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OUR ENGLISH PORTRAITS—Black Minorca Cock, "Black Prince."

Winner of Twelve Firsts, Five Cups and Specials.

From the Feathered World.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Vol. xv.

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No. 12.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

BRAMPTON SHOW.

WE are sorry the announcement of Brampton Poultry Show did not reach us in time for last issue. It is to be held on Dec. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, and we are sure that under the circumstances exhibitors will be treated leniently as to date of receiving entries. Mr. A. A. McClellan, Box 16, Brampton, is the Secretary.

MR. S. JACKMAN,

formerly of Bowmanville, has left for British Columbia, taking several trips of birds with him. He expects to remain there some time.

MR. R. OKE, LONDON,

writes us that he won first on Japanese cock at the Industrial, receiving the ticket and money which seems conclusive evidence. He also won first on black Hamburg pullet and not as we had it.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION

has secured a page in the prize list of the Ontario Association Show in which the names of all the members with the varieties they breed will appear. A novel and good idea.

GALT SHOW.

We are asked to announce that the name of the Secretary now is Mr. John Cramer, to whom correspondences should be addressed.

FROM ENGLAND,

an enquiry will be found in our business columns for an A.I. Bronze Turkey. From the wording evidently nothing but the very best is wanted.

MESSRS. THORNTON & SON, St. Thomas, are getting some more Indian Games out from England, this time direct from Mr. Frayne.

IN LAST REVIEW

we announced the dissolution of partnership existing between Messrs. Corcoran & Cale. From the wording of the paragraph it might be taken that Mr. Cale had given up the breeding of fancy fowls. Such however is not the case and he is now "in it" on his own account alone.

PARCELS POST NOTICE.

A public notice just issued by the Post Office authorities contains the following: "Parcels of Geese, Fowls, etc., can be forwarded without covering and with a neck label only attached, provided that the feathers, etc., are dry, and in a condition unlikely to injure other parcels. A canvas covering

should, however, be used when the birds have been plucked. Partridges, Pheasants, Black game, etc., may be treated in the same way as poultry, if in a fresh and dry state. Otherwise Game should be enclosed in a box. The address label attached to such parcels should bear the words 'By Parcel Post,' 'Poultry,' 'Game,' etc., as the case may be, or 'Perishable,' and every effort will be made in the Post Office to deal with parcels so marked as *speedily and carefully as possible.*" *Feathered World*, England. Why can't Canada do something in this way? If such were possible a good trade could no doubt be worked up between breeder and consumer direct.

PREMIUMS.

It appears now-a-days that journals and papers of all kinds feel it incumbent on themselves to offer "premiums" of such things as silver (?) watches, gold (?) pins, diamond (?) studs, &c., as an inducement to readers to subscribe. These things, cheap and nasty as they are, cannot be given for nothing and the subscriber suffers in the end. We purpose offering no "premiums" for 1893, but intend making the REVIEW alone honestly worth the dollar we ask for it. We don't think our readers want a paper worth twenty-five cents and dry goods, jewelry or bric-a-brac to the supposed value of the other seventy-five. Feeling this to be the case we will not offer

such, but will give you a good, straight honest, clean journal, full value for your money. Will it suit you?

NOT SO BAD.

A correspondent writes us:—"The party who put notice in October REVIEW, that Mr. C. J. Daniels, Toronto, had bought from Mr. W. M. Osborne, Brockville, the black Leg-horns, which won first at Montreal, omitted stating that Mr. Daniels disqualified the same birds at Ottawa Fall Fair for having white feathers." They don't always have them.

MILTON POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The following report has been sent us:—The annual meeting of the Milton Poultry and Pet Stock Society was held at the Wallace House on Tuesday night, 15th inst., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. Pres., Dr. Freeman; Pres., John G. Ford; 1st Vice-Pres., John Bradley; 2nd Vice-Pres., E. F. Earl; Sec'y, M. E. Mitchell; Treas., Chas. Jones. The meeting was then adjourned until Monday night, Nov. 21st, at the Bennet Hotel, when the directors and committees will be formed. The dates for the show this year will be the 27th, 28th and 29th December, when the largest exhibit of poultry that has ever taken place may be expected, as the week precedes the provincial at Hamilton. The town and vicinity should liberally support the show this year, as it is generally anticipated that the provincial show of next year will come to the town of Milton, which embraces a Government grant of \$900. This Society has been first and foremost with their show since its organization, five years ago, and with the financial assistance of the town and the members of the society the advancement of the fancy will rapidly increase and the exhibit will be a credit to the town, as

the society confidentially expect to place a prize-list before the exhibitors that will not be surpassed by any organization in Ontario." The Secretary also writes us that a good list of specials and material assistance from the town are expected.

MR. W. J. BELL, BANDA,
has bought all Mr. W. Patterson's white rose-comb Leghorns which include the winners at Toronto.

THE NEW HAMBURG ASSOCIATION
Show has been postponed to what is a more convenient date to them *i. e.* Jan. 17th, 18th and 19th, 1893.

POULTRY

WINTER FEEDING.

BY BLACK WYANDOT.

ONIONS as an occasional winter feed are very valuable, possessing great tonic qualities and acting as a preventative to roup and colds. Feed soft feed well flavored with onions every other day and good results may be expected. An onion sliced fine and stewed in three pints of water and the liquor poured over the morning "warm mash" of corn meal and bran is one of the best ways of feeding onions to secure good results. The assertion that onions will give a flavor to the eggs of the fowls to which they are fed is not reliable. It would be possible to get such an undesirable result by making onions a regular daily feed, but any reasonable quantity can act only as a tonic and no bad results need be feared.

As a tonic for growing chicks an occasional feed of onions with the soft feed as above directed will be found to

be invaluable. Young chicks grow faster and are healthier from the shell up under this regime.

Onions are not the only vegetables that it will prove profitable to stow away for winter use. Turnips, cow beets and carrots are easily and cheaply raised and when cooked and mixed into a soft feed with bran or meal they are invaluable. Every farmer who keeps hens and every poultryman who has a little garden space to spare should raise a supply of these cheap roots and have them buried for late winter use. It is surprising to see how vivaciously hens will "take hold" of this kind of food towards spring when anything in the shape of green food is a luxury to them. Small potatoes may be saved or may be bought cheap and stowed away. Clover vevan may be cut and packed away and many other cheap foods may be had at times when the markets are glutted, and layed away to prove valuable to the thrifty poultryman later on. If a man is in the market poultry business everything depends on close figuring and getting the largest possible results for the least possible money. The expense of keeping a flock of fowls may be greatly reduced and their product much increased by attention to the little details. All depends on this. The poultryman who would be successful must use his head as well as his hands.

WHAT IS A GREAT LAYING FOWL?

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

A GREAT laying fowl is one which will in the course of twelve months produce a large number of eggs. Any fowl which will produce 180 eggs or more in a year is entitled to the distinction of being recognized as a great layer. There are fewer fowls which will do

this than many suppose. The paper accounts and actual records do not always harmonize, not but that people mean to speak the truth, but because too many records, so-called, are mere estimates based upon observations made in one or two or three of the most productive months. I think the flocks of fowls, outside of the great laying families, which average ten dozen of eggs to each hen are pretty scarce, and by allowing an increase of fifty per cent on that I think the fowls which do it are remarkably good layers.

There is another way to estimate a great laying fowl, and that is by the weight rather than by the number of eggs produced in a twelve-month. If we weighed eggs instead of counting them this method would soon come into vogue. It is a good sized egg that weighs two ounces and a dozen of good sized eggs would, therefore, weigh a pound and a half. Fifteen dozen of eggs would be twenty-two and a half pounds, and a hen which produces twenty-two and a half pounds of eggs in a year is certainly a great layer.

But we might find still another way to estimate great layers. Suppose a Leghorn hen, weighing three pounds and a half, produced twenty-two and a half pounds of eggs a year, this would be between six and seven times her weight. Let us adopt the smaller number and say that any hen which produces six times her weight in eggs in a year is a great layer. Then a Leghorn to be a great layer would have to produce twenty-one pounds of eggs, while a nine pound Brahma would have to produce fifty-four pounds of eggs in the same time to gain a like distinction. There is some reason for applying such a test as this to different breeds because it is manifest that a flock of twenty Brahmas weighing nine pounds each would consume more

food than the same number of Leghorns weighing but three and a half pounds each. Especially would this be a desirable method if we were attempting to arrive at the profitable character of different breeds with respect to egg production.

But there is one more point which deserves consideration in respect to the profitable character of great layers. One breed may lay a less number and a less weight of eggs than another, upon the same food, and yet be the more profitable, because it may lay the greater part of its eggs in the colder months when the eggs are worth double what they are in summer. Eggs, while I am writing are worth forty-two cents a dozen. In the summer they sold for eighteen cents a dozen. One dozen now is worth what twenty-eight eggs were then. It does not require much figuring to prove that a hen laying right along while eggs are worth forty-two cents a dozen need not lay nearly so many eggs as another which produces her eggs when they are worth but eighteen cents a dozen.

From what has gone before it will be seen that the selection of a fowl for the production of eggs is not, after all, so simple a matter as it at first might appear to be, and that something more than the mere total laid needs to be known to determine the profitable character of the fowl.

AMERICAN BROWN LEGHORNS.

BY J. HENRY LEE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ROTWITHSTANDING its Italian origin, the brown Leghorn is known as an American production. It was bred to great perfection here before specimens were introduced into England. A recent comment on the subject in the London *Fanciers Gazette* may interest the readers of the REVIEW who have



"VICTOR."

not already seen it. In reproducing a picture of a famous prize-winner owned by Mr. James Forsyth, of New York State, the editor remarks "It," (the picture,) cannot but be interesting to Leghorn breeders on this side of the Atlantic, as it so clearly demonstrates the difference of type (to our own) which is recognized as correct in America. It will be observed that the bird portrayed is longer on the leg, lighter in the body, and of a more alert carriage than the present-day Leghorns here; also that the lobe is smaller and the comb less meaty, while it falls with a graceful bend instead of hanging down one side of the face, and thereby almost obscuring the sight of the eye. The fine pencilling of the feathers is likewise more pronounced than in most English specimens. We think that English breeders would do well to consider if they are not losing many of the original characteristics of the Leghorn in breeding such square-built, short-legged and dark colored birds as are now in vogue; for many—far too many—specimens partake more of the heavy Dorking shape than the true sprightly Leghorn, whilst the combs, instead of being a graceful ornamentation to the head, are really almost a



"NINA 2ND"



"BELLE."

disfigurement, causing an inconvenience to the bird itself.

"Praise must be bestowed upon our American brothers for their perseverance in sticking to the original Italian type, and that they are really more conservative breeders than we are is proved by the class of birds now being bred by them. It is curious that we, who owe so much to the Americans the credit of furnishing us with our first specimens of Leghorns, should endeavour to do all we can to alter the type and other potent characteristics of one of the best races of fowls extant."

It seems to me American breeders should be proud of such recognition of their faithful work, coming as it does from the editor of the greatest of the English poultry publications. I advert to the matter the more particularly to call attention to what is said about the comb. In my correspondence with breeders at large, concerning the characteristics of their fowls, I have sometimes met with those who think the comb should be very large, showing in a picture so broad that if raised up it would be broader than the comb of the male. Such a comb would not only be a nuisance to the owner, as the London editor well says, but it is a positive detriment to the health of the bird, and in addition it must certainly be plain to any thinking fancier that such combs on the females might almost inevitably be expected to produce loose thin combs on the male progeny, having

the fatal tendency to droop over to one side. My attention was first strongly called to the ill-effect of such combs on the health of the birds by an examination of some imported Minorcas, which had been sent me for portrayal. One of the hens had died on the way, apparently of roup, or what is practically the same thing, a neglected cold in the head. The other female had a very large comb, and her disease had progressed to the stage which causes the fowl to be continually sneezing and throwing the head about in its efforts to dispel the accumulated matter from the nostrils. In doing this her comb would sometimes be thrown over the head to the other side, leaving what was naturally its under-side exposed to the air; this under-side, as well as the part of the head which it had covered, was white, (instead of the naturally red color,) due to the exclusion of the light from the covered parts, and this white portion was in a tender and moist condition, due no doubt to unnatural sweating, which would have been avoided if the comb had stood free from the head. There is little doubt that the occasional exposure of this tender moist flesh had induced the cold which killed her mate, and which would have carried her off also, if timely measures had not been taken to relieve her. For this reason, as well as for the benefit of the male birds of a future generation, breeders should see

to it that the females used have a good stiff base to a comb.

But all breeders do not want large combs on their Leghorns, and I am glad to be able to present two pictures of brown Leghorn prize-winners which illustrate the style of comb which should be chosen. It is probably a matter of taste, merely, as to whether or not the first spike in the comb should stand erect; however the committee at the last revision of the Standard favored the up-standing first spike, as shown on "Nina 2nd." This bird, "Nina 2nd," has a score of 96 points. She is owned by Geo. H. Burgott, of Lawton's Station, Erie Co., N. Y. The other portrait represents a 96 point bird, also, and is owned by Messrs. Brace & Walling, of Victor, N. Y. The cockerel "Victor," also owned by the latter firm, exhibits what might be said to be a very shapely comb, a trifle under medium size. Except in those parts of this continent where there is no danger of freezing, it is a wise plan to breed the combs of both sexes rather small instead of rather large.

COLD IN THE LUNGS.

Editor Review:

ABOUT two weeks ago while giving my fowls their afternoon meal, I noticed a Game hen acting strangely and sending forth a singing noise and coughing at intervals. I caught her and after examining I ran a feather down her throat, worked the feather round and then withdrew it thinking there might be something in her throat, but it did not relieve her, as she kept on the singing noise and coughing. Later in the evening I found her very dumpish and her comb assuming a purplish tint, and with no abatement of the wheezing or singing noise, I felt that something should be

done but I hardly knew what, as I could not very well diagnose the case. I gave her a piece of naphthol camphor about the size of a bean and awaited the result. In the morning she was better and her comb was returning to its normal color; although remaining listless and eating little for a few days she gradually recovered and is now apparently all right. Can you tell me what was the matter with the hen? I have always had exceedingly good luck with my fowls, seldom being troubled by sickness. Give them sulphur occasionally, disinfect my fowl house by burning sulphur at least once a month. In this way I try to keep my fowls free from vermin and I know that I succeed as by occasional examination I fail to find any. I put up the anti-vermin perch brackets received from you and believe them to be a good thing.

Any information with regard to above will be thankfully received. Although the remedy applied was apparently effectual, still would like to know what the trouble was.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

D. G. MILLAR.

Warton.

(We should be pleased to have the opinions of our readers. Our own is that the hen was suffering from an ailment of both lungs and liver. In somewhat similar cases our treatment has been: Isolate the bird in a warm pen, giving a dose of Epsom Salts ($\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful) and feeding on soft feed such as bred and milk, &c., give grit plentifully. In the drinking water put a few drops of glycerine, or sometimes we have placed a little vaseline in the mouth. This has generally effected a cure and is simple. If very bad, in addition, the feet and legs may be stood in water, hot as the hand can bear it, and a very little turpentine rubbed in on the body under each wing.—ED.)

A GLANCE AT THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF POULTRY KEEPING.

(Extracts from a paper read by Mr. Poole before the members of the Liverpool and District Poultry Society, Aug. 8th, 1892.)

YOU will probably surmise from the title of this evening's paper that it is not my intention to dwell at *any great length* on the various phases of continental Poultry keeping. The ground to be traversed is so vast, and the time at our disposal this evening is limited, that in order to give the members present an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the various points raised in this paper, I shall have to content myself with taking a very hasty view chiefly of those matters in which our system and theirs mostly differ. In order to present a somewhat connected account in which you will more readily follow me, let us suppose that our foreign competitor is about to start poultry keeping. The first question that presents itself, after having, of course, prepared suitable houses and runs, is this, What sort of varieties of birds will he get for his stock purposes? Since their fowl-houses and runs, differ but little from those usually met with in this country, I will only remark, *en passant*, that strict attention is paid to cleanliness and warmth and to freedom from dampness and draught. In the run they usually plant a few trees, such as elder or mulberry, to afford in the day time a shade from the sun's rays during the summer months, and at night a shelter to those birds which prefer to roost there rather than perch in the houses. In the fowl houses in certain Poultry establishments you will find very curious nests which in my opinion offer a double advantage over the ordinary nest boxes; Imagine a wickerwork basket in form resembling an immense egg, having both ends some-

what flattened, similar in form and of equal size. Now if you will, in imagination cut this basket through the centre from end to end and again through the centre at its greatest girth, you will then have four nests, or, as the French style them, "pondeirs." A stout stick is passed through the cut end from side to side, the bottom is lined with a little hay or staw and the nest is complete. These nests are suspended by the stick from a couple of hooks driven into one side of the hencote at a height of about 18 inches from the floor, and when fixed have the appearance of huge watch pockets, such as are fastened to bed curtains at the head of the bed. The advantages are—firstly, that the hen is entirely hidden from view when laying; and secondly, that the nest can be thoroughly cleansed in a few minutes by simply unhooking it, changing the straw and passing a stream of water through the interstices of the of the wickerwork, effectually ridding it of all vermin. The large continental breeders have a house or shed specially set aside as a hatching room. About this I will speak later on when treating of incubation. In answer to the question, What are the varieties or different breeds of fowls usually found on the large French Poultry establishments? I may name the following—viz., the Houdan, Crève Cœur, La Flèche, Dorking, Langshan, Polish, Black Spanish, Hamburgh, Brahma, Cochin, and a host of minor French breeds, which are usually established crosses from some of the pure breeds already named. As the majority of the breeds mentioned are well known, I will confine myself to a description, but by no means a full one, of the three chief French breeds—viz., the Houdan, Crève Cœur, and La Flèche.

The Houdan.—The general characteristics of this breed are, in the male bird, as follows:—The body rather full, well built, of ordinary proportions

rather squatty, and well set on strong legs. The breast, thighs, legs, and wings well developed, head indicating great strength, with a crest, whiskers and beard, triple comb of unique form, resembling two leaves of an open book, with a centre comb like a bunch of coral, five toes on each foot. The plumage splashed or spangled black, white and straw colour; in the chicken the plumage is black and white. The colour of the legs in the adult is of a leaden grey, in the chickens bluish grey with pink spots. The weight of an adult bird is from $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 8 lbs., plenty of flesh, and the bones very light, being about one-eighth of the total weight. The cockerel can be fattened at the age of four months, and killed at four months and a half, its weight being nearly 5 lbs. The hen is well built, and in appearance almost rivals the cock in size of body, and differing from him being chiefly in the crest and comb. The crest is very full, whilst the comb is rudimentary. The weight of the adult bird is from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. This is one of the finest breeds of fowls, and nothing is richer in appearance than a poultry yard stocked with Houdans; but its useful qualities far surpass its beauty. Besides the lightness of its bones, the quantity and delicacy of its flesh, it is wonderfully precocious and prolific. Chickens mature in four months, and can be fattened for the market in two weeks. I will speak more fully on this subject of fattening in the latter part of my paper. The hen is a prolific layer of fine large white eggs. The breed is hardy and is more easily reared than any other of the purely French breeds. Like most of the breeds which are notoriously good layers, the hen rarely if ever becomes broody, but yet at times she takes to the nest and makes an excellent mother.

The Crève-Cœur.—The general char-

acteristics of the male are—the body very large, well built, rather short, and broad with strong legs; the back is almost horizontal, sloping very slightly indeed to the back; the breast, thighs, legs, and wings well developed, short legs, large vigorous head, with crest, whiskers, beard, double comb in the form of a pair of horns (sometimes antlered), wattles long and pendent, earlobes small and hidden, four toes on each foot; the feathers on breast are long and plentiful, the sickle feathers very long, the plumage quite black, with a beautiful bluish and greenish sheen on the neck wings, and sickle feathers. The colour of the legs is black or dark slate colour; weight of adult bird from 8 to 9 lbs., with plenty of flesh and very light bones, less than one-eighth of total weight; the body is larger than that of the Houdan, broad back, breast very full and broad, with very short legs almost hidden in the heavy feathering of the body. The Crève Cœur cockerel is more precocious than the Houdan, and its flesh still more abundant, so that at the same age its weight exceeds that of the latter. The body of the hen is well built, somewhat resembling that of the Cochin both in size and appearance; crest black and varying in size, whiskers, beard, earlobes short and hidden, comb and wattles short, the feathers of the underneath portions of the body are long and bushy. The average weight of the hen is $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. She lays good sized eggs and lays fairly well. She never becomes broody. The plumage entirely black with exception of the crest, which is black the first year, whitens a little after the first moult and becomes whiter at each successive moult, there are two other varieties of Crève Cœur—viz., the Grey variety, which is rare, and the pure white variety which is still rarer. This breed undoubtedly produces the finest fowls that appear

in the French markets. The bones are lighter than those of the Houdan, its flesh is more delicate, whiter and more readily adapted for putting on fat. The chickens are astonishingly precocious, for they can be fattened as soon as they are two and a half or three months old, and may be eaten in a fortnight afterwards. At five months old a bird of this breed is fully matured and scarcely differs as to size, weight and quality from birds twelve months old. This breed takes the first rank in France for delicacy of flesh, ready adaptability for fattening and precocity, and is considered by many in these respects the finest bird in the world. It is perhaps the best breed for crosses, and experiments tend to prove that crossed with the Cochin or with the Crève Cœur—Cochin first cross the chickens are hardy, of large size and excellent flavour.

La Fleche.—The general characteristics of this breed differ very considerably from those of both the preceding. The body in the male is well set and of large frame, the bird stands high, and is rather gaunt looking, appearing less in weight than it really is on account of its close-fitting plumage, which is perfectly black with greenish lustre. Of all the French cocks, the La Flèche is the tallest, and bears a close resemblance to the Black Spanish, from which it is supposed to have originated by a cross with Crève Cœur. Its skin is white, fine, and transparent, its flesh juicy and delicate, and the bird is very well adapted for fattening. The weight of the adult is from 8 to 9 lbs., with plenty of delicious flesh, the bones light, weighing only about one-eighth of the total weight. It has a slight crest, the feathers of which are sometimes short and erect, at other times rather long, and falling back over the neck. The comb resembles that of the Crève Cœur's, although much smaller, with the addition of a miniature double

NOTES.

comb, about the size of a pea, situated on the upper part of the beak between the nostrils, imparting quite a unique appearance to the head; the wattles are very long, earlobes very large, of a dull white. Amongst birds with white earlobes, after the black Spanish, it stands in the first rank. The colour of its legs is slate blue, more or less of a deep shade according to its age, turning to a leaden grey as it gets older. The weight of the cockerel at eight months old, without undergoing any special feeding for fattening, attains from 8 to 9 lbs., but when fattened at the age of seven or eight months will weigh as much as 11 lbs. The hen is slightly less in weight than the cock of this breed. Her gait is stately her body rather long and plump, her legs of a medium length but very strong, her flesh is delicate and plentiful. The adult hen weighs $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 8 lbs., when fattened as a pullet for market she weighs from 9 to 10 lbs. Her comb though much smaller, resembles that of the cock. The breed of La Flèche originated in the district of Maine, and has always been kept there pure, that is to say, has not been crossed, having special qualities which would not be improved by crossing; for in this district they have a special mode of fattening, and in this respect resemble the Surrey breeders of our own country. This breed differs again very much from the Houdan and Crève Cœur, inasmuch as the chickens do not mature until the age of from nine to eleven months, but the breeders turn this drawback to great advantage, for the chicks continue during the winter months to increase in size and weight, and in the early spring, when chickens are scarce in the market, the La Flèche have become magnificent birds and fetch exorbitant prices. Hence you will see why it pays the breeder to keep this breed pure.

MR. W. A. GAZE, London, writes us that we omitted crediting him with Diplomas on breeding pens of Pekin and golden Sebright Bantams, which he won at the Western Fair.

Mr. John Nunn, Toronto the old-time black Spanish breeder has decided to give "the boys" a crack and as a start has imported a grand pair, cockerel and pullet from Messrs. Abbott Bros., Hingham, Norfolk, England. They are exceptionally fine and in addition to the pullet Mr. Nunn has procured four hens of his old strain to mate with the cockerel. The birds were shipped on the 11th November and were in their new home on the 22nd, a pretty quick run. The coop they arrived in was supplied with a false bottom of slat work over a tray, the droppings falling through the slats into the tray which could be pulled out, permitting the coop to be cleaned out every day with very little trouble. The charges amounted to \$7.40.

The pair of Bronze Turkeys sent Messrs. Abbott Bros. by Mr. Nunn in October, arrived in fine shape, but the transportation charges seem enormous costing from Quebec over \$30.00.

Mr. C. W. Eckardt has been making some good sales to breeders at a distance and in a recent note, says:—"Sales are very good at present, I am sending one of my best breeding pens to Fred G. Quick, Victoria, B.C., this week, also one of my finest show cockerels to Montreal to compete their, both sales made through REVIEW."

Mr. W. H. Grout, has kindly sent us the "cock feathered hen" described

in last REVIEW and it is now in our yards. The bird is just as described, and we shall await developments with interest. Will Mr. Grout kindly give us her age and say if she (he? or it?) ever laid prior to or since assuming her present plumage.

O'Brien & Colwell write: "We see by the REVIEW that Mr. C. J. Daniels says that there was not a bird lost returning from the Industrial. Now we lost the second prize Rouen Duckling female it was cooped all right with a pair of Pekins. Our birds arrived here Saturday night at 9 o'clock instead of 9.50, in the morning the coop had been opened, the agent said he would try and look it up so we never troubled looking for it. Please mention it in REVIEW."

Every thing is progressing most favorably for a record entry at the "Ontario" in Hamilton. The lists are almost ready and will be mailed within a day or two of the first of December. The Secretary writes us that his work is all ready, class and judges books written up, and he now but awaits the entries. By the way, writing of entries reminds us that they close on December 26th and that this rule *will positively be enforced* without fear or favor. This is a move in the right direction and will have all possible support that we can afford it. "Late entries" is one of the crying evils of the day in connection with exhibitions of this kind. Several breeders have signified their intention of reading essays or giving short talks on various matters of general interest to the fancy at the annual meeting. Make your entries early. Don't delay till the last moment.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

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

(Concluded.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

IN the month of February last, the poultry department was presented by Mr. John Gray, the well known Wyandotte breeder of Todmorden, Ont., with a very fine Wyandotte cockerel. The bird is of beautiful shape and markings, and is a valuable addition to the breeding stock.

AN INVITATION WESTWARD.

In the beginning of the month of January last, an invitation was received from the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, to read a paper at the annual meeting of the association to be held at Guelph, on the 28th and 29th of the same month. Having obtained leave, I was present at the meeting, which was well attended and was most successful, and read a paper entitled "Poultry in its relation to Agriculture," showing the magnitude and value of poultry interests in this and other countries. Discussion followed, in which surprise was expressed that the farmers did not, as a rule, pay more attention to their poultry as a revenue maker, and manage so as to make their hens lay when eggs were at their highest price.

THE ADDITIONS TO POULTRY BUILDING.

The additions to the poultry building are now completed. They are composed of a building 78 by 12, divided into twelve pens, each 8 by 5 feet, with a middle compartment, with chimney

for stove if necessary, and containing six feed bins. This building, which runs from east to west and is connected with the main house, contains twelve of the standard varieties to be used as breeding stock. At present the addition contains the following males and females, all of the highest order of excellence:—

- Pen 1.—White Leghorns; 7 pullets, 1 cockerel.
2.—Black Minorcas; 5 hens, 1 cock.
3.—Andalusians; 5 pullets, 1 cock.
4.—Plymouth Rocks; 7 pullets, 1 cockerel.
5.—Wyandottes; 5 pullets, 1 cockerel.
6.—Houdans; 5 hens, 1 cock.
7.—Black Hamburgs; 6 hens, 1 cock.
8.—Langshans; 4 hens, 1 cockerel.
9.—Buff Cochins; 5 hens, 1 cock.
10.—Red Caps; 3 pullets, 2 hens, 1 cockerel.
11.—Coloured Dorkings; 4 pullets, 1 hen, 1 cockerel.
12.—Golden Polands; 3 hens, 1 cock.

To this building another is connected, which runs southward. This addition, 96 feet in length by 13 in breadth, is also divided into 12 pens, some of which are 9 x 6, and others 9 x 7. Some of these pens are intended to hold fowls for experimental crossing and the remaining divisions will probably be devoted to geese, ducks, and turkeys. There is also a middle compartment, with bins and chimney for stove. Both additions have lofts for holding straw and chaff to let into the pens below. Ventilating shafts up both sides of the buildings at regular intervals. The inside fittings are of the same style as in the older building. Both additions present a roomy and handsome appearance.

VISITORS INCREASING IN NUMBER.

The visitors to the poultry department continue to increase in number every season. Among the visitors of last fall were several who contemplated going into poultry on a large scale, and who were anxious to get all the information possible as to the best paying breeds, methods of treatment of stock and construction of buildings incubators, &c., &c. As in previous instances, all the necessary information was cheerfully given, and the methods experience had proved the best shown to them.

Enquiries by letter from farmers are also much more numerous, and indicate an increasing interest in their poultry, a department of their farms which, if properly managed, will not fail to yield a gratifying percentage of profit in return.

A FEW USEFUL HINTS.

Farmers do well to remember the following:—

1. Do not inbreed.
2. Keep no hen over two years.
3. The old hens eat the profit made by the younger.
4. Convert the waste of the farm into eggs and poultry.
5. Too many early chickens cannot be raised. They represent so much ready money.
6. Make hens lay when eggs are highest in price and not when lowest, as is the practice.

In the reports of 1889 and 1890 much information will be found that the space will not permit repetition of in this report. These reports may be obtained on application.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. GILBERT,

Manager Poultry Department.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,

29th February, 1892.

PRACTICAL POULTRY RAISING.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

(WRITTEN FOR THE RURAL PRESS.)

Of all the varieties of pure bred fowls the Plymouth Rocks possess more good qualities and fewer defects than any other breed, the fancier who breeds exclusively for feather regards them as one of the hard varieties to breed on account of the large percentage of culls that come from the best matings, but in our selection of a fowl for commercial purposes we must not be influenced by any considerations of fancy. Fancy and fashion go hand in hand and are exceedingly fickle dames, the breed of fowls that to-day are all the rage and the cynosure of all eyes, may two years hence be supplanted by another breed, then you may say good-bye to your chances of selling any spare specimens of pet variety at fancy prices.

If you are wise and select a breed that produces quick, plump market chickens of vigorous constitutions, you will always have something that will sell at good paying prices, and that you can convert into cash at any day that suits you to do so.

There is very much more money to be made from the production of spring chicks than from the sale of eggs, but it will be found that to raise chicks in large numbers, by the aid of hens entails an immense amount of labor, it is not advisable for inexperienced hands to attempt chicken raising on a large scale either by the natural or artificial methods, the safest plan is to raise a hundred or two the first season by the use of hens and then with the experience gained, the operator will be in a better position to attempt greater things the following year by the use of the Incubator and Brooder. It is safe

to say that not one person in a hundred who anticipates raising anything like a large number of chicks will continue to do so by the aid of hens, but as the beginner will doubtless adopt this plan we will first of all consider the

NATURAL METHOD OF RAISING CHICKENS.

In our directions for the feeding and management of the breeding stock, it must be remembered that we are writing of Plymouth Rocks, that the birds are being fed to produce eggs that will hatch strong, vigorous chicks, and that consequently the diet and general treatment will be different to what it would be were the eggs intended for table use.

In the first place we prefer April hatched pullets as breeders mated to cockerels of the same age, or vigorous yearling cocks that have not been allowed to become fat, should part of your stock consist of hens be sure you mate in a pen by themselves with a lively yearling cock, never have hens and pullets in the same pen or the hens will become fat and useless on the food that just keeps the pullets in good flesh, and if you mate a lively cockerel with fifteen yearling hens, you may find that the diet that just suits the hens will cause your cockerel to become decidedly poor, yearling birds of both sexes in Plymouth Rocks fatten very easily, therefore it is of great importance that they be separated from the chicks.

We think about fifteen pullets to a cockerel the right number, but have had just as good results from twenty-two pullets to one cockerel, however we will proceed on the basis of fifteen; about eight square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird, thus a pen 10 x 12 or 13 feet will be needed or each lot of breeding birds.

(To be Continued.)

BUMBLE FOOT.

Editor Review:—

IN respect to bumb'e foot I think it would be hardly fair to disqualify on that account. Although should a bird be disfigured through that, or any other fault, it would be unfair to those whose birds are in good health and free from such faults as above. Would rather give a bird with a bumble foot the preference over one with a roup discharge.

Yours truly,

WALTER H. BUTLER.

London, Nov. 10th, 1892.

A SAMPLE LETTER.

Editor Review, —

DEAR SIR,—It pays to advertise in the REVIEW. My 30c. add sold me 12 birds at good prices, I enclose another add and money to pay for same in December number.

Yours truly,

A. W. GRAHAM.

St. Thomas, Nov. 15th '92.

[Of course it pays. We have known this for years.]

MALAYS OR INDIAN GAME.

KINDLY find us space in which to protest against the above classification. The combination is nowadays too common calculated to injure two breeds which have, or should have, little in common. A Malay cannot be too long in leg; an Indian Game should be short rather than otherwise. A Malay, if good in other respects, can, like a good horse, hardly be a bad colour; in Indian Game colour and markings are important points, especially in hens. We have heard much grumbling on the subject of these mixed classes, but surely exhibitors have the remedy in their own hands; if they would cease supporting such objectionable amalgamations, show committees would soon stop making them.—GEO. T. WHITFIELD, EDGAR BRANTFORD, *Hon. Secretaries to the Indian Game and Malay Clubs, England.*

INDUSTRIAL PRIZE LIST.

Editor Review :—

MY name was misspelled in the REVIEW's prize list of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. I am sorry to trouble you but would like my friends to know who did take the prizes I got. They were :
1st on S. C. brown Leghorn Pullet.
2nd on S. laced Wyandotte Cockerel.

Yours respectfully,

J. L. MARGACH,

Port Hope, Nov. 7th '92.

MONTREAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK SHOW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AT the last regular monthly meeting, the president W. H. Ulley, in the chair, there was a large attendance of members, over 30 being present. It was decided to engage the Victoria Armory Hall for the whole of the week commencing Jan. 23rd, '93, so that birds could be all in their places and the scoring commenced before the public are admitted. One of the great objections at the shows is that the prize tickets are not on the coops soon enough for the public to see them. The services of H. S. Ball of Shrewsbury, have been engaged as poultry judge. This is his first appearance in Canada for some years and he will receive a hearty welcome from his old friends.

The indications are that the Quebec Government will do something for the poultry interests of the Province at the coming Session of Parliament and strenuous efforts are being made to secure a grant from them which would

be of great benefit to the development of this most important part of the agricultural wealth of the Province. The Society has been incorporated under the Registration Act of this Province and is now a legal body.

A big push has been made to have the special prize list as attractive as possible and a large number of specials are offered which are free to the exhibitors.



FREDERICTON, (N. B.) EXHIBITION.

OCT. 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, AND 8TH, 1892.

WITHOUT doubt the most noticeable feature in Agricultural Hall was the poultry display. It was the finest ever seen in Fredericton, and was an almost exclusively Fredericton exhibit. All the popular varieties were well represented as well as some that were very rare. More than ordinary attention was caused by Mr. James Roberts' domesticated black ducks, which were of appetizing plumpness and appeared fully reconciled to civilized life. Among the most prominent exhibitors in this section were: John H. Reid, Mayor Beckwith, A. D. Thomas, Thomas Harvey, John Harvey, Sir John C. Allen, James Roberts, H. Woodbridge, Samuel Dayton, W. H. Barker, H. C. Rutter, A. Sweeney, M. S. Hall, J. O'Leary, G. H. McKee, Percy Gunn, G. F. Lockhart, A. D. Macpherson, Charles Murray, Spring Hill, B. D. Sewell, Spring Hill, Harry Fleming, St. Marys, and Luther Goodspeed, Penniac.

POULTRY.

White Leghorns—Thomas Harvey 1st, Peter Martin 2nd.
Brown L ghorns—A D Thomas 1st, S D Dayton 2nd.
Wyandottes—J H Reid 1st.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—J H Reid 1st, A D Thomas 2nd.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs—A D McPherson 1st, A D Thomas 2nd.
English Red Caps—W H Barker 1st.
Black Minorcas—A D MacPherson 1st.
Game, black breasted—John Harvey 1st, A Sweeney 2nd.
Game Bantams, brown-red—John Harvey 1st and 2nd,
Silver Hamburgs—James Tibbitts 1st.
White Leghorn—H Hatt 1st, B Phair 2nd.
Brown Leghorn - A D Thomas 1st.
Barred Plymouth Rock Cocks—A D Thomas 1st and 2nd.
English Red Caps, chicks—1st A D Thomas 1st.
Silver Spangled Hamburg chicks—A D Thomas 2nd.
Black-red game bantam chicks—John Harvey 1st and 2nd.
Houdan chicks—John H Reid 1st.
Black Leghorn chicks—Harry Fleming 2nd.
White Poland chicks—Donald Neill 1st.
White Cochin chicks—Donald Neill 1st.
Buff Cochin chicks—Donald Neill 1st.
Common turkeys—R Goldsworthy 1st, A McL Sterling 2nd.
Bronze turkeys—J H Reid 1st.
Common geese—L Goodspeed 1st.
China geese—Chas E Murray 1st.
Toulouse geese—J H Reid 1st, Robert Anderson 2nd.
Common ducks—M S Hall 1st, Samuel Stevens 2nd.
Pekin ducks—Harry Fleming 1st, J B Sewell 2nd.

PIGEONS.

White Fantails—H C Rutter 1st, J C Beckwith 2nd.
Colored Fantails—A D Thomas 1st.
White Jacobins—H C Rutter 1st.
Antwerps—George J Maunsell 1st.
Carriers—George J Maunsell 1st.
Tumblers—John Harvey 1st, J C Beckwith 2nd.
Fancy pigeons—J C Beckwith 1st.
Pair doves—Percy Gunn 1st.

RABBITS.

Common rabbits—B O'Leary 1st, A Sweeney 2nd.
Lop-eared rabbits—J H Reid 1st.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
OF 1892.

Editor Review:—

I NOTICE in your last issue "Mount Royal" feels as though he was unfairly defeated at the late Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. He says "he has generally been pleased with the judging of pigeons at Toronto, but this year several of the awards in Owls, Tumblers and Carriers and the whole judging of Dragons has been a great surprise to him." No doubt it was, as he fully expected to have a clean walk over as he had last year, but he must remember other exhibitors fully expect the same and consequently they import new blood to do it.

I would like to know when "Mount Royal" exhibited pigeons at the Industrial ever before last year, as he says he has been generally pleased with the judging. He only had one chance to be pleased. When I am defeated in the show room I find it the best way to keep quiet and lay for my opponent at the next show if possible, and if I don't succeed in winning then I try again until I do.

I admit there were some mistakes in the Tumbler and Carrier classes but in the others I think they were well judged.

"Mount Royal" seems to be dissatisfied with getting 2nd on black Carrier cock. He may consider himself lucky to get that as there was a far better bird in the same class not noticed. He seems to think giving prizes should be regulated by the effect that the

might have on breeding. I do not agree with him on this point as I have seen the very best of specimens breed some of the poorest culls and vice versa. As for the Owl hen, he says she was fit to win. She might have been if he had added three words to the sentence, "present company excepted." It is evident "Mount Royal" does not pay much attention to his birds as he did not know his own Owl hen from somebody else's. I am sure no one could fool me on any of my birds, I don't care how they were mixed; if they were altogether with everyone else's I am positive I could pick mine out at first sight.

The silver cock which won as a hen was a nice bird, and would be worth a lot of money if it were a female. "Mount Royal" was not to blame for this mistake. As for Dragons he seems to be at a loss. Well, let me here explain what I think a Dragon should be. To begin, he must be a cobby-looking bird, short in feather, thick beak, beak wattle must begin near the front of the beak and must be wedge-shaped and wrinkles must be lengthwise with wattle and not cauliflowered, the skull generally should appear wedge-shaped, eyes fiery red, eye wattle damson color and pinched behind, neck short and thick, chest broad and feathering must appear very hard. Now I think if "Mount Royal" will compare his birds with these remarks he will be able to see more clearly how he was beaten.

As for getting Dragons judged better by an English judge, "Mount Royal" must remember that the gentleman who officiated is an English born

fancier and in his days of pigeondom was always on top and I daresay if he kept them again he would make some of us hustle, and as for the man himself I believe he was conscientious in his awards. We must remember that there never was a judge yet who could please everybody. As for my "white-washing" the judging on Carriers and Dragons in my report of Industrial it is a case of ignorance on the part of "Mount Royal" to talk like that. When he has had the opportunity to judge a few good ones which he is *in no way interested in* he will be able to see the defects and merits a little better.

CHAS. F. WAGNER.

Nashville, Tenn.

Editor Review:—

In reply to Mr. Johnson's remarks on my report of Industrial Exhibition. He wants to know if a bird can be justly disqualified for white in plumage. That question he must answer himself. As the saying is "The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof." I may say that was my experience last year, for I entered a black Fantail cock with one small white feather in the root of his tail and Mr. Johnson disqualified him. I gave him credit for his act and told him he would never catch me like that again, and it taught me a lesson to always have my birds in show form in the show pen. He evidently has forgotten that instance or he would have disqualified all those birds I mentioned with white in plumage.

Disqualification for bull eyes comes from the same source, and I give Mr. Johnson credit for the same as such birds are not for the show pen.

As for the Magpies I merely said the judge preferred the yellow to the other colors. I would have judged them the same way, as it is much harder to get a good sound colored yellow than any others.

Mr. Johnson deserves great credit for the manner in which he has handled the pigeons the last few years. Just look at the result! Why the quality is far superior to what it was four years ago. Nothing but his strict judging has brought it to be what it is.

C. F. WAGNER.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 19th '92.

Editor Review:—

“MOUNT ROYAL” also Mr. I. B. Johnson’s remarks in this month’s REVIEW and Mr. C. F. Wagner’s in Oct. REVIEW in regard to English Owls, call for a word of explanation from me as I had charge of the Pigeons and also cooped every bird. When Dr. Mills birds arrived I noticed the entry ticket read English Owl Cock, Class 69, Sec. 76, if any of your readers will look in prize list you will see that this section belongs to the hen, Sec. 75 being cocks. Now this bothered me and as there were seven cocks entered in all as shown by the Industrial office list, and there were seven other cocks there I placed this bird between cocks and hens. I asked Mr. Wagner to look over Dr. Mills birds and see if they were placed right, he did so and said they were. On the Tuesday when Mr. Johnson was judging I was very particular in drawing his attention to this bird and asked him the question is this bird a cock or a hen? he then took out the bird examined it very closely and said it was a hen, and if I am not mistaken, he himself altered entry ticket saying it would be best for him to do so. Now in justice to myself you will see I am not in any way to blame and I would ask you to publish this and let the public then judge where lies the error.

Yours truly,

CHAS. R. BACHE.

Toronto, Nov. 22nd, '92.

NASHVILLE SHOW.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO REVIEW.

GREATEST Pigeon Show ever held in America, competition keen. Birds from all parts of the Globe. On sixteen entries I took eight firsts, three seconds, one third and several specials.

C. F. WAGNER,

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25th, '92.

NOTES.

MR. MASSIE, we are glad to learn is almost quite convalescent again and able to attend to his usual duties. From him we hear that Port Hope is still going ahead in the pigeon way, the latest arrivals being some all white Trumpeeters. Mr. Massie calls them “corkers,” (By the way they come originally from Ireland but not from Cork!!) and says it is unnecessary to say more.

Mr. Massie has added to his collection the large lofts of birds formerly owned by Mr. Barrett.

A line from Mr. Wagner on his way to Nashville, Tenn., informs us that the baggageman on the train complained the pigeons kept him awake with their “snoring.” Not so bad for a novice.

We may possibly get in a few notes of the great pigeon show if Mr. Wagner gets the awards in time to write us. He is exhibiting 16 birds, in Antwerps, Barbs, Orientals, Nuns and Swallows, and judges some of the high class varieties.

Mr. H. B. Donovan now owns the pair of black English Owls imported from England by the Mount Royal

Lofts and sold by them to the Maplewood Columbarry. The hen won first in the any other color class, at Toronto, the cock was not shown.

Messrs. Thornton & Son, St. Thomas are selling off a good many of their pigeons and going more heavily into Indian Game. Mr. W. Fox also contemplates greatly reducing his stud.

For any one who has lots of room and can spare the “needful” now is a good time to lay in feed. Good wheat with a few tares mixed through, which makes a grand feed, can at present be bought in Toronto for the exceedingly low figure of 60c. per bushel.

“POPULAR QUESTIONS” SERIES.

WE are desirous of continuing the series of “Popular Questions, Answered by Practical Poultrymen,” which appeared in REVIEW some months ago, and would ask your help in answering the questions below. Kindly reply in as few words and keep as close to the point as possible.

QUESTIONS.

NOTE.—Please answer each on a separate slip, and number answers to correspond with questions.

1. How do you feed your *breeding* fowls in winter? How much space do you allow for each, and do you permit the male to remain in the pen?

2. How do you feed *laying hens* in winter with the object of getting the greatest number of eggs, and under what conditions are they kept?

3. Describe your method of sitting eggs for hatching and care of the sitting hen.

4. What system do you adopt for the raising of chicks?

5. What cure do you adopt for roup and kindred ailments?

6. Have you ever had canker in your yards, and what did you use for its cure?