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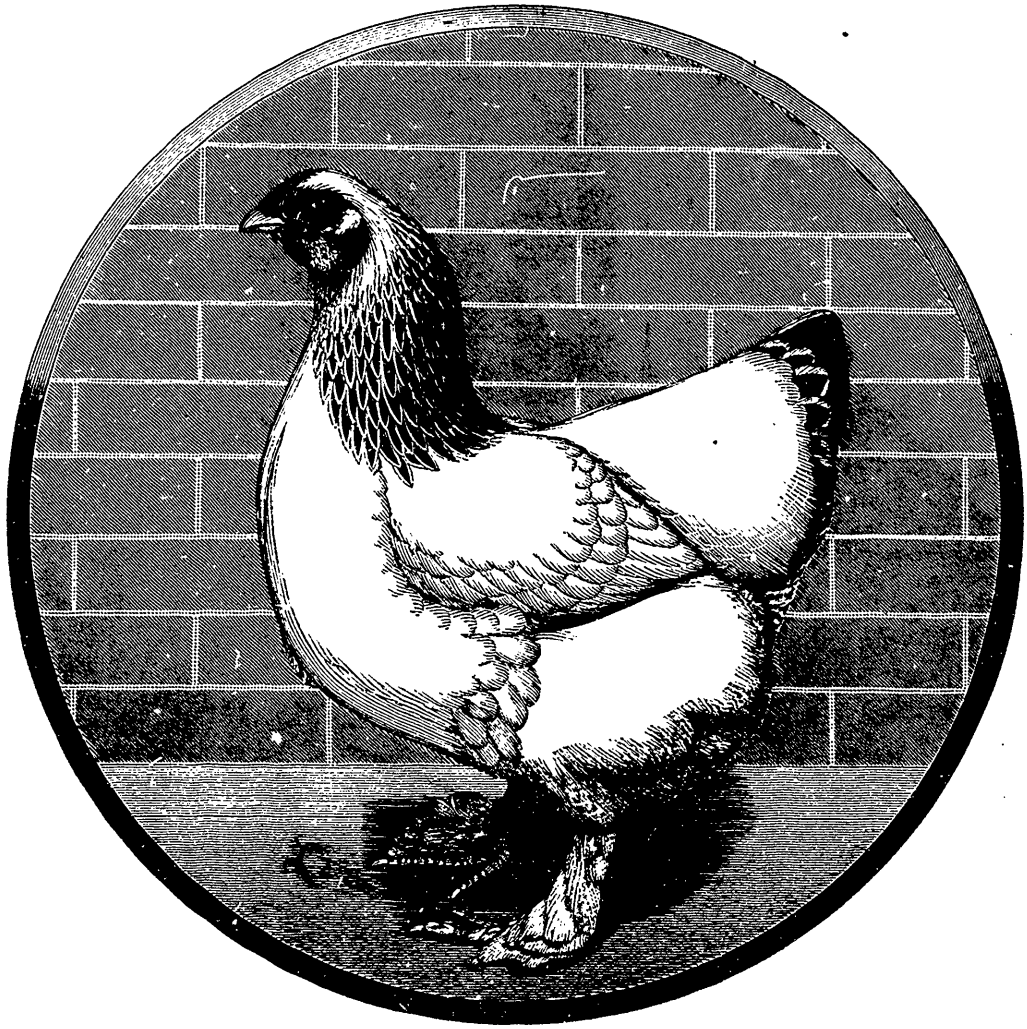
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OWNED BY CHAS. M. GRIFFING,
SHELTER ISLAND, N.Y.

THE CANADIAN ROUEN REVIEW

DEVOTED TO THE ROULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER, 1890.

No. 11

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. G. R. BRUCE,

Guelph, has been obliged through a change of residence to part with all his Minorcas, but hopes ere long to be back in the ranks again.

THE MONTREAL ASSOCIATION

has decided to hold the next show on February 19, 20 and 21, 1890, in Victoria Armoury Hall, Cathcart St.

A LARGE SHOW.

The officers and members hope by this early announcement to receive a good meed of support from breeders and exhibitors, a hope which is cordially shared by the REVIEW.

MR. I. K. FELCH

will score all exhibits. The premium lists will be issued in due season and will be reviewed in our columns.

KEMPENFELDT ASSOCIATION.

A report of the annual meeting will be found in another column. We are pleased to know that the association is in such a flourishing condition and congratulate the members on its success.

THE REV. W. H. BARNES

is restored to his wonted health and strength and again occupies the Presidential chair.

A BOOK ON THE PRINCIPLES OF JUDGING,

has been prepared by Messrs. I.K. Felch, H.S. Babcock and J. Henry Lee, and is now in press to be ready in November. The book will be about the same size as the Standard and will be fully illustrated with detail profile cuts made especially for it. The plates will number about twenty and the book will be printed on good paper and well bound. The price we understand will be one dollar.

BRAMPTON.

We understand that the formation of an association in Brampton Ont. as on the tapis and also that exhibitors may look for a winter show there. We hope to be able to speak more fully in our next.

QUEBEC BEHIND.

Our Quebec fanciers must need some rousing element in their midst, here are associations being formed all over Ontario and the fancy in all its branches daily growing into more importance, while in the sister Province things seem to be practically at a standstill or with at most very little sign of animation. How is this friends? rouse yourselves.

OUR QUESTION

for next month is: How do you feed your breeding stock, in winter, as distinct from those kept for laying purposes purely?

We shall be very pleased to get numerous replies.

MORE ROUENS.

We learn that Mr. H. H. Wallace, Woodstock, has ordered another consignment of Rouen ducks from Mr. D. Bragg, England.

MR. F. WIXSON,

Ingersoll, some time ago, bought out Mr. Chas. Christman's yard of brown Leghorns, which, with his own stock, now totals up to nearly two hundred Leghorns, in brown, black, and white.

MR. BUTTERFIELD'S LETTER

in another column will prove well worth perusal. Mr. Butterfield has one great feature in his favor, that is, that no matter how others may disagree with his awards, he can always give his reason for conscientiously placing the cards as he does.

DARK BRAHMA HENS.

We may pass these with the remark that the Standard does not call for "steel" gray; simply, gray, and this leaves a good deal of license as to the shade of gray, doesn't it friend Butterfield?

IN GAMES

we bow to the judge's decisions. We noticed that two of the pyle pullets were almost (to us) duck-footed.

IN PEKIN BANTAMS

we could not fall in with the awards. The color of Pekins was a point we could not agree on last year, and we now seem no nearer to the goal.

The Standard for males (the disputed point) calls for "a rich deep buff or reddish orange," (the italics are ours) "except the tail, which should be a rich dark chestnut or black, with coverlets a deeper chestnut color." We evidently interpret differently the term "reddish orange."

PROPER SHADE ?

We wish every breeder of Pekins would write us what he thinks is the proper shade, likening it to some familiar object. It is only by comparison that a decision can be arrived at.

EXPERIENCE, NOT THEORY.

We may say that we can write confidently from experience in this case, having within the last few years raised over two hundred Pekin bantams.

POULTRY

MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

No one will give you a lift if you do not try to keep yourself. Remember the Danish proverb, "He who throws himself under the bench will be left to lie there."

Guineas are not polygamous, but mate in pairs; an even number of cocks and hens should be kept in a flock, for the eggs of hens not paired will fail to hatch, and the single hen will be an object of attack from the others at times. A flock of guineas is a very attractive feature, and should be in every poultry yard. They are the very best of guardians of the poultry house, and upon the approach of chicken thieves, or ravenous birds or beasts, either night or day, sound the alarm, and they keep up the racket until the neighborhood is aroused, and the intruder leaves.

It is safe to estimate fifty cents for each hen as the cost of a poultry house, where a great many are kept; but for small flocks one dollar a head is a liberal estimate. The manure will more than pay the interest on the money thus invested, and keep the building in repair. Did you ever think of this?

The most important point to be observed when keeping fowls in confinement is to keep them industriously at work. This is the golden rule in managing poultry in large numbers and is the key to success.

The careful poultry keeper will provide boxes or bins filled with fine road dust, coal ashes, sandy loam, or pure loam, or fine clay, thoroughly dried and pulverized. It makes but little difference which is used. The principal thing is that it is clean, that is, not a highly manured soil, but a comparative unfertile one preferable. Sub soil will do very well. The next qualification is that it must be perfectly dry, and another is that it must be thoroughly pulverized. The best place to locate the dust bath is just inside the south or east windows, where the fowls may enjoy the health giving rays of the sun, and where the dust in the boxes will be more apt to be kept thoroughly dry.

In all the principal towns and cities where railways pass or terminate, responsible parties can constantly be found who are ready, with cash in hand, to take all the *good* dead poultry that is offered within striking distance of such principal places. There is never a glut in the market for *prime* stock, and the best will always command a good price and a certain sale. With facilities and these facts before them, we are inclined to think that our distant farmer friends will find it to their advantage to give more attention to the multiplying of good marketable poultry-stock,

which, when dressed in good condition, will always command the dollars promptly, as we have hinted. Farmers will consult their advantages by substituting some regular breed for the common stock.

Turkeys should not be confined to be fattened until about ten days before they are to be sold. They will gain rapidly in flesh for about ten days, but after that time they begin to lose flesh, owing to becoming restless and uneasy from confinement.

Although every farmer and cottager in this country can raise more or less ducks for his own use and for the food market, still there is not as great a demand for them as in European countries, where their facilities for keeping them are not as good as ours. We have in the United States four distinct breeds of ducks, well-known to poultry men, besides the Musk and common varieties. The Rouen is French, the Aylesbury English, the Pekin Chinese, Cayuga North American, and Musk South America.

Get ready for winter. We have said it before, but it bears repeating; make everything nice, clean, sweet and warm—warm quarters prevent roup, and dry yards promote health. Spade up the yards once more before the ground freezes; whitewash and thoroughly disinfect, mend all fences, and paste old newspapers inside the hen house.

We have seen it stated that a Kentucky farmer cures chicken cholera, by boiling a bushel of smart weed in ten gallons of water down to three gallons, and mixing the decoction with their food twice a day for three days, and then every other day for a week.

Experience teaches that small flocks of chickens pay a larger per cent. than do large flocks, barely from the fact of

better care. If you would make large flocks pay, give them all the room and care possible.

I have put infertile eggs through a nine weeks' course in incubators, and found them at the end of that time completely evaporated, the remaining contents solidified and occupying about one-third their original bulk, but as far as taste and smell are concerned just as sweet as when first introduced—
James Rankin.

If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality.

WYANDOTTE TALK.

BY C.

Americans are independent of tradition; they do not stick to the old lines. Their aim has always been for improvement in what ever they do, whether it is building a new steamship or threshing machine or making a new breed of fowls. The Wyandotte like the Plymouth Rock is strictly American, and has taken a high place in the esteem of American farmers and fanciers. The Yankee idea of a perfect fowl for general purposes is embodied in this breed and national pride will prove no small factor for keeping them in the highest favor.

Aside from the practical merits we have in the Wyandotte a splendid field for the display of that skill in breeding, the study of which forms the great charm in the culture of fancy fowls.

The markings of the laced Wyandotte are intricate in the extreme; perhaps more so than in any of our Standard breeds, and naturally these markings are hard to produce uniformly. But difficulty is only an incentive to greater effort and the breed is progressing. Each year sees better and more uniform specimens at our Shows and so it will continue until the laced Wyandotte is

as well established in plumage as the thoroughbred black-red Game or the aristocratic Black Spanish.

The solid colored breeds i. e. the black and the white Wyandottes while they will be much easier bred to a correct plumage than the laced, yet present a field for the efforts of skilful breeders. Owing to the fact that they will produce chicks of more uniform quality than the laced breeds they are now reaching out for even a higher place in public favor. The golden laced Wyandotte is yet very imperfect. It will be a work of years to bring them to any degree of uniformity, but time and patience will work wonders.

In spite of the oft-expressed opinion that "Wyandottes have been bcomed to death" the breed is making a lively corpse. It is doubtful if the position they have won on their merits will be usurped by any other breed. As a combination of the beautiful and the practical they are an undoubted success.

REVIEW SERIES

OF POPULAR QUESTIONS ANSWERED
BY PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN.

There are numberless matters of importance to the poultry fraternity which need the light of practical experience and which can best be ventilated by the concisely expressed ideas of many minds. With this end in view we have opened the above series of POPULAR QUESTIONS, and to set the ball in motion had printed and distributed circulars containing a number of questions and asking for replies of a practical nature. The number who received these circulars was, of course, necessarily limited, but we trust that all interested may give us their experience in answer to our third and subsequent questions, which will be found monthly in our Notes & Comments column.

QUESTION No. 2.

How do you feed your laying hens in winter to get best egg results?

ANSWERS.

In the morning I give them a warm feed, a mixture of bran and shorts, at noon I feed whole wheat or oats and at night I give them plenty of corn. I also keep constantly in my coop plenty of cabbage, gravel and crushed bones. Beamsville, Ont. J. W. Zimmermann.

Morning meal consists of shorts and milk if milk is plentiful, if not, water, feed warm and sparingly, then wheat or small grains scattered through chaff or straw to afford exercise during the day. Corn for night meal.

Lucan, Ont. W. McLOUD.

I find I get the most eggs by feeding a large proportion of wheat, I feed scalded shorts in the morning, but not all they can eat, then I scatter wheat in chaff to keep them at work until evening when I give them a full feed of wheat, oats or barley. Sometimes I give them a sheaf of grain or a bunch of peas and let them thresh it themselves. They want gravel and lime before them all the time.

East Oro, Ont. WM. C. WILSON.

Boiled roots and vegetables mixed with wheat shorts for morning meal; oats or wheat for noon, peas or corn for night.

Acton, Ont. H. S. McDONALD.

I give for morning meal—boiled potatoes mixed with a little bran, fine chop of oats and peas mixed, occasionally giving a feast of boiled beef, offal or oil cake. Cutting a raw turnip through the middle, laying it down on its back and letting them pick it. At night always giving a good meal of screenings or sometimes corn. I keep a supply of ground bone and shells in front of them.

Ayr, Ont. W. W. REID.

Scalded mixed meals fed warm in the morning; green food (as cut cab-

bage, turnips, etc.) with grain (oats) scattered among the floor straw during the day, with access to plenty of water and ground oyster shells; and grain, changing the kind frequently, at night.

MOUNT ROYAL POULTRY YARDS.
Montreal, Que.

My method of feeding for winter laying is as follows, a warm feed for morning meal composed of cracked corn and shorts equal parts, to which is added table scraps, etc., with the addition twice a week of cooked meat chopped fine, potato and apple parings raw are also relished when fresh cut, a head of cabbage suspended by the roots, is given about once a week, a light feed of good sound grain constitutes the noon lunch, as in here, with a fine feed of corn or wheat for the evening meal.

Belleville, Ont. R. H. TRIMBLE.

Corn, wheat, buckwheat and barley, I think is the best feed for producing eggs.

Brooklin, Ont. WM. HODGESON.

Hard grain and vegetables.

H. M. CHARLESWORTH.
Owen Sound, Ont.

Bran, shorts and clover scalded, in morning, wheat screenings and oats for afternoon. The building should be warm enough to keep out frost. Corn fed hens are liable to be troubled with leg-weakness.

Highgate, Ont. W. L. SOULES.

I find a mixture of all grains, morning, noon and evening, (among leaves, chaff, short straw, or sweet hay, about six to twelve inches deep,) not more than the birds will eat, and with this I keep a supply of cabbage hung up within reach of the fowls to pick at. I also keep a supply of scalded bran in a dish convenient to the birds, also broken egg shells, lime, gravel, and sand. A comfortable

house, not too warm or too cold, with plenty of ventilation, and abundance of sunshine and road dust baths, and there will be abundance of eggs and healthy fowls.

Owen Sound, Ont. WM. FLEMING.

Hard feed, wheat, barley, a few oats, and in real cold weather a little Indian corn, last feed before going to roost. I don't like soft feed for Spanish, because it sticks to their white faces, and the fowl get in the habit of picking one another's faces, and then they bleed, and then there is trouble. I feed turnips and mangels—I prefer mangels. I drive a large nail into the side of the pen, about one foot from the floor, and stick the mangel or turnip on the nail, and then the fowl can pick away at them.

Clarksburg, Ont. W. H. SHEERS.

Mixed grain, cooked meat, vegetables.

Orono, Ont. H. W. RENWICK.

Do not feed for special results. Use oats for regular food, occasionally give a meal of corn, wheat or some other grain, feed regularly twice a day. About three times per week boil small potatoes; potato, turnip and apple peelings in considerable water, mash them up with a pounder in the water while hot, and thicken to stiff dough with bran for morning meal, about once a week chop beets fine and feed raw at noon.

X. Y. Z.

Good wheat, barley, oats, and corn, oyster shells, crushed bone and prepared beef scraps, do not feed hot mashings at any time. My Leghorns lay from moult to moult and are always in good condition.

THEO. W. WOODRUFF.
Niagara Falls South, Ont.

Oats, peas and barley chopped together wheat, buckwheat, and green-

food fed three or four times a week, cut hay mixed with middlings or chop and water or milk, ground bones, old broken mortar, charcoal, and let them shell cobcorn for themselves. Give them 2 gallons of water to 40 fowls.

Doon, Ont. JOSEPH KINSEY.

I feed mostly wheat, barley, buckwheat and about 3 feeds per week of two parts bran and one part corn meal, scalded, with an occasional feed of corn for a change. I feed turnips raw daily and cabbage when plenty, oyster shells and gravel at will.

St. Thomas, Ont. T. H. SCOTT.

I give them a variety of food in winter, but to get best results, boiled potatoes, mashed with a mixture of chopped grain, with a little pepper or a handful of cattle spice thrown in gives good results. I believe wheat, even at one dollar per bushel is the cheapest and best egg producing food you can give a hen in the shape of grain. Corn is too fattening, and is about as expensive as wheat has been recently. I have four large windows in my chicken house, and the sun beams in all day on them, and, I think that has a wonderful effect in making them shell out the egg fruit in cold weather. I also give them ground oyster shells and ground bone. I find throwing in a few turnips or mangels daily a fine thing as it keeps them healthy, and I keep a large box of gypsum or plaster of Paris, and give the floor a good sprinkling every day, as I believe cleanliness has a great deal to do with their laying qualities. Of course, I let them out in fine weather.

Guelph, Ont. JAS. ANDERSON.

In the morning, mixed shorts, fine, and bran, warm; at noon, wheat or oats; and in the evening, corn, whole. It is best to give the grain feed warmed either by placing it in the oven or by pouring a little warm water over it.

Bowmanville, Ont. A. HOBBS.

Have always fed soft feed in winter for breakfast, about as follows:—corn meal 1 part, shorts 1 part, bran 2 parts, mixed hot with potato-peelings and any other scrap, and a pluck or rough beef scraps mixed with same two or three times a week, also a little sulphur, salt and pepper to season. For two years past have had "eggsellent" returns by feeding waste broken biscuit (cost 1c. lb.)—1 of biscuits to 2 parts of bran, meat scrap, seasoning, etc. as above; both feeds want to be mixed while hot, or use boiling water if grain only is used and make it into a stiff paste. At noon feed a little whole grain scattered in leaves or chaff and full feed of grain at night. I feed no corn.

Toronto, Ont, C. J. DANIELS.

In winter I feed my laying hens hot food mornings consisting of boiled potatoes, shorts, bran and chopped corn mixed. Through the day I scatter a little oats or buckwheat in chaff to keep them working as much as possible and in the evening I give them all the wheat they will eat before going to roost. I forgot to say I give them cabbage or turnips to pick at all the time, also a little fresh meat four times a week.

Whitby, Ont. THOS. RICE.

First feed morning, mashed wheat middlings with little pepper, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. oats and wheat, last feed corn.

Waterloo, Ont. J. O'DONOHUE.

Oats and bran before them at all times in the morning, wheat thrown in litter on ground, noon, refuse from kitchen, night, corn, buckwheat or barley alternately and warmed in cold weather, also ground bone and oyster shells, plenty of water.

Morrisburg, Ont. A. A. WHITEKER.

I feed wheat, peas, barley, oats and

buckwheat, all mixed together twice a day, and soft feed once a day, at noon in general. This soft feed is made up of bran, shorts and scraps from the table with a little pepper in cold weather. Lots of oyster shell, before them all the time, also gravel, and mangels three times a week to pick at.

Angus, Ont. T. BARRETT.

I feed my hens soft food in morning, oats at noon, wheat and corn at night. They lay well on that.

Milton, Ont. JOHN G. FORD.

Fine shorts mixed with corn meal, potatoes, meat or scraps from table, fed warm in the morning, good wheat, scattered in straw six inches deep, at noon. Milk twice a week, pure water constantly, broken glass, crockery and gravel within reach always, bones broken fine once or twice a week.

Georgetown, Ont. J. C. MCKAY.

I feed every other morning, chop composed of oats, barley and corn in equal parts, with a very little pepper and salt added, mixed with boiling water, in the evening I feed barley, and each alternate morning oats, and wheat, in evening corn, a little cooked meat twice per week.

St. Thomas, Ont. JOHN AXFORD.

Feed twice a day only, warm mash in morning, twice a week burying the grain, wheat and oats in the earthen floor or in straw or leaves, giving only as much as they will eat up with a relish, with clover as green food.

Montreal, Que. THOS. COSTEN.

I feed corn buckwheat and wheat week about, and once or twice a week soft feed made of chop-feed, boiled into a thick state, mixed with some onions and pepper and salt to season—this is much relished. I give plenty of cabbage and apples as green feed, and sometimes meat scraps with

gravel and coal ashes as grinding material. I keep about three or four inches of dry sand in the bottom of pen, and rake the grain in; this gives the fowls employment and keeps them from getting too fat. I lay in my supply of sand and gravel in the fall. The sand also answers as a dust bath. I nailed a slat two inches wide around the pen about one foot from the ground to put the soft feed on, this is so narrow that the fowls can't get into it with their feet, for the wall, and keeps it clean. I keep the house at about 60 degrees in the severest weather, heated with a coal stove. I give plenty of fresh water every day, and give them their liberty on fine days. With this food and treatment I have had my Leghorns to commence laying in December and continue all winter. I consider the W. Wyandottes the next best layers.

Wellandport, Ont. R. J. GRACEY.

Good sound wheat.
Owen Sound, Ont. H. WRIGHT.

For the laying hens, the morning meal consists of a mixture of two parts canaille or middlings to one of crushed corn, scalded and seasoned with a little pepper and salt, and fed warm; at noon a handful of oats is thrown them to keep them employed; and at night a liberal feed of whole grain, usually wheat or buckwheat is given. Green food, such as onions, cabbage, turnips, etc., every other day in addition to the above, is supplied. Shell food of some kind always accessible.

Ottawa, Ontario. P. G. KEYES.

Morning, boiled oats or barley or bran and chop oats scalded, or boiled wheat. Noon, table refuse, green feed or offal. Night, wheat as a rule, sometimes barley, or wheat, oats and peas mixed. I think that wheat is the best grain for general purpose.

Guelph, Ont. C. J. EISELE.

In the morning I feed warm soft feed, consisting of equal parts of oats, peas and barley, mixed with soft boiled potatoes; occasionally I change the mixture to bran and potatoes; at noon I feed in chaff or straw for them to scratch for the grain, oats or wheat, and at night I prefer feeding the light varieties, such as Leghorns peas or corn, as there is more heat in it than any other grain for the long cold nights. Free liberty to ground bone, oyster shells and gravel, with a feed of meat once or twice a week. This rotation with free range to a warm shed, and green cabbage or turnips two or three times a week, and milk besides water to drink, I find gives the best results. Aberboyle, Ont. W. B. COCKBURN.

In the morning a small quantity of soft feed, followed with full ration of mixed grain, barley, oats, and wheat, or either of them separately, thrown amongst straw, and a similar feed at noon and night varying the grain. In very cold weather a little corn. Stratford, Ont. W. SANDERSON.

The system of feeding I adapt in winter, and practice as near as circumstances will permit, is as follows: morning feed, chopped oats and barley or bran and shorts, corn chop mixed at times with potatoes, carrots or turnips boiled. The liquor used is from the boilings of meat shank or beef heads, mixture is as dry as possible and given warm with pepper and little salt to season it. Noon feed is small grain of some kind either oats, wheat or what you have on hand, I keep all kinds. Peas are littered with cut hay or oat sheaves and they have to hunt and scatter the grain out of it. Sometimes this is reversed, the noon feed in the morning and the morning feed at noon. The soft food is varied as much as the grain from the above bill of fare. Gravel, broken crockery, bone dust and oyster shells if you like, bones from the butchers is

a fine thing for them but a good deal of trouble to get into small enough pieces. Milk if you have it is one of the best foods for egg production. Night feed is small grain thrown in pens, with corn added for very cold weather, they pick up the corn and scratch and hunt for the small grain. At shutting up time, if I don't forget or I am not in too big a hurry, I rake up the cut hay or oat sheaves in a heap and scatter some small grain amongst it, so they will have something to do when they get up and there is no heap when I call on them in the morning. As a general thing I take my own breakfast first, I cater to their comforts but not to my own discomfort. Sarnia, Ont. W. LUSCOMBE.

In the morning a hot breakfast of boiled vegetables, scraps from the table, etc., mixed with bran and shorts. At noon I scatter grain (buckwheat, barley or oats) in the straw and let them work for it. Once a week I give boiled meat generally a cow's head. I also give green feed in the shape of raw cabbage, turnips or carrots. Stratford, Ont. J. L. CORCORAN.

In the morning a mash of shorts and bran, equal quantities of each with two large handfuls of granulated prairie meat to a pen of twelve hens, and in the evening what corn they will eat up clean, with a constant supply of old mortar in one corner of the pen. If the weather is very cold I give the soft food warm. Toronto, Ont. A. C. BLYTHE.

My winter feed is, for the morning, chop stuff boiled and fed hot, alternated by oats and screenings; for the evening, corn during sharp cold weather, and oats or screenings during mild weather, but I don't use any screenings which contain a large percentage of chaff. Cabbage and roots every other day and meat occasionally. Sarnia, Ont. E. A. VIDAL.

First I get some hay-seed, and put on the floor as much as I can get. First feed in morning, grain, that is, wheat, oats, barley, or buckwheat, well thrown among the seeds. I cover it as much as I can, giving the hens plenty of work to find it—it keeps them warm. Then at noon the soft feed made of shorts, bran, cabbage, potatoes, turnips, or any scraps I can get, boiled together, and give it to them warm, and no more than they can eat up at once, then about dark, grain the same as in the morning. On very cold nights I give them a good feed of corn, then once or twice a week I give them pepper, and as often as I think they need it, a little sulphur. The one great point I think is to feed them regularly, not one day early and another late; they will get to know the time as well as you.

Toronto. JOSEPH BENNETT.

Give Langshans in winter all the light and pure air possible without being uncomfortably cold. A light breakfast of meal, wheat, oats, barley and corn ground together, scalded and cooled with sour milk; an hour or so after, give a little wheat scattered among straw or leaves, that they may "work;" at noon a little meat or table scraps seasoned with pepper, boiled vegetables of some kind is also necessary every two or three days; in the middle of the afternoon scatter more whole grain among the straw, this may be mixed grain, wheat, corn, barley, buckwheat, and oats, plenty of clean water all day at their disposal, and milk also if possible, seasoned with pepper. Danville, Ont. U. BONNEVILLE.

Soft feed in morning composed of equal parts middlings and bran mixed with hot water fed warm. Wheat, buckwheat, oats and barley, alternately at noon scattered amongst straw with cabbage and mangels also meat every day, sea shells before them always, and

plenty of pure cold water, but prefer milk.

St. Catharines Ont. R. HAMILL.

I feed a variety of grain food with occasional feeds of meat and vegetables, not forgetting to have gravel always on hand, I am no believer in ground bone and oyster shell, nature don't grind bones and oyster shells for birds, and I believe in supplying nature's demands to the birds, bone and shell may do fairly well as a substitute in towns or cities where the other is not easily obtainable.

Camlachie, Ont. J. CAIRNS.

I feed boiled potatoes mixed with chop, and cut clover mixed with bran for morning. Wheat and corn for evening.

Selkirk, Ont. L. W. EDSALL.

In the morning, quite early, feed soft feeds composed of shorts or middlings mixed with about $\frac{1}{3}$ cornmeal, also a small proportion of powdered oilcake and bean meal all of which mix thoroughly together making them all into a porridge well cooked using in this combined all the vegetables, meat and scraps left from the table. At noon throw them some oats or wheat screenings and be sure this feed is thrown in among straw or litter of some kind, where they are compelled to scratch hard so as to get it; then at 4 p.m. a very limited quantity of whole corn just before they take to roost.

Woodstock, Ont. H. H. WALLACE.

Grain at night, assorted, corn, buckwheat and wheat; at early morn, warm (hot) food, bran and corn-meal seasoned with a little pepper and salt.

Dunnville, Ont. C. H. McCRAE.

Clover finely chopped and scalded, seasoned with bran and middlings,

linseed meal or oatmeal, changing the substance so as to afford variety. The secret of feeding is to avoid getting your laying hens too fat. During the day feed grain, occasionally in chaff, make them work. I keep green food before them at all times, feed wheat and buckwheat all they want to eat. I also keep milk and water before them all the time.

Dunnville, Ont. JAS. B. CLARK

For their early morning feed I take shorts, bran, scraps of bread, with a small quantity of boiled liver all mixed together, after that I take enough oats that will keep them busy at work for the day, by throwing it down on the floor among loose straw and hay-seed, or the sweepings of a hay loft, which I find is a valuable feed as it serves them for green food. For their evening feed, I give whole corn and wheat. This way of feeding cannot be beaten, in fact I have tried a great many ways, but find I get the best results from this diet.

Toronto, Ont. MAJOR SALT.

I feed about half what they want in morning of soft feed, warm, and then some small grain scattered amongst chaff, to keep them scratching till noon. Table scraps at noon, and corn at half-past four. Fresh water twice a day.

Brampton, Ont. WM. COLE.

My winter bill of fare for my fowls, is: for the morning meal, a hot bran mash with the table scraps mixed in, and twice a week I mix an ounce of meat for each fowl into mash; for noon, I feed on Monday and Friday wheat, on Wednesday and Saturday buckwheat, on Tuesday and Sunday barley, and on Tuesday oats; at night I feed all the corn the fowls will eat. In addition to the above, I keep a good supply of old plaster, gravel, dust and green feed be-

fore them. With these rations I always get eggs.

Ridgeway, Ont. ISAAC E. HAUN.

Have their quarters warm and dry, which is the main thing. Let them have access to gravel or crushed oyster shells, feed wheat in the morning, giving buckwheat, barley and oats for a change. The scraps from the table at noon, and whole corn at night. Keep cabbage, beets or mangolds hanging where they can help themselves. Twice a week give them charred corn for breakfast in place of other grain, give pure cold water to drink once a day. From this treatment I had fresh eggs all last winter from white Leghorns. I don't believe in soft feed, hot water or pepper, or only very little of the latter.

St. Thomas, Ont. A. W. GRAHAM.

FROM MR. BUTTERFIELD.

Editor Review:—

REVIEW to hand and notice criticism in which I see in Brahma hens, dark, critic and I don't seem to agree. The first prize hen was good, large and well pencilled but off in ground color, not the nice steel gray the 2nd prize hen was, but she was not in such good feather as the first prize hen. The 3rd prize hen was in better shape than the 2nd, but like 1st prize hen off in color, and I don't remember seeing another that struck me very favorable. Critic and I must agree about dark Brahma pullets, as the best by long odds had to be left out for vulture hocks, pencilled most perfectly and such a lovely steel gray. In Langshans the 2nd and 3rd prize cocks were so close that the preference had to be given to one. In hens the 2nd prize hen was very much larger than 3rd prize, hence preference, though the white was seen on her earlobe. In Games, we seemed to have pleased Critic, as he doesn't even hint any changes. But I was rather at a loss to

pyle pullets as of the two best pullets by all odds, one got 2nd and the other nothing, as one was duck-footed and the other almost so. In black-red Bantam hens I noticed the hen particularly which got 2nd, and I had some doubts if she was an early pullet, but John I wish you would please explain. I agree with Critic on the cocks, and about all he says as to the rest of the Bantams. In Pekin Bants, Critic and I seem widely apart, I tried to raise a discussion as to Perin Bantams, so that we could get at something definite, soon after leaving Toronto show, last fall, but did not succeed, I thought I was right then, and I do now. What the Standard calls for is rich deep buff or reddish orange, it does not say cinnamon, and I am sure were, I to give preference in large buffs to cinnamon, Critic would give me a terrible roasting, and if cinnamon is not asked for in Pekins, why encourage it? If Critic thinks I preferred light color over everything else, we differ on that, sure, for I always try and take every good thing in each bird, and then balance is drawn by serious defects. I think, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me, in the 1st cock, that he was the most uniform colored bird in the class of cocks, or cockerels, and after the award was made Mr. Wm. McNeil said this was the first prize cockerel last year, and that he was the bird on which I tried to get the opinions of the breeders, in your REVIEW. Now the 3rd prize cock for symmetry, size and general make up was the best but his hackle was so light that he only got 3rd place whereas the 2nd prize cock was off in wing. As to cockerels the 1st prize was just as described by Critic, very good in colour, I thought him, but not good in style, 2nd prize cockerel not so good in color, but better in symmetry, but very light in legs, and about the only objection any critic or judge could have to the 3rd prize was

the dark chestnut colour. The most perfect pullet I ever saw was first prize pullet, except for symmetry I thought her perfection, rich, deep, clear buff all over, 2nd was fairly good, and 3rd just as Critic remarks. Now, Mr. Editor, when a judge has got through Toronto Show, where nearly every exhibitor knows a good bird when he sees it, the days are gone by to make glaring errors, and the judge who gets through as easily as your humble servant has done, amongst so many good birds, and such quantities, can feel that he has acted well, and not destroyed the confidence of breeders.

Yours,

Windsor, Ont.

S. BUTTERFIELD.

TORONTO BANTAM, PIGEON AND PET STOCK CLUB.

On Tuesday Oct. 15th the Toronto Bantam Pigeon and Pet Stock Club held its usual monthly meeting, the president in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. It was decided to hold a show, open to members only on Dec. 27th to 28th. The only exhibits were two black and white Dutch rabbits which were awarded 1st and 2nd, they were exhibited by E. F. Doty. There was considerable discussion on different points in regards to managing a show but nothing was definite; it was decided to leave it to the meeting of the executive committee which occurs before the next open meeting. Receipts of the evening \$6.

E. F. DOTY Sec'y.

KEMPENFELDT P. & P. S. ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Kempen-

feldt Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held at the Simcoe House, Barrie, September 26th, 1889, with a fair attendance of members, Mr. J. Barrand vice-president in the chair.

The meeting was called to order after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Several communications were read and laid on the table the chief business being the election of officers. The following are the officers for the ensuing year, viz. Honorary President, Mr. Wm. Lount, Q.C., Toronto; President, Rev. W. H. Barnes, Barrie; 1st Vice-President Mr. W. C. G. Peter, Angus; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. J. Barrand, Barrie; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. H. Carley, Barrie; Executive Committee, Messrs. W. C. Wilson, East Oro, P. Love, Barrie, Arthur Craig, Craighurst, R. H. Steadman, Penetang, J. M. Bothwell H. N. Hughes, Barrie. Mr. R. E. Bingham, Stayner and Mr. R. J. Fletcher, Barrie, were elected auditors.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the meeting night for the ensuing months be the first Tuesday in each month. The next meeting will be on Tuesday the 5th at the Association rooms in the Duke of York Orange hall, two doors west of Queens Hotel, Barrie.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Barrie Exhibition Association for the new building for the Poultry at Barrie this fall.

The Association is in good standing and is increasing in members and interest.

GEO. H. CARLEY,
Sec'y-Treas.

Barrie, Oct. 15th, 1889.

Use none but the best feed, it is the cheapest in the end, and will give best results.

NAMES ON COOPS PRIOR TO JUDGING.

Editor Review:—

I was informed that some of the judging at Toronto did not give satisfaction but not being there myself cannot speak authoritively, but I must protest against the names being on the coops prior to judging. Will you please in your next issue give us your opinion on it. As for myself I shall never knowingly exhibit where the names are on the entry tickets. It often is the names that win the prizes and not the birds.

Yours Truly,

E. TURCOTTE,

Ottawa, Ont.

This practice is so dissatisfactory to many exhibitors that we have always been in favor of having no names on the coops until after the judging, at the same time we must admit that if an exhibitor wants to be dishonest there is no reason why he cannot let the judge know which are his birds without the fact of the names being on the coops. We should like to know if the judges themselves have any choice in this matter—ED.)

WHAT IS IT?

Editor Review,—

I was visiting at a friends house yesterday and I saw one of the greatest curiosities of a chicken I have ever seen, it was a Langshan rooster, two years old with no feathers whatever for the hackle, stuff greatly resembling hair for all other parts, tail and all, just fluff or down. The bird itself is of good size, shape and healthy, enclosed find sample.

Yours Truly,

Guelph Ont. W. A. LOUGHREY.

Our correspondent enclosed us two specimens of the feathers alluded to one rather coarser than the other. They

seem to us rather like the covering of a Silky fowl. Did any of our readers ever hear of a silky variety of Langshan, the name seems familiar to us but we cannot place it. We have forwarded the specimens to "Science" for his opinion. Ed.]

Editor Review:—

Kindly correct in your next issue, it was J. H. Saunders 1st on light Brahmas, and Pritchard 2nd, instead of Pritchard 1st, by so doing you will oblige.

Yours,

J. H. SAUNDERS,

London.

CAPONIZING AND CRUELTY.

Editor Review :

Your illustrated article on caponizing in the last number of the REVIEW exemplifies most clearly the cruelty in which human beings will indulge in order to make money and gratify the demands of a pampered palate. Operations on living animals are justifiable in the hands of expert; in order to advance the cause of science and the healing art, because this must tend to improve the condition of both the lower animals and of men. But I beg to enter my strongest protest against all such operations as caponizing. If the Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals would endeavor to put a stop to such proceedings as we refer to in this article, and to see that more humane methods of taking the lives of animals used as food prevail, and that these and other animals are always so treated, as to avoid the infliction of needless suffering, they would be doing a useful thing to both man and beast while all opposition to painful experiments (vivisection) for scientific purposes when properly conducted is at

once senseless and destined to end in failure. Caponizing is presumably new in America and I sincerely trust that no reader of the REVIEW will give it the slightest countenance. If the article published serves to show what cruelty we have thus far avoided it will serve a good purpose; and possibly that is your object, Mr. Editor, in publishing it. I believe you would be about the last man to encourage such operations, and we must take into account not only the pain of the actual surgical procedure but the after suffering.

Truly yours,

SCIENCE.



PRIZE LIST CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, OTTAWA.

SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1889.

FOWLS.

BRAHMAS—Dark, 1st Cooch, 2nd Forth & Sons. Light, 1st and 2nd Luxton, Hamilton, 3rd Forth & Sons. **COCHINS**—Partridge, 1st Cawdron, Ottawa; 2nd Luxton. White, 1st Cawdron. **LANGSHANS**—1st Luxton. **HOU-DANS**—1st Luxton. **SILVER WYANDOTTES**—1st Perley, Ottawa; 2nd Luxton. **P. ROCKS**—Barred, 1st Neaving, 2nd Luxton, 3rd Switzer, Ottawa. White, 1st Howison, Brockville. **GAMES**—B.-Red, 1st Bate, Ottawa; 2nd Bonneville, Danville, Q.; 3rd Luxton. Brown, 1st and 2nd Cooch. D.-Wing, 1st Cooch, 2nd Edwards, Ottawa; 3rd Bonneville. Pile, 1st Cooch, 2nd Bonneville. **HAMBURGS**—Black, 1st Luxton. G. P., 1st Bedlow, Brockville. S. S., 1st O'Dell, Ottawa; 2nd Bedlow, 3rd Cummings, Russell. **JAVAS**—Black, 1st Luxton. **SPANISH**—Black, 1st Forth & Sons, 2nd Bedlow, 3rd Luxton. **ANDALUSIANS**—1st Luxton, 2nd Osborne, Kingston. **LEGHORNS**—White, 1st Howison, 2nd Stewart, Hintonburg; 3rd Gill, Ottawa. Black, 1st Garrett, Brockville. Brown, 1st and 2nd Bedlow, 3rd Forth & Sons. **POLISH**—W. C. B., 1st Forth & Sons. S. B., 1st Garrett, 2nd and 3rd Forth & Sons. Golden, 1st and 3rd Forth & Sons, 2nd Lux-

ton. GAME BANTAMS—B.-R., 1st Oldrieve, Kingston; 2nd Luxton. Brown-Ked, 1st Cooch. D.-W., 1st Oldrieve, 2nd Cooch, 3rd Luxton. Pile, 1st Bonneville, 2nd Oldrieve, 3rd Cooch. R. C. BLACK—1st Oldrieve, 2nd Reid, 3rd Murphy, Ottawa. SEBRIGHT—Golden, 1st Reid, 2nd Oldrieve. Silver, 1st Reid. JAPANESE—1st Oldrieve. PEKIN—1st and 2nd Keyes, Ottawa; 3rd McVeity, Ottawa.

TURKEYS—Bronze, 1st and 2nd Forth & Sons, 3rd Reid, Hintonburg. Any other variety, 1st Thompson, Allan's Corners, Q.

GESE—Toulouse, 1st Holland, Hintonburg; 2nd Rennie, Riverfield; 3rd Bedlow. Embden, 1st Cummings, 2nd and 3rd Thompson.

DUCKS—Pekin, 1st Stewart, 2nd Thompson, 3rd Reid. Aylesbury, 1st and 3rd Reid, 2nd Gill. Any other variety, 1st Thompson, 2nd Reid, 3rd Luxton.

CHICKS.

BRAHMAS—Light, 1st Luxton, 2nd and 3rd Stratton, Ottawa. COCHINS—Buff, 1st and 2nd Luxton. Black, 1st Luxton. LANGSHANS—1st Cooch, 2nd and 3rd Smith. DORKINGS—Colored, 1st Rennie. White, 2nd and 3rd Bedlow. Silver-Grey, 1st and 2nd Below. HOULANS—1st Garrett, 3rd Luxton. WYANDOTTES—Silver, 1st Ami, Ottawa; 2nd Perley, 3rd Luxton. Golden, 1st Perley. P. ROCKS—Barred, 1st and 2nd Stewart, 3rd Devlin. White, 1st and 2nd Howison. GAMES—Black-Red, 1st Forth & Sons. Brown-Red, 1st and 2nd Cooch. Duckwing, 1st Edwards. Any other variety, 1st Mason, Mt. Sheerwood; 2nd Luxton. HAMBURGS—B., 1st and 2nd Luxton, 3rd Bedlow. G P., 2nd Bedlow. S.S., 1st O'Dell, 2nd Cummings, 3rd McRae. JAVAS—Black, 1st and 2nd Luxton, 3rd Reid. SPANISH—1st Forth & Sons, 2nd Cooch, 3rd Garrett. MINORCAS—Black, 1st Rocque, 2nd and 3rd Osborne. LEGHORNS—White, 1st Gill, 2nd Rennie, 3rd Switzer. Brown, 1st Bedlow, 2nd Forth & Sons, 3rd Morrison. Black, 1st Bedlow, 2nd and 3rd Garrett. POLISH—Silver, 1st and 2nd Forth & Sons, 3rd Bedlow. Golden, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Forth & Sons. GAME BANTAMS—B.-R., 1st Oldrieve, 2nd and 3rd Cooch. Brown-R., 1st and 2nd Cooch. Duckwing, 1st and 3rd Oldrieve, 2nd Cooch. Pile, 1st Cooch, 2nd Bonneville, 3rd Oldrieve. R. C. Black, 1st and 2nd Oldrieve. SEBRIGHTS—Golden, 1st and 2nd Oldrieve. PEKIN—1st Keyes, 2nd and 3rd McVeity.

TURKEYS—Bronze, 1st Thompson, 2nd Cummings.

GESE—Toulouse, 1st Bedlow, 2nd Hol-

land. Embden, 1st and 2nd Thompson. Any other variety, 1st Bedlow, 2nd Thompson.

DUCKS—Pekin, 1st O'Dell, 2nd Thompson, 3rd Reid. Rouen, 1st Cummings, 2nd Bedlow, 3rd McCrae & Davidson. Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd Thompson. Any other variety, 1st Luxton, 2nd Reid.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY FAIR, MONTREAL.

A steady down-flow of rain during the week ending the 21st of September was the means of causing what would otherwise have been a grand success to be comparatively a failure, viz., the Annual Show of the Hochelaga County Society. Special efforts had been put forward to make this the best ever held. Better prizes have been offered for poultry than ever before and it was hoped that the show would have been so successful that larger prizes would have been offered next year. The judges for poultry were Messrs. McLaren and I. Price.

PRIZE LIST.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Thos. Hall 1 and 2; DORKINGS, pair Silver Gray—Thos. Irving 1 Colored—Thos. Irving 1st. HAMBURGS, Golden Spangled—Professor W. Mills 1. LEGHORNS, black—A. F. Dawes 1; white—A. J. Gordon 1. BLACK SPANISH—J. Smith, 1; J. Drummond 2. HOUDANS—T. Archambault, 1; J. Drummond 2. GAME, best pair black red—A. J. Gordon 1. BANTAMS, Silver Duckwings—J. Smith 1; M. Jeffrey 2. Golden Duckwings—A. J. Gordon 1; M. Jeffrey 2. white—T. Buchanan 1. Silver Sebrights—Prof. W. Mills 1. Japanese, Prof. W. Mills 1. Pekin—Thos. Hall 1; Prof. W. Mills 2. PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Prof. W. Mills 1; J. J. Smith 2. SCOTCH GREYS—M. Jeffrey 1; M. Jeffrey 2. TURKEYS, Bronze—J. Drummond 1. white—A. Thompson 1; Buffs, T. A. hambault, 2; Black, J. Delorme, 1. Geese—Embden—T. Irving, 1; A. Thompson 2. DUCKS, best pair Aylesbury—A. Thompson 1; T. Irving 2. Pekin—A. Thompson 1; Prof. W. Mills 2, Rouen—T. Irving 1. Crested white—A. Thompson 1. Chickens, LIGHT BRAHMAS—Thos. Hall 1; Thos. Hall 2; HAMBURGS, Silver Spangled—A. Thompson 1. WHITE LEGHORNS—A. J. Gordon 1. White faced BLACK SPANISH—J. Smith 1; J. Drummond 2. BANTAMS Pekin—T. Hall 1;

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A. Thompson 1; J. Smith 2. SCOTCH GREYS—M. Jeffrey 1; M. Jeffrey 2. WYANDOTTES—T. Hall 1; T. Hall 2.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR, HAMILTON.

COMMUNICATED.

Our show this fall has broken the record both in number and quality of birds, competition in all classes but a few was very keen. The judging with the exception of perhaps two or three cases seemed to give good satisfaction. Mr. S. Butterfield did it all. For next year we have been promised a full list both in old and young birds that the new Standard contains and if possible a little larger prize money.

PRIZE LIST.

DORKINGS—coloured, 1st Bogue, London; 2nd Main, Silver Gray, 1st Main, 2nd Bogue, white, 1st Bogue, 2nd Peene, city. Pair PLYMOUTH ROCKS—barred 1st Clark and Clerno, Dunnville; 2nd Moore London, white, 2nd Luxton. POLANDS—white crested black, 1st Bogue, 2nd McNeil, London; Golden, 1st Bogue 2nd McNeil; Silver, 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. Bearded 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. Any other variety, 1st and 2nd McNeil. GAME—black breasted red 1st Barber and Co. Toronto, 2nd Doty, Toronto. Red Pyle, 1st Barber & Co, Toronto, 2nd McIsaacs Brantford. Golden Duckwing 1st Barber & Co., 2nd McIsaacs. Silver, 1st Barber & Co., 2nd McIsaacs. Pit 1st Leggat, city. Brown breasted red 1st Barber & Co. Any other variety, 1st and 2nd Wardell, Dundas. COCHINS, Buff—1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. Black 1st Bogue, 2nd McNeil. Partridge, 1st and 2nd Bogue. LANGSHANS—1st McNeil, 2nd Peene. BRAHMAS—Dark 1st Dewar & Mitchell Milton 2nd Edwards, Brantford. Light, 1st Luxton, 2nd Hamilton, city. WYANDOTTES, silver laced—1st Anderson, Tyneside, 2nd Moore. white, 2nd McCormick London. SPANISH, Black, 1st Luxton, 2nd Laing, Milton West. HAMBURGS, Golden Pencilled—1st Bogue, 2nd McNeil. Silver Pencilled, 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. Golden Spangled 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. Silver 1st McNeil 2nd Bogue. Black 1st McNeil 2nd Hamilton, LEGHORNS—White 1st Rallston, city, 2nd Marshall, Dunnville. Brown 1st Gerrard, 2nd Anderson. Black, 1st Hamilton, 2nd Dewar & Mitchell. HOUDANS—1st Bogue, 2nd Linton, city. Any other variety (French) 1st Daniels, Toronto,

2nd Smith, Fairfield Plain. BANTAMS—golden Sebrights, 1st and 2nd McNeil, silver 1st and 2nd McNeil. Black breasted red, 1st Bonnick & Co. Toronto, 2nd Oldrieve Kingston. Golden Duckwing, 1st Bonnick & Co. 2nd Oldrieve. Silver 2d, Luxton, Red pyle, 1st Smith, 2nd Oldrieve. Brown red, 1st & 2nd Bonnick & Co. Japanese, 1st McNeil, 2nd Oldrieve, Pekin, 1st and 2nd McNeil. Any other variety, 1st and 2nd McNeil. TURKEYS—Bronze 1st and 2nd Main. White, 1st Smith. Any other variety, 1st Smith. GEESE—Bremen, 1st and 2nd Main. Toulouse, 1st Bogue 2nd McCormack, Rockton. Any other variety, 1st and 2nd Smith. DUCKS—Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd Bogue Rouen, 1st and 2nd Main. Pekin 1st Bogue, 2nd Cockburn jr. city. Cayuga, 1st and 2nd Luxton. GUINEA FOWL—1st Luxton, 2nd Smith, PEAFOWL—1st Luxton. MINORCAS—White 2nd Anderson, black 1st and 2nd McCormack. JAVAS—Black, 1st Luxton. ANDALUSIANS, 2nd Luxton.

CHICKS AND DUCKS 1889.

DORKINGS,—Colored 1st and 2nd Main. Silver-grey, 1st Bogue, 2nd Main. White, 1st and 2nd Bogue. COCHINS,—Buff, 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. Black, 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. Partridge, 1st Cockburn, city, 2nd Bogue. BRAHMAS,—Dark, 1st Peene, 2nd Luxton. Light, 1st Hooper, city, 2nd Clark & Climo. Hamburgs, Golden-spangled, 1st Bogue, 2nd McNeil. Silver, 1st and 2nd McNeil. Golden-pencilled, 1st McNeil, 2nd Oakhurst Jersey Farm. Silver, 1st Bogue, 2nd McNeil. Black, 1st McNeil, 2nd Luxton. LEGHORNS,—White, 1st Marshall, 2nd Edwards. Brown, 1st Dewar & Mitchell, 2d Stevens, Dunnville. Black, 1st and 2nd Hamilton. HOUDANS,—1st and 2nd Luxton. SPANISH,—Black, 1st Milton, 2nd Nicholson, city. PLYMOUTH ROCKS,—Barred, 1st and 2nd Clark & Climo. White, 1st and 2nd Clark & Climo. GAME,—Black-breasted red, 1st and 2nd Main. Silver Duckwing, 1st and 2nd Barber & Co. Red pyle, 1st Barber & Co. Brown breasted red, 1st and 2nd Barber & Co. Malays, 1st and 2nd Wardell. Pit, 1st Leggat. LANGSHANS,—1st McNeil, 2nd Alwin. MINORCAS,—Black, 1st McCormick, 2nd Marshall. POLANDS,—White crested, 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. Silver 1st Bogue. 2nd McNeil. Golden, 1st McNeil, 2nd Bogue. White bearded, 1st McNeil. JAVAS—Black, 1st and 2nd Luxton. BANTAMS—Black red game, 1st Barber & Co. 2nd Oldrieve, Kingston. Brown red 1st and 2nd Bonnick & Co. Silver duckwing, 1st Smith. Golden duckwing, 1st Aldrieve, Pyle, 1st Bonnick & Co., 2nd Barber & Co. SEBRIGHT—Golden, 1st and 2nd McNeil. Silver, 1st and 2nd McNeil. Japanese, 1st and 2nd McNeil. Pekin, 1st and 2nd McNeil.

Any other variety 1st and 2nd McNeil. DUCKLINGS—Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd Bogue. Rouen, 1st and 2nd Main. Pekin, 1st Bogue, 2nd Smith. Cayuga, 1st Luxton, 2nd Smith.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Correspondents are requested to make full use of this column. The answers to enquiries as to diseases will be answered by a well-known medical man and breeder. Please read the following rules carefully.

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always stating age, sex, and breed.
2. Enclose 3 cents stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first instance, later through POULTRY REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.
5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.
6. Answers to be to name in full, initials or *nom de plume*, the first preferred.

QUE.—I have a Game rooster, pure bred, two years and six months old, he has a swelling on the bottom of his right foot and it seems to be very sore. Another thing, when he stoops down to pick his food up off the ground saliva runs out of his mouth, please tell me what to do for him, and oblige.

Toronto.

F. H. FLINT.

ANS.—Your game cock has the disease known as "Bumble Foot," an inflammation that usually ends in the formation of an abscess (matter or pus). (1) Put the bird in a quiet place by himself. Feed him on soft food slightly peppered and only half the usual quantity for a couple of days. Give him a compound rhubarb pill for three days in succession. Give him also some green food chopped up fine. (2) Poultice the foot constantly until the swelling either goes down or bursts. Keep poulticing in the latter case till the foot gets quite soft and you can pick away any cheesy-like matter that is to be seen. When this is all away the foot will heal, when it is healed if it is still too large paint it every other day for two weeks, with Tincture of Iodine.

QUE.—I have a choice Buff Cochin Cock 1 year old. When he stands he can't stand long but always breaks down, it seems to me as if

he is weak in the legs, he has been that way about three weeks already, otherwise he is healthy, could you tell me anything to cure this. I would be very glad if you would tell me of something that would cure him.

Yours truly,

J. W. HUEHNERGARD.

Heidelberg, Ont.

ANS.—There are so many causes for lameness that it is impossible to foretell always what the result will be.

It may arise from pressure of a tumour which will be fatal, or it may be caused by cold and so, easily cured.

- (1) Separate the bird so that he may be comfortable and with soft earth, sawdust, straw, etc. to sit upon.
- (2) Feed more soft food than usual.
- (3) After giving one Compound Cathartic pill, give the following daily.
- (4) Of Parrish's chemical food ½ a teaspoonful with 6 drops of Tincture of Nux Vomica, best given in a no. 00 Gelatine Capsule. Report results, please.

Question. 1. Please tell me what care and food must be given to hens and roosters when they are moulting. Age of hens 2 years and age of roosters 3.

2. I have a black-red game cock he has been fighting with some other roosters and his face is all sore, especially his eye and mouth, his eye is closed. What shall I put on it. His age is 3 years.

3. Do you think that by breeding a black-red Game rooster with a blue Game hen I could raise some black breasted Game chickens.

F. H. FLINT.

Toronto.

1. More than usual care in all respects. Beware of draughts cold rains and other sources of chill. Feed more stimulating food than usual as spiced and scalded meals, meat, etc. Do not, however, omit green food if the fowls are confined.

Put a little tincture of iron in the drinking water or that with which you mix the soft food. If in the drinking water, just enough to tinge it faintly to be tasted.

House in the birds at nights so that while free from draughts there shall be abundant ventilation.

2. *Treatment of a wounded cock.* If the brain has not been injured or the bird's strength been too largely expended he will recover. Feed him extra well in spiced food and also meat for a couple of days.

If his eye inflames bathe it well twice a day with hot water, the warmest you can bear on your own cheek.

A little vaseline to the wounds will be soothing.

3. *Breeding.* Not the slightest probability. And why try any such experiment when there are hosts of good ones that may be made and urgently need to be made. Many have been suggested in the REVIEW during the past two years

The receipt you sent me for buff Cochinchina cock, was excellent, he could not stand, and always broke down on his legs, he was cured in two weeks after I gave him the medicine, I got the medicine in the drug store and fed him mostly soft food, just as you said in your letter. In the morning I gave him a Compound Cathartic pill, at noon I gave him ½ teaspoonful of Chemical food, in the evening 6 drops of Nux Vomica, I repeated till bird was well. Two weeks after I started giving him the medicine, I showed him at Berlin Exhibition and won 1st prize. J. W. Huehnergard, Heidelberg.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

We would remind exhibitors of this exhibition particulars of which will be found elsewhere. A good list, plenty of judges and obliging officials should draw a big entry.

LATE ITEMS.

The Eureka Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold its second annual show at Chatham, Ont., Jan. 20 to 23, inclusive. Mr. C. M. Baskerville is the Secretary.

The Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association has fixed the dates for its winter Exhibition, from Jan. 14th to 17th, 1890, and has secured the services of Mr. A. F. Stevens, of Wellesley, Mass, as Judge.



Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,168, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the

Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

Read our Premium offers in this issue.

In Mr. R. B. Smith's "ad" last month, two errors occurred, the score of his imported cock read 94¼ instead of 96¼, and the score of year old cock 91½ instead of 92½.

Owing to the depredation of cats, exposed situation, &c., having so much depleted his flock, Mr. A. R. McKinlay, Deer Park, will have no chicks for sale this fall, but hopes to be in a position next year to suit all comers.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

To any one sending us five new subscribers with \$5 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50, a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these, books so don't be afraid the supply will run out.

Canadian Poultry Review,

WITH KENNEL GAZETTE.

Is Published the first of each Month at

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO, CANADA

BY

H. B. DONOVAN.

TERMS—\$1.00 for both per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines. Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One page.....	\$20 00	\$30 00	\$75 00
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One column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	20 00
Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	3 00	5 00	8 00

Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Breeders' Illustrated Directory, 1-5 col card, 1 year, \$8; half year \$5.

These are our only rates for advertising, and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made invariable in advance. Yearly advertisements, paid quarterly in advance, changed every three months without extra charge.

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 20th to insure insertion in issue of next month. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,
27½ Wellington St. East,
Toronto, Ontario.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

WM. FLEMING, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Breeder of Black Breasted Red Exhibition Games only. Birds for Sale. Eggs \$3 to \$5 per setting. See advertisement.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.
Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT.
Breeder of Americas Choicest Houdans, Red Caps and Langshans. Don't Exhibit.

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.
Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese a specialty.

A. J. GROVES, Breeder of Fancy Pigeons 13 Sword Street, Toronto, Ont.

R. ELLIOTT, WINGHAM, ONT.
Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

H. GODDARD, LISTOWEL, ONT.
Breeder of W. & B. 1 eghorns, B Javas and S. S. Bants. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting or \$3.00 for 26.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.
Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Houdans. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

A. J. GRIFFIN, LESKARD, ONT.
Breeder of G. and S. Spangled, G. and S. Pencilled Hamburgs, B. B. Red Game Bants, Pekin and Rouen Ducks.

W. S. ODELL, OTTAWA, ONT.
S. S. Hamburgs and Pekin Ducks.

This Coupon is Good for one Advertisement of Thirty Words in the "For Sale and Exchange" or "Stock Transfers" columns.

Canadian Poultry Review,

Toronto, - - - Ontario.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF ADVERTISERS WHO ARE CONTINUALLY USING THIS COLUMN AND WHO FIND IT A GREAT TROUBLE TO BE CONSTANTLY REMITTING SMALL AMOUNTS, WE HAVE ADOPTED THE PLAN OF ISSUING COUPONS (AS ABOVE) GOOD FOR 30 WORDS EACH, 4 FOR \$1.00. ANY ONE BUYING THESE COUPONS CAN USE THEM AT ANY TIME, IN LIEU OF MONEY, WHEN SENDING IN AN ADVERTISEMENT.

NOT LESS THAN FOUR COUPONS SOLD.

STOCK TRANSFER.

I have just sold to Geo. Wood, jr. & Co., of the Burrwood Pigeon Lofts, Ottawa, my entire collection of prize-winning Owls, in yellows, whites and blacks, also black Nuns, Fantails, Red-pied Pouters and Swallows. Parties wishing birds will do well to correspond with the above firm. G. H. Parish.