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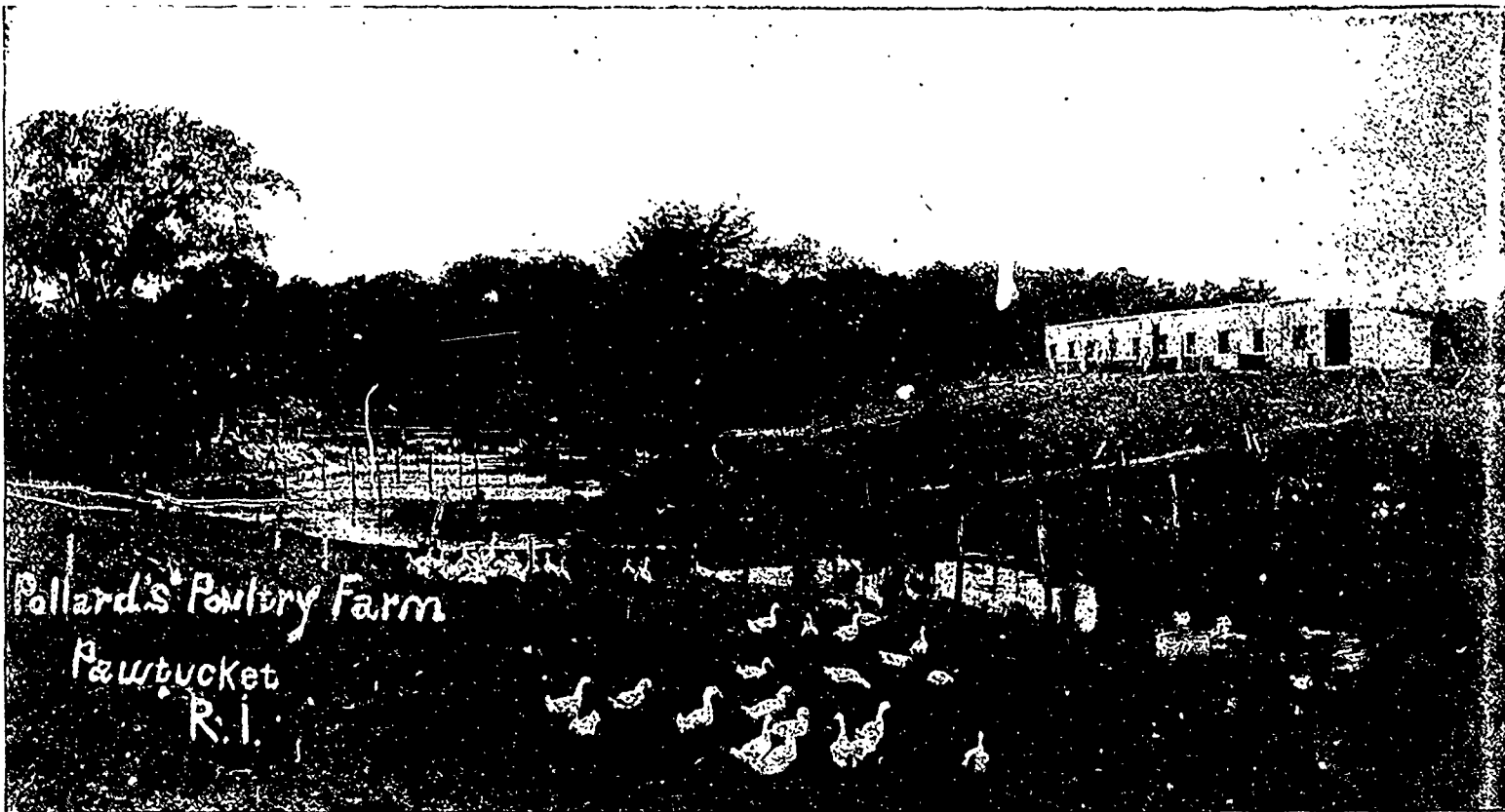
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Two Scenes on Pollard's Duck Farm.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Pigeons, Cage Birds, Rabbits & Pets.

Vol. XX.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JUNE, 1897.

No. 6

THE STATUS OF THE INDIAN GAME.

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

IT is nice, sometimes to consider just where a variety of fowls stands. No fowl remains in just the same position year after year. It changes places relatively with other breeds or absolutely with respect to its position in former years.

The Indian Game has been long enough with us to demonstrate what its real qualities are. It has gone through the period of injudicious booming by enthusiastic well-wishers, and has settled down upon its real merits. From this time forward the fowl will be subject to no great boom, but will submit to the test of time.

What is its present *status*?

1st. Practically considered. No one now, who wishes to keep a fowl exclusively or chiefly for egg-production, purchases a flock of Indian Games. While, for so excellent a fowl in other respects, it is a fair layer, it is well understood that there are better breeds for this purpose. It is now kept for the excellent poultry it produces, and for this purpose is bred purely or is used for crossing upon other breeds. Various Experiment Stations have tested its merits and they emphatically indorse the Indian Game for table poultry. To cross upon other breeds for this purpose it has no equal. It stands alone in this respect.

2nd. From a fancy point. If the exhibitions are any sure test upon the matter, the Indian Game, as a show fowl, has fallen off in popularity. While respectable classes are still exhibited at the leading shows, and while these classes average larger than those of any other Game fowl, yet they are not so large as they used to be. There was a time when the Indian Game class was one of the largest, if not the largest, in the principal shows. That can not be said now, though the present classes indicate a large popularity. In show qualities we think the males have made considerable

advance. The birds are really handsomer than they were, and the combs in particular, are better. The females, on the other hand, have retrograded. Judges have given too many prizes to the very dark hens, and these hens can not compare in beauty with those whose ground color is a bright golden bay. The contrast between the ground color and the lacings is lacking in these very dark hens and this contrast is one of the chief elements of beauty in the Indian Game. We are glad to note, however, that judges are beginning to return to first principles and that these lighter and more beautiful hens are beginning to win over their darker sisters.

3rd. The actual number of breeders of Indian Games seems to have increased. While now and then one of the older breeders has deserted this grand breed, new recruits have filled up the ranks and the number has actually increased. And with the restoration of the golden bay hens to their proper place, the popularity of the breed, we believe, will increase.

The present *status*, while not what we believe it might have been, is by no means discouraging, the outlook for the future is very bright, and the Indian Game breeder has a right to feel satisfied with the present position and future prospects of the fowl.

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

BY T. A. WILLIAMS, TORONTO, ONT.

(Continued.)

AS previously stated the most satisfactory brooder is one that may be used with equal facility either indoors or out-doors, very early in the season say in January, February or March and possibly part of April. Such a brooder must of course be used in a building of some sort, in short any and all brooders during the winter months must be so protected, but the building need not be

by any means expensive, in fact a single board shanty six feet square will answer the purpose much better than many elaborate arrangements that we have seen, the shanty need not be higher than six feet in front and four feet at the back, unless you object to bending your back every time you enter it, the lower the roof the warmer it will be for the chicks. This shanty should be placed on its winter stand the previous fall during dry weather, there should be no floor in it but it should be filled in several inches deep with gravelly loam if obtainable, if not any other soil except clay may be used. There should be a small window say two feet square in the front side and also a door to admit the attendant, the roof should slope front to back, and the front should face south or south-east, a small sliding door about six inches square should also be made in the front to let the chicks outside in mild weather. The best material of which to construct such a shanty is matched sheeting, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick, with the boards running perpendicularly nailed to a light but strong frame, the roof may be of the same material; if the lumber is dry and is painted, you need have no fear of any ordinary rain-storm, such a shanty as this will do excellent service there will be no trouble in keeping the chicks warm and comfortable in any weather and when the ground becomes foul it is not a difficult matter to remove it to fresh ground; the attendant can care for the chicks conveniently in such a place, and they will thrive better than in any other place that you could provide for them at four times the cost.

Just a word of warning here, if you make up your mind to make such a shanty don't spoil the whole thing by attempting some elaborate system of ventilation. We have said nothing on that head, but no special provision for ventilation is needed, in very cold weather enough fresh air will find its way through the joints of the boards for ventilation, and in mild weather the window may be slightly open, it should be made to slide and should be covered with small mesh wire netting.

The only thing about it that requires any ventilation is the lamp box of the brooder, the fumes of the lamp should be carried directly outside and should never be allowed to contaminate the atmosphere of the interior of the shanty, the best method of doing this will depend entirely on the construction of the brooder, but it is important that it should be done.

When the chicks are old enough to do without artificial heat the brooder may be removed and a common coop or packing case put in its place.

(To be continued.)

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF CHICKS.

A PAPER READ BY MR. C. J. DANIELS BEFORE THE
TORONTO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I do not think you could have looked out for me a more difficult subject and one which there is more diversity of opinion than the above, however I will give you my way of doing things. In the first place there are two ways of managing chicks from the shell on, viz., cared for by a hen or placed in a brooder. I will give my ideas of both. With hen, I do not remove chicks from nest for at least 24 hours after hatching, this gives all the chicks a chance to dry off and get strength from hen which they would not do if removed from nest earlier, after 24 hours you have hen nicely housed in a dry place and good coop free from vermin. The hen needs a good feed at once after her 21 days hard setting, give her all she will eat you will find her very hungry, as in all probability she has not left her nest during the last two days of hatching. You will find the chicks are not hungry and do not need food as much as brooding. The next day you may feed the following:—Bread crumbs damped with milk not wet and sloppy, or coarse dry oatmeal; of the two I prefer the oatmeal; for the first week or ten days chicks should be fed five or six times a day, not a big pile, but what they will eat up clean. From the first I give them "grit" chick size, in fact that is part of their first meal. After feeding this way for a week or ten days, one of the best foods, or I think I might safely say the best, is H. O. Poultry Food. I believe it to be the best general feed up to date, I have two samples with me as many of you may not have seen it, one is in the dry state, the other was mixed with boiling water two days ago. You will notice the mixed lot is perfectly sweet (which is a great help in the raising of chicks) the makers claim for it that it is a food pure and simple and contains nothing but grain mixed in proper proportions and 80 per cent of the same is cooked. Your chicks also require meat scraps or green cut bone, also green food of some kind, lettuce is an excellent green food, if you have to provide it for them. After two or three weeks you can feed almost any kind of grain—wheat, buckwheat or cracked corn. One thing you will need to guard against is lice, first, last, and all the time. I believe lice kill more chicks than all the other ailments put together, my reason for saying this is, I believe lice to be the forerunner of diseases, whatever else you forget don't forget the festive louse or he will get ahead of you and your chicks.

Keep your coops clean and all the surroundings, if you can possibly do it, it is the best to divide the flock, the cockerels from the pullets as they do so much better separated, another thing don't let birds go to roost too soon else you will have them with crooked breasts.

Now I come to my second plan for care of chicks by using a brooder, it took me (some years ago) a long time to get into my head that a square box and oil lamp and a piece or two of flannel would take care of chicks better than a hen, but such in my opinion is the case. I am speaking now of any one that does not use an incubator. Now my reasons for saying the brooder is better than the hen. I set five or six hens at one time and then take chicks and place them in brooder and set hens again. Now you have them safe in brooder you can shut them in both by day and night (while very small) from cats and vermin of all kinds, the brooder will not eat up the food you place for the chicks but chicks will get it all, the brooder will not trample any chicks to death, the brooder will not let chicks get chilled but is always ready to hover them, and last but not least the brooder does not breed lice or ought not to. A good plan to keep chicks busy is to scatter buckwheat or millet seed amongst leaves or chaff and let them hunt for it. In case of looseness of bowels mix one teaspoonfull of turpentine with one quart of their soft feed.

THEY ALL GOT THERE, BUT BY DIFFERENT ROADS.

Editor Review:

I WAS glad to to see the "Ontario" is coming to London next year, so that the western breeders can have a chance to attend. I have always found it too far away for a busy man. I am also pleased to see the "Ontario" making a step forward by doing away with the scoring system. To my mind the scoring system of judging a show is a back number, not only because it takes too long to get the awards placed, but the score is not always a sure indicator of the merits of a bird, on account of shall I say—the "individual standards" of different judges. A case came under my notice last winter of a black Leghorn cockerel winner of three firsts at three different shows under 3 different judges, Butterfield, Smelt, Jarvis (and where will you find three better or more conscientious judges), the scores were all different, 92½, 93½, 94½, and by comparing the cards you would never suppose they were for the same bird. No doubt, similar cases have come under your

observation. While different judges may place the awards the same you will find quite a difference in the scores of the same birds, and therefore you can have very little idea of the merits of a bird, judging from its score, and that is one of the chief recommendations for the scoring system. If a judge cannot pick out the winners without scoring I don't think he is competent to judge them by scoring.

Yours truly,
Watford. A. G. BROWN.

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT.

BY R. H. ESSEX, TORONTO.

TO the housekeeper, selling eggs by weight sounds attractive, but upon reflection, we find few, if any, advantages to be gained.

The only argument I hear in favor of selling by weight, is, that it would be better for both buyer and seller, who now have to take the large and small eggs indiscriminately, but who, under the "sale by weight" law, would be more justly dealt with. This argument does not "hold water" for several reasons.

Although occasionally large and small eggs are mixed, the prices paid are governed by this circumstance, so that nobody is laboring under any injustice. The merchant protects his interests, and the housekeeper does not pay more than she thinks the eggs are worth. There are prices for large eggs, prices for small eggs, prices for mixed eggs, prices for fresh eggs, prices for stale eggs, and prices for coloured eggs. Surely there is no hardship to the purchaser who may choose the eggs, and decide the price she wishes to pay.

It must be remembered, however, that most eggs are graded according to size, and the purchaser paying the highest price, gets the best article. The wholesale man purchases and sells on similar lines, grading the eggs and prices according to size, colour and general appearance.

If it should be decided to sell eggs by weight, there will be as great diversity in prices as at present. One price for small eggs, another for large, on the same principle which governs prices of apples; large fine apples always command a higher figure than an equal weight of smaller fruit, and it would be the same with eggs.

Then there is the trouble and time occupied in weighing them, and invariably there would be a question of give and take between the vendor and purchaser. There would be a

little over a pound, or a little under weight, and somebody loses. If overweight the merchant would ask another cent, and if under weight he would likely place another egg in the scale, and get the extra cent anyway. Selling by the dozen is satisfactory because the prices are graded to suit everybody. Selling by weight would be unsatisfactory because the difficulty in weighing would suit nobody.

LAY ON, MACDUFF.

I have a hen, she hath a name—MacDuff !
She's both prolific, musical an' tough ;
The Yanks had fixed—she heard the neighbours say—
Five cents a dozen duty on her lay.

"I'll lay no more !" she cackled in a huff,
Until the Rooster roared, " Lay on, MacDuff !"

"Robert the Bruce he knew not where to turn.
His triumph came at bloody Bannockburn.
Eat wheat, oh hen, and oyster shells and bone,
An' be a credit to the northern zone.
Be patriotic—show them you're the stuff—
See, yonder is the stack ! Lay on, MacDuff !

"Great Britain big for all our produce begs,
Perhaps the Queen herself may eat thy eggs.
Stick to your colors like a little hen,
We'll stand the racket if the Yankees ken ;
Hence, to the stack !" he cried. "Lay on, MacDuff,
And damned be he who first shall cry enuff !"

THE KHAN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BORROWERS.

Editor Review :

THE article in May number on "Borrowing and lending Poultry for Exhibitions" is certainly timely.

Too many would be fanciers achieve their show notoriety by exhibiting their neighbours birds, and the various associations owe it to the public to put a stop so far as practicable to the practice.

Mr. Dilworth, in his paper, deals much too leniently with the chiefest offenders while condemning the lesser ones.

If it is a wrong practice to borrow a fine pullet from your neighbour to perfect a pair to exhibit at the pumpkin show at Scrub Grass, will any one say that to borrow fifty birds from Niagara Falls to Windsor, and to exhibit them at "the greatest show on earth" is right? Do many wrongs make one right, or are we to consider this in the light of penal, in the retail way, and highly praiseworthy in the wholesale way?

The fanciers of this country must, if they expect to have and keep a reputation for honest dealing with the public, put a stop to this practice, whether retail or wholesale ; it devolves on them to protect the public in respect to such matters, and every poultry club should show its good intentions by having in its exhibition rules, means of dealing promptly and surely with all offenders.

I am strongly of the opinion that the exacting of a membership fee from exhibitions is one reason for the existence of the lending class, without whom the borrower could not operate.

JNO. B. REID.

Welland, May 16, '97.

TORONTO, POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above association was held in Temperance Hall, Thursday evening, May 13th. The President, Mr. P. H. Essex, in the chair.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. R. Hamilton was proposed for membership and accepted.

Mr. C. J. Daniels read an essay on raising and feeding of chicks, which was very interesting to all present. He thinks brooders are the proper way to raise chickens, they then being free from lice and vermin.

Mr. W. J. Watson read an essay on the chicken crank which was very humorous.

A vote of thanks was tendered to both gentlemen.

The exhibition was the largest we have had for a number of years, fifty-four entries, making a very good show.

The Leghorn classes were well filled and were of good quality.

The Bantams were good.

The Rabbits shown by Wm. Fox and R. Wheeler were a credit to the exhibitors.

A judging competition will be held in October meeting. Any member is eligible.

A special meeting will be held on the 2nd Thursday in June, to arrange matters for coming season.

The meeting adjourned at 10 30. Receipts for evening, \$11.10

R. DURSTON,
Secretary.

POULTRY KEEPING.

BY A. S. GOODACRE, GRAND PRE, N. S.

A Paper read before the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

THIS is the first time to my knowledge, at all events, that this subject of poultry has been presented at any of our several Association meetings.

I personally regret that Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager at the Central farm, is not with us to-day, to give us one of his popular talks on "Poultry for Profit," however, I will, in some measure, try and compensate the matter, and must in this be very brief, and I trust, to the point.

We will first look at the advantages to be secured in keeping poultry.

First—the small outlay in stock and buildings.

Secondly—The small amount of land required; the proportion being 100 matured fowls an acre. Geese and turkeys need more range, and where a suitable situation is secured, can be made most profitable, ducks also require very little land and are easily raised.

Thirdly—There is, when properly managed, a constant revenue derived; thus we get winter eggs, then broilers (chickens marketed under 4 lbs per pair), then roasters and summer eggs, and lastly, where geese and turkeys are kept, the early and Christmas market. Where ducks are kept they are put off in April, May and June, at from 75c to \$1 per pair and possibly more, and at from 10 to 12 weeks old, dressing then all the way from 8 to 12 lbs. per pair. Chickens, and in fact all poultry and also eggs should be sold by the pound, early chickens should not be sold under 15c per pound.

Fourthly—We might say that poultry and eggs furnish a wholesome and nutritious food for home consumption; thus we have a small capital required; only an acre or two of land, a constant revenue and a wholesome food.

Now surely this adjunct will be a great help to the farmer, to the profession and to those who hold small lots in towns. We are here to-day to consider the interests of the farmer, and, if possible, to find for him a source of profit in keeping poultry in this instance; we must take him in his present position and not recommend him to incur expense when he has not the means by him to secure the best equipage.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings must be reasonably warm and dry. There should be provision made for the hens to have part of a

building for a shed to scratch in; this, when practicable should have from 6 to 12 inches of sand in bottom, and then at least 10 inches of straw or chaff on top, wherein to scatter grain thereby, keeping the hens not only busy and free from vice, but warm in this cold weather. The roosting room should have plenty of light in it, and the floor can be of boards or earth, taking care to keep it cleaned out at least once a week, the perches should be only two feet from the ground, and moveable; these are best made out of a piece of 2 x 4 studding neatly planed, and edges just smoothed down. Dry earth or ground plaster can be scattered every morning under roosts but not wood ashes or lime; hard coal ashes are also beneficial.

In a building 10 x 12, including scratching shed, you can keep from 20 to 25 head of hens according to the breed or age, but not more, and better less. Have a tight door to building.

FEED.

In morning give a warm mash consisting of any table scraps mixed up with two-thirds bran and the balance ground grain of some sort; but be careful in feeding corn-meal if you desire winter eggs. Pullets will stand more than one year hens and the light breeds better than the heavy. On no account feed pure corn-meal scalded as a diet in itself; you will only "kill your hens with kindness." This soft feed must not be fed sloppy but crumbly, and only giving a half-feed, never enough to satisfy the hen; then throw a handful of grain into the litter and get them to work scratching. Keep drinking water, free from ice, by them at all times, also crushed oyster shells and good sharp grit; give a teed of green food at noon, such as potatoes, apples, mangolds, cabbage, or turnips quartered, and two hours before going to roost mix in the litter a liberal share of same hard grain, I use mostly a short plump white oat; ground bone should occasionally be supplied, but I much prefer the green cut bone and meat as cut by the hand power green bone cutters. As sure as you turn the crank of the green bone mill, when every other essential is seen to, you will be grinding the eggs out of your hens, and when you get slack at this somewhat hard-tack, the hen likewise will decrease with her offering, in all cases must a proper egg ration be fed.

VERMIN.

The birds must be kept free from parasites by the use of Dalmatian Insect Powder, and their quarters must be freed from the same by burning a pound of sulphur in it, after the birds have been driven out and everything closed up tight, perches must be removed and saturated with coal-oil, also

the nest boxes, which should be easily removed, and when placed back and filled with straw should receive a dusting of the powder, the building can be sprayed with kerosene emulsion with a little carbolic acid in it.

THE EGG YIELD.

A hen when she yields five eggs per week is at her best though many will lay every day for two weeks at a time. To show you what I have accomplished in a very cold building with the thermometer three times down to zero, I will just state the egg yield for last Jan. ('96) from five white Wyandotte pullets. They began laying on New Year's Day and laid altogether 75 eggs an average of 15 eggs each in 30 days, these were sold for only 18c per doz. which gave for the 6½ doz. \$1.17, and deducting 45c. for feed (9c. each) leaves a net profit per hen of 14c for the month, this was under very trying conditions. Farmers should only select a few of their best hens to breed from, not mating more than 10 with a male and for ordinary purposes they should be mated up by the middle of March, and the male bird separated from flock after the middle of May, and either killed or given an enc' sure to himself; he can be kept two years without loss, but it is better for market poultry to avoid in-breeding.

INCUBATION.

Of course for very early chickens the incubator is the only resort, so I keep three on hand (one for duck eggs) and mate up flocks in middle of Feb., last spring I managed to secure one hatch of 75% of fertile eggs, but it is generally below 60%, this was in a home-made hot water incubator, perhaps by the novice, more loss is sustained in the rearing than in hatching, this machine was filled night and morning with a pail or more of boiling water, first of all drawing out nearly one pail to heat up again. The eggs are half-turned twice a day with a rack, and the thermometer kept at 103°, I have also one imported machine and a brooder, also an excellent home-made brooder heated with lamp, this machine is to keep the chickens warm, and should be run up to 90° or 100° before placing chicks in it.

FEEDING CHICKS.

See that all chicks get fine sharp grit from the first and don't feed till 24 hours from shell, then giving bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry and oatmeal or rolled oats fed dry, it is best to bake a cake, composed of cornmeal and middlings with a little soda and a pinch of salt in it, crumble this up and feed dry not soaked, green feed should be supplied in the shape of finely cut clover, lettuce or cabbage and occasionally some meat, after the first week cracked

grain can be fed and the feeding hours can be reduced from five to three after the fourth week, you must keep them warm and give plenty of exercise, and free from any dampness, or else leg weakness will set in, this is also attributed to too much forcing, a Wyandotte is said to stand this forcing process better than the Plymouth Rock and to make a better broiler. They are finished off at from eight to twelve weeks by a weeks feed of cracked corn and cornmeal. The roasters or large chickens as the Plymouth Rock and Brahmas are grown to about 8 lbs. the pair. Mr. Gilbert has made quite a record for himself by making a Plymouth Rock cockerel at four months old weigh exactly 6 lbs., you will here see the extraordinary gain on an average of 1½ lbs. per month, at present I myself have not put on much more than 1 lb. per month, I got a Plymouth Rock cockerel to gain after being five months old 3 lbs. 10 oz. in 3½ months, making the bird's total weight at nine months old about 9 lbs. The great aim in poultry raising must be greater and cheaper production. Cut clover hay is largely used now as a ration, it being prepared by cutting into ½ inch lengths and either steamed or scalded, this can be mixed up in the morning mash. I consider whole corn almost essential in growing cockerels to heavy weights, but should not be fed exclusively.

DUCKS.

Let us just look at what can be accomplished in duck raising; the Pekin is the favorite on this continent, though in England the duck raisers stick to the Aylesbury. You know my brothers across the water are very conservative, but as far as I am concerned they are welcome to them, there is not a great deal of difference after all is said and done, but give me the Pekin; I want no other.

Don't set the first dozen of eggs laid by ducks as they are invariably infertile; after that you will have very little trouble. Mine laid early in February last year.

The duck, unlike the chicken, takes very often 48 hours to get out of shell when hatching; a chick at that time would not be worth raising. Feed, when 24 hours old, very similar to chicks. They should always have water before them so as to wet their whole bill. They can be weaned from the hen after a week, and should be kept in a small enclosure; should have grit and be fed chiefly on middlings and cornmeal, scalded and boiled potatoes or turnips, giving at least three feeds per day. The noon feed can consist largely of green stuff; some give only cut corn fodder when available, but green clover and lettuce are especially beneficial. It is a good plan to feed something in the way of

meat three times a week I have used some of the prepared bone and meat meal.

GEESE.

Geese can be kept at a good profit where the surroundings are suitable, perhaps the cross-breeds give the best gains; a breeder in the States who keeps several varieties finds the black African the most profitable, and gets them to lay 40 eggs in the spring; this end is secured by careful weeding out of poor layers, and when a goose begins to down her nest, after laying the first litter, he shuts her up a few days, when she will go to work laying again. He uses incubators nearly altogether, especially for hatching out ducks. The Toulouse and Embdens are also fine breeds to keep, the latter being poor layers, but being pure white are highly valued for their feathers.

TURKEYS.

The Bronze turkey still holds the fort against all comers. In selecting a turkey cock for breeding look well to size of bone in legs; a coarse bone is most desirable. This matter will also apply to the selection of cockerel in any breed; a fine bone denotes a poor constitution. In the laying breeds the hens are apt to break down when put to the egg test, and in the heavy breeds the chickens you are forcing will go off their legs.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Don't let your layers get their combs frosted, neither eat or walk on snow, nor be exposed to cold winds, these matters will at once arrest the egg yield. It must be the aim of those who keep poultry for profit to winter only selected birds, thus with the hen you used a large proportion of early hatched pullets, and no hens in second moult. Ducks can be kept profitably to six and seven years of age, but it is better to change drakes every second year. I have made \$1 net per hen with a small flock and so can any farmer or his wife. The essentials to success are warm buildings, proper feeding and cleanliness; the matter of breed for egg production at all events is a second consideration, but it actually does not pay to keep mongrels, they owe their good qualities (if any) to the pure breed they originally sprung from, so why not draw straight from the fountain head, where they have been carefully bred for those qualities. We all need more light on this vast subject, we look for more recognition in poultry culture at our branch farm at Nappan where already they have made a start, and also at the Government Farm Truro. We have the Nova Scotia Poultry Association, but it is practically inactive, at all events as far as the farmer is concerned, we must look to the agri-

cultural and poultry press for a helping hand, and I hope for more encouragement to the farmer in this class at our exhibitions.

SIX TONS OF DUCK PER ACRE—WITH WHITE CHICKENS THROWN IN.

(From the Rural New-Yorker, March 6, 1897.)

WHAT A RHODE ISLAND MAN IS DOING.

PART I.

(Continued from page 93.)

INSTEAD of a system of hot-water pipes under the brooder covers and above the chickens, the pipes are sunk in a wide trench. Over this trench are the brooder floors, and projecting through these floors and extending nearly up to the brooder cover, are three 1½-inch pipes through which the heated air from the trench arises and escapes close under the top of the brooder cover. These pipes are several inches apart, and in one end of the brooder, and the brooders are large and open in front, with the exception of the usual curtain. The brooder floors are heated somewhat, and they extend outside of the brooder. This gives a combination of bottom heat with hot air under the brooder cover. If the air escaping from the pipes is too hot, the chicken simply gets far from them. The warm floor which extends outside of the brooder, enables them to keep warm when resting on this floor and breathing the cold air outside the brooder. The trench confines the heat so that the building is heated very little, as most of what there is goes first into the brooders. In running the furnace or boiler for this arrangement, the operator must simply see that there is enough heat, and the chicken will do the rest. If there be too much heat the chicken can move away from the pipes toward the cool end, or go out from under the cover where the floor is warm but the air is cool. With most brooders where the bare pipes are over the chickens' backs they are either too hot or too cold much of the time, and where the brooder boxes are closed in front there is as much danger of getting the brooder too hot as of running it too cool. In either case the chicken has to stand it, he cannot help himself. Doubtless more harm has been done by too hot brooders and overheated houses than by the brooders being run too low. This arrangement seems as free from these objections and as near nature as anything I have seen in the line of a house brooder heated with a hot water system. As is the case with certain single

lamp brooders, the chicken or duckling does the regulating to suit himself, and can keep himself comfortable if there be plenty of heat. He need not bake nor suffer from extremes of heat and cold.

In this house the pens are 5 x 10 feet, with a passage-way along the back of the house. Mr. Pollard has put 150 ducklings into each pen, but prefers to put 75 in a pen 4 x 10 feet. The outdoor run connected with each brooder pen is 40 feet long. In pleasant weather in the winter, the chickens or ducklings are given a run in this yard once each day. The brooder covers are placed at different heights to accommodate different sizes of chickens. The difference in these graduations is about two inches. The pipes through which the hot air escapes into the brooder are protected with netting to prevent the chickens getting against them or on top of them where the covers are elevated. It takes about a ton of coal per month to run the boiler when the house is in full operation. Two men are employed the year through besides the picker.

Not only have 5,000 ducklings been turned out of here, but 800 chickens as well. The chickens were, however, transferred to the farm as soon as they were independent of artificial heat and shelter, but the ducks were not only hatched, but grown and killed on this place. The amount of land occupied by the dwelling, barn and poultry buildings and yard is not over two acres.

Mr. Pollard says that the foundation of success in this business lies in the breeding stock. More failure occur on account of the breeding stock being weak than from any other cause. The best of stock, unless kept properly, will soon get weak and worthless. When mating breeding ducks in November, he provides a drake for every five ducks. Later in the season, about the last of May, a drake should have as many as six or seven ducks. For breeding he prefers ducks and drakes in their second year to those raised the same season, although a part of those used are young stock. No ducks are kept, however, longer than two or three years. No whole grain is fed the breeding ducks. He gives them a mixture composed of three parts of wheat bran, three parts cornmeal and one part beef scraps. One part of a cheap grade of flour is also added to hold the mass together. This makes it scatter less and prevents much waste. It is mixed with hot water in winter to take off the chill, but not to cook it. Sound cabbage is also bought and fed, as well as boiled turnips and clover. Crushed stone or grit, the same as is fed to hens, is kept by them all the time, as well as crushed oyster shells. In cold weather the ducks are housed at night, but they are in-

variably fed out of doors every day in winter. When snow is on the ground, a place is cleared in front of the house for this purpose. Eggs are not secured in any number till December. Although the ducks are allowed the run of their yard during the laying season, nine-tenths of the eggs are laid in the house. They do all their laying by ten o'clock in the forenoon, after which they are given free access to a pond or swimming place. Mr. Pollard has tried nest boxes and stalls as nests, but finds them of no advantage. The ducks are liable to rush from one end of the room to the other, and the whole flock are liable to go slam-bang against them and pile up in them, if they happen to be in their course. The house floor is covered with planer shavings, and the ducks make their nests right on the floors, and fewer eggs are broken or lost than under any other plan followed. Planer shavings suit Mr. Pollard best for bedding, though they lessen the value of the manure. Cotton dirt is excellent, and is also of value as manure.

RUNNING THE INCUBATORS.

Usually the first incubator is filled in January, and the last in the latter part of July. He has six 600-egg and one 300-egg Monarch incubators in his house cellar. As he runs them himself, and is a careful man, he is not afraid to sleep over them, and likes to be able to run down to them at any time, in his slippers, in the middle of winter, instead of having to go to a building located away from the house. He has, however, over the lamp of each machine, an automatic sprinkler that will open and drench the machine until turned off, in case it does get on fire.

He estimates that he gets about fifty ducks from every one hundred eggs put in the machines, not counting the first two and last two hatches, which do not usually turn out so well. Of the early lots of eggs, sometimes 50 per cent. are fertile, and of these about 50 or 60 per cent. hatch. He runs the machine at 102 degrees, and says "of course they vary some, but if the stock is good and the germs strong, the fertile eggs will hatch if the temperature is anywhere near right."

PART II.

TESTING THE EGGS. INFERTILES SOLD.

The eggs are tested on the fifth day, and the infertile ones are sold to cheap markets and to peddlers who supply bakers and restaurants, at the usual price received for ducks' eggs or about five cents more per dozen than hens' eggs. His egg tester consists of a lamp inside of a box, in front of which is a hole several inches in diameter covered with

rubber cloth, in which is an egg-shaped opening somewhat smaller than the eggs to be tested. Inside the box, back of the lamp, is fastened an ordinary lantern reflector, to concentrate the rays of the lamp on the egg. The tester is well braced and firmly placed, so that the operator can lean against it without stirring it. He does not put pans of water in the machines to make the air moist, until the ducklings pip the shells, then but one pan is placed in each machine. As soon as the ducklings dry off and can stand, they are taken out of the egg trays and put in the bottom of the machine, where they are left from 24 to 36 hours without food or water. Then they are put out in the brooder house under the hot water pipe brooders and are fed and watered immediately. They are given a mixture consisting of bran, two-thirds and cornmeal one-third, and this is not cooked or scalded, but is mixed with cold water or skim-milk. He finds that the ducklings do just as well on uncooked food, and that it is unnecessary work to cook it. According to his experience green stuff is not necessary in raising green ducks that are to be killed for market while young. His young ducks were not fed green stuff the past season. Bran answers his purpose just as well. When asked whether green crops that furnished both carbonaceous and nitrogenous matter would not have lessened his grain bill, he remarked that grain had been so cheap the past season that he did not think that it would, besides the flesh of the young ducks would have been softer. His ducks, the marketmen say, are firmer and stand up better than others that are fed differently.

The above mixture is fed for the first four days, after which they are given a mixture consisting of equal parts of cornmeal and bran, and seven or eight per cent of beef scraps. After this, the per cent of beef scraps is gradually increased. At three weeks of age, their food contains 15 per cent of beef scraps. This mixture is fed up to the time they are killed. He does not leave off the bran, as some do to make them get extra fat, before they are killed, because he finds that they do not do as well with him. Leaving off the bran stops their eating. It might work with green food, but does not work without it. Feeding green food makes the ducks yellow, and they sell for less. White skinned ducks and geese are demanded.

The green ducks are usually killed when eight weeks old, when they weigh about nine pounds per pair. Sometimes they are as heavy as 10 pounds per pair at that age. At 10 weeks, they average about 11 pounds per pair, and range from 9 to 14 pounds per pair. They are usually selected and killed when "fit," although the number killed depends

upon the market price and the demand. Mr Pollard keeps one picker who does nothing during the season but kill and pick ducks and fowls. This man will kill and prepare for market 57 young ducks in eight hours.

The ducks to be killed are confined in two coops in a room adjoining the picking place, to which access is had through hinged doors opening into the picking room. The ducks are thus shut up out of sight, and are much quieter than if confined in sight of the killing operations. As these doors opening into the pens are about shoulder high, the picker can reach in and select one without stooping and with very little disturbance of the rest. The ducks are stuck or bled by opening the bill and making a cross-cut in the back of the throat on the inside, so that no wound shows on the outside. This severs the large arteries and pierces the brain and causes relaxation of the skin and muscles. Immediately after, they are struck on the head with a club, then held over a galvanized iron pail to catch most of the blood, and immediately picked. The picker sits in a chair drawn up alongside a box which is about as high as his knees, into which the feathers are placed. He lays the duck across his lap and holds its head between his knee and the box to prevent its fluttering, and that the blood that escapes may go on the floor instead of on to the feathers. As he removes the feathers, the picker frequently dips his hand or fingers into a dish of water which is always within reach. This causes the feathers to stick to his hand, and enables him to remove them more rapidly and with much less exertion. In removing the pin feathers, they are caught between the blade of a knife held in the hand and the thumb. In this work, the pin feathers are thoroughly wet that they may stick to the thumb and be more easily grasped and plucked. The neck, head and wings are not plucked; the feathers are left on and a string is tied around the body of the bird to bind the wings close to the body. They are never drawn except for private customers. Immediately after they are dressed, they are placed in a barrel or tank of ice water to remove the animal heat, and to shrink the flesh or make them more plump or compact. Here they are kept until they are shipped to market. When sent to New York City, they are packed in ice, but this is not necessary in sending them to Boston and near-by points. Mr. Pollard sends green ducks to market from May 1 to about November 15, when the last are slaughtered. He supplies the markets in Providence, Pawtucket and vicinity, and sells many ducks direct to the consumers, but the bulk of his product goes to the dealers in the large cities. Green ducks bring the high-

est price about May 1; from then until July, the price gradually falls. From July to September, the price remains unchanged, but after September 1 again rises and, in October, ducks that it has cost less to raise than the early ones, again bring good prices. In November, western ducks are sent to market in great numbers, and the price then goes very low.

PRICES RECEIVED.

Last April, Mr. Pollard received as much as 60 cents per pound at retail, and 50 cents at wholesale for his earliest ducks. They then weighed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. Two years ago, the whole of his first hatch, marketed before the dealers had received ducks from elsewhere, brought him 50 cents per pound. Some of them were sold at this price when eight weeks old and weighing $9\frac{1}{3}$ pounds per pair. Last season, his ducks were sold at wholesale as follows:—April 25, 50 cents; May 1, 33 cents; May 9, 30 cents; May 15, 26 cents; June 1, 21 cents; June 16, 19 and 20 cents; July 2, 18 cents; July 18, 16 cents; from August 1 to October 1, 14 to 16 cents. He expects that the price will go up to 18 cents by October 20, and then drop when the western ducks come in. As Mr. Pollard remarked, "50 cents per pound for young ducks is pretty good and counts up pretty fast so long as it lasts." He has taken pains to secure the best ducks that can be found, and of late years has exhibited at the fall fairs and the winter poultry shows; as a result, the sale of breeding ducks has become an important part of his business.

He has been endeavoring to improve his ducks by increasing the depth and flesh development of the fore part of the bodies, and his breeding birds are, as a lot, very deep bodied. This type of duck, he claims, will be the plumpest, heaviest and most attractive when dressed. With this deep-bodied strain, he won in close competition at the Boston poultry show most of the first prizes. (All but one, and it was afterwards found that the bird that took it was disqualified, so he really was entitled to all firsts)

THE NEW FARM.

Finding he needed more room for his fowls, as well as more water for his ducks, than his suburban place afforded, Mr. Pollard secured, about a year ago, a 60-acre farm a few miles out in the country that is almost an ideal place for duck raising on an extensive scale. This place is made up of hills and hollows, ridges and marshes, and has a stream running through its whole length which furnishes all the water needed for duck ponds. The soil is a gravelly loam over a gravel subsoil. Naturally marshes between gravelly hills and steep slopes leading down to the water give every natural advantage desired in laying

out yards for breeding ducks. The marshes and ponds are as near like the natural home of the duck as can be had. It would seem that several generations of ducks bred with such liberty and surroundings must regain all the hardiness and vigor of their natural state, and that a high per cent of fertile eggs would be insured.

The duck house on this place, put up last year, is 120 feet long, 12 feet wide, 8 feet high in front and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high at the back. It is built as cheaply as possible, of one thickness of ordinary boards and covered with Neponset paper. The inside is divided up into pens, two of which are 12 x 20 feet and five 12 x 16 feet; 27 ducks and 5 drakes are kept in each small pen. The partitions are only three feet high, being made of 12-inch boards nailed across at both the top and bottom with the space between covered with netting one foot wide. The top board is quite desirable, as it prevents the netting from being bent down, and the ducks are less liable to run against the partition or try to jump over. In the front of each pen is a window about three feet square, high enough from the ground so that it will not be broken by the ducks, while in the rear at a convenient height, is an oblong trap-door through which the manure is shovelled out as well as the planer shavings thrown in right from a waggon. Speaking of the Neponset which covered this building, Mr. Pollard said that he liked it, and that it looked the best, but he could buy three-ply felting at the same price, and a barrel of tar enough to cover the whole building, for one-third what it would cost to buy the paint for the Neponset. In the yards adjoining this house and on the ponds connected with them, were flocks of fine Pekin ducks actively feeding or sporting in the water. Four hundred ducks intended for breeding were in sight, over 200 were yearlings or ducks of a previous season, and the rest selected young ducks. At least 300 of these were carried over winter and are being bred from.

Scattered about another and a higher part of the farm were, at least, 800 white chickens. About 600 of them white Wyandottes and the remainder were white Plymouth Rocks. These chickens, previously mentioned, were reared artificially and brought out here when well feathered, and sheltered at night in wired-in sheds scattered about the place. Twenty-five of these sheds were of the well-known Hodgson make (the retail price of which is \$5), and had given satisfaction. In very windy weather, they may be overturned in the day time unless staked to the ground. At night, however, the half-grown chickens on the roosts generally weighted them down sufficiently to prevent their

overturning. On this farm, Mr. Pollard will soon build a pipe brooder house 115 feet long fitted with the same brooding and internal arrangements that have given such good results in the home brooder described, also another house of the same pattern for a cold brooder, to receive the chickens or ducks as soon as they can get along without artificial heat. A system of water pipes with a steam engine to fill the supply tank once a week, as well as an incubator cellar will also be built immediately. There will be a drive about the place from building to building for the convenience of the team to be used in making the rounds when the feeding and other work is done. A flock of Embden geese will also be used for breeding, the nucleus of which has already been secured. The stone walls on the place, which are regular vermin harbors, will be used in making foundations for buildings.

PREFERS WHITE WYANDOTTE FOWLS.

As Mr. Pollard has been a buyer of live poultry for years, he is familiar with the various markets and has learned what stock sells best when dressed. He has found that pure-bred stock, especially if directly from the yards of the fancier, has usually been in poor condition and unsuited to his purpose, but that farm-raised poultry having free range, whether they were pure-bred, cross-bred, or scrub stock, usually could be depended upon to suit his customers. He found that certain breeds that he bought, no matter how favorable the circumstances under which they were reared, were, when dressed, so narrow-bodied, blue-meated and white-skinned, so very unattractive in appearance that they could not be sold and had to be used for home consumption or given away. Other varieties had such well-proportioned carcasses, such full breasts and yellow skin and legs that, even when rather thin, they were so attractive that they sold quickly at the highest price when dealers would refuse stock not so good at any price. This fact naturally caused Mr. Pollard to favor certain breeds and to discriminate against others. When buying stock for the market, he did not care what the breed was if the stock was good enough to suit his trade, but he did not fail to notice which blood had the best influence and gave the most value to a flock. Therefore, when he leased his first farm and commenced to raise poultry in considerable numbers, he decided that if it paid to buy and sell the best, it was still more important that he should produce the best. He, therefore, secured a flock of light Brahmas and silver Wyandottes, although he has since discarded them and now keeps white Wyandottes and white Plymouth Rocks. He considers the former the best all round fowl and much more pro-

fitable. The latter are kept because there is a demand for them, and they sell well for breeding purposes. Although a very promising fowl, the latter must be very much improved before they will equal white Wyandottes. White Wyandottes, in his experience, produce better eggs, as regards size and color, than white P. Rocks. The latter will eat twice as much and lay no more eggs. Their eggs, although not as handsome as those from Brahmas or Langshams, are nearly so, not five per cent of the eggs laid being light-colored. Only dark eggs are selected for hatching. Although they will not lay as many eggs as white Leghorns, Mr. Pollard claims that they will lay as many dollars' worth in the year and sell better in eastern markets, and when the fowls or chickens of each are dressed for the market, the difference in their value is great.

His breeding Wyandottes are kept in small houses about the outskirts of the farm away from the rest of the stock, and are given free range to insure vigor. It should be remembered that Mr. Pollard knew his market before he commenced operations. His brother is, also, head man at the stall of one of the leading poultry dealers at Fanueil Hall Market, Boston, and he is himself in a position to keep posted. After raising his stock, he knows when to sell it and how to get all the money that can be got for it. This end of the business is usually the last to be studied by the enthusiastic person who thinks of rushing into the business, but if he is wise, he will make it the first.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN.

Rhode Island.

NOTES.

MR. H. S. BABCOCK,

owing to change of office and increase of business is obliged to offer several nice lots of his stock for sale. At his new address—after June 15th—the latch-string will hang on the outside to all his friends.

MR. JAMES FORSYTH, RIVERSIDE, OWEGO, TIoga CO., N.Y. writes: "As a member of the revision committee of the American Poultry Association, I should deem it a favor and a great assistance, if those breeders interested in the varieties which I represent on said committee, namely:—Leghorns, Houdans, buff and white Wyandotte and buff Plymouth Rocks—would correspond with me regarding any changes in the Standard, which appear to them most desirable."

THE CHICKEN CRANK.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TORONTO POULTRY
ASSOCIATION IN MAY.

*The Genus Indicated rather than a Standard List of points
furnished—Some hints on how the Chicken Crank
May be Found and Improved.*

BY W. J. WATSON.

WITH a slight parody on a stereotyped phrase, "The Chicken Crank, like the poet, is born, not made." There be those who will dispute this assertion. While they are entitled to their opinion, it will be found upon investigation that a real, genuine, red-hot case of "hen fever" is a matter of gradual evolution (we will not mind the number of ages), and that the outside symptoms are merely the effects of a cause. The cause is so remote, some 350,000,000 years, it is stated, since the first egg was successfully incubated, and the world produced, that it would be preposterous to attempt to deal with the cause in a five minute paper. The symptoms of the disease—if it may properly be so-called—will interest us sufficiently, and possibly profit us as well, for that short period of time. There is, of course, a mysterious difficulty in the art of self-dissection that may militate somewhat against complete success in an accurate description (even though by implication) of the "chicken crank." To the uninitiated and the ignorant the genus is all alike. The individual idiosyncrasies of the immediate chicken crank under contemplation by those on the outside are not distinguished by fine perception, and a coarse grained, mongrel type is made to do duty in describing the entire fraternity—for the hen fever has developed in the community a well-defined class of citizen. If a chicken crank was describing his pet birds to you, he would probably begin with the head. You'd know this type of chicken crank for all time if you dispute his oracular wisdom, for he will at once assume the attitudes of a turkey gobler, and indignantly put to blush the innocent offender by his red appearance and blustering manner; or he will warily as a game bird, watch the eye of his opponent and with an apparent (and I say apparent advisedly, wicked maliciousness put his claw (an axiomatic assertion) into the unguarded optic. Then hear him crow! Or, it may be, the innocent ignorance of the normal man will act upon him as a sparrow does upon a Leghorn rooster. He will let the whole neighborhood know that there is a disturbing

element in his vicinity. The questioner may be honest, but that very honesty looks to your genuine chicken crank as a cloak under which the operation of plucking him may safely be performed. "Yes!" he'll say, "These hens are bred for eggs as well as standard points," and the Polish his countenance will assume will warn his auditor that he considers the point settled. So much might be written under this head that a weariness of the flesh might be expected from the recounting; but you know it all, hence this work of supererogation is left undone. It has been hinted that chicken cranks are not all alike, except in the sense of belonging to a class. It would be a game bird, indeed, who, unaided and alone, would give the standard characteristics of the different breeds of the species. As a matter of fact, the work would be very voluminous inasmuch as there are as many varieties, with further family subdivisions, as there are fowls recognized by the Standard. There is no foul hit in this if properly seized, and it may not be amiss to remind you that the simple pure chicken crank is known of his own as he is known. This seems to leave it to your own conscience as to which description you will range yourself under. There's the historical chicken crank who will, on the slightest provocation, deluge you with a history of every bird known to the Standard and of many unknown thereto from the time when Noah let them out of the ark until the present day. He is useful, but it is in standard points mostly, with utility ideas cropping out here and there to point a way to future excellence in creating a new breed. Most of his talk and written gush, however, is generally regarded as very thin food for a hungry chicken crank, but a wise one takes the lesson taught by biddy in this connection, and picks up one seed here and another grain there, to the end that he may be a more general and broad chicken crank than before. There is no question about it, the scientific chicken crank can learn from the historical member of the craft, and this thirst for knowledge in one's special field is an incentive to a spread of toleration that will enable the scientific crank to merge into, by slow degrees, a full-fledged inventive chicken crank, who has the best incubator and brooder possible to produce. From this coign of vantage an easy stage is taken and nature is plucked of all her feathers by the experimental chicken crank, who has a holy horror of the chicken crank who persists in declaring that one hen is as good as another, anyway, and who carries out his belief by practising on his own place, and producing the greatest lot of scrubs and insects imaginable. This man's peculiarity may be turned to advantage by suggesting that better definition—eggs or meat—may be the result of scientific crossing instead of his former haphazard,

go-as-you-please system of keeping up his flock. The Queer Questioner, who is as much of a crank as is the most enthusiastic fancier, drops in upon us at this point with a staggering query that completely floors the Swagger Judge, who knows it all.

Where are we at?

Have you yet seen the chicken crank? Do you recognize him?

Is it he who has a sense of his own importance so developed that he thinks and endeavors to get the world to believe that he confers honor on the craft by condescending to be a chicken crank?

Is it he who forgets that the buyer has some rights that an honest chicken crank is bound to respect?

Is it he who is proud of this title of nobility, so proud of it as to induce him to persuade all men to become as himself minus conscious and possibly external and material disabilities?

Is it he who will watch an incubator hatch chicks during the hours devoted by normal humanity to wowing sleep, balmy sleep?

Is it he, who, whenever he sees you, tells you of the accurate feathers his chicks are growing according to the Standard?

Is it he who is always trying some new breed that, like St. Paul, he may win some?

Is it he who figures out the possible payment of the national debt in a decade if only everybody would become a chicken crank?

Is it he would rather doctor a sick hen than raise a well one, on the principle it may be presumed that animated the shepherd who thought more of the one sheep that was lost and is found than of the ninety-and-nine which needed nothing at his hands?

Is it he who sees souls in chicks through a psychological study of the beautiful creatures?

Or, to sum it all up, is it he who, no matter when you meet him, seizes the opportunity to compliment you upon your very own latest achievement in chicken crankdom?

Personally, I love and hail the latter as a brother. Let him recognize the brotherhood and confide in me his hopes and his fears, his experiences, and his ideas of their perfect realization, in the endeavor which animates us all in poultry culture.

ENGLISH BLACK ROSE COMB STANDARD.

A GOOD GUIDE FOR US TO FOLLOW.

Cockerel Standard of Perfection.

COMB.—Neat, long, square, and well filled in the front, and set firmly in the head, tapering off in width to the setting on of leader. **Top**.—Perfectly level and full of work, *i.e.*, crowned with little round spikes. **Leader**.—Set on with a stout base, firm, long, perfectly straight, and tapering to a point. The comb rising slightly from the front to the back, the leader rising also, and at the same angle as the comb.

BEAK.—Rather short, stout at the base, and black.

HEAD.—Broad, and short. **Face**.—Brilliant cherry red, and of fine texture. **Wattles**.—Same shade as comb and face, round, neat, and of fine texture. **Eyes**.—Hazel or brown.

LOBES.—Absolutely round, having nicely rounded edges, thick, and of uniform thickness all over, set firmly on the face, perfectly smooth, of kid like texture, and spotlessly white in colour—especially near wattles—proportioned in size to the bird, but not smaller than a sixpence or larger than a shilling.

NECK.—Rather short, and covered with wide hackle feathers, and having a well defined curve at the back—the hackle falling gracefully and plentifully over the shoulders and wingbows, and reaching out nearly to the tail.

SHOULDERS.—Broad and flat.

CHEST.—Broad, and carried well forward and upward, showing a bold curve from wingbow to wingbow.

BACK.—Short, broad and flat.

STERN.—Flat, broad, and thick, *i.e.*, not running off to nothing at the setting on of tail and covered with a profusion of long saddle feathers hanging down on either side like a fringe and extending from the tail to the middle of the back.

TAIL.—Carried well back, consisting of broad feathers, overlapping one another neatly, sound black in colour (a point of rare quality would be such feathers bearing a strong green sheen). **Sickles**.—Long, broad, from base to end, well circled round with a bold sweep (the inner tail feathers not protruding beyond the sickles). **Furnishing Feathers**.—Broad from base to end, and uniformly circled with the sickles, tips level, and hanging somewhat shorter than the sickles. **Side hangers**.—Broad and long, extra bright green in color, and, together with the saddle hackle, hanging down gracefully and filling the space between the stern and the wing-ends.

Clean, pure water, an ample supply of green food and suitable grit are essential to successful chicken raising.

WINGS.—Flight feathers of sound black, and wide (each feather rounding off with a broad end—not too long, but in keeping with the bird's cobbiness), carried rather low, showing the front half of the thighs only, with a clearly defined wingbar of broad feathers, extra bright green in colour.

LEGS.—Thighs set well apart, short, firm, stout at setting, tapering to the hocks, and covered with sound black feathers. **Shanks.**—Sound black, rather short, round, small, and of fine texture. **Toes.**—Sound black to ends, and furnished with white toe-nails.

COLOUR.—As bright green in sheen as possible all over from the throat to the sickle ends.

WEIGHT.—Not to exceed 20 ounces.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.—Thick-set or cobby, without being dumpty and coarse.

SERIOUS FAULTS.—Stiltiness, narrow chest, narrow-back, hollow-fronted comb, coarse comb, light legs, tight-up wings, purple sheen, purple-barring—which should almost amount to disqualification—brown or grizzled flights, coloured feathers, "narrow feathered, short-feathered," white in face, blushed lobe.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.—Cut comb, skinned or mutilated face, altered, removed, or added feathers; artificial colouring of any part of the bird.

PULLET.

COMB.—Neat, long, square, and well-filled in the front, and set firmly on the head, tapering off in width to the setting on of leader. **Top.**—Perfectly level and full of work, *i.e.*, crowded with little round spikes. **Leader.**—Set on with a stout base, firm, long, perfectly straight, and tapering to a point. The comb rising slightly from the front to the back, the leader rising also, and at the same angle as the comb.

BEAK.—Rather short, stout at the back, and black.

HEAD.—Broad and short. **Face.**—Brilliant cherry red, and of fine texture. **Wattles.**—Same shade as comb and face, round, neat, and of fine texture.

EYES.—Hazel or brown.

LOBES.—Absolutely round, having nicely-rounded edges, thick, and of uniform thickness all over, set firmly on the face, perfectly smooth, of kid-like texture, and spotlessly white in colour—especially near the wattles—proportioned in size to the bird, but not larger than a threepenny piece.

NECK.—Rather short, and covered with wide hackle feathers of nice length, and having a well-defined curve at the back.

SHOULDERS.—Broad and flat.

CHEST.—Broad, and carried well forward and upward,

showing a bold curve from wingbow to wingbow.

BACK.—Short, broad, and flat.

STERN.—Flat, broad, and thick, *i.e.*, not running off to nothing, at the setting on of the tail, and having an abundance of saddle-feathers of sound green colour.

TAIL.—Carried well back, consisting of broad feathers, overlapping one another neatly, sound black in colour (a point of rare quality would be such feathers bearing a strong green sheen.)

WINGS.—Flight-feathers of sound black and wide (each feather rounding off with a broad end), not too long, but in keeping with the bird's cobbiness. Carried rather higher than the cockerel's, but not by any means tight up to the body, and having a clearly defined wingbar of broad feathers, extra bright green in colour.

LEGS.—Thighs set well apart, stout at setting on, tapering to the hocks, and covered with sound black feathers. **Shanks.**—Sound black, rather short and round, small, and of fine texture. **Toes.**—Sound black to ends, and furnished with white toe-nails.

COLOUR.—As bright green in sheen as possible all over, from the throat to the tips of the tail.

WEIGHT.—Not exceeding sixteen ounces.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.—Thick-set or cobby (without being dumpty and coarser.)

SERIOUS FAULTS.—Stiltiness, narrow chest, narrow back, hollow-fronted comb, coarse bone, light legs, tight-up wings, purple sheen, purple barring, which should almost amount to disqualification—brown or grizzled flights, "narrow feathered," white in face, blushed lobe.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.—Cut comb, skinned or mutilated face, altered, removed, or added feather, artificial colouring of any part of the bird.

SOME DISEASES OF THE EGG ORGANS.

BY DR. H. B. GREENE.

THE presence of a ruptured egg in the oviduct is an accident which brings about one result only, and that is the death of the bird, for the collapsed ovum, forming as it does a shapeless mass, ill-adapted for expulsion into the cloaca in the ordinary way, acts as a foreign body, and either sets up inflammation of the oviduct, or else its disintegrated contents are forced back in the duct, and, escaping through the upper opening, produce inflammatory

action in the body cavity, the fatal end in the latter event being more rapid.

It will be noted that the accident is certainly fatal only when the ruptured egg occupies the oviduct from whence its removal is impracticable, but if the ovum has passed into the cloaca before being ruptured, the fragments may be extracted with little inconvenience to the victim and with a reasonable expectation of a successful result, as will be described later.

An egg may be ruptured while in the oviduct by the straining effort of a pullet to overcome the constriction of the duct, or through a disproportion between the size of the duct and the egg. Again, it may follow on sudden frightening off the nest, or other violence, and may even be caused by the male bird when the latter is of a breed too massive and heavy to run with pullet of a lighter variety.

The symptoms and treatment of constricted oviduct have been considered, and if carried out may prevent the rupture of the egg when likely to be caused by constriction. But if rupture has occurred the only thing to do is to kill the bird while it is still edible before inflammation has supervened to render it unfit for use, provided there is evidence that the broken egg occupies the oviduct and not the cloaca. This point may be easily ascertained by passing the finger, well oiled, into the common vent and exploring the cavity for broken pieces of shell or membrane. If these cannot be felt it may be concluded that the accident has taken place in the oviduct and the bird must be at once killed; but if present their removal is all that is necessary to effect a cure.

In whichever locality, rupture may be suspected by the appearance of a liquid discharge of yolk and white from the vent, or their admixture with the evacuations. Furthermore, if the result of constriction, the pullet which has been straining in evident distress on the nest, experiences a sudden relief as soon as the egg collapses, and may again rejoin its fellows in the run. When, in conjunction with this, no egg is found to have been laid in the nest and the yolk discharge appears from the vent, there can be no doubt that the rupture of the egg has been the cause of the cessation of pain. The relief, however, is but of short duration, and only lasts until the supervention of inflammation brings with it suffering of a more acute and deadly character.

THE COMMON VENT. — The abnormal conditions of the common vent or cloaca, so far as they may effect the passage of the egg, are but four in number and do not call for a lengthened consideration.

They are :—

1, Constriction.

2, Rupture of the egg in the common vent.

3, Prolapse of the common vent.

4, Constipation.

1.—The passage of the first egg with every pullet is always a process which is somewhat prolonged, but which seldom has other than a successful termination. Apart from this, however, an occasional and exceptionally large egg may pass successfully through the oviduct in its plastic state; but, on the shell becoming hardened in its short sojourn in the cloaca, it will encounter an outlet which, though of the normal size, is out of all proportion to the gigantic ovum to which it is expected to give passage. Or again, a somewhat similar condition arises when the egg is of the normal size, but the outlet unduly narrow. The hen, making frequent but futile visits to the nest, is in evident distress, crooning and standing up in its attempt to get rid of the egg. The end of the egg will be plainly visible as it advances and recedes with every effort of the bird. And now comes the opportunity for the application of the oiled feather. The oil should be carefully but freely applied about and inside the edge of the aperture. Vaseline, common sweet oil or salad oil will all do equally well. In addition hold the bird with the vent over the steam coming from a jug of boiling water, for five or ten minutes, or apply a hot sponge to the aperture with the object of relaxing it, and with the same intention administer five drops of anti-mony wine in a teaspoonful of warm water, returning the bird to the nest. If these measures fail to effect the expulsion of the egg within an hour, or if the bird appears near its end from exhaustion, there is still one resource left. Let an assistant, seated on a chair, hold the bird firmly on his knees on its back with the vent directed away from him. Seating yourself opposite, with the finger and thumb of the left hand outside the bird's body, push the egg firmly but carefully towards the vent until it is plainly visible, and keeping it in that position with a bradawl in the right hand puncture the eggshell, evacuate the contents of the egg with an egg-spoon, and afterwards with a pair of tweezers break down and take out the shell piece by piece until assured, by passing the finger into the vent, that the cloaca is empty. Special care must be taken to avoid injuring the bird with the point of the awl, and one's assistant must maintain a steady and firm hold on the fowl.

2. *Rupture of an egg in the cloaca* may be produced by precisely the same causes as originate the corresponding accident when occurring in the oviduct, which it to some extent resembles in its symptoms, but from which it may be distinguished by the details already enumerated when de-

scribing the occurrence in the oviduct. The treatment is to clear out the eggshell piecemeal with tweezers introduced alongside the oiled finger.

3. *Prolapse, or falling down of the vent*, occurs sometimes in old hens which have been heavy layers in their time, or in younger ones which have been subjected to the same strain, or have gone through the ordeal of passing an exceptionally large egg. The walls of the cavity are thereby weakened and fall down, or become as it were turned inside out. If existing only to a small extent the prolapse may be pushed up and restored by the finger with a piece of fine linen rag intervening, afterwards withdrawing the rag. A small syringeful of a 10 per cent solution of alum in water injected afterwards into the vent completes the treatment. If the prolapse is, however, considerable in extent the bird should be at once killed, for its edible qualities are not injuriously affected.

4.—*Constipation* is the last, and at the same time the least important, abnormal condition which is likely to interfere with the proper discharge of the functions of the egg-organs. It is, however, worthy of some mention, for it will be remembered that the bowel opens in common with the oviduct into the cloaca, and occupies a position contiguous to the duct. Concretions in the lower bowel may reasonably be inferred to exert pressure on the oviduct and interfere with the regular passage of eggs—a fact which is frequently overlooked, especially when the birds run on chalky soil or are supplied with very hard water. Treatment is simply directed towards an occasional dose of Epsom salts, when required, in the food.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

THE arrangement of the list has again been changed by the local members of the committee, and the list now practically (and finally) stands the same as last year, with the addition of the conditional third and fourth prizes. The latter has been accomplished by using the money heretofore offered for fancy rats, which were considered a menace to the feathered part of the show, and also the money offered for poultry appliances. The breeding pen prizes, for any other variety, remain as.

MR. CHARLES MASSIE

under date May 7th, says:—The birds are all doing fine. Have about 40 chicks to date, and more on the way. Also,

plenty of young pigeons. Have about 20 Jacks and Fans already banded. Hope to raise a few good ones this season, if all goes well; but those good ones are always few and far between.

HE CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

I enclose 50c. Please send me the REVIEW to end of year. I thought I would do without it this year, but I seem lost, and want it again.

A. A. WHITTAKER.

Morrisburg.

MR. M'NEIL'S OPINION.

I would not be without the REVIEW at any price. This has been a very busy spring with me, thanks to the REVIEW, for it is the only paper I advertise in.

SOME NEW BUFFS.

In a recent communication Mr. Jas. McLaren says:—“I might mention that I received the buff Leghorns from England on the 12th, and I can say they are buff not yellow like most I have seen, the cockerel is a beauty. They came in splendid condition and are laying after being 22 days on the journey. I might add that I had no duty to pay—the other expenses are enough—having your certificates properly filled out saved me. I must thank you for your promptness in sending certificate forms.”

A NOVA SCOTIAN'S OPINION OF THE WYANDOTTE.

In renewing his subscription to the REVIEW, Mr. A. S. Goodacre, of Grand Pre, N. S., says: The golden Wyandotte, I bought from Mr. Essex, (through advt. in P. REVIEW,) 2nd prize pen Industrial, '96, have proved most satisfactory, and have been unable to fill all orders for eggs. Am sending a sitting to P. E. I. to-day, and have some grand strong chicks from them—23 in all. I consider the Wyandotte fowl the best bird in existence, and I have found the white Wyandotte the most reliable layer and mother of any breed I keep (probably the goldens are as good but I only have the three hens.) The pictures I have seen of your Ontario stock look too leggy, though no doubt fine exhibition stock, my experience has been that the exhibition white Wyandotte does not lay as large an egg or as brown in colour, I mean the fancy bird. I practice culling out all pullets that lay small eggs and white eggs, and I consider the 'Hunter' stock the best I have. My B. Turkeys

are all Ontario and Quebec bred, a fine pair from A. Thompson, Allan's Corners, P.Q. I have a very fine Pekin drake from Myers of Kossuth. My ducks are mostly Rankin stock. I expect to exhibit in the fall at two of the Provincial exhibitions, St. John and Halifax.

A. G. GOODACRE.

It would give us pleasure to hear more frequently from the extreme east.

ST. JOHN, N.B., EXHIBITION

is this year to have a new poultry building for its show, to be held from September 14th to 24th.

CANADA'S EXPORT OF EGGS.

Canada last year exported 6,520,670 dozen eggs, of which 5,585,725 dozens were sent to Great Britain and 894,989 dozens to the United States. Of the total Ontario contributed 2,231,648 dozens, Quebec 8,433,111 dozens, Nova Scotia 56,739 dozens, and P. E. Island 872,111 dozens.

MR. L. G. PEQUEGNAI

reports having had a good season with his partridge Cochins, of which he has a grand lot of youngsters.

NEW ASSOCIATION IN INGER SOLL.

Kindly insert the following notice in your valuable paper. We have every prospect of a strong club, and expect to have a good winter show next January. S. A. GIBSON, Secretary:—

There was a fair attendance of poultry-men at the council chamber, for the purpose of organizing a Poultry and Pet Stock Association. On motion, R. Elliott was appointed chairman, and S. A. Gibson, secretary pro tem. The following officers were appointed:—Hon. President, F. Wixson; President, R. Elliott; 1st Vice-President, J. C. Hegler; 2nd do., James Cain; Secretary, S. A. Gibson; Treasurer, J. B. Capron. Executive Committee.—Andrew Stevens, W. F. Galloway, Ralph Williams, James Kerr, Byron Jacobs, H. O. Lindsay, T. M. Mayberry, N. P. Bevins, S. Elliott, H. M. Thompson, Charles Dewitt, Samuel Richardson, George Smith. On motion the membership fee was placed at \$1, and a strong committee was appointed to canvas for members. The secretary was instructed to procure a copy of the rules of the Toronto Association. It was decided to hold the regular meeting

on the first Thursday evening of each month. Those present were very enthusiastic in the matter, and the prospects are that a strong organization will be effected. The next meeting will be held in the council chamber on Thursday evening, June 3rd, at 8 o'clock.

THE FANCIERS GAZETTE

of England, the "grand old" paper of the fancy in the old land, has been purchased by a new firm, and is now published in Idle, Yorkshire. From the bright and newsy appearance of the first few issues under the new regime, we should judge the old *Gazette* is about to take a new and lengthy lease of life.

OUR SYMPATHIES

are with Mr. Richard Oke, the well-known breeder of London, in the recent death of his mother. We had known Mrs. Oke for many years, and on our many trips to London, not the least pleasant remembrance is the motherly solicitude of Mrs. Oke for the writers comfort. Mrs. Oke was one whose work was never done, owing to her own extreme activity, and her presence will be greatly missed by a much larger number than the immediate members of her own family. Our greatest regret is that an opportunity was not afforded us of paying the last sad respects at the funeral service. Not a little part of Mr. Richard Okes success in the show room was due to his mother's appetizing little tit-bits to the chicks. Too few sons have such a mother.

THE GREAT CANADIAN HEN.

I sing to the praise of the great Canadian hen.
 Did ever theme so grand claim the poet's rhyming pen?
 She's a layer—
 She's a stayer—
 And she hatches many a brood.
 Oh! she hatches,
 And she scratches,
 And she gets them choicest food.
 Yes, she picks
 For her chicks
 Oily grubs and worm and grain;
 And she tends them,
 And defends them,
 And then starts to lay again.
 When at last she's getting stale,
 And her eggs begin to fail,
 For the market they prepare her gentle reader;

But every effort fails—
She's as thin as nails—
No matter how they cram and feed her.

Then they fill her to the top,
And her throat they cut or chop,
And they put her on the mart
As if 'twere an honest part.

But the man who buys the fowl
Utters many an oath and growl ;

"Why, when its crop I slit,
Lo ! I found a gravel pit.
I vow this fine spring pullet
Is as tough as leaden bullet.

How the dickens

These spring chickens—

Can be tough seems quite absurd,
For the butcher who did save it
For me made an affidavit

"Twas a young and tender bird."

—The Goderich Star.



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

An Easy Way to Get Felch's Great Book.

To any one sending us four new subscribers with \$4 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. Send four new subscribers with \$4 and get a **STANDARD free.**

SEND A STAMP FOR REPLY.

Enquiries not of a business nature must be accompanied by a three cent stamp for reply.

Two Subscriptions for \$1.50.

If you send us the name of a new subscriber together with \$1.50 we will extend your own

subscription for one year as well as send REVIEW to the new name for one year. This makes it but seventy-five cents each. The only condition we make is that the name of the subscriber be a new one and not a renewal.

This paper is mailed regularly to its subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

The Canadian Poultry Review

IS PUBLISHED AT

Toronto, Ontario, Canada,

BY H. B. DONOVAN.

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

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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines.

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Breeders' 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 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 same month. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN

124 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

JOHN HORD & SON, PARKHILL, ONT.,
Breeders of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowl, Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Advertisements of 27 words, including address, received for the above objects, at 25 cents for each and every insertion, and 1

cent for each additional word. Payment strictly in advance. No advertisement will be inserted unless fully prepaid.

TWELVE ADV. FOR \$2.50.

An advertisement of 30 words will be inserted EACH MONTH for one year in this column for \$2.50, PAID IN ADVANCE. Advertisement may be CHANGED EVERY MONTH if desired.

This Coupon is good for one advertisement of 30 words in the "For Sale and Exchange" or "Stock Transfers" columns.

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont.

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. 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.

DOGS.

For Sale—A pair of Fox Terrier pups; regular beauties, 4 months old with pedigree. Chas. Bonnick Eglinton, Ont.

Game.

For Sale—Silver Duckwing Cock, winner of two firsts, and hen second, at New York. Also trio of Black Reds, Duckwings and Pyles; prize winners, will sell cheap. A G Grigg, Clinton, Ont.

Trans-Atlantics—The ideal Game fowl. The real aristocrat of the poultry world, handsome, hardy, and adapted to all climates. Illustrated circular free; mention REVIEW. H P Clark, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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

Hamburgs.

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

Leghorns.

For Sale—One Trio of Buff and one trio of white Leghorns at \$5 per trio. S. N. Graham, 506 Princess street, Kingston, Ont.

Buff Leghorn Eggs for sale \$2 per thirteen from first class stock. First Ontario Poultry Show, Port Hope, first and third Poultry Show, Guelph. Cockerels for sale. G F Horsford, Port Hope, Ont. 697

Single-comb Brown Leghorns—Pen scores 186½. Winners of 1st and two special prizes at County Show held in Seaford, Jan. 97. A limited number of eggs for sale, \$1.50 per setting. J. D. Melville, Londonboro, Ont. 697

Rosecomb Brown Leghorn Cockerel for sale, score 92 by Jarvis, or will exchange for good young rat dog, Yorkshire or Scottish Terrier—J. L. Page, Woodstock, Ont.

PIGEONS AND PETS.



THE SWALLOW STANDARD.

	<i>Bar.</i>	<i>Plain. red.</i>
Condition—All specimens when in show form must be free from vermin, dirt, disease, or broken feathers	6	6
Size—Medium, when compared with other varieties	4	4
Shape—Broad in chest, having short neck tapering gradually toward the head. Body very plump and broad and flat across the back	12	12
Carriage—Low in station, standing in seemingly crouched position, with head and shoulders well forward	4	4
Head, shape of—High in front and quite flat on top, rather oval in shape from front to back of skull . .	4	4
Head, marking—In full head varieties should line direct course with opening of beak through centre of the eye and around the base of skull in a clear cut and clearly defined line, the entire top being colored except in snip varieties, which should be all white on head with the exception of dark spot in centre of forehead just over the beak; the spot being oval or bean shaped	10	10
Beak—Long and quite slender, with upper mandible black and lower flesh color in blacks and blues; in red and yellow the upper mandible should be darker than the lower, but of a shade more in keeping with the color of the bird; the under mandible should in no case be colored	4	4
Eyes—Should be what are termed bull, quite large and full; a red or broken eye should be considered a bad defect	4	4
Crest—The crest should commence just back of each eye and extend entirely around the base of the skull, forming an almost perfect shell over the skull or colored feathers of the head, must be regular and come well over at the top	12	12
Legs—feathering—The foot feathers should be same color as wings and head, but only to hock or knee joint. They should be as long as possible,		

standing well out at either side, pointing backward. The hocks or leg feathers above the knee joint should be white and run out behind as long as possible, almost touching the ground 12 10

Legs, shape—Very short and placed well back, quite far apart, so as to give a squatty or duck-like appearance 4 4

Color—In black the color should be an intense and glossy black; in reds and yellows, deep, rich and uniform; in blue, light, clear and even, with flights blue black; light web in flights should be considered a defect 10 10

Saddle or back marking—The saddle should be heart-shaped, perfectly white, broad and flat across at shoulder, and formed by a perfect, unbroken line parting the saddle from the color of the wing, coming quite to a point over rump 8 8

Wing marking—The color of the wing denotes the color by which the bird is known and should in all barless varieties be of a solid, even color, entirely free from foul feathers either on the outside or inside. Barred varieties should have two well defined white bars across the wing coverts. The color of the wing should line perfectly with the white of the saddle and be free from white feathers at the butts 6 8

Total 100

Disqualifications—Trimming, plucking, coloring or any artificial alterations, decided mismarking or deformity, lacking in flights or tail feathers, or out of condition from disease.

The standard above was published, but has not been approved or adopted by the club. Members or fanciers will please suggest alterations or improvements, as I would like to have standard printed as soon as possible.

G. A. FICK, Sec'y.

Baltimore, Md.

[We notice no provision in above Standard for black barred blues and silvers. White barred only are mentioned. Ed.]

Mr. Chas. Massie has got over from England several new Jacobins but we doubt very much if they are any improvement on his own excellent kit.

Mr. W. J. McBride is now able to offer aluminum seamless rings with the year on as well as being numbered consecutively. They are light and do not tarnish.

CAGE BIRDS

TORONTO CANARY AND CAGE BIRD SOCIETY.

The meeting of the above Society still seem to draw the members together, our regular meeting on May 3rd being well attended.

The exhibition delegate brought in a supplementary report which was received. An invitation from the C. C. & C. B. S. to compete at their young bird show was also received.

The several recommendations from the Management Committee were all received and adopted, and votes of thanks passed to donors of prizes.

The first of the series of monthly shows arranged for June will be for Goldfinches, Bullfinches, Linnets and Mules.

A meeting of the Management Committee was held on May 11th, when the schedule for shows was again under consideration. The two classes for collections were added and rule 4 amended so that cinnamon or cinnamon marked may be shown in any class according to type of bird. A class for novices was also added.

It was decided that entries for young bird show on July 6th, and the Secretary instructed to invite members of C. C. & C. B. Society to compete.

Yours respectfully,

W. S. APPLETON,
Secretary.

For Sale—I have several pairs left in the following varieties, Pouters in blue, red, pied and white; Owls in blue and white, black, blue and white Fantails, Nuns, Archangles, Homers, red-winged Swallows, black English Carriers, one pair Satinettes, one pair Starling Priests, also odd birds in Dragoons, black and silver, Nuns, and blue and black Swallows and Archangles. W M Ander-on, Palmerston, Ont.

RABBITS & PETS

FEEDING RABBITS.

BY T. J. AMBROSE IN *Fur and Feather's*.

It has often been said, and with a good deal of truth that those who have the knowledge in connection with Fancy matters, do nothing to impart this information to others; I am one of those who oppose this theory, and say that a large mass of useful information has been written from time to time, and feel certain that it is not so much the lack of information as to the fact that fanciers do not apply themselves thoroughly to the task they have set themselves when they embark in the Fancy with the idea of breeding and exhibiting fancy rabbits. This is easier said than done, and it requires a certain amount of dogged perseverance to enable anyone, in these days of severe competition, to forge their way to the front.

With the object of assisting those who have not mastered the art of feeding. I have taken this opportunity of giving others the benefit of my experience gained through several years constant practical attention to the wants of my rabbits, during which time I have had unparalleled success, success that I always say has been materially assisted by close attention to results of feeding.

(To be continued.)

FULTON'S BOOK OF PIGEONS

Reduced to \$5.

Large full page engravings of all varieties.

New edition re-written right up to date.

For sale by H. B. DONOVAN, Toronto.



VICTORIA PIGEON LOFTS

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

Manufacturer of the famous
Aluminum Seamless Bands
for Pigeons.

Prices on Quantities as Required.
Cheaper than any American Rings.

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

Pigeons.

Hints to Beginners (Pigeons) by F. M. Gilbert, new edition, 1894, revised with additional chapters. A most practical, timely and comprehensive work. Indispensable to the amateur. Price paper 50c. Address, H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

One Pair Each of black Jacobins \$9, Barbs \$5, white Fantails \$3; these are Exhibition birds; Homers \$2 write for prices on youngsters. W S Perrin, New Market, Ont.

For Sale—Young blue barred flying Homers with seamless bands, 1897, \$1 per pair; will give show cage to any party taking a pair. Jas. McLaren, Stephen street, Owen Sound.

For Sale—Several pairs of nice white Fantails 1 pair of Red Turbits, pair of white tumblers, Arch angels, trumpeters, Almonds and Kites. Prices right R. Burroughs, 14 Phebe St., Toronto.

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

1897 BANDS—The official enamelled bands of the Tumbler Club are furnished by me at 4c each or 45c per dozen, without initials, numbered from 1 up. Aluminum bands for pigeons and poultry will not tarnish, always the same color; with year and numbered 1 to 100, \$3 per 100, with year only, \$1.50 per 100, with initial 25c per 100 letters; send 2c stamp for circular and sample. Remittance must accompany order. T Willetts, 180 Lawrence St. Lowell, Mass. 797

Cage Birds, &c.

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

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

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

Parrots, Cockatoos, Love birds, Paroquets, Parrot Cages, Parrot Food, etc., Gold fish, fish globes bird cages, seeds, &c., &c. Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits &c. A large stock now on hand at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.