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THE LONDON POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO

POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Pigeons, Cage Birds, Rabbits & Pets.

Vol. XX.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JANUARY, 1897.

No. 1

The Poultry Association of Ontario



BIGGER THAN EVER

23rd Annual Meeting
and Show

at the City of Guelph

January 10th to 15th, 1897

Entries positively close January 4th, 1897

The Cream of the Poultry and
Pets of America.

Open to the World. Single Bird Shows. Expert Judges. Cheap Railway Rates—see Local Agents.

Get Railway Certificate for Reduced Return Fare at Starting Point.

DIRECTORS and prominent BREEDERS are preparing ESSAYS, etc. Write Secretary for Prize Lists.

MR. THOMAS GOWDY, President,
Guelph.

MR. JOHN COLSON, Supt.,
Guelph.

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary,
London.

The Owen Sound and
County of Grey
Poultry, Pigeon
and Pet Stock
Association

OLDEST, LARGEST and BEST.

Will hold their

14th Annual Exhibition

In the TOWN HALL,

Owen Sound

Jan. 19th, 20th, 21st
and 22nd, 1897.

L. G. JARVIS, Esq., Judge.

For Prize Lists and Entry Forms

Address the Secretary,

Percy L. Grier,

OWEN SOUND.

Entries close Jan. 15th.

FORMULATED BY A PHYSICIAN

DR. HESS'

Instant Louse Killer and
Dr. Hess' Stock Food.

These goods were tested and

Won the Medals at Toronto

and London in September '96. Read the following from the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association:

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

DR. HESS & CO., Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Gentlemen,—We, the members of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association, having this fall given your POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A a good trial, find it an excellent preparation for Colds, Roup, Indigestion and kindred diseases, and can truthfully say that it is the best remedy we have ever tried, and have no hesitation in recommending it to Breeders of Poultry as being perfectly reliable and all you claim for it. We would recommend it more especially to breeders of fine poultry for exhibition, whose stock is more or less exposed to draughts, over-feeding, etc. We have also used your INSTANT LOUSE KILLER and find it very effective—it is also a very excellent disinfectant.

Yours truly,

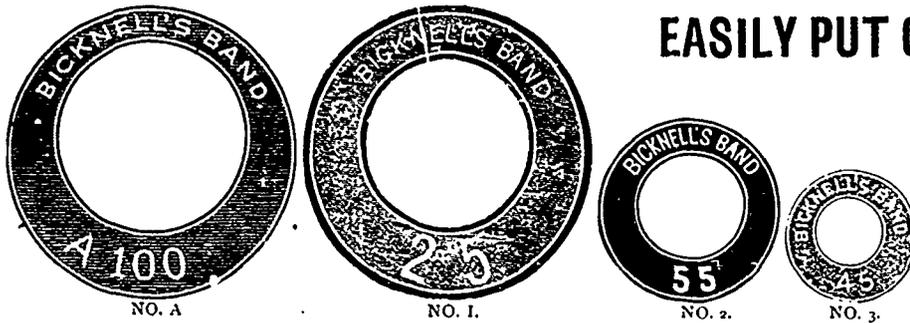
RICHARD OKE, Sec. L. P. & P.S.A.

For sale by J. A. SIMMERS 117 King Street East Toronto

Don't forget, entries close for the "Ontario," on January 4th, with T. A. Browne, London.

Going to show at the "ONTARIO?" Make your entries NOW.

BICKNELL'S RUBBER BANDS.



EASILY PUT ON.

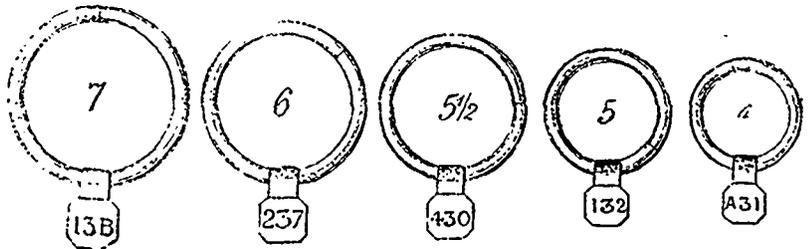
DON'T COME OFF

PRICES—

Nos. A and 1, 50c. per dozen

Nos. 2 and 3, 40c. per dozen

METAL LEG BANDS.



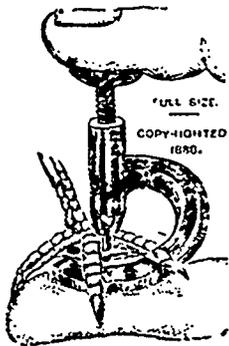
STAYS ON.

Requires { No Tools,
No Cuss Words,
No Time.

Instructions.—To fasten the marker on the bird's leg, push it to one side and close it in the same manner. Do not open the ring by pulling it straight out.

Price.—Per Dozen, any size, 40 Cents.

—Special numbers or letters to order.—



FULL SIZE.
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Poultry Punches or Markers.

Small size for Chicks and Bantams, Large size for Large Fowl.....30c each 60c pair, free by mail.



FIG. 2

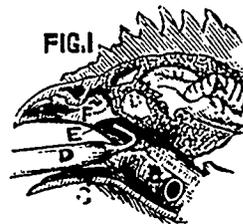


FIG. 1

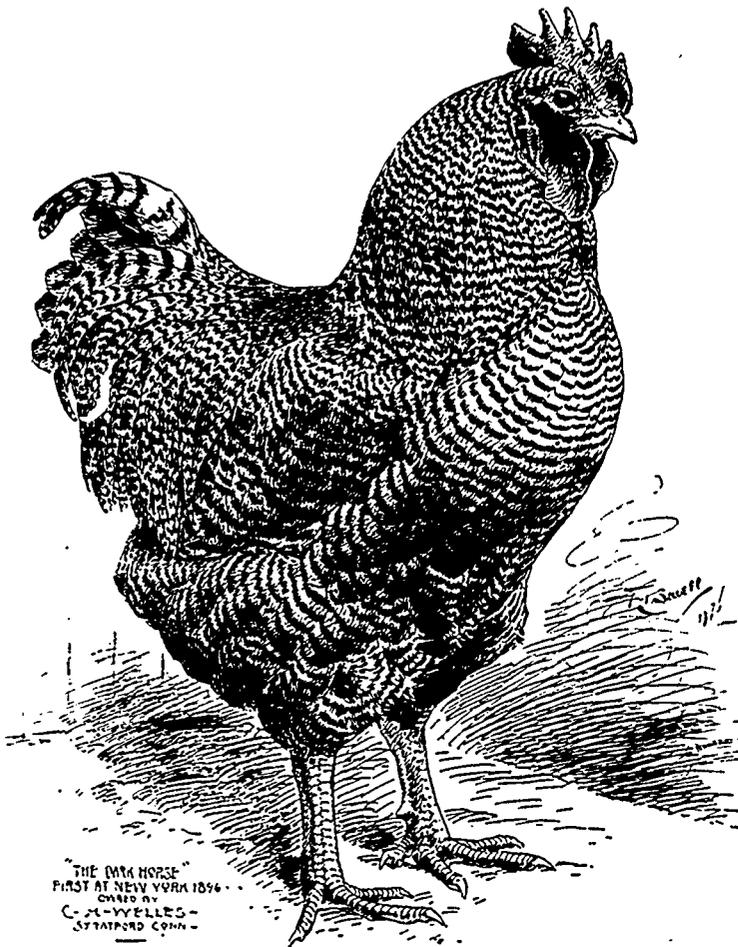


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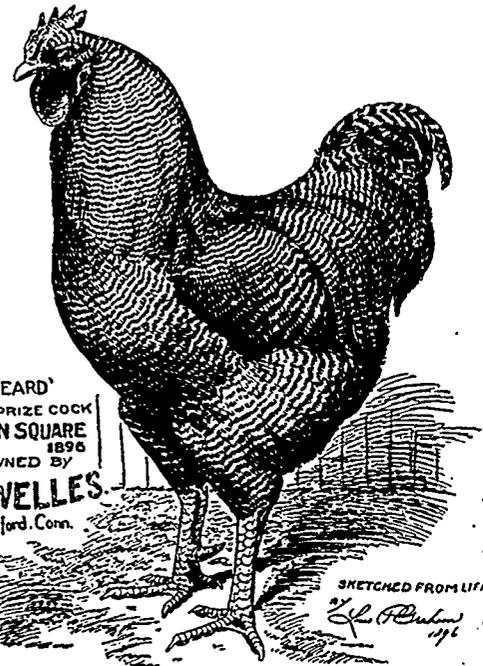
H. B. Donovan, 124 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.



BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK first at Madison Square, New York, '96, owned and bred by Jas. Forsyth, Owego, Tioga Co., N.Y.



"THE OWEN HORSE"
FIRST AT NEW YORK 1896
OWNED BY
C. H. WELLES
STRAFORD CONN.



'BLUE BEARD'
SECOND PRIZE COCK
MADISON SQUARE
1896
BRED OWNED BY
CHWELLES
Straford, Conn.

SKETCHED FROM LIFE
By F. B. ...
1896

TWO FAMOUS PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Pigeons, Cage Birds, Rabbits & Pets.

VOL. XX.

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No. 1

SHOW DATES.

The Ontario (Guelph), Jan. 10 to 15.
Galt, Jan. 19, 20, and 21.
Montreal, Jan. 19 to 23.
Owen Sound, Jan. 19 to 22.
Seaforth, Jan. 26, 27, and 28.

ENTRIES CLOSE

The Ontario, Jan. 4.
Montreal, Jan. 6.
Owen Sound, Jan. 15.
Seaforth, Jan. 22.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

CENTRAL CANADA FAIR, OTTAWA,

At a recent meeting of the directors it was decided to open the next exhibition on Friday, September 17, and close it on Saturday, Sept. 25th.

MR. A. F. MCKINNON,

Vancouver, B.C., has lately bought several pens of Game from Mr. W. Barber, consisting of black-reds and pyles, also black-reds from Oldrieve & Wilkinson. Some winners are among the lot.

MR. J. H. MINSHALL, OF BRANTFORD,

the enthusiastic Minorca breeder has bought an imported Abbot cock and a cockerel imported from Messrs. Snell & Morgan. Both are well known breeders in England. The cockerel especially is said to be a grand one, the cock being rather handicapped by a torn wattle. They are to come out at the winter shows.

MONTREAL SHOW.

We are glad to learn from the Secretary that the enquiry for prize lists is fully double that of last year, so a large show is fully expected. The list is ready and from the copy we have received we notice that several handsome

specials are again offered, including many medals and cups. A new addition to the list is that of breeding pens for nearly all varieties the amount offered being \$2. As an inducement to large exhibitors cash prizes of \$10 and \$5 are given for the largest exhibits shipped per express outside the city of Montreal. Entries close Jan. 6th.

SEAFORTH ASSOCIATION HAS MOULDED OUT.

Those who remember the strong Association that existed in Seaforth some years ago will be glad to know that it has been re-organized and purposes holding a show on January 26th, 27th and 28th. We notice that Dr. J. G. Scott heads the executive and that our good friend, Mr. Wm. Harry, fills the position of Secretary. At one time Seaforth was more enthusiastic in poultry matters than any town of its size we know of, and exhibits shown from there won all over the country. We hope good times are again in store for it and bespeak for "auld lang syne" a liberal entry.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A GAME COCK.

At the recent Birmingham Show Capt. Heaton claimed the cup-winning black red cock at the catalogue price of £200 (one thousand dollars), establishing a record price for a single bird. Even at this price the vendor stated he was sorry to see the bird go.

"DON'T FORGET, 'ONTARIO' ENTRIES CLOSE JAN 4TH," is Mr. Browne's plaintive cry, and we know this date will be strictly adhered to. Mr. Browne paid a visit to Guelph just to see things were going right, and writes us that "everyone seems to think that the Ontario is going to excel herself this year—many of those who had thought they had quit are again in harness and keen competition is the order of the day. The Drill Shed will make a good exhibition building, and the local Association seems determined to make it look at its very best. It is very convenient to the railway and the hotels, also the City Hall, where the meetings will be held. Several of the members have promised an essay or address,

viz. : Mr. Allan Bogue, Rev. Thos. Geohegan, Hamilton ; Thos. A. Duff, Esq., Toronto ; W. J. Bell, Esq., Angus ; Mr. Jos. Dilworth, Toronto, and I am hard after others. I want this department of the work to be as taking as the exhibition and I am going to have it so. The Ministers of Agriculture will both be there, all being well, and will address the meeting and take notice of our doings." Mr. Browne is very anxious that a large number of papers be read and we are sure many will take this hint and send in a few lines. To help it along, if any of those desirous of sending papers will send us the manuscript we will correct it, have it put in type, and send them revised proofs to read from.

A PAYING POULTRY BUSINESS IN MANITOBA

is offered for sale in this issue, the only reason for selling is that the owner is leaving the country. It was established in 1889 and is complete in detail. The stock, consisting of five breeds of fowls, is offered with it.

MR. HAAS, OF BUFFALO,

makes a complaint which we think was general with United States exhibitors at the last Indt trial. He sent his birds to the show prepaid and they were entitled to free return, but on arrival home he was compelled to pay further excessive charges. He wrote us at the time regarding it, and after consultation with the authorities here we advised him to write the Washington authorities as the charge was one made by the United States and not Canadian officials. The rest he tells in his own words: "I have had the Agent of the National Express Co. at Buffalo write the authorities at Washington regarding the \$2 duty I had to pay on my birds when they came back from Toronto Show. They claim they wrote their Consul at Toronto and that the charge was a just one. I had letter sent from Washington to the agent here in Buffalo last month, but I don't know where to lay my hands on it or I should forward it to you. Here is a list of the items and charges: Consul's certificate, \$2; duty and entry, (Suspension Bridge), 50c.; Express charges, Suspension Bridge to Buffalo, 80c.; total, \$3.30. Now, I paid \$1.87 Express to Toronto and return on four coops; I paid \$1 bonding fee at Toronto, which I thought was all I had to pay, and then to have that \$3.30 tacked on before you could get your stock is rubbing it in a little too thick. I think you should make a statement of the facts and have the same brought before the Board of Directors before the next exhibition, or it will do the fancy a lot of harm." We presume that "Uncle Sam" wants to make the Consul's berth here of some value and so, to use a street term, "socks" it

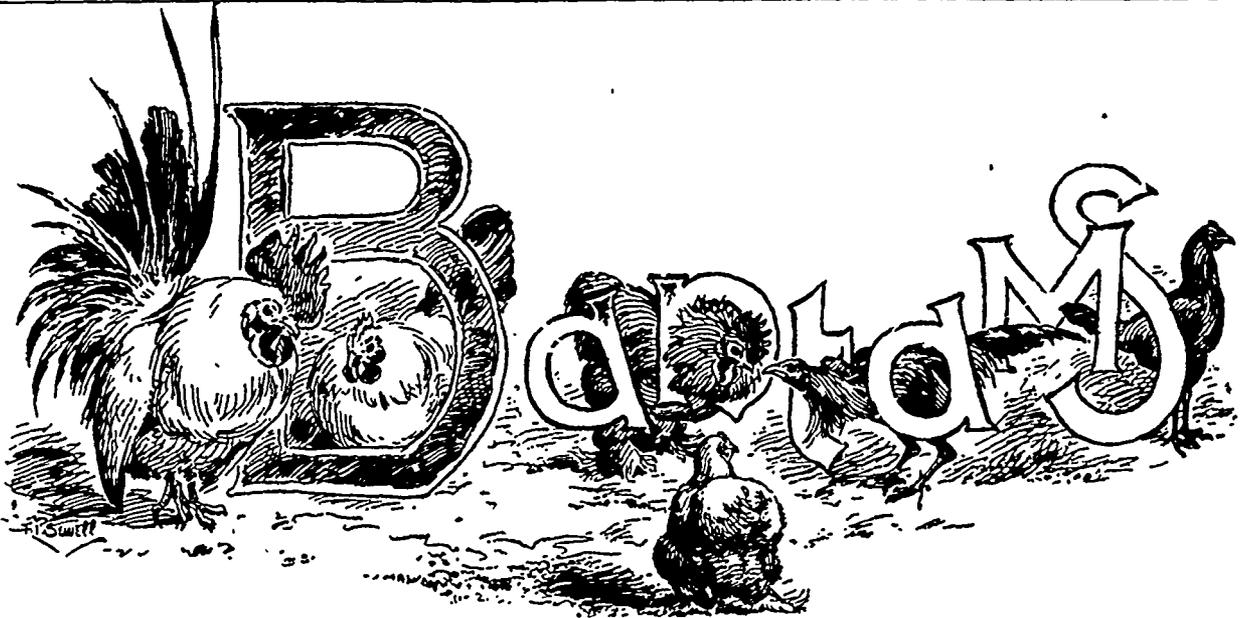
to his own exhibitors. If exhibitors on the other side cannot soften his heart it is unlikely that those on this side will have much influence. The charge, at any rate, is outrageous.

MR. A. F. HAAS, BUFFALO,

has sold all his white Game Bantams to Mr. Fred. Maunder of the same city and will in future keep black Minorcas only.

GALT POULTRY SHOW.

The Secretary writes us: I note what you have to say in December issue of your paper re the two associations in Galt uniting forces and one strong association result. Now I beg to say we have one of the strongest (if not the strongest) poultry clubs or associations, in the Province. Below is a list of officers and members belonging to that enthusiastic club known as the Galt Poultry Club, for which please allow us space in REVIEW, and insert for the satisfaction of outsiders:—Dr. Vardon, Mayor, Hon. President; R. Minto, President; George T. Stevens, 1st Vice-President; A. Cameron, 2nd Vice-President; J. Powley, Secretary and Treasurer; F. M. Wolte, Assistant Secretary; George Bascom and B. Ash, Auditors. A W Thompson, Wm Grills, O F Baker, Jas Patrick, S Sisley, George Gress, G A Graham, J Black, H Howell, J Phillips, H Patchet, H Scott, R Kerr, R Hastings, Shurly, Geo Taylor, W Bryden, A McAustan, Geo Morris, J Brownlee, Wm Harton, J E Keyes, E Perine, G Fletcher, T Marshall, Dr Hawk, A Gouldy, T Cockman, T Ketchie, J Douglass, J E Quinn, A Scott, A Kay, J Ahern, E Connors, P Bernhardt, Dr Wardlaw, D Collins, L C Connor, W C Winkler, W Lifhart, O Cooper, W J Player, G Hancock, T Bernhardt, D McClennan, J Brow, J E Seagram, R Strong, H Young, Wm Harriett, Jas Wilson, W Pickering, Wm Turnbull, W H Lutz, A Cameron, Jr, J McAuslan, Wm McNaughton, G G Preston, A G Emsley, F Fisher, H Walter, W Kilgour, H Hancock, R Barrett, Geo Bernhardt, J C Caldwell, Wm Cardy, M Andrich, Jas Magness, W Morrison, F M Wolfe, T Cowan, J E Douglass, F Lockie, A Krausman, W Kay, A Struthers, Wm Kirkland, Geo Sinclair, E Walker, R Marshall, M Mundy, C Powell, W H Montgomery, Jas. McDougal, Jas Cross, G Thompson, T Anderson, W Foley, R Hunter, J Cherry, Geo Cherry, F Staker, D Dryden, J Campbell, F Williams, Wm Henderson, Dr J H Radford, M Eagan, J Lisso, Jas Bruce, G Whiteker, W K Dryden, A Ball, W J Milligan, R Fairgrieve, Dr McKendrick, A Johnston. Special arrangements have been made with railways on convention plan for which be sure to get standard certificates at starting point to ensure you cheap return.



See local agent. The hall will be open on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16th to receive all birds coming from the Ontario. They will be properly fed and cared for. On Tuesday night, January 19th, at 7 p.m., the show room will be opened to the public by speeches from the Mayor and other prominent men. There will be an auction sale of birds at the show room on Thursday night after the show. It will afford visitors an opportunity to buy or sell.

THE BLACK GAME BANTAM.

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

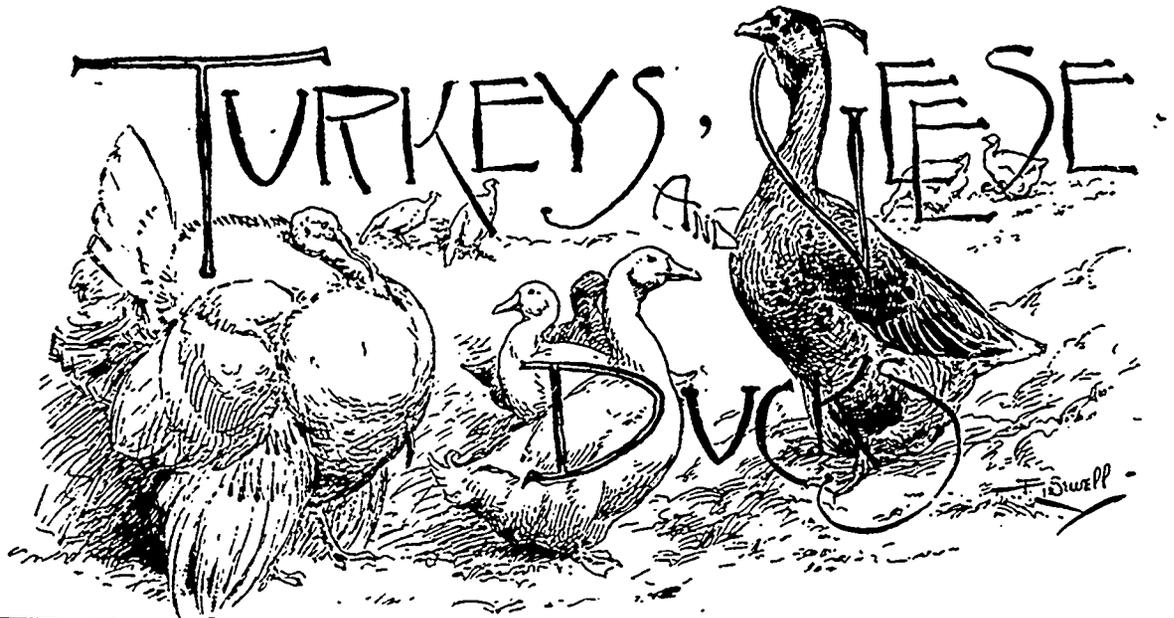
FIRST. As it is. It is a black Pit Game of diminutive size. It is heavy in tail, short in leg, thick in head, long in wing, heavy in hackle, soft in feather. Its plumage is a rich beautiful black; and a judge who is lenient on shape and partial to color is able to give it a high score.

Second. As it ought to be. It ought to be long and lean in head, scanty in hackle, long in leg, short in wing, close in plumage, with short and closely-folded tail. In a word, it ought to be a black exhibition Game in shape, a Bantam in size. It should have the same color as it now possesses, so that a judge could give it a score of 96 points and the bird deserve it.

Third. How can this be effected? I don't know, but if I were breeding black Game Bantams I know what I would

do. I would cross with the brown red and I would cross with the white. In both these varieties the desired shape can be had. In brown reds I would select the darkest cockerel and hens I could procure, those showing the smallest possible quantity of lemon, and mate the cockerel to black hens and the hens to a black cockerel. I would select the best stationed whites and mate the white male to black hens and the white hens to a black male. From these chickens I would select from each cross the best, and the males from the brown red cross I would mate with the females from the white cross and *vice-versa*. And I have faith to believe that by so doing I would secure in the end some pure black chickens that in style and station would be what was desired.

Fourth. Is it worth while to go to this trouble? I believe it is. A black fowl is a beautiful fowl. Black is one of the handsomest colors that fowls possess. There is more or less prejudice against black in large fowls used for practical purposes, but that prejudice would not apply to a Bantam. A really good black Game Bantam ought to prove popular. So long as the birds are in their present type popularity can not reasonably be expected, but change the type, make it conform to that of the ever popular black-breasted red and there could be nothing to stay their popularity. The wonder is that no one has done this before. It really does seem as if this must have been thought of by others, but if it has they have either not acted or have carefully concealed their acts. The improved birds have not yet appeared. The public waits to welcome first-class black Game Bantams.



OLD ENGLAND WANTS OUR TURKEYS.

BIG SHIPMENTS THIS FALL OF FOWL FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

MR. R. BLACKWELL, of Park, Blackwell & Co., Toronto, is catering to the London, England, demand for Christmas turkeys. The last week in November Mr. Blackwell shipped 30,000 fowl, turkeys, geese and chickens to the English market. Canadian fowl bid fair to become as much in favor with John Bull as Canadian cheese. Although the profits are not large at present, the trade gives promise of increasing popularity, and that soon.

The fowl are gathered from all over Ontario. They are rigidly inspected before they are shipped, by the representatives of the English firms here.

One of Mr. Blackwell's orders was to supply an old country firm with 5,000 turkeys, 5,000 geese, and 5,000 ducks. The largest portion of this contract was filled in the Midland district, Messrs Kennedy & Nelson, of Peterboro, collecting about 7,000.

The fowl are shipped entire, with feathers, head and feet, and are not drawn.

Messrs. Kennedy & Nelson, who handled the contract for this district, are left with quite a large number of fowl on their hands, as notwithstanding that the most stringent

directions were issued in regard to the killing of the birds, a large number came in which were not handled in the manner called for in the contract.

In order to travel well and be acceptable to the English public, the fowl must be starved twenty four hours before being killed, thus leaving no food whatever in the crop, and it is imperative that they be bled only from the roof of the mouth. In killing them the mode usually adopted is to hang the birds over a line by their feet and draw a sharp penknife along the roof of the mouth, allowing them to then bleed to death. All turkeys must come up to the standard weight of ten pounds.

On December 4th twenty-five tons of turkeys were bought in the Cobourg market for a shipment to the English market.

Mr. A. J. King, Toronto, has shipped to Liverpool over 225 tons of turkeys, geese and chickens; the lot made up a train of twenty-two cars, no less than twelve cars going from Ingersoll. Mr. King has sold this quantity to the largest dealers in England, one buyer alone taking 15,000 birds. This shipment went from Portland by steamship Mongolian on the 3rd December. Mr. King disagrees with those who say the present is not a good time to ship poultry. Better prices, he says, are to be obtained now than later. Mr. King sailed from New York on Saturday, 5th Dec., by steamship Campania.

Prof. Robertson during the past few days has been visiting different points in Eastern Ontario to look into the possibilities of building up a poultry trade with England. The Agricultural Commissioner is more than ever convinced of the possibilities of working up a mutually profitable connection between the Canadian producer and the British consumer. Throughout Eastern Ontario Prof. Robertson found the farmers indisposed to go more extensively into the poultry raising business under the present market conditions. Prices this year ran from 8c to 8½c. a pound for good turkeys, while the farmers find that less than 10 cents doesn't make it worth while to feed and fatten for the market. The fall in price is evidently due to the fact that the demands of the home and Boston markets do not keep pace with the supply. It is Prof. Robertson's belief, after a careful study of the governing conditions, that with cold storage transportation, and systematic catering to the requirements of the British poultry trade, a steady shipment of Canadian turkeys to England might be maintained from October to March, realizing prices in England that would yield the Canadian farmer fully ten cents a pound, and at the same time bringing down the price in England to a figure that would encourage consumption among the artisan classes. The Commissioner estimates that three to four cents a pound would cover the cost of cold storage, freight, commission and retailer's profit. Allowing ten cents a pound to the producer, this advance would still give the British consumer his turkey at very little, if any, over the present price of a roast of beef. The Commissioner was informed by farmers in the vicinity of Smith's Falls that, if assured of an average price of ten cents a pound, they would raise one hundred turkeys for the market where they now supply not more than forty to fifty to each farm. He concludes, therefore, that the exploitation of the English market is well worth the cost of a fair trial.

PROFITABLE GEESSE RAISING.

READ BY WM. RANKIN AT THE RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE MEETING.

I CAME here to-day to speak to you of goose breeding for profit, for to show you how this is done I am simply going to tell you how I do it. First we must have some understanding of the habits of the goose. They are very domestic when there is plenty of food which they like, they will confine themselves to a small circle, but in scarcity are very apt to wander in spring, for the first early

green grass that will start by the side of brooks and low places. They are very wise and shrewd and with little scolding will confine themselves to your limits, but the young gosling is always looking for fresh fields for depredations. Drive them from a place once quickly, scolding them the while, and when they encroach again you scold them they will run back to their place, but will always closely watch for the same opportunity when your back is turned. They will watch careless men that leave open gates and will quickly steal into your cornfield. You scream to them sharply and they will come tumbling out but will soon forget you and sneak back again.

A neighbor had a nice plot of beets and cabbage some distance from the house and by his early hatch had got out some fifty goslings and feeling quite proud of them gave large liberty, but some way they found a small hole in his fence at the plot. At early morn the old hen would be seen standing by the side of the fence quietly watching to give the alarm should any one intrude. The owner took little notice thinking the goslings were in the field. He thought one morning after breakfast he would go down and weed out his beets and cabbage, hitching up his horse into his cultivator and with his man went to his field and found nothing but stumps, he went back put his horse in the barn and thought of another crop. He said he had made a valuable discovery in market gardening and that it was no use trying to raise beets, cabbage and gosling on the same lot.

There are but five varieties of geese worthy of our consideration, the African, Toulouse, Bremen or, Embden and brown and white China. I think the most perfect goose is the pure bred African, as they will lay more eggs, mature earlier, and make more pounds of flesh in the same time, while they are very vigorous and hardy, and you almost always raise all you hatch.

The Toulouse, while a large variety are with me not quite as hardy, yet are fully as good layers as the African, but will not take on flesh as fast for the early market while fattening.

The Embden goose, while not as large as either of the above varieties, and not as good layers, has one advantage in color, being white with yellow bill. When picked their flesh, when fat, is a clean white, and will sell more readily.

The brown and white China are a much smaller goose, laying about as many eggs as the Embden, but their size excludes them for practical purposes.

Now, in selection for the purpose of breeding. Take the variety you want to breed, carefully select only those strong, large square, vigorous and healthy. See that

they are well mated, three geese with one gander, as a colony, then give them a place where they are not confined, give as large liberty as you can, but locate them. Place some nests for their use, some covered boxes about two feet square; put in some fine cut straw, and a nest egg in each box; have each goose lay in her own box, then you have one colony fixed. Your next colony you will place somewhere remote, at some distance, and teach them to run together, and separate from the others. You can breed as many colonies as you can accommodate, no matter if the ganders do come together once in a while and have a little sparring match, it is something practised by geese of high culture.

Feed each colony near their nests to teach them that is their home, and when there they are not to be molested. The way I feed them is to boil cabbage, turnips, or potatoes and mix with corn meal. Give them all they will eat of this with a good feed of corn once a day while laying. Keep ground oyster shells by them all the time. When they begin to lay take their eggs as soon as convenient and with a pencil write on the egg's date, colony, explain goose, and number, as No. 1, 2, 3, and so on, so at the end of the laying season you know how many eggs your goose lays, and then should she be very productive mark her as one you want to preserve by punching a hole in the web of the foot, colony 1, one hole, 2, two holes, and so on; with this method after a few years you will secure for yourself a lot of first-class producers. Should you happen to lose any of your flock always replace from the best laying goose you have and your ganders from the same class of goose. I always raise from geese of highest register. Thirty years ago I rarely had a bird that would lay over thirty eggs, now they often lay sixty and occasionally more.

Now, having your early eggs, take good care of them, they are the valuable ones, every one hatched is worth one dollar, and with a good market more. Set them just as soon as you can. Should I have to wait too long to fill a drawer in my incubator I put them under hens, giving from five to seven each, according to size of hen, for goslings from fresh laid eggs are more vigorous. Keep your geese laying; should you see one line her nest to set, take her and shut her up for a few days and she will forget it and soon commence another litter. Always have them lay two litters, letting them set on part of the last litter. After the hens set about two weeks I take out all the unfertile eggs, noting on my book from what colony they are taken and the goose, so any mistake in mating is readily discovered. If not in time to correct this year, I am prepared for the next. In this

manner I get at the product of each goose. One making a low average I discard. After getting a good goose keep her, I never knew one too old, my oldest are my best. I prefer young ganders, say from one to six years old. After my goslings hatch I do not take them from the nest until they are thirty-six hours old, then put them on a green plot where the grass is young and tender, give them all the meal and shorts or feed mixed with little scraps they will eat.

I set three boards on edge round their coop for the first day or two, then let them run. I usually wire off about half an acre for my early goslings, careful not to let them get into deep water. Give all the grain they will eat, with good grass, until the flight feathers reach the root of the tail. I then drive them into a small bare enclosure with some shade to fatten. Do not frighten them, always be mild and kind, your success now depends upon their quietness and their want of fright. Should you get them churning or running from one side of the pen to the other they will not take on flesh fast. They are a very sensitive bird and will always remember ill treatment.

Now, I feed them from seventeen to twenty days all the corn meal they will eat mixed with one quarter scraps with corn at night. To prepare my food I boil water and put some meal into my mixing trough and mix the scraps with the meal dry. I then pour on some boiling water, and stir it up. Now, give them all the water they will drink and a box of clear sand, also a few old rotten stumps of wood for them to pick upon. After twenty days they are fit for market. I now take them to my room, stick them in the mouth to bleed them, then pick them very carefully, leaving only the flight feathers and about one-half of the neck unpicked. I then put them into a tub of cold water as fast as picked and let them remain till all the animal heat is out of them. I then wash out their mouths carefully and repack them in cold water and ice and let them remain all night. Early the next morning I pack them in a shipping box and ship them on the earliest train for market. Should you find any in the lot not fat enough to kill throw them out to grass and let them run for a month or so and fatten them with a later litter. You must be sure and kill before they begin to shed for then they will stop fattening and get poor in spite of you, such should be thrown out and re-fattened.

Now, after all this care what is a fair profit?

With the proper conditions geese are very profitable. It is safe to calculate on 75 per cent. of your eggs produced, to hatch, now should your geese lay 40 eggs each in two litters, you get from your colony 120 eggs or 90 goslings, and we should about as soon think of losing a colt as a gosling.

Usually I have received for my green goslings from 18 to 25 cents per pound in the market. I think they have averaged more than 20 cents, and the goslings should average nine pounds each—our first box last year averaged a trifle over 11 pounds—or would weigh 55 pounds at 20 cents per pound would be \$171 for each colony. Now \$46 will keep the colony for one year and fatten the goslings and would leave you a net profit of \$125. I think geese properly fed and mated should be made to produce 50 eggs each, and then there is about as much profit on one goose as an average cow. But I do not want to over state.

I am going to tell you of one experiment I made with a pair of African geese. I let them run separately and fed liberally to see the best I could do. The goose laid 51 eggs, I only succeeded in getting 37 goslings. A horse got loose and killed one, another died leaving me 35 for market. I sold them to Mr. Dunbar of Boston Quincy Market for which he paid me \$81.47 so one goose gave me more profit than a cow and two hogs. Yet I did not feel satisfied with my hatch which was under the average, one of my neighbors beat me.

One more item of profit is the feathers. You will get from 8 to 10 goslings one pound of feathers, which if properly cured would bring about 75 cents. To cure them I put them in bags and leave them in the sun for a few days till all the pin feathers dry, I then put them in a dry loft turning them occasionally with a fork.

I have tried to give you in as concise a manner as possible the best methods to pursue in breeding geese for profit. We have tried crossing varieties for the market but never with these crosses have we obtained the best results. The best cross we have ever made was with the African and Toulouse but that was not quite equal to the straight thing. So for market I breed only pure bred geese. I always have kept a number of varieties of geese for sale or breeding purposes. Have tried some crosses this year for late fattening, etc.

ANCONAS.

(Continued from last month.)

THE chickens develop with surprising rapidity, pullets laying at from four to five months old, and cockerels needing separation at the age of six or seven weeks. Growing so fast, the chicks require plenty of food, but, once matured, care must be taken to avoid over-feeding, as it stops egg production and creates disease. Quite one-third less is required by an Ancona than by a Minorca, a point to be remembered as lessening the cost of their keep

considerably as compared with other stock. Anconas are not table birds (though superfluous cockerels, if shut up for a short time before killing, make most delicate eating), but they are brought out as hardy winter layers and prolific egg producers. They are non sitters, but after eight or nine months of steady laying they take a rest for a week or two, and then go on again till the moult begins. The result of this is that the pullets are in full lay before the older birds stop, so that there is no blank season.

In general appearance Anconas are of the Leghorn type, as might be expected from their origin, following them in build and carriage, also in their brilliant combs and yellow legs. In color they are mottled black and white, and the more even this mottling is the better, particularly in the hens. The combs are bright red, upright in the cocks and deeply serrated, while in the hens they fall over one side of the face. Nothing is prettier than a pen of young cockerels, with their red combs and bright yellow legs, looking like so many poppies amid the trees which shelter their run. These same yellow legs are often more or less marked with black in both sexes, and Mr. Ludlow has given a special warning against endeavoring to breed this out, considering that in so doing the strain would be materially weakened and the productive powers injured; but for the show pen there is no doubt that clear yellow legs and beaks are most attractive. Still, it must be borne in mind that the birds that win prizes are not the most useful in the egg yard, and that as hardy winter layers vitality and strength of constitution are most valuable properties, which should not be sacrificed to appearance.

In making up breeding pens it is found that nine hens or pullets is the best number to run with the male bird.

An idea of the Standard suggested for Anconas may be gathered from the following:

COCKS—Fine bold carriage, head well up and breast well forward. Head fair size, slightly inclined to width. Face clear pure red. Wattles long and fine in texture. Lobes fair length, creamy to white. Comb large, upright with deep even serrations. Eyes orange red, with hazel centres. Beak yellow. Legs yellow, or slightly mottled with black, long well spread toes. Hackles long, edged with white, body feathers black tipped with white. Wing flights white. Tail carried high, with long sickle feathers of black and white falling in graceful curves.

HENS—Comb large, red, falling over face. Beak yellow. Lobes cream to white. Body compact, legs same as cocks. Carriage lively. Eyes orange red, hazel centre. Plumage evenly marked over entire bird, showing, even in wing flights, as little as possible of either black or white patches, but every feather black tipped with white.

THE ORPINGTON FOWL.

IN September REVIEW an excellent plate of an Orpington cock was depicted. Little is known of this breed in America, and the following written for *Poultry* by Mr. R. de C. Peele a specialist on the breed is therefore timely. Commenting on the engraving we used the writer says:—

The illustration which appeared represents an ideal single-comb black Orpington cock, and is certainly the best Mr. Ludlow has yet drawn.

Avoiding as he does the exaggerated saddle and small tail—in fact, cochiny appearance of the Club standard cock—he well depicts the short legged, apparently short backed, full breasted, neat headed bird of upright carriage so difficult to obtain.

When Mr. Cook first brought out the Orpington the difficulty breeders had to contend with was the potency of the Langshan blood, which gave the birds long legs and long backs. That, however, has now been overcome, and it is a rare exception to find a bird of this type with even a commended at a classical show, however good he may be in colour and head points.

At the present time we have another stumbling block before us. Nearly everywhere the largest birds win, but these birds are often cochiny in type, coarse in head, with enormous fluffy thighs, cushion one's hand will sink into, and the hoarse deep crow of the Cochins. I maintain this is not the general utility bird which was originally intended. The Orpington was meant to supply a want felt by suburban residents, where accommodation is often limited; a bird that lays well, and early too be it noted, with size sufficient to fill the pot, and of a colour that resists the injurious effects of the atmosphere of a big town.

These giants are not the useful bird above described. True they are not pot fillers, but they do not lay as early nor nearly so well as the smaller birds; neither do they mature quickly, and when opportunity is afforded them they do not forage well, but hang about waiting for food to be brought to them.

In the original standard, published about 1887, the weight of a fully matured cock is given as about 9 lbs. and this, I think, is quite heavy enough for any really useful fowl.

Another point that is often exaggerated is the cushion or saddle. Loose feather can do absolutely no good, and a tight-feathered bird is notoriously a better breasted bird than a loose-feathered one.

In the standard already quoted three points only are

given out of 100 for cushion or saddle, and as it is quite possible to have a moderately tight-feathered bird, with an apparently short back without much cushion, nothing is gained by this craving after exaggeration.

But enough of fault-finding, the variety has made vast strides during the ten years of its existence as a recognised distinct breed.

At first in my own yard at all events it was usual to find at least 70 per cent. of the cockerels with either coloured hackles, white in earlobes or feathers on the legs; now in a careful breeder's flock white in earlobe is unknown, not 10 per cent have coloured hackles, and very few feathers on legs.

Among the pullets many more have smaller upright combs than formerly. This, however, is a point I personally regret. A large comb generally indicates good laying qualities and the original standard gave the hen's comb as medium size, erect or falling gracefully to one side. I know no breeder except myself who prefers a medium comb to a small one, so in this point also we may be said to have advanced.

In addition to the single-comb variety, lately the rose-combed birds, which had hitherto been neglected, have made a bid for popularity. A challenge cup has been subscribed for them, and extra classes are to be given at the great shows this season.

Though it does not seem likely that they will ever become as popular as their single-comb cousins (in some cases brothers and sisters), yet in cold, bleak districts they have this advantage: their combs are not liable to be frostbitten, and in all other respects they are the equals of the single-comb variety from a utilitarian point of view.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, Thursday, Dec. 10th, the President, Mr. Wm. Barber, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Several communications were read.

Moved by Mr. R. Fox and seconded by Mr. Dundas, that communications as read be received. Carried.

The Secretary and Treasurer read their reports.

Moved by Mr. Bonnick, seconded by Mr. Dorst, that Secretary's report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bonnick and seconded by Mr. Dorst, that the Treasurer's report be accepted and that a vote of thanks

be tendered to that officer for the satisfactory manner in which he has attended to the finances of the Association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Benson and seconded by Mr. Dilworth, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Secretary for the efficient way he has filled his office during the past year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Essex, seconded by Mr. Mick, that the revision of by-laws and constitution be proceeded with before the election of officers. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mick, and seconded by Mr. Essex, that the By-laws and Constitution be taken up clause by clause. Carried.

CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 3. Moved by Mr. Donovan and seconded by Mr. Wagner, that the Secretary and Treasurer be cut off the Executive Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Davies and seconded by Mr. Mick, that any member can be nominated for two offices. Carried.

BY-LAWS.

Sec. 2. Moved by E. A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Essex, that the President shall be entitled to vote in open meeting. Carried.

Sec. 3. Moved by Mr. Essex and seconded by Mr. Wagner, that this Section be amended by striking out the words "meetings of the Association if requested," and by inserting in place thereof the following: "Meetings following the dates upon which such communications were received." Carried.

Sec. 4. Moved by Mr. E. A. Macdonald, that the words "As long as the funds shall last" be struck out. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Essex that there shall be an intermission while the judging is being proceeded with, and after it is over discussion on judging shall take place; Miscellaneous Business to be done away with; strike out all words after item 6 and add in place thereof: 7. Intermission and Judging. 8. Discussion on Judging, 9. New Business. 10. Adjournment.

Sec. 8. Moved by Mr. Essex that an essay shall be read at each regular meeting, it shall then be open for discussion, after which the subject and reader of the next paper shall be chosen by vote. Carried.

Sec. 11. Moved by Mr. Essex that the following be added to Sec. 3: And a detailed account he shall send to the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

Sec. 12. Moved by Mr. Essex that members of this Association who have not exhibited at one of the monthly shows of the current year shall not be eligible for nomination to

any office. This shall not apply to Directors of the Industrial Exhibition nor to life members.

Sec. 13. Moved by Mr. Essex that the Secretary shall issue notices informing every member of the time and place of each meeting, and of any special business to be discussed thereat, these notices shall name the judges appointed and the varieties they are each to judge.

The Secretary shall in a similar manner notify the Executive Committee of any meeting of such Committee.

Moved by Mr. Mick, seconded by Mr. Carter, that any member is at liberty to bring one or more birds to any regular meeting of the Association and have same scored. Entry to be ten cents.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership and accepted: E. Stephens, W. Blain, G. H. Armstrong, A. B. Sanderson, C. Bowman, R. Lawrence, C. Stewart, D. G. Knight, J. Yates, J. E. Jarrott, E. Holliday, J. Bedford, J. R. Wilson, F. Essex, W. F. Travers, F. B. Hawke and R. Baker.

The election of officers for 1897 then took place and resulted as follows: Hon. President, A. R. McKinlay; President, R. H. Essex; 1st Vice President, C. J. Daniels; 2nd Vice President, C. Grimsley; Secretary (acclamation), R. Durston; Treasurer (acclamation), Jos. Bennett; Executive Committee, Messrs. A. H. Lake, C. W. Wood, J. S. Carter, E. Dewey, D. G. Davies, J. Powell, F. Spry, J. Dorst and Dr. A. W. Bell. Delegates to Industrial Exhibition, R. H. Essex and James Dundas; delegates to Western Fair, Wm. Barber and C. J. Daniels. Auditors, Messrs. H. B. Donovan and Jas. O'Neil.

Moved by Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the prize list be laid over for one week, and a special meeting be held for same and other business. Carried.

The following varieties are to be shown in January: Barred Rocks, white Rocks, buff Rocks, S. and G. Wyandottes, W. and B. Wyandottes, buff Wyandottes, W. and B. Javas, Barbs, Antwerps and Dragoons.

There being no other business before the chair the meeting adjourned at 11.30.

Receipts for the evening, \$44.

R. DURSTON, *Secretary*.

An adjourned meeting of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held in Temperance Hall, on 17th Dec., 1896, the President, Mr. Barber, in the chair. The revision of the prize list for the monthly shows occupied the attention of the members. The changes and additions to the list of 1897 were as follows: Buff Plymouth Rocks

and buff Wyandottes, buff Leghorns and white Rocks and Red Caps were assigned special classes. It was decided that the By-laws and Constitution of the Association, as revised at the Annual Meeting, should be printed; also a list of members and directory of the varieties they respectively breed. The Executive were instructed to arrange for procuring a more commodious room for the monthly meetings, the increasing membership necessitating this. The next regular meeting will be held on the 7th Jan., 1897.

R. DURSTON, *Secretary*.

STRAY FEATHERS.

MR. C. J. Daniels was a large exhibitor at the Cleveland, Ohio, show, and won many prizes, regular and special. Dr. A. W. Bell also did extremely well on his buff and partridge Cochins the best of the awards coming his way.

Mr. Oke at this writing is showing a big string in New York and Mr. McNeill in Kansas City. Both are sure to do well. Mr. Barber will report the Games and Game Bantams at New York for next REVIEW and Mr. Oke will give us a few general notes on the show. Mr. Geo. R. Donovan will push the business end of the REVIEW at New York.

Mr. George Sanderson of Woodstock, N.B., has recently imported a consignment of silver Dorkings from his brother James of Edinburgh.

The American White Wonder Club will hold its regular annual meeting on January 28th, 1897, at 2 p.m., at Mechanics' Hall, Boston, Mass., W. G. Smith, Secretary.

Well you kindly insert the following notice in this month's number of the REVIEW. On account of P. L. Grier, Secretary of the Owen Sound and County of Grey Poultry and Pet Stock Association being called away address all correspondence to J. F. Monck, Assistant Secretary, Box 712 Owen Sound, and oblige, J. F. Monck, Owen Sound, Dec. 22nd, 1896.

Mr. J. E. Meyer sets forth the merits of his Safety incubators and brooders in no uncertain terms this month. Any one contemplating the purchase of a machine—and now is the time to buy—should write him.

Mr. Jno. Chambers, Toronto, who has shown Orpingtons at the Industrial for the past two years has just imported a

fine black cock of the originator's—Mr. W. Cook—pure stock. He is a large blocky bird.

Mr. W. McNeill and Mr. W. Barber are to judge all classes, both poultry and pigeons, at the Galt show. Mr. W. Grills takes the dressed poultry.

The Manitoba Poultry Association is to hold its next show in Winnipeg, from February 14th to 20th. Mr. Marston, the Secretary will be glad to afford full information to intending exhibitors. As we previously announced Mr. Sharp Butterfield will don the ermine.

A meeting of the poultry fanciers of the town of Peterborough and west riding was held a few days ago when the society, which it was decided to organize, through the efforts of Mr. Thos. Duff, one of the Farmers' Institute delegation, was permanently organized and it was decided to name the society "Peterborough Central Poultry and Pet Stock Association." The following officers were then elected:—Honorary President, J R Stratton, M.P.P.; President, Fred Davidson; Vice-President, Geo Prately; Secretary-Treas., Wm Colling; Directors, R Cockburn, Lakefield, Jas Baptie, Springville, Harry Lush, W C Rightmeyer, Smith, Milburn and J H Garbutt, Smith; Auditors, Geo E Elliott and S D Rightmeyer. The membership fee was fixed at \$1 a year. Those interested in poultry are cordially invited to become members of the association and the Secretary will be pleased to receive the names of any who desire to join the Society. At the first meeting Mr Thos A Duff offered a setting of eggs from any of his prize varieties for the member securing the largest number of members. Mr Wm Collins was awarded the prize, having handed in the names of seventeen members. Mr. Duff also offered to deliver an address, but it will likely be deferred until after the Farmers Institute supplementary meeting in January, as Mr. J E Meyer, of Kossuth, one of the delegation, is to give an address on poultry. The board will meet at the Morgan House, on January 15th, at 7 30 p.m, for the purpose of drafting by-laws and constitution, and arranging a public meeting to be held early in February, at which papers will be read by some of the members and others.

The annual exhibition of the Montreal Society will be held in the Victoria Armory Hall, from January 19th to 23rd, 1897. As the entries formally close on January 6th, intending exhibitors had better communicate with the energetic Secretary, Mr. W. J. Morton, P.O. Box 2270, Montreal,

who will give all necessary information. The services of that well known judge Henry S. Ball of Shrewsbury, Mass., have been secured which will give satisfaction to every intending exhibitor. C. H. Currier has been secured for the pigeons and G. C. Philpott for the pets. No less than six valuable cups are open for competition in addition to the Lady Aberdeen perpetual challenge medal. Great interest centres round the cups, especially that of the Wyandotte association silver cup for a breeding pen of any variety, as Mr. G. C. Howison, of Brockville, Ont., has won it twice and only needs one more win to become the envied possessor. In addition to the regular money prizes for 1st and 2nd single birds and breeding pen, the Society offer \$10 first and \$5 second for incubators and the Association prize of \$10 for first and \$5 for second to the largest exhibit shipped by express from any point outside the city of Montreal. We would suggest to intending exhibitors to be very careful as to the date for closing entries, as last year over two hundred birds had to be refused.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

Sir,—Here's something that puzzles me and that is I had a hen during the summer that got taken with a crook in the neck, as it walked its head was pointing nearly towards its tail. I tried for a day or two to cure but to no purpose so I thought best to kill it. Some friends of mine in a town near by had hens the same way. Could you please tell me the cause and the cure so that I can be able to doctor such a complaint better another time.

Napanee Mills, Ont.

W. H. RIXEN.

ANS.—This is evidently megrims probably caused by sunstroke and we have never found, or heard of its being curable. The only treatment we would advise would be to isolate in a rather dark pen. The brain is affected in cases of this kind. ED.

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly answer these questions for me. 1. If you were building a henhouse would you have a stone foundation under it, if so how high would you build the stone foundation above the ground. 2. How would it be to have single windows and storm windows made of boards to close on cold nights instead of having double windows. 3. Would you have ventilators in a poultry house. 4. If I was going to build a hen house with two thicknesses of boards and the same of tarred paper and have a two-inch space between the walls, where would you put the tarred paper on. 5. What would you have the roof made of. 6. Which way

would you have the roof slant if it faced the south. I would be very much obliged if you would answer any time soon when you are not busy.

Brown's Corners, Ont.

G. A. PEARSON.

ANS.—1. Stone foundation is unnecessary but if it can be cheaply put in is desirable. Build 12 to 18 inches clear of the ground. 2. Storm shutters are good but need attention early in the morning; double sashes are much better as the days are often cold as well as nights. 3. Ventilate by sash and door. 4. Put up studding, lay tarred felt (not building paper which dries and cracks) on both sides and board up. 5. Shingles over tarred felt; double lap felt at ridge. 6. Drop roof to south if possible. ED.

VICTORY FOR POULTRY MEN AND INCUBATOR MANUFACTURERS.

Editor Review:

AS promised some time ago, I desire to place before the readers of your valuable journal my experience with an Insurance Company. Our dwelling house was burned the 18th of last April, the fire occurred in the early morning, about 2 or 2.30 o'clock, when we were awakened by the hired girl, who gave the alarm; the house was then in flames and beyond redemption. We made our exit from the house in our night clothes just as we left our beds; the hired man was got out just about three minutes before the part of the house in which he slept collapsed.

The origin of the fire is unknown, and not "from a defective Incubator lamp," as stated by the Canadian correspondent of the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, as we had no such thing about the place as a defective incubator lamp.

We had six incubators in the cellar and these were all carried out through an outside door when the house could not be entered, these were all unharmed and no fire near them in the cellar. We had also placed a brooder with some valuable chicks in a back kitchen which adjoined the house for a few days till the sand would be thoroughly dried in our new brooder house, the outside doors of this back kitchen where bolted from the inside, and the inside door could not safely be reached on account of the fire, and because none of us saw the brooder after the fire had started, the company very wisely concluded that the fire must have originated from the brooder, although every indication pointed to the contrary, such as the direction of the wind, the part of the building burning when first seen, etc.

Before proceeding any further I will introduce the insurance company, "The North Dumfries and South Waterloo

Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co." with headquarters at Galt. If names counted for anything this company would be a powerful one as they possess a good long one, but in this age names count for little. As their name implies, this Co. is a purely mutual one, in which every policyholder is an interested party. The fire occurred on Saturday morning, and the Secretary was notified that day, and on the following Monday, the President and this same Secretary, who by the way fills the several positions of Manager, Secretary, Treasurer and canvassing agent combined, visited the place, and two weeks from that date the board met and commissioned the above named two plus the Vice-President, to again visit the place, which they did the following day. These knowing people concluded that the lamp of the brooder must have exploded, as the pieces of the lamp were not all carefully piled up together, although over two weeks had expired since the fire, and no one would deny but that the lamp might have exploded when the fire reached it, the building burning all around it. Well, the board again met, one month after this last inspection and after due deliberation and after consulting a prominent lawyer, Cameron, of the firm of Meredith, Cameron & Co., of the Forest City, very wisely and very sorrowfully informed me that they could not pay the claim in the interests of the policy-holders, as we were manufacturing hens, in fact they dare not pay the claim as they were liable to prosecution if they did. Imagine such a ghost story in this civilized age. The next day I placed the matter in the hands of Nesbitt, Gault & Dickson, of Hamilton, who issued a writ against the Company, and the case came up at the late Assizes in Hamilton.

The above named prominent lawyer strove hard for a nonsuit on the ground of manufacturing, and consequently changing the risk, but he failed to make the judge think as he did and the case went to the jury. The case opened on Monday afternoon, Oct. 19th, and closed on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. Among our witnesses were Mr. L. G. Jarvis of the Agricultural College, Guelph, who is well known to all the readers of the REVIEW; Mr. G. J. Lovell, of Toronto, also a prominent poultryman and dealer in all kinds of poultry supplies; Mr. W. G. Lovell, of Galt, another poultryman well known to the fraternity; and Mr. J. E. Meyer, of Kossuth, manufacturer of the celebrated "Safety Incubator and Brooder," and one of Ontario's foremost poultrymen, we had also one of Mr. Meyer's incubators in court.

The Secretary of the Company denied any knowledge of our using the incubators before the fire, although we had several prominent policyholders of the Company, and one of these one of the auditors of the Company who all swore that he had admitted to them, and in the presence of three

of them together that he knew we were using them. We received a verdict for the full amount of insurance with interest and the Company to pay all costs.

In conclusion I would advise all poultrymen who are using incubators to have the matter settled with their insurance company. We still intend to continue the manufacturing of hens by this process. Thanking you Mr. Editor. for space.

I am, Yours truly,

J. T. MANES, M.D.

Sheffield, Dec. 22nd, 1896.

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

BY T. A. WILLITTS, TORONTO, ONT.

(Continued.)

BEFORE commencing operations on our Brooder house it will be necessary to select the most suitable site available for the purpose. A piece of ground slightly elevated above the surrounding land is best, and the most suitable kind of soil is a gravelly loam or sandy loam, but I would studiously avoid a clay soil. If this piece of land is covered with trees of any sort so much the better, as there will then be abundant shade during the summer months.

The manner in which the building should be erected will, of course, be determined by the purse of the builder. It would be best to erect it on a stone foundation, but posts may be used if placed below the frost line, which would lessen the expense. Before setting the posts stake off the piece of ground 22 x 100 feet, and with a road scraper and a horse, level all inequalities of the surface. Having set the posts that are to support the walls, it will now be necessary to set two rows of posts three feet apart, running parallel with each other and running exactly down the centre of the site, or to make it clearer, the three feet space between the lines of posts will be exactly in the centre of the building and running from end to end, 100 feet long.

We will here consider only the general plan and appointments of the building, the details of construction had better be left to a practical house builder. Having erected the frame, we will now place in position the rafters, which will be supported in the middle of the building by upright scantling resting on the two rows of posts spoken of as running down the centre of the building; between these two rows of posts are placed the hot water pipes and exactly midway between the north and south ends of the building is to be placed the Hot Water Heater. A well will have to be dug deep enough

to let in the heater, so that its top comes level with the surface of the ground; this well had better be made about five feet in diameter and should be bricked up to prevent the earth caving in, and the bottom or floor of the well on which the heater is to stand should be bricked also. The excavation for the heater, although called a well, is not so in reality, but is a sort of well with one-fourth of its side open from top to bottom, with an inclined plane from bottom of well to level of the ground above—this incline plane is the approach to the heater.

The walls of the house are made by nailing $\frac{7}{8}$ sheeting with a square joint, vertically to the frame, and the roof is made of the same material, with a window or sky-light 3 x 6 ft. let into the roof over each alternate pen on each slope of the roof. There will then be seven sky-lights on the west slope and an equal number on the east. It is important that the sheeting is well seasoned and quite dry when put on, and as fast as it is nailed on it should be painted, to prevent shrinking or swelling by exposure to the weather.

It will be observed that the building is only one board thick, but being constructed of sound matched sheeting it will be wind and rain proof and is so arranged that abundance of sunshine can be had in any part of the building when ever old Sol deigns to show his face, there being seven windows 3 x 6 ft made to slide on each side, and two in the south end.

The walls are only five feet high from the sills to the roof, and the ground inside the building is filled up level with the sills. There is no board floor, the chicks thriving best on *terra firma*. Before filling in the ground or floor of the house two inch hemlock planks should be stood on edge; and nailed to the posts all around the building; this plank reaches from the sill to ten or twelve inches below it, and is intended to prevent rats and other vermin burrowing into the building. After these planks are placed in position the building is banked up level with the sills on the outside. There is now no danger of surface water getting into the building, and no danger of rats getting in unless they burrow down under the bottom edge of the plank and then burrow upwards again, which is very improbable—in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they will burrow straight to the plank, and as hemlock does not agree very well with their teeth, they will attempt another entrance elsewhere with the same result.

The house is divided into fifteen pens on each side of the building, each pen being 6 ft. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and each pen has nine square feet of brooder room, that is a space three feet long and three feet wide under the hot water pipes, which are boarded over tight with flooring, which is covered on the

under side with asbestos to hold the heat. This flooring forms a walk the entire length of the building, and it should be mentioned here that it is made up of a number of trap doors, one over each two sections; these doors are made to fit tightly and are hinged, to give the attendant free access to the brooder proper under the piping.

(To be Continued.)

WHITEWASH FOR EXTERIOR OF BUILDINGS.

THE Washington or government whitewash is made as follows: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the resident's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses.

A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Coloring may be added as desired. For cream color add yellow ocher; pearl or lead, add lamp or ivory black; fawn, add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound of Indian red and one pound common lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately four pounds raw umber to two pounds lampblack.—*The Hub.*

A despatch to the *Globe* of Dec. 29th from London says: Mr. Wm. McNeil of this city, who has been attending the great poultry show in Kansas City, brought back a good share of the best prizes, including 157 firsts, 98 seconds, 40 thirds, 19 fourths, besides an \$800 piano, a \$150 cup, a \$10 cup, a range stove and \$900 in cash.

We have arranged with Mr. J. Y. Bicknell to publish his copyrighted score cards in the Dominion as there appears to be great need of some such card which may be used in uniformity by all associations. The card is a good one and contains in a small space a great deal of information not generally supplied.



HAMILTON SHOW.

Mail you our prize list of the Hamilton Poultry Show and hope it may be satisfactory, and I may add that the show on the percentage plan was a complete success and that plan promises to be used extensively in the future as it is almost an impossibility to run into debt on it. Hoping you may be able to run this into your next issue of REVIEW. I remain,

Yours truly,

NORMAN D. MCPHIE,

Sec Hamilton Poultry Association.

P. S.—After paying all debts we have a good balance on hand.

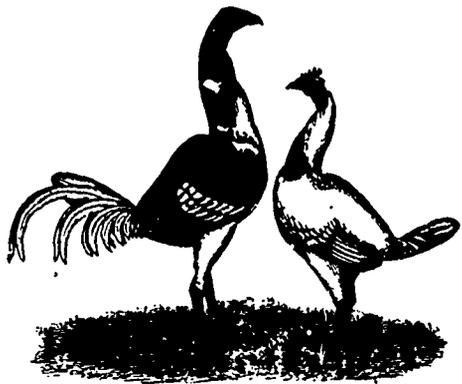
The first of the winter poultry shows was held in Hamilton, Dec. 16th to 19th inclusive, in the building where the Ontario poultry show was held a few years ago. President Cole and his staff of officials did everything possible to make the show a success. The entries in several classes were not as large as last year, but quality better. Light Brahmas, as would be expected in Hamilton, were a large class and competition keen. Darks, only a few shown, and hardly up to the average. Cochins a good class, all varieties but black being represented, the winners really good specimens, and may be heard from at the Ontario. A few very fair Langshans, would like to see better specimens in this important class. Leghorns, especially browns a good class. Indian Game hardly up to the average, yet a few good birds; only a few pairs of other varieties of Game shown, hardly as good as we met here last year. Only a few Javas shown, very nice, especially the females. Minorcas only fair, just one pair of whites on exhibition and they were hardly through their moult. Houdans very good, and in nice condition. Rocks a weak class; 1st cockerel a good bird, in fair show shape, others under the average. Several of the Rock breeders in this locality are holding their birds for the Ontario, which may account for the light entry in this class.

L. G. JARVIS, Judge.

PRIZE LIST.

Plymouth Rocks—Barré, cock, 1st G H Dennis, 2nd F England, 3rd N Randall, hen 1st M Richardson, 2nd John Modlin, 3rd A Canham, cockerel 1st Modlin, 2nd and 3rd Canham, pullet 1st Canham, 2nd Modlin, 3rd Randall; buff, cockerel, 1st Hill & Rose, pullet 1st G Gilchriese, 2nd Hill & Rose, hen 1st Gilchriese; white, hen 1st Hill & Rose, pullet 1st Hill & Rose; silver, cockerel 1st H Symington, 2nd

R H Kemp, hen 1st Symington; golden, cock 1st H Symington; white, cock 1st G H Dennis, hen 1st R H Kemp. *Black Java*—Cock, 1st Bruce & Acres, pullet 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bruce & Acres. *Brahmas*—Light, cock 1st Symington, 2nd W A Holton, 3rd Dennis, hen 1st F H Hutton, 2nd and 3rd Symington, cockerel 1st Hutton, 2nd Holton, 3rd Symington, pullet 1st and 2nd Hutton, 3rd Holton; dark, cock 1st J Patterson, cockerel 1st Modlin, 2nd R B Hill, 3rd Modlin, hen 1st and 3rd Jas Patterson, 2nd Hill, pullet 1st Modlin, 2nd Hill. *Cochin*—Partridge, cock 1st Chas Joyce, cockerel 1st Patterson, hen 1st and 2nd Hill & Rose, 3rd Joyce; buff, cock 1st R George, 2nd Dennis, 3rd Luxton, cockerel 1st and 2nd George, 3rd Hill & Rose, hen, 1st and 2nd George, pullet 1st and 2nd Hill & Rose, 3rd George; white, cock 1st England, hen 1st Hill & Rose, 2nd England, cockerel 1st England, pullet 1st and 2nd Hill & Rose. *Langshan*—Black, cock 1st Hill & Rose, 2nd Jno Sutton, 3rd Bruce & Acres, cockerel 1st and 2nd Hill, 3rd Bruce & Acres, hen 1st and 2nd Bruce & Acres, 3rd Hill & Rose, pullet 1st and 2nd Hill, 3rd Bruce & Acres; white, cockerel 1st Hill. *Minorcas*—Black, cock 1st and 3rd T J Senior, 2nd A Gerrard, hen 1st and 2nd Senior, 3rd Dennis, pullet 1st and 3rd Mrs J T Ross, 2nd Gerrard, cockerel 1st and 2nd Mrs Ross, 3rd Joyce; white, cock 1st Senior, hen 1st Senior; rosecomb black, cockerel 1st Joyce, pullet 1st Joyce. *Andalusians*—Cock I Wrightman, hen 1st Wrightman, pullet 1st Senior, 2nd Wrightman. *Leghorns*—Brown, cock 1st Gerrard, hen 1st Kemp, 2nd Mrs Ross, 3rd Gerrard, cockerel 1st R J Husband, 2nd Dennis, 3rd Henderson, pullet 1st Kemp, 2nd Henderson, 3rd Gerrard; white, cockerel 1st and 2nd Kemp, 3rd Husband, pullet 1st and 2nd Kemp, 3rd Hill; black, cock 1st and 2nd Luxton, 3rd Hill, cockerel 1st and 2nd Kemp, 3rd Hill, hen 1st Hill, 2nd and 3rd Luxton, pullet 1st Hill, 2nd Gerrard, 3rd Joyce; buff, cock 1st Gerrard, cockerel 1st Kemp, 2nd Holton, hen 1st Gerrard, pullet 1st Gerrard, 2nd Holton, 3rd Kemp. *Hamburg*, silver spangled, cockerel 1st and 2nd John Sutton, pullet 1st 2nd and 3rd Sutton, hen 1st and 2nd Hill & Rose, 3rd Rev Father Geoghegan. *Game*—Indian, cock 1st Modlin, 2nd Rev Father Geoghegan, 3rd Richardson, cockerel 1st and 3rd Modlin, 2nd Richardson, hen 1st and 3rd Modlin, 2nd Richardson, pullet 1st and 3rd Richardson, 2nd Modlin, hen 1st Richardson; black red, cock 1st Rev Father Geoghegan, 2nd Hill & Rose, cockerel 1st and 2nd A Gerrard, hen 1st 2nd and 3rd Rev Father Geoghegan, pullet 1st and 2nd Gerrard. *Houdans*—Cock 1st and 2nd S Wilson, 3rd Husband, cockerel 1st and 2nd Wilson, hen 1st England, 2nd and 3rd Wilson, pullet 1st Husband, 2nd Wilson 3rd Hill & Rose. *Polands*—White crested—hen 1st Hill & Rose, pullet 1st and 2nd England; golden crested, cock 1st England. *Spanish*—Black, cockerel 1st Modlin, 2nd Wright, hen 1st Wright. *Malay*—Black red, cockerel 1st and 2nd G J Dunn, hen 1st and 2nd Dunn, pullet 1st and 2nd Dunn. *Bantams*—Silver Sebright, cock 1st Hill, hen 1st Hill; golden Sebright, cockerel 1st Hill, pullet 1st Hill; buff Pekin, cock 1st Ganham, cockerel 1st John Weir, hen 1st Gerrard, 2nd Weir; black red Game, cock 1st Weir 2nd Gerrard, hen 1st Rev Father Geoghegan, 2nd Gerrard, cockerel 1st Seguin, 2nd Rev Father Geoghegan, pullet 1st and 3rd Seguin, 2nd Rev Father Geoghegan. *Ducks*—White Pekin drake, 1st Freeman, duck 1st Freeman; Rouen drake, 1st O'Reilly, duck 1st O'Reilly; Cayuga, drake 1st Gerrard, duck 1st Luxton, aged drake 1st Gerrard. *Geese*—Toulouse, gander 1st and 2nd Patterson, goose 1st and 2nd Patterson, gander '96, 1st Patterson, 2nd 3rd Luxton, goose '96, 1st and 2nd Luxton.



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PIGEONS AND PETS.



STANDARD ADOPTED BY AMERICAN FANTAIL CLUB.

Head—Small, fine and snakey. Beak thin and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip like that of a dove. Color of beak, whites, saddlebacks, reds and yellows, flesh-color; blues, silvers and blacks, black. Beak-wattle, small and fine in texture. Eyes, whites and saddlebacks, dark hazel or bull; blues, silvers, blacks, reds and yellow, pearl, gravel or orange; the former preferred. Eye cere very fine. Neck thin and swanlike, tapering well off as it approaches the head. Length of neck corresponding with length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely on the cushion. Ten points.

Body—Shape, small and round; back slightly hollowed in centre; length of back corresponding with length of neck, so as to enable the head to rest closely on the cushion; rump, small, but of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly, chest, broad, round and free from hollowness, except a slight part in the centre; breast, round and full. Twenty points.

Wings—Set on fairly low and very closely tucked in at chest; flights of medium length and well closed; five points.

Cushion—Full and massive; feathers at back closely overlapping each other and spreading well over the tail, feathers; six.

Tail—Slightly concave and circular, filled with long broad, evenly-set feathers, closely overlapping each other and as thick as possible in the centre; fifteen.

Legs—Of moderate length, not stilty, set well apart and free from feathers below the hocks; feet small, fine and neat, color legs and feet, bright red. Four points.

Plumage—Feathers hard and tight-fitting. Ten points.

Carriage—The bird should stand on tip-toes and walk in a jaunty manner; head thrown back in a graceful manner, resting closely on cushion; chest upright so as to carry the breast almost in a straight line with legs; flight's just clearing lowest tail feathers and almost meeting at tips; tail carried well up, not being allowed to drop or incline forward. Twenty points.

Motion—Convulsive jerking or twitching of neck and apparent upheaving of chest; ten.

General Appearance—Closely built. Total points, 100.

PIGEONS AND PETS AT HAMILTON

Black Carrier Cock—G. J. Dunn, 1st and 2nd. Hen, Dunn 1st and 2nd. White Cock—Dunn 1st. Hen, Dunn 1st. Dun Cock—Dunn 1st. Hen, Dunn 1st. Pied Cock—Dunn 1st. Hen, Dunn 1st. Black Barb Cock—N. D. McPhie 1st. Hen, McPhie 1st. Pied Poulter Cock—Rev. T. Geoghegan 1st and 2nd. Hen, Rev. T. Geoghegan 1st and 2nd. Black Tumbler Cock—N. S. Jones 1st, Hen, Jones 1st. Blue Show Homer Cock—Dunn 1st. Rev. T. Geoghegan 2nd, Hen, Dunn 1st, Jones 2nd. Rev. T. Geoghegan 3rd. Red Checkered Show Cock—N. S. Jones 1st and 2nd. Hen, N. S. Jones 1st and 2nd. Silver Show Cock—Dunn 1st. Rev. T. Geoghegan 2nd. Hen, Dunn 1st. Yellow Show Hen—Jones 1st. Blue Flying Homer Cock—Jones 1st. Hen, McPhie 1st. Jones 2nd. Black Checkered Flying Homer Cock—McPhie 1st and 2nd. Hen, McPhie 1st and 2nd. Red Checkered Flying Homer Cock—McPhie 1st and 2nd. Hen, McPhie 1st and 2nd. Red Jacobin Cock—Rev. T. Geoghegan 1st. White Fantail Cock—Dunn 1st and 2nd. Hen, Dunn 1st and 2nd. English Silver Owl Cock—Jones 1st, H. Gottleff 2nd, McPhie 3rd. Hen, Jones 1st and 2nd. Black African Owl Cock—Dunn 1st. White African Owl Cock—Jones 1st. Hen Jones 1st. Black Swallow Cock—Dunn 1st and 2nd. Hen, Dunn 1st. Dun Swallow Cock—Dunn 1st. Yellow Swallow Cock—Dunn 1st. Yellow Turbit Cock—Jones 1st, Gottleff 2nd. Hen, Gottleff 1st, Jones 2nd. Blue Turbit Cock—Gottleff 1st. Lop-eared Rabbit, Buck—John Sutton 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Doe, Sutton 1st, 2nd and 3rd. White Angora Buck—McPhie 1st. Doe, McPhie 1st. Dutch Rabbit, Buck—Thos. Manewell 1st and 2nd. Doe, Manewell 1st. Smooth Coated Guinea Pig, Boar McPhie 1st Sow, McPhie 1st. Long-eared Guinea Pigs, Boar—Sutton 1st. Sow, Sutton 1st.

PREPARING PIGEONS FOR EXHIBITION.

BY C. F. WAGNER, TORONTO.

Editor Review:

A HINT or two on preparing pigeons for exhibition may be of some use to your readers at this season of the year. The Fantail and the Pouter should be trained in a small coop some weeks before being shown. These birds can be easily tamed by kind treatment, coax them with a little hemp seed occasionally, visit them often

and talk to them, at the same time snap your finger and thumb together, this will teach the birds to show off. Each bird should be kept in a separate pen and should not be allowed to see any others while being trained.

Fantails and Pouters should be judged in a walking pen, as a judge may easily be deceived by a Pouter standing on a block. Blocks should not be allowed in any coops in the show room. If a Pouter has not legs long enough to carry the length of tail-feather without a perch then he should be made to take his place in awards accordingly.

Fantails very often crouch in one corner of the coop and look as though they carried their tails in pot-lid fashion, but when made to strut up and down in a walking pen behave differently.

Wash all dirty birds five or six days before the show in a little soft luke-warm soapy water with a little soda added to it. After thoroughly scrubbing the feathers to and fro rinse the bird in luke-warm water without any soap in it, after this rinse a second time in cold water with the chill taken off, put a little borax in this water, it will help to web the feathers. After washing, wipe the bird off with a flannel cloth until all the drippings are off, then put it in a coop with an open front, before the fire.

Carriers' wattles are very much improved by washing a week before the show, after washing keep them out of dust and dirt. Fanciers sometimes use chalk for improving the bloom on the wattles.

The eye-wattles on Barbs sometimes require a little washing before being exhibited, the washing stimulates the skin and improves the color. This should be done just before the show. Some fanciers use a little butter on the eye-wattles after thoroughly washing them—this makes them a very bright red.

Jacobins require considerable attention before a show. The hood may be made to lie closely to the head by pulling a feather or two which very often stand up against it and sometimes run through it. This is a very bad fault. I have seen some birds which had their skull feathers cut with a scissors just in front of the hood, but a judge with any sense could easily detect that. Sometimes there is a foul feather here and there in a really good specimen, which is taken out without any compunction. This is not considered wrong so long as it is not carried too far.

Jacobins require plenty of fresh air and should be fed on hard grain, but not too heavily, as when they get fat their feathers become loose and ragged. Many fine specimens are spoiled for show purposes by too much feed.

All black pigeons look better if the bloom on the plumage is wiped off with a damp cloth.

The condition pigeons are shown in is half the battle in an exhibition.

CAGE BIRDS

THE BREEDING OF NORWICH PLAINHEADS.

The first thing in starting breeding is to get some good breeding cages, say four of the following sizes for preference, 21 inches long, 16 inches high, and 11 in. deep, that is back to front. They are the best with a loose wire front, being so much handier for cleaning and washing out.

Having got your breeding cages ready you now want the birds. I would advise the beginner to place himself in the hands of one of our best and most respectable breeders, inform him exactly what birds you require, and the price you have decided to limit yourself to, say £5 for two pairs of birds, for if you wish to breed good birds you must have good reliable stuff to start with.

Now, having got your birds to your satisfaction, you must get them ready for breeding, and to do so you must keep the birds separate. It is a good plan to have your breeding cages two deep, as that will allow your birds to see each other through the seed holes.

Keep them so until the last week in March or the first week in April. You must not commence any earlier than the above on account of the east winds at that time. Whilst the birds are separate they must be kept well supplied with seed and egg food, this applies more to the cocks than the hens. You want to give the cocks a good supply of egg food, mixed with a little new seed and a little hemp seed meal every other day, and the hens say twice a week; this is to keep them in good condition, and make them as proud as possible to start their household affairs. At this time it is as well to throw a little niga seed on the bottom of the cage, also to put a bit of Demerara sugar in the hens egg food. This is to prevent egg binding. And don't forget at all times to always keep your birds well supplied with good gritty sand and clean water.

When you have introduced the cock into the hens cage, you must put them a nest pan. You will find those with the perforated zinc bottoms to be the best, as they have a

tendency to prevent the hens from sweating the young ones. Give them some dried moss or one of Hyde's medicated nest bags, which are sold at most seed dealers, and which answer the purpose very well.

You will often be told to take away the eggs as they are laid, and then put them back when the third egg is laid. Now, that is very well with the second and third nests, but I advise you to leave the first lot of eggs in the nest, just as they are laid. My reason for this is that it encourages the hen to sit (more especially a year old hen) by her seeing the eggs, whereas when they are taken away she seems to be discouraged. If, however, you do take the eggs away, you must replace them on the same evening as she laid her third egg. On the fourteenth day from that date the young birds may be expected.

It is a very good plan to mark down the date when the young are expected, so that you will make no mistake in having some fresh egg food put in the egg drawer the evening before you are expecting them to hatch. You will find it to be a very good plan to let the hen feed the young birds by herself for the first week. Then let the cock assist her. They will now want green food at least twice a day, fresh water cress from preference, not the coarse kind, or dandelion.

When the young birds are twenty-one days old, you may give the hen another nest, and put the old one down on the bottom of the cage for the young ones to go into if they so desire. If you find the old ones inclined to pluck them, you must put them in what is called the nursing cage, that is a small cage wired back and front with wood ends. The wire in the back is a bit opener than the front on account of allowing the old birds to feed them through. This you must hang on the front of the breeding cage until they

can feed themselves, to encourage them to do so you must put an egg drawer in the small cage, and give them a bit of egg food, also some crushed seeds.

When the hens have commenced to sit the second nest you may put the young ones off each of your hens in two spare cages you have, taking care to keep them separate—that is each lot of young. Of course, the same procedure will have to be gone through again with each successive nest. This much done, we will go on to the next year's breeding operations. By doing so I shall be better able to explain what you will have to do.

In selecting your birds to breed exhibition stock always give the preference to good stout thick set birds about $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, if a little less so much the better. The matter of shortness applies more to hens than it does to cocks. It is impossible to breed birds up to the recognised type, if you use the long slim built birds, which you will often see.

You will find it best to select your breeding stock during the month of December, as you will then see which are strong and healthy birds, from the previous season's second and third nests. In selecting them you must pay due regard to quality; this is as essential as shape and size, if not more so. You will also find that the best birds in respect of quality of feather are the best as colour producers, and this means a great deal to a breeder of Norwich plainheads.

It is preferable to mate a buff cock with a yellow hen. The reason for doing so is you will get birds of much higher quality and size than if you use yellow cocks and buff hens. If at any time your birds show deterioration of quality of feather, you can stop it and bring them up to the old standard in the following manner. In putting your birds up, put up a pair of buffs and a pair of yellows, pairing buff to buff and yellow to yellow. You must look very carefully after these double buffs and double yellows, and in the following season the young birds bred from the double buffs should be put up with the parents of the double yellows, and the birds bred from the double yellows should be put up with the par-

ents of the double buffs. After this you may go on pairing in the usual way, that is, yellow to buff, and buff to yellow.—*Fur and Feather.*

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