solid value to communicate.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The cut of Wyandotte pullet from *Fowls* shows a typical bird of the open laced type popular in England.

The black rose-comb cockerel, for the engraving of which, we are indebted to the *Feathered World*, is a stylish bird of fine quality. The drawing was made by the great American artist F. L. Sewell.



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

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**The Canadian Poultry Review**

IS PUBLISHED AT

**Toronto, Ontario, Canada,**

BY **H. B. DONOVAN.**

Terms—\$1.00 per Year, Payable in Advance.

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*Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont.*

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**For Sale**—One pair Andalusians, last years, good birds, \$3; 1 pair Andalusians, last year's, extra fine, grand color and lacing, Exhibition birds, \$5; 12 pair chicks, good show birds, \$3 per pair; satisfaction given or money refunded. **Jas E Norris, box 446, Guelph.**

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**Light Brahmas**—Good Exhibition young cockerel, will be in grand shape in two weeks and a hard one to beat. Good in all points. **J. H. Paton, 167 Ossington Avenue, Toronto.**

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**For Sale**—Six black Cocker pu s, six weeks old, at \$5 each, they are nice pups, although price is low, speak quick and get one. Address **W T Biernes, Birtle, Man., lock box 28.**

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**Water Fowl for Sale**—100 Pekin Ducks, 25 English Rouens, 25 English Aylesburys, 30 large Embden Geese. See them at Industrial. **O'Brien & Colwell, Paris Station, Ont.**

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**Free, Games, Illustrated Circular**—Eggs \$1 per 13, Heathwoods, Irish B.B. Reds, Tornadoes, Irish and Mexican Grays, Cornish Indians \$2 per 13, fowls at all times. **C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N.Y.** 198

**Trans-Atlantics**—The ideal pit fowl, strong and well developed. Young birds now for sale at reasonable rates. Write for illustrated circular, mentioning **CANADIAN REVIEW.** **H. P. Clarke, Indianapolis, Indiana.**

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**Hamburgs, Golden Spangled** a specialty for 30 years. At the exhibition just held in Boston, in which there were 167 Hamburgs in competition, 53 of which were Golden Spangled, I succeeded in taking all the 1st prizes in this variety, viz., 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet and 1st on exhibition yard. Prices according to quality. **John Lowell, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Mass., U.S.A.** 1297

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**For Sale**—A choice lot of early hatched chicks also a few good cocks and hens of the grand old "Royal strain" of S C W Leghorns; for size, color of plumage, length and color of leg, quality and texture of comb and large smooth earlobes the Royal strain has no superiors. **Geo. E. Lee, Highgate, Ont.** 1297

**White Leghorn Snaps**—To make room I will sell my yearlings, 1 cock for \$1, hens at 75c each, beauties, white, large and laying, write quick. **A W Graham, St. Thomas, Ont.**

**Minorcas.**

**Northup's Minorcas** Win more prizes for his customers than any other four strains combined. Catalogue (FREE) contains pictures of 21 most noted Minorcas in America. Stock and eggs for sale. Hatch guaranteed regardless of distance. **George H. Northup, Raceville, N.Y.** 198

**Plymouth Rocks.**

**Forty Buff Rock Cockerels** and 3 cocks for sale cheap, also a few yearling hens (imported), and pullets. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. **Sid Saunders, box 593, Guelph.**

**White Plymouth Rocks**—Large early cockerels and pullets—the best I ever raised, will spare a few birds to make room, also some nice Pyle Game Bants and Pekins. **Chas Bonnick, Eglinton.**

**Rabbits and Pets.**

**Belgian Hares**—Some large well marked good colored young pairs, not related, ready for breeding; also youngsters cheap. **J. H. Paton, 167 Ossington Avenue, Toronto.**

**Various.**

**Nothing more for Sale** till the fall, when you may send me for a grand lot of Partridge Cochins and other varieties; I will be sure to please you. **L. G. Peguegnat, New Hamburg, Ont.** 19


**I have for Sale** some extra fine Buff Leghorns fit for exhibition or breeding, April hatch, would exchange buff Leghorns for a good buff Cochin cockerel. **Will F Lowe, Almonte, Ont.**

**Twenty Varieties of High Class** land and Water Fowl, stock for sale, stamp for enquiries. **W W Reid, Ayr, Ont., Canada.** 1297

**For Sale**—Black Cocker Spariel bitch pup three months old sired by Red Monk, price \$8, or will exchange for thoroughbred Fowl or Pigeons. **W L Crawford, Union Bank of Canada, Quebec.**

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**For Sale**—The following winners at Montreal Exhibition, 2nd cock, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen, Black Langshans; 1st cock, 1st hen White Dorkings; 3rd cock, 2nd pen, White Rocks; 2nd and 3rd cock, 2nd hen, 1st and 3rd cockerel, 2nd pullet, Brown Leghorns; 1st cock, 1st hen, 2nd cockerel, White Leghorns; 2nd cockerel, 3rd pullet, Black Leghorns; 1st Spanish cock. **J H Warrington, Cornwall, Ont.**



In the country, village, or in the suburb money may be made in the poultry business by the employment of correct methods. You can't afford to keep hens to hatch and brood your chicks. A better and more economical plan and one more certain of good results will be found in the use of the **RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER.** The remainder of the story and plan of procedure is in our Book on Incubation and Poultry. Send 10 cents for it. **RELIABLE INCUB & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.**

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BICKNELL & WHITING

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One Trio Toulouse Geese \$15,  
One Trio Brown Leghorns \$20.  
Either fit to show in the best of company.

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the best poultry food. Price List and Samples of the purest and freshest Bone Meal, Granulated Bone, Crushed Oyster Shells, Calcite and Beef Scraps, sent free. Prices lowest, always. York Chemical Works, York, Pa.

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but use Dr. Hess's Poultry PAN-A-CE-A. Not a food, but a wonderful Tonic, also a Scientific Egg Producer and a preventive against all diseases in Poultry such as Roup, Cholera, Gapes and Leg Weakness. Please give this Preparation a trial for your own satisfaction.

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Kills all kinds of Lice on Poultry, Fleas on dogs, Ticks on sheep, Moths and Lice on Cattle as well. It is an Excellent Purifier for Stables, Poultry Houses and Closets, Dog Kennels, etc. Just give this a trial for your own satisfaction.

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**DR. HESS' STOCK FOOD** For Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep. Not a Quack Production, but a Scientific Compound put up by a regular M.D., who has also gained the degree of Veterinary Surgeon. Every sack of this food is guaranteed to give satisfaction by your dealer. 12 lb. Sacks \$1, 7 lb. Sacks 65c. Every sack contains a tin measure for exact dose.

These goods were tested and won the Bronze Medal at Toronto Exhibition, 1896; also won the Silver Medal at London Western Fair, 1896.

All Correspondence addressed to

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East of England Live Stock & Poultry Farms,

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The largest and most successful Prize Poultry Breeders in the World. Almost all varieties of Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys and Bantams are kept and have taken more Cups, Medals, Diplomas and Prizes than any other breeding establishment in England. Also Fancy and Common English Pheasants. Messrs. Abbot Bros. being frequently called on to judge at the Largest Poultry Shows in England, have rare opportunities of purchasing for customers any variety of poultry which they do not keep themselves.

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**FASHIONABLE HACKNEY HORSES.**

Stallions and Mares of all ages and several prize winners for sale, all registered in the Hackney Stud Book.

**Pure-Bred Dairy Shorthorns and Red Polled Cattle.**

**The Old-Fashioned Bob-Tailed Sheep Dogs.**

Prize-winners and first-class specimens always on sale.

This is the largest and oldest established Poultry Farm in England. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, containing List of Prizes and Testimonials from customers in all parts of the world free on application.

**A GREAT CHANCE!**

To make room for growing stock I will sell the following Breeding Pens, each consisting of 1 Cock and 3 Hens:

1 Pen of Black Langshans for \$5, 1 Pen of Golden Wyandottes for \$3, 1 Pen of Golden Wyandottes for \$5, 1 Pen of Golden Wyandottes for \$6.

All the above are great value, the male birds alone being worth the money asked. Money back if not suited.

**A. W. GRAHAM, Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, St. Thomas, Ont.**

# PIGEONS AND PETS.



## PIGEONS AT MONTREAL.

(A Big Show Report in Next Issue.)

*Pouters*—Blue pied cock, 1 and 2 J H Smith; hen, 1 and 2 W H Reid, 3 C Logie; black pied cock, 1 and 2 Smith; hen, 1 and 2 Smith, 3 Reid; red or yellow pied cock, 1 and 2 Reid, 3 Smith; hen, 1 Reid, 2 and 3 Smith; white cock, 1 and 2 Smith, 3 Logie; hen, 1 and 2 Smith. *English Carriers*, black or dun cock, 1 H B Donovan; carriers, black or dun hen, 1 Donovan; any other variety, cock, 1 Donovan, 3 Reid; hen, 3 Reid. *Dragoons*—blue, black, blue or silver checkered, cock, 1 Reid, 2 E Parsons, 3 Geo Shetler; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Shetler; any other color, cock, 1 Hopper. *Barbs*—black, red or dun cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 A Charbonneau; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Charbonneau; any other color, cock, 1 Donovan, 2 Hopper; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 Hopper. *Tumblers*—short-faced almond cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Reid; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Reid; short face, any other standard color, cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Reid; hen, 1 Reid, 2 Donovan, 3 Reid; any other variety, cock, 1 Donovan; hen, 1 Donovan; bald or beard cock, 1 Donovan, 2 B E Davis, 3 Smith; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 Smith, 3 Davis. *Fantails*—blue or black cock, 1 and 2 Reid; hen, 1 and 2 Reid; white cock, 1 and 2 Reid, 3 Charbonneau; hen, 1 Reid, 2 Charbonneau, 3 Larwere; hen, 1 Reid. *Jacobins*—red or yellow cock, 1 and 3 D Seutens, 2 Reid; white cock, 1 2 and 3, Seutens; hen, 1 2 and 3 Seutens; any other color, cock, 1 Reid, 2 and 3 Seutens; hen, 1 2 and 3 Seutens. *Antwerps*—short faced, silver, dun or blue cock, 1 Donovan, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 Hopper; any other color, cock, 1 Hopper, 2 Donovan; hen, 1 Donovan, 3 Reid; long face, blue or red checker or silver dun cock, 1 Donovan, 3 W M Osborne; hen, 1 Donovan; any other standard color cock, 1 Donovan; hen, 1 Donovan. *Show Homers*—blue or red chequer, or silver dun cock, 1 Donovan, 2 Hopper, 3 Shackell; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Hopper; any other color cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Shackell; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 Shackell. *Trumpeters*—any color cock, 1 Reid, 2 Hopper, 3 W Dogenais; hen, 1 Hopper, 2 Dogenais, 3 A King. *Turbits*—red or yellow cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Seutens; red or yellow hen, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Seutens;

black or dun cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Seutens; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Seutens; any other color cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Seutens; hen, 1 and 3 Seutens. 2 Donovan. *Blondinettes*—cock, 1 Donovan; hen, 1 Donovan. *Satinettes*—cock, 1 Donovan, 2 Smith; hen, 1 Donovan. *Archangels*—cock, 1 and 2 Reid, 3 Hopper; hen, 1 and 3 Reid, 2 Hopper. *Swallows*—red or yellow, cock, 1 Donovan; hen, 1 Donovan; any other color, cock, 1 Donovan, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Donovan. *Nuns*—any color, cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Reid; hen, 1 and 2 Reid, 3 Donovan. *Owls*—English, blue or silver, black or yellow cock, 1 Donovan, 2 and 3 Reid; hen, 1 and 3 Reid, 2 Donovan; English, any other color, cock, 1 Donovan, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 Reid; African, blue or silver, cock, 1 Reid, 2 A King, 3 Donovan; hen, 1 and 3 King, 2 Reid; any other color, cock, 1 Donovan, 2 Reid; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 King, 3 Reid; any other variety, not specified in this list, cock, 1 Donovan, 2 Reid, 3 Shackell; hen, 1 Donovan, 2 Reid, 3 Shackell. *Maggies*—Any color, cock, 1 Donovan; hen, 1 Donovan.



## TORONTO CANARY AND CAGE BIRD SOCIETY.

The regular meeting night falling on Civic Holiday (Aug. 2nd) the monthly meeting of the above Society was held on July 26th instead. Mr. Collins in the chair, and all officers present during the evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been adopted, the delegate reported that the Industrial Exhibition Board had decided that a specially designed "Jubilee" medal would be given this year and three times as many; this would give the bird section six extra medals, and that he had suggested one each to the best bird shown in "Scotch, Norwich, Crests, (any variety, Yorkshire, Cinnamon and Lizard" varieties. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Stevens was put on the committee in place of Mr. Johnson, who has left the city.

The next meeting night again falling on a holiday, it was decided to hold it on September 13th instead.

It was decided to have a judging competition at our next meeting, and a vote of thanks was passed to the caretaker of the "hall" for his assistance at Young Bird Show. Meeting closed at 9.50.



The committee met August 9th, Mr. Collins in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The Show Secretary reported that the list of awards as published last month, was correct, and that, after paying expenses, a balance of \$5.03 was left. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Parks for the two specials, donated by him.

One communication was received, and a committee appointed to attend the Industrial Show.

W. S. APPLETON,  
Secretary.

I herewith enclose Standard for the Norwich variety, as adopted by this Society. I have received no comment or criticisms on the Scotch Standard published some time ago, and if the present one is not satisfactory, I would suggest that they be adopted as "Dominion" Standards for three years; this will have a tendency to settle the fancy, and changes can be made then if necessary.

W. S. APPLETON.

NORWICH PLAINHEAD.

	Points
HEAD—Large, round, beak short, eyes prominent....	4
NECK—Short, well filled in.....	3
BODY—Stout, broad, chest well rounded, back broad and well filled in .....	10
TAIL—Short, compact, well filled in where joining body underneath .....	5
WINGS—Short, close fitting, not crossing.....	4
LEGS—Short, well back, showing very little thigh....	3
GENERAL TYPE—Straight and Suff.....	7
POSITION—Well across perch, but not crouching.....	4
QUALITY OF FEATHER—Short and close, silky, no frill or eyebrow, thighs well covered.....	23
COLOR—Even and brilliant.....	17
SIZE—About 6½ inches .....	10
CONDITION—Bright, lively, clean, healthy.....	10

In judging this variety, type is to be considered first, quality second and color last.

Dr. Boulthée, Toronto, has just imported a team of Crests from England. Some winners there. We hope to see them at the Industrial.

THE CUBAN PARROT—A SPECIAL PET.

BY C. F. WAGNER.

AS I have been the possessor of a Cuban parrot for fifteen years or more my attention was drawn to your comments on parrots in last issue of REVIEW. I saw the birds you mentioned in Mr. Hope's store. They are beauties and look to me to be very hardy birds, fit for our climate. If you will permit me to write a few lines about my parrot, I will tell your readers about this wonderful bird.

When I was a boy I fancied all kinds of birds and accordingly kept several varieties, but of all the birds I ever owned the most interesting was this Cuban parrot, which I purchased for five dollars from a dealer who died some years ago. This bird was young when I got her, so young that she could not eat grain or seed of any kind, and I had to feed her on soaked bread, biscuits, etc. She could not say a word until she was about six months old, when she made the first sounds in imitation of anything. To my astonishment one day she started to meow like a kitten, and from that time I began to teach her the English language, which she does not murder either. She can talk as plainly as any person. She will say "shake hands" and put her claw out ready, and if I put my fingers in the cage she will take hold firmly with her claw and try to hold on until she can taste my flesh. Of course she does this for fun. If she succeeds in catching me she will chuckle as though she enjoyed it very much. She likes to be danced up and down on my fingers; to accomplish this she will put both claws out through the wires and hang on the cage with her beak until I allow her to take hold of my finger with her claws.

When I dance her up and down she sometimes joins in with me and sings.

She calls everybody in the house as well as others by name. She is able to pronounce a dozen or more names distinctly. When she feels as though she would like the sympathy of some one and she does not get it, she will console herself in a sympathetic way by saying, "poor Polly, pretty Polly, come Polly, scratch Polly's head."

At other times when she feels in good spirits she will talk in a loud voice.

When she receives anything she will taste it, and if she likes it, she will make a noise like a person smacking their lips, and will spread her tail, blink her eye and say "its good." She has been heard to say—"Hello! Charlie, Polly wants a cracker." Strange it is, but she will not allow anyone to

touch her except my wife, who can play with her and caress her while the bird talks in a soft gentle tone as though she were telling her about something nice

When Polly hears the door bell ring she very often calls out "milk" at the top of her voice. She is such a chatterbox, one day I thought I would teach her to spell milk, and sure enough it was not long before I was rewarded for my trouble; she will spell it and pronounce milk as well as I can myself.

One time some children were playing hide and seek with their aunt Mary, and when they failed to find her one of them called out "Aunt Mary I won't play," and Polly heard it. Though that happened ten or twelve years ago Polly to this day calls out "Aunt Mary, I won't play."

Strange to say, the bird will never say anything bad about herself. She will say she is a good Polly and a pretty Polly, but she never says "bad Polly." Sometimes she calls out "where's Polly?" after which she will answer "Polly's gone up stairs."

Some years ago children taught her to say:

Hickery, chickery, my black hen,  
She lays eggs for gentlemen,  
Sometimes nine and sometimes ten,  
Hickery, chickery, my black hen

She will repeat this for five or ten minutes at a time when she is in one of her talking moods. Sometimes in the middle of the rhyme she will stop suddenly and say "oh!" as though she had forgotten part of it and begin it over again.

I could never teach her to whistle though I often tried. She is very fond of music and will sing the following:

Johnny Morgan plays the organ,  
His father beats the drum,

His sister plays the tambourine,  
Bomb bomb, bomb bomb, bomb, bomb.

I have heard it said that double yellow headed and grey parrots were the best talkers, but I doubt if there is one living that can beat my Cuban. Though she is about sixteen years old she has not forgotten anything she was taught when young. At this age she still picks up names. She is strong and is healthy as ever and may live for years yet.

This Cuban parrot is a handsome bird of a dark green color, each feather being edged with black. The forehead is white, and her cheeks, front of neck and upper part of her breast is a bright rose pink, the latter color being more or less widely continued down and over the breast in different birds. When she has her wings and tail spread out most beautiful shades are to be seen—colors that one would scarcely believe the bird possessed.

I could write more about this great pet, which is an incessant talker. She is very fond of children. She never makes any harsh noises unless she gets frightened. Though she only cost me five dollars, one hundred dollars would not buy her to-day.

FIXED STANDARD FOR NORWICH  
PLAINHEADS.

Mr. Appleton's suggestion to adopt a fixed standard for three years is a good one and should meet with approval. No standard, however, no matter how good, will cause all men to see or judge the birds with the same eyes.

Pigeons.

**Jacobins - Pair Elegant Blacks**—Only \$10. Pair of Whites, grand quality, \$10; 3 white hens \$5 to \$7 each. Black and Red Cocks \$5 to \$7 each, white Fan hens \$5 to \$10 each. Stamp. Chas. Massie, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 298

**Homers, Young \$1 pair** banded 1897, or two pair young or old with mating cage new \$2, cage is worth the money. Jas. McLaren, Stephen St., Owen Sound.



**VICTORIA PIGEON LOFTS**

Breeders and Importers of 20 varieties of High Class Fancy Pigeons.

Manuf'r of the famous  
**Aluminum Seamless Bands**

for Pigeons.

Prices on Quantities as Required.

**Cheaper than any American Rings.**

Made with initial, year and number from one up. Always bright, never tarnish. Thirty to forty per cent. duty saved by using my Rings, which are up to date. Write for samples; Postage stamp for reply. Address **W. J. McBRIDE**, Town of St. Paul, formerly Cete St. Paul, Montreal, Box 34. 298

Pigeons.

**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.

Cage Birds, &c.

**For Imported Birds**—Try Hope's Bird Store 109 Queen Street West, Toronto. Fine young Mocking birds, warranted cocks, \$4 each.

**Cages, Japanned, from 35c.**—Cages, brass, from 65c; Cages, breeding, from 75c; Cage appliances nest and nesting, seed &c.; everything in the bird line at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**English Birds**—Imported, Goldfinches, Linnets, Skylarks, Thrushes, Jays, Starlings, &c. Mocking birds, Cardinals, Fancy Finches &c. at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

**Young Cuban Parrots \$5 each**, Love Birds, Paroquets, Parrot Cages, Parrot Food, Gold fish, fish globes bird cages, seeds, &c., &c. Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits &c. A large stock now on hand at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

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BOOK OF PIGEONS**

Reduced to \$5.

Large full page engravings of all varieties.

New edition re-written right up to date.

For sale by H. B. DONOVAN, Toronto.