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**HEAD OF SHORT-FACE ANTWERP:**

As bred by A. J. GROVES, Toronto.



**PAIR W. C. B. POLISH FOWLS.**

Owned by J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont. Hen "Canada" scored 98½.  
Cockerel "Afton" scored 96.

# THE CANADIAN BIRDER'S REVIEW

DEVOTED TO

## BIRDS, PIGEONS & PET BIRDS

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, AUGUST, 1888.

No. 8

### DATES.

Canada's Great Industrial Fair, Toronto, Sept. 10th to 22nd. H. J. HILL.  
 Eastern Townships, Agricultural Association, Sherbrooke, Sept. 4th to 6th. E. WINN FARWELL.  
 Brantford, Sept. 11th to 13th. R. M. WILLSON.  
 Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, Kingston, Sept. 10th to 15th. H. WADE, Toronto.  
 Guelph, Sept. 12th to 14th. R. MACKENZIE.  
 St. Thomas, Sept. 17th to 20th. JOHN A. KAINS.  
 Western Fair Association, London, Sept. 20th to 29th. GEO. MCBROOM.  
 Great Central Fair, Hamilton, Sept. 24th to 28th. JONATHAN DAVIS.  
 Almonte, Sept. 25th to 27th. WM. P. McEWEN.  
 Wellesley, Sept. 25th and 26th. GEO. BELLINGER.  
 Belleville, Sept. 25th to 28th. WM. SMEATON.  
 Collingwood, Sept. 25th to 28th. T. H. CRAWFORD.  
 St. Catharines, Sept. 24th to 26th. ALBERT PAR.  
 Durham, Sept. 25th and 29th. ARCH. MACKENZIE.  
 Central Exhibition Association, Ottawa, Sept. 24th to 29th. R. C. W. MACCVAIG.  
 Belmont, Oct. 2nd. WM. BLACK.  
 Chatham, Oct. 2nd to 5th. JOHN TISSIMAN.  
 Barrie, Oct. 1st to 4th. R. J. FLETCHER.  
 Cayuga, Oct. 2nd and 3rd. THOS. BRIDGES.  
 Paris, Oct. 2nd and 3rd. JAMES O'NEAL.  
 Goderich, Oct. 2nd to 5th. H. HAYDEN.  
 Walkerton, Oct. 2nd to 5th. JACOB SEEGMILLER.  
 Lindsay, Oct. 2nd to 4th. JAS. KEITH.  
 Picton, Oct. 2nd and 3rd. THOS. BOG.  
 Wallacestown, Oct. 2nd and 3rd. D. CAMPBELL.  
 Smithville, Oct. 3rd and 4th. W. H. MORGAN.  
 Markham, Oct. 3rd to 5th. JAS. J. BARKER.  
 Stratford, Oct. 4th and 5th. JOHN BROWN.  
 Elora, Oct. 4th and 5th. JOHN MAIR.  
 Otterville, Oct. 5th and 6th. ALEX. McFARLANE.  
 Norwich, Oct. 12th to 14th. ALEX. McFARLANE.  
 Simcoe, Oct. 16th and 17th. J. THOS. MURPHY.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### WINTER SHOWS.

The Eastern Ontario Association have taken time by the forelock and appointed the 5th to 12th of February next for their next show. Mr. J. V. Bicknell will again officiate as judge.

The Grimbsy Association have also arranged their dates December 4th 5th 6th and 7th and have greatly extended their prize-list, a further notice of which will be found in the exhibition department.

MR. WM. SANDERSON, the efficient secretary of the Stratford Association, was in town last month, and we enjoyed the pleasure of a long chat with him.

MR. "BOB" HAMILL, the Ontario secretary, paid us a flying visit. He is enthusiastic over the prospects of the next show, and by all accounts it promises to be a big one. Several American exhibitors are expected to attend.

MR. JOS. W. BATES, the Canadian agent of Spratt's Patent, has been travelling through Ontario, and we had the pleasure of a talk with him some days ago. He informs us that their foods, &c., are having a large sale in Canada.

### TO BUFFALO.

MR. H. H. WALLACE, Woodstock, intends showing his birds at the great Buffalo fall fair, and we understand MR. P. T. H. ERMAINGER of Montreal intends visiting it. Are any others of our Canadian fanciers going across the line? We have been tendered a very cordial invitation for all Canadian fanciers to attend, and the Buffalo fanciers say that if the "Kanucks" don't return with pleasant recollections of Buffalo it won't be the fault of the "Bisons."

### SCAT!!

The irrepressible MRS. MORLEY of Montreal has again had trouble with the courts on account of her tendency to catology. When the bailiff went to seize the felines he found some 70 in the house, about 30 of which he secured.

### RATS!!

We once had the honor of acquaintance with a lady of uncertain age who was afflicted with the same craze for a unique and complete museum of specimens of the cat tribe. This giddy creature (of uncertain age) was in the habit of personally attending the lady, members of her pets, even going the length of sitting up all night, when a particular favorite was expecting an increase of spotted blind-eyed "catlets"—(patent applied for). Well, one night she thought one of her favorites had reached that most delicate point, and concluded to sit the night by the soft couch of the feline. The night wore on but no sign of s.b.—e.c.s. When, alas! at the morning dawn, on examination by one of the male members of the family the delicately situated cat turned out to be—a gentleman.

[Tableaux—Drop the curtain to slow music.]

### A FACT.

The above though rather strong, was, to our personal knowledge, a fact.

## ONLY FOUR.

MR. LEWIS HUNT, Guelph, is glorying in having the distinguished honor of being the possessor of a four days' old chicken with four legs. It is a curiosity to poultry men and has been examined by several of them. The situation of two legs are just where nature generally places them, but the two extras seem to have been thrown promiscuously around, one sticking erect on the top of the back, and the other points at an angle of about thirty degrees from the neck, just below the crop. The chicken is well formed every other way.

## WHOSE BIRD IS IT?

The Port Hope *Times* says:—The Stratford carrier pigeon was loosed at the express office this morning at exactly five o'clock. A telegraph message tells us that the bird reached its home between ten and eleven o'clock. The hundred and fifty railroad miles were, therefore, covered in from five to six hours. When the pigeon was liberated it flew around the Bank of Toronto corner from the back of the express office and started east, when it was lost sight of.

## EARLY MATURITY.

MR. GEO. G. McCORMICK writes us:—I have still another surprise in the poultry line. My early laying white Wyandotte pullet is the mother of six chicks. I set her June 26th on 12 of her own eggs, fertilized by cockerel, hatched at the same time that she was. The result is 7 fertile eggs; one got broken and six hatched yesterday—nice strong chicks. Two generations in less than six months; who can beat it for the first six months of the year?

MR. McCORMICK does not, of course, intend to use these birds in his breeding pens.

MR. J. C. HATHAWAY has been ill with malarial fever at his home for

some time, but we trust is now out of the doctor's hands.



## ENGLISH JOURNALS' IDEAS ON THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION LIST.

Wishing to show our transatlantic brethren that there are some poultry in Canada, we recently mailed a few of the Industrial lists to the several fancy papers in England, whose ideas of same will be found appended. The extended classification seems to be rather a surprise. The London *Stock-Keeper* says:—

A copy of the schedule of the Industrial Exhibition, to be held at Toronto next September, has been kindly forwarded to us by the editor of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW. It includes all kinds of stock, besides poultry. For aged fowls 106 classes are provided, and the same number and classification is given for chickens. In addition to these a class is made for breeding pens, each pen to consist of a cock and three hens. Turkeys, geese, and ducks have twenty classes for old birds, and the same number for those bred this year. The prizes are not very valuable, the first being two dollars, the second one and a half dollars, and the third prize a v. h. c. card. For these an entry fee of twenty-five cents is charged. Pigeons are fairly classified, having fifty-one classes, Fan-tails having six out of this number to themselves; and the same number are also allotted to Owls, two of these being for black or yellow cocks, and a similar one for hens.

The following is from the London *Fanciers' Gazette*:—

We have received a premium list of the great Industrial Exhibition, to be held at Toronto, Canada, on Septem-

ber 10th to 23rd next. Herein we find that poultry have no fewer than 252 classes provided, and, of course, almost every breed is included, single birds ruling throughout.

There are separate classes for both adult birds and chickens. We think we can provide large classification on this side, but in this respect we do not equal our transatlantic brethren. Pigeons are not so well cared for, but these have fifty-one classes. All other sections are equally well dealt with, and it deserves the name of Canada's Great Fair.

## VITALITY OF THE EMBRYO.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCE ON THE UN-HATCHED CHICK.

*Editor Review*:—

Your observation reported in the July number on the removal of pigeons' eggs for 10 hours and their hatching and on time, seems to me unusually interesting; and if a few more facts can be learned is not without scientific importance. Can you state the temperature of the room in which the eggs were kept for those 10 hours or anything in regard to it, especially the mean and the extremes (maximum and minimum)? What we really want to learn is the lowest mean temperature and the extremes, above all the minimum eggs will bear for any considerable period without the death of the embryo occurring.

Another matter. It is very generally recommended to use some form of disinfectant, preventative, or destroyer of vermin in or about the nest of the sitting hen. Now, to be efficient one would suppose that with the heat of the hen's body the fumes of one kind or another from these things (carbolic acid, carbolized lime, sulphur, tobacco, insect powder, etc.), must contaminate the atmosphere surrounding the eggs to a considerable extent; and since the

developing chicks breathe through the shell, they must take such an atmosphere as envelopes the eggs. The question then is this: Have these various substances any effect in preventing, arresting, or enfeebling the development of the chicks, or in making them less hardy when hatched? Will some of those who have had experience in hatching chicks both with and without their use, reply, keeping as closely to actual *experience*, even to exact quantities of vermin destroyers used, as possible. I may myself have something to say later.

Truly yours,

SCIENCE.

["Science" opens the way to us for a few further remarks on this most interesting subject. First, as to the temperature in which the eggs were kept after being removed from the incubating parent. The time was about 9 p.m., the temperature in the house being, we should say, about 60, and as we immediately closed the door and partly closed the window, the temperature would not drop more than 5 degrees. The eggs were returned to the nest about 7 the next morning. As the bird remained on the nest all night on "dummy" eggs, the eggs would receive a certain degree of heat from *beneath* as well as above from the body of the sitter. This may be of some importance, as of course active vitality would be restored in a shorter space of time.

Another instance of almost equal interest came within our immediate notice a few days since. The facts are as follows: Not having time in the morning to attend to the wants of our very numerous feathered family, a good deal of this duty devolves on our "better half," as we have found that one to properly attend to pet stock of any kind, must take an interest in them; and this the above-mentioned b. h., we are happy to say, does, and a lively interest, too. We set two hens on, say the first of the month, on Pekin ban-

am eggs, giving 10 eggs to each hen; on the fourteenth day on coming home at 7 p.m., to our chagrin we found one of the hens *shut off* her nest and not a particle of (apparent) heat in the eggs. She had been left off to feed at 9 a.m., and had been inadvertently closed off her nest for ten hours, when we, wishing to test the case, replaced her to sit her full time. Well, time went on, and on the close of the nineteenth day the eggs under the hen who had sat steadily began to hatch, but not a sign of the others. A failure this time, sure we thought. But we left them undisturbed, and on the evening of the 20th day when the others had all escaped from the shells we noticed three eggs "chipped," and within twenty-four hours *ten* strong chicks greeted us. They took exactly one day longer than the other clutch, or *2-2.5 hours for each hour that incubation had been delayed out of the regular course*. The day was a warm one, the temperature probably averaging 65 to 70 in the house. This, Mr. "Science," is no theory, but *actual fact*.

As to the extreme heat an embryo can stand, we ran an incubator up to 110 this spring and then hatched 25 per cent. Our opinion is that an embryo chick can stand a much greater degree of cold than of heat.

As to disinfectants, we never dream of setting a hen without using some of one kind or another. Last season we used tobacco stems, two good handfuls on the bottom of each nest, and over that hay or straw. This year (the early part) we used hay entirely, with a strong dusting of Pyrethrum powder, also called Dalmatian insect powder and other names—about  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce on say  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. hay, on a floor space of 96 square inches. During the extreme heat we have been using a foundation of pine saw-dust one inch deep, with straw substituted for the hay, but with the same or a larger amount of the

powder. In addition to this, on the day before the eggs are due to hatch we turn the sitter on her back and give a thorough dusting all over with the aid of a powder bellows.

This we have never found to do the chicks the slightest amount of injury; on the contrary they always hatch free from vermin and strong and hardy. We have never used sulphur as we consider the fumes would be too overpowering, not to the chick prior to hatching, but immediately after. On this point we are, of course, open to contradiction. The egg before incubation is certainly sensitive to outside influence, as we have, alas! oftentimes found out to our cost, in trying to masculate a *musty* fresh egg. These terms may sound contradictory, but such is not the case. An egg laid in a damp, musty nest will have a distinct and unpleasant flavor which you will not be slow to discover.

We cordially invite free discussion on these subjects—ED.]

#### CONCERNING EGGS.

If the saying is correct in regard to persons that "familiarity breeds contempt," it can with equal force be applied to articles and commodities, eggs being one of those common commodities which are apt to be neglected and undervalued, alike from a commercial, dietary, and medical point of view. As an article of commerce on the part of producers, who are mainly the farming community, eggs most certainly do not receive that share of attention in this country to which they are entitled. Grain-growing, which formerly formed one of the principal items of the farmer's income, is by no means what it used to be in value. Potatoes too have for several years failed to "turn the hand" of the farmer. In fact many farmers have been driven to fall back on the dairy produce and the poultry yard to make up their leeway; and, be it known, these are means

which used to be considered trifling as compared with the art of farming, and were very often set apart as the producing source of pocket money for the guidwife and children, the manager of the poultry-yard usually being some worn-out domestic known as the "henwife." The millions of eggs that are annually imported into the United Kingdom (last year the number was given as one thousand and thirty-four millions) furnishes ample proof that the producing power of these millions must be based on a systematic and paying principle, else the supply would soon cease; and were the same care and skill brought to bear on the subject in this country as in France, there seems no reason why the production of eggs should not form a very important and paying portion of the industries of our agricultural districts. I say agricultural districts, for there the neglect is most apparent, as there the best facilities lie. Farmers are very often much prejudiced against the idea of a hen paying her way, believing in the old saying that "there never was a hen but died in debt." We have proved to our own satisfaction that a hen can with care and skill, based on an economic point of view, be made to pay her way and something more, in strict confinement, with every particle of food to be paid for. This, as well as other economic matters, requires knowledge, and that of a kind which can only be acquired by study and practice; and far be it from us to advise the uninitiated to run headlong into poultry farming. Knowledge of this kind can only be learned bit by bit, and as there is at present every probability of dairy schools being established in the country, let us hope that the henwife's department will soon be lost sight of. From a dietary point of view we are very apt also to overlook the value of eggs, whether to the stalwart man or the nervous invalid. There are few appetites which do not relish an egg in some of the many ways

in which it can be cooked, and few stomachs but what will retain and digest it cooked in some of these ways. Eggs come next to milk in containing all the elements that are necessary for complete nutrition, both of the physical and mental powers, containing as they do phosphorous, sulphur, albumen, &c., thus giving alike blood food, brain food, and muscle food. Eggs vary much in flavour, the different breeds and the different circumstances under which they are kept accounting mainly for this. Eggs laid by hens in confined runs, and fed mainly on grains, are not so strong in flavour nor so dark in yolks as the eggs of those on grass runs and fed mainly on insects and animal food. Invalids, and those of weak digestion, often prefer the eggs of the former on account of their mildness; while others of more robust digestion and stronger palates consider them "fashionless" and insipid. For our own part, we prefer the mild type, not new-laid, however, - although that is considered a recommendation for all eggs, - but stowed away for two or three weeks carefully embedded in bran or some such air-obstructing material, and then we have what is, to our taste, the most palatable egg that could be produced; but then tastes differ in most things, and very likely in eggs as well, and doubtless some will laugh me to scorn here. After trying many methods of cooking eggs, we prefer the ordinary method of boiling them. By this means they are more digestible and more nutritious than when cooked in any other way. If there is an improved plan we think it is this - Put the egg in boiling water, and let it stand close by the fire five or six minutes, keeping the water almost but not altogether at boiling point.

Eggs are also very valuable from a medical point of view. The white is serviceable in all cases of burns or scalds, and also acts as a capital antidote to corrosive poisons; and the yolk contains

an oil which, if properly extracted, is very efficacious for all kinds of flesh wounds. In their raw state eggs are also used in many ways as medicines, and singers and public speakers appreciate their value, the oratorical efforts of some of our modern statesmen being said to have been sustained by that potent compound known as "egg slip."

CRAWNESTIE.

—*The Scottish Fancier and Rural Gazette.*

#### RANDOM NOTES.

BY W. C. G. PETER.

In June No. of the REVIEW there are so many excellent remedies and suggestions concerning roup, that everyone should preserve that number carefully for reference when needed. With friend WIXSON I have found late chicks to be the easiest subjects for attack, and at the critical period of getting adult plumage they are very liable to contract colds, owing partly to the unfavorable season in which the change occurs, and partly to their own condition, the change incidental to that period being common to them, as to us. We cannot say they are delicate but they need care and comfort for a few weeks because the season is wet, cold, and windy, very often hot in the middle of the day with very cold nights and mornings, often frosty, or worse still raw cold rains. Shall we visit on the chick, the accident of change of season and charge it with being of a sickly nature? In common justice, no! Just as we guard young stock in our sheep and cattle owning readily their need, we should shelter and care for these little creatures in a like emergency. Who would leave young lambs to the pitiless cold and storm when weaning, and though a chick is so unlike it, in the way of obtaining sustenance, it has its corresponding season in growth, a fact so many forget. I am

not one of those persons that consider fowls are sickly creatures, a ready prey to every imaginable disease. They are not, but it has been the common fault of their owners to neglect them and their habitations still more. I venture to say any other kind of stock subject to the same conditions as fowls have been for years and years, would not exist at all, but gradually die out altogether.

Friend SPILLETS article in June number is good, and anyone raising chicks with the mother confined to a coop has not much chance against disease. I may say here, I never enclose the hen after the chicks are two or three weeks old. I have only this season about three hundred chicks, as I have to depend on my better half for a great deal of the care in raising them; and her health will not permit of much labor in this way I am sorry to say; and they do not thrive so well under other and less observant eyes. Still when I have been raising six hundred, my plan is the same, all the chicks have unlimited range with their mothers. By the way, I buy or hire hens, and with my own sitters try to have the chicks as nearly as possible of an age. My intelligent Collie looks after the peace of the mothers, he allows no fighting, and knows so well by look and action of the birds when strife is impending that they are generally divided (by a gentle poke with his nose), before hostilities begin.

The article by MR. ERMATINGER contains some pertinent remarks concerning poultry breeding as a commercial industry. Most of your readers are aware of my opinion on this really important subject. I had no idea until I read his article, of the proposed government plan extending its operations to poultry. If this branch is conducted by a practical man it will give to poultry culture, a much needed stimulus, but there must be no crookedness about it; no fanciful, or medical feed-

ing, let the man be a thorough poultry man, *with power to act on his own discretion*. Much good must be accomplished by such a system, well grounded, and ably conducted, without favor to any breed or breeder.

The article by E. W. HUBBELL is very interesting, but I find that absorption of the yolk is almost the last act of dame nature in the process of hatching being completed only very shortly before the chick leaves the shell. I do not know how the rest of "chickendom" has been doing, but in this neighborhood there are very few chicks, everybody for miles around is complaining of a bad season.

I am and have been very busy the past two months. I came to the conclusion last year that a poultry man needs a place of his own, for each season brings expensive and needed changes, and on a rented place this means loss. So I have had a new poultry house built on my place in the village, I have been living a short distance out hitherto. Moving in the middle of the breeding season is an awful job. But it is over, and I hope to extend my operations shortly.

#### HONOR IN THE POULTRY FRATERNITY.

*Editor Review* :—

Please allow me to make a few remarks through your REVIEW re "Honor in the Poultry Fraternity." I have frequently noticed broad hints, and strong insinuations in poultry papers and publications to the effect that poultry men, as a class are very "tricky" and dishonorable, to say the least in their poultry dealings. My experience has been quite different to this.

Whatever (foul) fowl-dealings others may have to complain of, my business transactions with the poultry fraternity have been of a very satisfactory character. I have been well pleased and satisfied with all the

dealings I have had so far with all poultrymen. Perhaps I have not "struck" the mean class yet, but they cannot be very numerous as I have dealt with a large number of all degrees, among them old breeders and new fanciers, high and low, rich and poor, and have never been "badly bitten" nor very much deceived yet.

I have many times sold eggs on credit to parties in various parts of the province, whom I had never seen nor heard of before and I have yet to meet the first customer who has failed to pay for his eggs. This is a pretty good showing I think for a class of men in all circumstances of life—a good deal better than can be said of some other classes who hold their heads quite high and look "down" on the poultry fraternity with supreme contempt.

One reason, we believe, why many unfortunate people regard poultrymen with suspicion and distrust is the fact that eggs do not get a fair chance in handling by express men and hatching by hen. It is a curious but remarkable fact that we frequently send out eggs for hatching from the same birds, and about the same distance and give them the same care in packing and shipping etc, and one man will get almost a full hatch while another will only get one or two chickens from the whole sitting.

Now how or why is this;—it must be owing either to the rough handling by expressmen or the fault of the sitting hen. But some one says my eggs were handled carefully and my hen sat faithfully, and I had a poor hatch, and therefore it was the fault of the eggs, they must have been bad. Well, let us see; there is as much difference in sitting hens as in brood-mares or sows. One mare will raise a good colt, while another will loose hers every time. One hen will hatch out a good brood of chicks almost every time you sit her while another never hatches out a single chick though you may let her sit every year, and sometimes two or three

times in a year if you wish. We have one large P. Rock hen that we have allowed to sit several times, always giving her good fresh eggs and all favorable circumstances, and she never brings out more than one or two chicks from a dozen eggs, and seldom that, while other hens bring out almost full hatches from the same kind of eggs. We conclude, therefore, that the fault is in the hen instead of the eggs, and we believe that in nine cases out of ten where poultrymen are blamed for sending out bad eggs that the fault is in the handling by expressmen or bad hatching by the hen, instead of dishonesty by the poultrymen.

We would like to enlarge on this point, Mr. Editor, if space would permit, but we have already taxed your patience with our crude remarks, and we shall conclude by saying that, taking them "all in all," we have never found a more honorable class of men in any business or occupation than our Canadian poultry fanciers. With sincere desire and best wishes for the success of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, and the whole poultry and pet stock fraternity of "honorable and jolly good fellows," I remain,

Yours respectfully,

A. R. BEST,

St. Thomas, Ont.

#### GAPES.

#### Editor Review :—

I never had a case of gapes, nor am I acquainted with the disease at all.

From what I have read of it I presume dirty impure water is the cause of chickens catching the eggs or larva of the fly, the young larva attach themselves to chickens throats and have to be dislodged.

W. SANDERSON

Stratford

27 June 1888

#### Editor Review :—

This slip has escaped my notice until to-day owing to the fact of our moving into the village or rather getting ready for it. I hope we shall be away this week. So I must ask you to please excuse the seeming neglect. *Re gapes* I have never had a case among my stock; and have only seen one slight attack among my poultry friends. He cured it, so he said, by dropping a *very little* spirits of turpentine into the wind-pipe, his land is a rich clay soil, with abundance of earth worms, and these last "critters" he was blaming for the trouble, I have no idea whether he was right in that; but I have never had a case, and I have never lived on a place in Canada where there were earth worms at least to be noticeable. And as in all my talks with "chicken men" it has seldom been spoken of, I hope our glorious country is not much troubled by the gapes.

Respectfully,

W. C. G. PETER.

#### EASTERN ONTARIO ASSOCIATION SHOW.

#### Editor Review :—

The next show of the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in this city from 5th to 12th Feb. 1889. Please mention the dates in REVIEW, in order that other associations may not set the same days. While our exhibitions have always been fairly successful, we intend that the next shall exceed anything yet held under the auspices of the E. O. P. and P. S. A., J. Y. BICKNELL has been engaged as judge, and we shall invite every fancier in Canada to exhibit, and more than that, we shall try to make it to his or her interest to do so.

Yours truly

P. G. Keyes

Secretary,

E. O. P and P. S. A.

Ottawa

July 13th 1888.

#### HAVE BRAHMAS HAD THEIR DAY?

Brahmas were at one time much more popular than they now are, though of course there are still many adherents of the breed, and classes at the leading shows are usually well filled. But its place in popular esteem has undoubtedly been taken by some of the newer varieties, whose economic qualities have not been so much lost by striving after external points. It seems to be the case with almost all varieties that after a season of great favor they are relegated to an honorable but still more retiring position. This does not mean that they have failed, for in many instances they have had a determining influence upon the newer varieties. It has been so with the Brahma, but still it is to be regretted that seeking for color and heavy feathering of legs and feet have weakened the laying and table qualities of the breed.

There are two varieties of the Brahma, the dark and the light, both of which present the same external characteristics, namely, tall, massive frame; full, square, deep breast; small, neat head, surmounted by a pea, or triple comb; large, powerful thighs and legs, of medium length, covered with profuse leg and heavy hock-feathering; small wings and tail; and long, well arched neck, covered with abundant hackle.

Dark Brahmas combine the colors of silver-white and black, the latter predominating in the cock. The breast and tail are of a brilliant black, though in a few instances the former is mottled and white, and the leg-feathering is usually of the same color. The other parts of the body may be termed black and silvery white, the legs being orange yellow in both varieties. The markings on a good dark Brahma hen are very pretty. The ground color of pullets is clear grey, and on each feather there is a penciling, following



the outline of the feather, of black or a darker shade than the body color. The hackle is silvery white sharply striped with black, or penciled as on body, and the tail black or black edged with gray.

Light Brahmas have in both sexes a silvery white color almost throughout the plumage, the black seen thereon being small in comparison with the white. The neck hackle is striped with black, the striping being more dense at the lower part of the hackle; the wing primaries are black, or black edged with white, the secondaries white on outside web, and black on part of inside web; the tail is black, and the tail coverts glossy black, the two upper ones laced with white; the leg feather is white, or black and white mixed. Brahmas as a rule are good winter layers, and make large table fowls, though the flesh is too much on the thighs. They are admirable for crossing to secure size and stamina. In economic qualities we think the light variety is the better.

It will be seen that there is a very decided difference between the English and the American Brahma, and I am inclined to think that for useful purposes the latter is the better. In this country a great mistake has been made in breeding too much for feathering. The defect so far as the appearance is concerned is an improvement, and I take it that the English Brahma is a handsomer fowl than is his American cousin, the hocks and foot-feather giving a completeness to the conformation, but this has been at the expense of the economic qualities. The Brahma is not so good a table fowl as he once was, and the heavier the foot-feather the worse are the laying powers. It is for this reason that I believe Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are fast taking the place once held by the Brahma, and it can no longer claim to be the premier breed of poultry. As already stated, the light variety has

uffered least in this respect, for it has not had to stand the strain put upon the dark by the mania for penciling in the hens which raged a few years ago. STEPHEN BEALE. *H—, England.—The Cultivator and Country Gentleman.*

#### A CORRECTION.

*Editor Review:—*

You made a mistake in the receipt I recommended Mr. CAST to use for sore eyes in fowls. You have it *give* sulphate 5 grains; should read *zinc sulphate* and tincture *opii*. Please correct or he may use some other kind of sulphate which would be injurious.

Yours truly,

T. H. SCOTT.

St. Thomas, July 4th, 1888.

#### BREEDS OF GAME FOWLS.

GAME fowls are always popular, their beauty and courage winning them hosts of admirers. There are also many old followers of cock-fighting, who now have a strong affection for the various breeds, and in memory of the past still keep Game fowls, though they are happily no longer permitted to fight them. Some of those votaries of the cock-pit have transferred their energies to the breeding of show birds, and are almost the most successful exhibitors. It is to be noted that there has been a great change come over the type of Game fowls, and old breeders are often very strong in condemning the modern birds. In order to preserve the old type a club has recently been established, the object of which is to secure classes at shows for the old English Game fowl, and thus to encourage the breeding of it.

Aseels.—This is a variety which has been brought over to this country from India, where there is a considerable amount of cock-fighting carried on.

They are small as compared with our Game fowls, are very muscular, and intensely pugilistic, for which reason they are kept by very few persons. They are of no very certain colour, but the plumage is usually very rich and glossy.

Black Game.—The introduction of the modern show system has had the tendency to restrict the number of colours to those which were the most popular, and this has led to the extinction of some varieties. At one time blacks were not at all uncommon, but until very recently they were scarcely ever seen for a considerable number of years.

There has, however, been an attempt to revive the variety, chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips, F.L.S., of Brecon, and some very fair specimens have been exhibited.

Black-breasted Reds.—This is usually regarded as the chief of all the Game varieties, and it generally occupies the premier position at shows. First-rate specimens have sold for upwards of £100, and it is quite a common occurrence for birds to be sold for £30 each.

The following description of a Game fowl from Wright's Book of Poultry will stand for all the breeds:—"Beak to be strong, slightly curved, and stout where set in the head. Head rather inclined to be long, and not round and bullet-shaped; the least possible indent over the eyes gives a snake-like appearance which is much admired. Eyes bright red, rather prominent, with a fearless expression. Face, a fine smooth skin; the throat the same. Ears red, not inclined to white. Neck rather long and a little arched; short hackle, with the points just meeting between the shoulders, but reaching very little on the back. Back flat, wide at shoulders, and narrowing to the tail. Breast round and full. Stern to be clear between their hocks, not let down, but a clear line. Saddle feathers close and short, and not too many of them. Wings strong, and not over long having a great substance at the shoulders not confined close at the breast, but to

be seen a little detached, as if ready to fly at the first intruder—be he cat, dog, or cock—the points resting over the thighs, but under the saddle. Tail medium length, neither too long nor too short but nicely carried; neither ‘squirrel’ nor drooping, but between the two; not much spread out, but nicely ‘venetianed,’ with about seven secondary sickle-feathers each side, the one nicely fitting just above the other; of course the two main sickles about four or five inches longer than the straight tail. Thighs round, stout, full of muscle, firm, rather long but well carried in close to the body—not stilty, but so that you can distinguish their form and where set in when facing you. Shanks medium length, nicely rounded, neither flat nor round, with a nice clean joint in setting on to the thigh bone, well standing apart and beautifully scaled. Spurs set low and inclined to point back. Feet flat; toes well spread out, and the hind toe to come straight and flat out from the foot not as many do, drooping, just so as to just pass the point to the ground. The latter form is nearly as objectionable as what is termed duck-footed, which is when the hind toe inclines to point forward the same way as the front toes. The toes should be a good length and well spread out, with good strong nails.”

The face and wattles of the black-red are bright red; the eye of the same colour; the beak, horn colour; the hackle, bright orange, or orange-red; the back, rich red; the shoulders and shoulder coverts, red; the wing-butts, black; the wing bow, rich red; the greater and lesser coverts, glossy black and metallic reflections forming a distinct bar; the primaries, black, except two lower feathers, the outer web of which is edged with bay; the secondaries, part of outer web forming wing bay, bay colour; remainder of feathers forming wing butt, black; the tail is a lustrous black, and the tail coverts are a glossy

green black; the breast and under part of body and thighs are black; and the legs willow. The hen has a body of a light partridge color, a golden neck hackle striped with black, and a light salmon breast, with thighs of the same color, but paler.

**Brown-breasted Reds.**—The Brown-reds are not quite so attractive in point of color as are the Black-reds, but a good Lemon is very handsome. The face in this variety is of a dark purple, and the eyes and beak black. The legs are very dark willow, or nearly black. The neck hackle is lemon-colored or golden, and in the cock the back is lemon, and the remainder of the plumage is black, except the wing bow, which is lemon. In the hen all the plumage is black except the neck hackle, and in some cases the breast is laced.

**Duckwings.**—this is a very beautiful variety of game, and the markings form a very beautiful combination. There are two accepted colors—the Yellow and the Silver Duckwings. The difference between the two is that in the former the ground color is orange to cream, and in the latter it is silver-white. All the body is one of these colors except the shoulder coverts, the wing butts, the greater and lesser coverts, the primaries, the breast, underparts and tail, which are black. In the hens the breast is salmon-colored, and the remainder of the plumage grey. The legs of the Duckwing are willow.

**Indian Game.**—There has come into prominence of late a variety known as Indian Game, in whose interest a club has recently been formed. The name is a misnomer, for though the original birds undoubtedly came from India, they have been crossed, probably with the Malay, and it would be much better if, as has been suggested, they were to be called Cornish Game. These fowls are large and show much of The Ma-

lay type. They are very useful and make admirable crosses.

**Malays.**—This variety has never become popular, and it is not at all probable that it ever will be so. Its appearance is much against it, for it presents an almost ferocious aspect. It is possessed of heavy muscular limbs, of very powerfully formed shanks, and of a head which is cruel-looking in the extreme. The effect of this is considerably heightened by the almost featherless face, and the peculiar shaped comb. Malays are not often kept by anyone who has not the advantage of abundant space.

**Piles.**—The Pile Game rivals for beauty the Black-reds, and are preferred by many. The combination of rich orange red, and white is very effective, especially with the yellow beak and legs, and the bright red comb, face, and wattles. In the cock, the neck hackle is orange or chestnut; the saddle, back, wing bow and wing bay red; and the remaining parts white. In the hen the neck is light gold, the breast salmon, and the remainder of the plumage white or creamy white.

**White Game.**—In this variety, of which not many are to be seen, the comb, face, deaf ear, and wattles and eyes are red, the beak and legs yellow, and the plumage pure white.

There are some other kinds of Game towels occasionally seen, such as the birchen, the ginger red, the wheaten, and the henny, but these are not at all common, and need not be more than mentioned.

*Fanciers' Gazette.*

#### WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

BY J. M. CARSON.

It may justly be claimed that the W. C. B. Polish fowl is the most fancy of all breeds. The large, fine, white

top-knot or crest contrasted with a pure green black metallic lustre makes these above all fowls in existence the most handsome. Having bred these fowls eleven years ago as well as now, I have had ample time to ascertain all their good properties. I have bred Black Spanish and Leghorns and many other varieties for several years, but I find the W. C. B. Polish by far the best fowl, for the following reasons, viz.: They have no comb to freeze during winter weather. They are tame and docile and the chicks are the most hardy of any variety I have ever bred; out of 73 chicks this season I have only lost three birds, and two of these were killed by other hatchers; and last, but not least, they are the smallest eaters of all varieties I have ever bred. They will not eat one-half what the Black Spanish or Plymouth Rocks will. Few people know much about the breed except fanciers, and good specimens always command high prices. They are coming rapidly into favour, and there is every appearance of a coming "boom" for this lovely fowl.

#### QUESTIONS and ANSWERS.

Would you, through the medium of the REVIEW, give me a cause and a cure for the disease that took off two very fine W. Leghorn Cockerels that I bought. They were all right in the evening when seen for the night, and in the morning were not able to get off the perch, their legs being helpless. I cannot account for cause, if you can assist me it will be thankfully accepted.

Yours, &c.,

D. L. SOMERVILLE,

Esquesing, Ont.

(If in winter time it was probably due to cramp, for which an application of cloths, wet with whiskey, would have probably proved efficacious. If the ventilation was bad this might have caused a loss of power. Kindly give further particulars.—Ed.)

I have a Wyandotte Cock whose legs are swollen and inflamed, is in fine condition otherwise. Please let me know what is the matter with him, and a remedy.

A. G. M.

(Probably due to inflammation in the ball of the foot, if so, bring it to a point, open and squeeze out any matter therein, applying hot water bandages. Keep the bird in a deep bed of chaff or cut straw, and keep the foot bound up. It may be cramps caused by dampness, for which apply hot water bandages frequently, and between times keep on a cloth wet with whiskey.—Ed.)

#### THIS EGG QUESTION.

Is there a breeder that does not get unpleasant letters? Is there a breeder that does not get letters that cause him to feel every complaint that comes to him? A keeps White Plymouth Rocks; he has hatched eighty-three chicks from one hundred and two eggs put under eight hens. His uncle, telling B of A's chickens, caused B to order two settings of eggs. At the end of three weeks B writes A that he got but seven or eight chickens from the thirty eggs, and half of these are black. A writes him he will send him more eggs, but writes his uncle to go and investigate it. The uncle went, and found twenty-three nice chicks hatched and two only with even the crocky down about the head. Every breeder knows that White Plymouth Rocks hatch with more or less of the chicks' looking discolored, as if spattered with bluing; and these chicks are generally the whitest when they feather out, it having the same effect as the blue under fluff in a Brahma, such having a purer white web to feather.

This pen of birds cited above has furnished many a setting that has been shipped to all parts of the country, and reports have come back of some hatch-

ing as high as eleven chicks, some as low as two, and others saying, "Not a chick from those eggs you sent; they were not fertile."

Will the breeders who know they do not send out infertile eggs have a conference in this matter?

Now, some liens fail at home. One hen hatches every egg; one hatches none. One man writes, "My hen was not off her eggs five minutes a day; the eggs were all rotten." The cause was the man's fault; the chicks died for want of air in the shell. Rotten, popping eggs never come from eggs not fertile; they are chicks that have died in the shell. The heat of the hen decomposes the chicks; sulphuric gas bursts the shell. Once smelled, there will be no mistaking the smell afterwards.

I have yet to get a letter stating a bad hatch that the parties did not state, "No hen could have set better;" "They were set under good reliable hens;" "I am sure it was not my fault, for they had every care." Yet from another party having eggs from the same pens; "I have fifty-four fertile eggs from the fifty-eight set; two got cracked before setting."

What shall we do? I say. What percentage of these reports must we believe? and ought not every man who makes a false report be shown up? Are there not two sides to this question? Only see how one such case, when known, hurts the cause of him who has really had hard luck! There is no breeder, no matter what the cause, but feels badly when a patron fails in his eggs, and even fowls purchased, and in most cases is willing to make concessions in price to help him out. To what extent should we do these things? is the question. Would this not be a fair proposition: Often men, who fail in hatching eggs, buy fowls in the fall; to such we say we will deduct twenty-five per cent from the price named until you have received in such discounts the full amount paid

us for eggs? Or at the time the first lot of eggs failed, duplicate the order at half price, but do not send any more than an equal number of settings for this reduced price?

Now what is a fair hatch? If a hen averages eight chickens on a farm, taking all the hens set for the season, then no matter what one pays for a setting of eggs, this must be the highest average number of chicks he can expect. From this number will come all the average deductions by accident. What percentage should we consider these accidents—twenty-five per cent? If so, the average number of chicks raised from eggs sold for hatching purposes can not be beyond six per setting, no matter how many eggs a breeder, in his good nature, may send you.

This problem will, I think, be solved by making a price at which the eggs will be sold and no duplicates sent under any circumstances. If you have been selling your eggs at five dollars, and sell them at four dollars you take twenty per cent. of the risk, the purchaser five per cent; he then understands that he will in all probability get six chicks on an average. That is all any reasonable man can expect. Unless he is willing each thoroughbred chick shall cost him one dollar when it is fairly on its feet, he would better conclude not to buy eggs. There is not a breeder of prime exhibition stock that does not consider his stock cheaply hatched at a cost of one dollar each when two weeks old. Fifty cents cost beyond this, in grain consumed, will place them at a marketable age to sell.

These cases of bad faith have been uncommonly large this season, for I have taken a little pains to investigate. The hypothetical case I cite I can give town, dates of hatch, and names—and others with them. As most articles are those reflecting on the seller, I thought it wise to let it be known that there are dishonest buyers, or selfish men who

demand twice of others what they are willing to give themselves. The question may with profit be discussed.

*One thing in this article to be remembered:*—In the early season, before setting a hen, put your hand under her and see if there is an unnatural heat to her body, for if there is not, you will lose your eggs. If you are setting Asiatics, Wyandots, or Leghorn eggs, examine the three hens you are setting. Let all sit four days before putting the eggs under them; then to the hottest hen give the Asiatic eggs, to the next hottest one the Wyandot eggs, and to the other the Leghorn eggs, and they will probably all hatch at once. Reverse it, and the Asiatic eggs may not hatch at all, while the Leghorns will in some cases come out in nineteen days, but the chicks will not be as good as if hatched on the twentieth or twenty-first day. This last kernel of wheat may give some new beginner to read the whole article. Any one who would spend fifteen dollars for eggs would better put five dollars more with it and buy a trio of fowls.

Read, ponder, and do what is right. Let not the rogue sour you against all honest men, nor do your business so loosely as to be a prey to the egg sharks.

I. K. FELCH.

—*In Ohio Poultry Journal.*

#### CONCERNING EGGS.

If the saying is correct in regard to persons that "familiarity breeds contempt," it can with equal force be applied to articles and commodities, eggs being one of those common commodities which are apt to be neglected and undervalued, alike from a commercial, dietary, and medicinal point of view. As an article of commerce on the part of producers, who are mainly the

farming community, eggs most certainly do not receive that share of attention in this country to which they are entitled. Grain-growing, which formerly formed one of the principal items of the farmer's income, is by no means what it used to be in value. Potatoes too have for several years failed to "turn the hand" of the farmer. In fact many farmers have been driven to fall back on the dairy produce and the poultry yard to make up their leeway; and, be it known, these are means which used to be considered trifling as compared with the art of farming, and were very often set apart as the producing source of pocket-money for the guidwife and children, the manager of the poultry-yard usually being some worn-out domestic known as the "hen-wife." The millions of eggs that are annually imported into the United Kingdom (last year the number was given as one thousand and thirty-four million) furnishes ample proof that the producing power of these millions must be based on a systematic and paying principle, else the supply would soon cease; and were the same care and skill brought to bear on the subject in this country as in France, there seems no reason why the production of eggs should not form a very important and paying portion of the industries of our agricultural districts. I say agricultural districts, for there the neglect is most apparent, as there the best facilities lie. Farmers are very often much prejudiced against the idea of a hen paying her way, believing in the old saying that "there never was a hen but died in debt." We have proved to our own satisfaction that a hen can, with care and skill, based on an economic point of view, be made to pay her way and something more, in strict confinement, with every particle of food to be paid for. This, as well as all economic matters, requires knowledge, and that of a kind which can only be acquired by study and practice; and far be it

from us to advise the uninitiated to run headlong into poultry farming. Knowledge of this kind can only be learned bit by bit, and as there is at present every probability of dairy schools being established in the country, let us hope that the henwife's department will not be lost sight of. From a dietary point of view we are very apt also to overlook the value of eggs, whether to the stalwart man or the nervous invalid. There are few appetites that do not relish an egg in some of the many ways in which it can be cooked, and few stomachs but what will retain and digest it cooked in some of these ways. Eggs come next to milk in containing all the elements that are necessary for complete nutrition, both of the physical and mental powers, containing as they do phosphorus, sulphur, albumen, &c, thus giving alike blood food, brain food, and muscle food. Eggs vary much in flavour, the different breeds and the different circumstances under which they are kept accounting mainly for this. Eggs laid by hens in confined runs, and fed mainly on grains, are not so strong in flavour nor so dark in yolks as the eggs of those on grass runs, and fed mainly on insects and animal food. Invalids, and those of weak digestion, often prefer the eggs of the former, on account of their mildness; while others of more robust digestion and stronger palates consider them "fashionless" and insipid. For our own part, we prefer the mild type, not new-laid, however—although that is considered a recommendation for all eggs—but stowed away for two or three weeks, carefully embedded in bran or some such air-obstructing material, and then we have what is, to our taste, the most palatable egg that could be produced; but then tastes differ in most things, and very likely in eggs as well, and doubtless some will laugh me to scorn here. After trying many methods of cooking eggs, we prefer the ordinary method of boiling them. By this

means they are more digestible and more nutritious than when cooked in any other way. If there is an improved plan we think it is this: Put the egg in boiling water, and let it stand close by the fire five or six minutes, keeping the water almost, but not altogether, at boiling point.

Eggs are also very valuable from a medicinal point of view. The white is serviceable in all cases of burns or scalds, and also acts as a capital antidote to corrosive poisons; and the yolk contains an oil which, if properly extracted, is very efficacious for all kinds of flesh wounds. In their raw state eggs are also used in many ways as medicines, and singers and public speakers appreciate their value, the oratorical efforts of some of our modern statesmen being said to have been sustained by that potent compound known as "egg slip."

CRAWNESTIE.

—*Rural Gazette.*

## PIGEONS

### LET US HAVE THE SHORT-FACED ANTWERP TO THE FRONT.

As I have just lately imported direct from England a few pairs of these most beautiful pigeons (short-faced Antwerps,) I don't think it would be out of place to say a few words in their favor. And there is no doubt but that some of the readers of your valuable Journal, would be interested in them as they are a class of pigeons that have scarcely been known on this side of the water but they are greatly prized in England. I have known one bird to be sold for \$100 and changed

hands again at a handsome profit. And now Mr. Editor I will try and give you some of the principal points of a perfect Antwerp.

1st. The bird must be large in size with large round head and showing a gradual curve, from base of skull to tip of beak.

2nd. The beak wattle should be large and well raised, and divided through the centre.

3rd. The beak must be short, thick, and hard.

4th. The eye large and prominent, showing life and intelligence.

5th. The eyecere should be of pale color and as far from the beak as possible.

6th. The butts of the wings should be prominent and the breast full.

7th. The wings long with good broad overlapping feathers, and the standard colors are Silver Duns, Mealies, Blues, Blue Chequers, and Red Chequers, of which Silver Duns are the Kings in the show pen. What looks better to a fancier than a loft of Silver-Dun Antwerps, why I tell you the happiest hour I spend through the day is the hour I sit with my pigeons after I come home from work, and Mr. Editor I know of a breeder in England that always has a good bird for sale when a buyer comes round with a long purse, and he never buys high priced birds. He always makes them by his skill in mating and breeding them, (a pointer for the new beginner).

Let the beginner bear these facts in mind, and let him commence with some single variety and one having few or no markings, solid colored birds are much easier to breed to feather.

Well Mr. Editor as this is my first letter I think I will close for this month and if this is of any use to your valuable

Journal I will give you some more in another month, wishing you great success.

Yours Respectfully,

Toronto.

A. J. GROVES.

(Wolverhampton the 2nd.)

### ORIENTAL FRILLED PIGEONS.

THE main stem represented by the Owl or Turbit type of Pigeon has, in the hands of those Eastern fanciers who either formed it, or, at least, handed it down from immemorial antiquity, branched off still further into even more beautiful sub-varieties. These are broadly distinguished from the foregoing by the addition of what we may perhaps call "feather" properties, using here the word "feather" as distinguished from merely "colour;" and implying marking of a more or less detailed character; and in most cases, also, by the addition of grouse or leg-feather, but all retaining the short Owl-like head, the shape of the body, and the frill. Most of these varieties, if not all, are exquisite beauty, and many can remember yet the furore when the first really good Satinettes arrived in England, shortly followed by other sub-types.

All of such birds that could be obtained were eagerly purchased; but too often disappointment followed in breeding them—the progeny being found to vary considerably. Hence man have ignorantly come to the conclusion that there is no such thing as a fixed type, and that because, for instance a pair of good Satinettes did not breed, as they often will not, similar Satinettes, the Satinette itself was but a mere "sport," and as such of no fixed value. But this

has all arisen from a total ignorance of the real nature of the breeds; and as we now, we believe for the first time, have opportunity to explain this so we hope a better understanding on that point may extend the cultivation of these exquisite birds which have all the properties of the Owl and Turbits, with added beauties of their own. To say nothing of the well-known fact, which surely ought to have been remembered, that even self-colours in Pigeons are to a great extent variable and interchangeable, it must be clearly understood, as a simple embodiment of what will follow from an abler pen than ours, that the whole Satinette and Blondinette tribe with their numerous offshoots, greatly resemble the Almond Tumbler in being the result of the mingling in one bird of three colours! The precise process by which this was accomplished no one now knows, any more than we know the precise history of the Tumbler; but as in that case the black, white, and yellow or red, which usually are found each alone in some one Pigeon, have somehow been infused into one breed, so have various colours, in still more beautiful, because more regular, forms, been mingled in the birds before us. In consequence, their breeding greatly resembles Tumbler breeding; and two exhibition matched specimens are rarely so good a match for one colour will show preponderance, which has to be checked by the infusion of others in greater strength; and, still resembling the Tumbler, it is these accidental preponderances, now of one colour or marking, and now of another, which form sub-varieties answering to the Mottle, the Agate, or the Kite.—(From "The Illustrated Book of Pigeons" for July.)

### FOOD OF PIGEONS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE CALIFORNIA  
CACKLER.

*From a paper by F. Rodenbach, read before a society of Brussels, Belgium.*

Fanciers are apt to abuse oleaginous grains. They give their birds, especially at the time of training, hemp, rape and other heating seeds, of which the use at any time cannot be too moderate. Some fanciers even have recourse to meat. This is all wrong, as these substances increase the animal heat of the pigeon, and increase the liability of illness; and the thirst is increased also, and the bird in traveling either suffers from inability to find water, or loses time in seeking it. The leguminous and foreign grains are eminently more wholesome. The preferable food during the flying season is, without doubt, the bean, vetch, maize and dried pea. Another abuse is of rock salt. Large lumps are left continually in the loft, and are daily sprinkled with water. The pigeon is inordinately fond of salt water, and in its use knows no moderation. A little salt is an aid to their digestion, as well as a gratification, but too much is disastrous, increasing the animal heat and producing emaciation. The ration of salt water should be small and given infrequently. Calcareous matter is indispensable to the health of the pigeon. Of this there is no better form than the broken shells of hen's eggs. These contain carbonate of lime, phosphate of lime and animal gluten.

The Wittouck preparation, as substitute for the old-time salt cat, is two parts old mortar and one part old red bricks, thoroughly broken and mixed together; add one part broken egg shells and a handful of green anise seed;

mix all thoroughly together with a brine made of one-third salt in a litre of water.

Many naturalists judge of the length of life in animals by the time of growth giving the proportion as 1 to 5. According to Bacon, the pigeon lives but eight years. This is perhaps true of the pigeons of the aviary, who never go far from the earth; but for the voyageurs, who plunge, one may say, continually in the pure air, experience completely denies this assertion. Moreover, the duration of the life of the pigeon in general is greater in our day, because for some years breeders have avoided generally consanguine reproduction by applying themselves to vigorous crossing.

In general the life of the voyageur can be divided into three periods of five years each: First, the period of growth, which lasts till the fourth or fifth year, when the physical and moral faculties are at their fullest development, and the organs have acquired all their force; it is then, of all times, that their young are well made, healthy and vigorous. Following this is the second a stationary period, which may last till the eight, and even tenth year. Lastly is the period of decadence; passed ten years, the forces of the pigeons decrease little by little.

It is evident that there are among pigeons, as among men, some exceptional constitutions, in which the reproductive faculties are only extinguished with life. But one perceives that the more a pigeon breeds, the shorter its life. The elixir of long life for a pigeon is good nourishment, salubrity and cleanliness. I have remarked always that pigeons which have the chest larger live the longer. One can thus assert with assurance that a large chest, where the lungs act with ease, is a sign of longevity. The majority of pigeons succumb to maladies; that is, they do

not die of old age. It is in my observation that, on an average, the hens live longer than the cocks.

During the summer months the fancier should use every precaution to guard against diseases affecting the digestive track: such as indigestion, diarrhoea and flux. Feed cautiously; avoid overfeeding. If a bird has symptoms of the above complaints, place it in a cage, protected from dampness and free from drafts of wind or cold air, and allow it to drink only from a vessel containing the following mixture: Take half a pint of fresh water; add a heaping tablespoonful of fine parings from horse-hoofs (obtained from any farrier's block); add five drops of a fifty per cent. solution of carbolic acid; add five drops each of the fluid extracts of veratrum viride and eucalyptus globulus; add five drops of the muriate tincture of iron; lastly, add sufficient pure water to fill a quart measure. Be sure to stir the mixture every time you add a fresh ingredient. Let this medicine stand one hour before allowing the bird to drink of it. This quantity is sufficient for a week's course of treatment, if a small vessel is used for the bird to drink from—and will keep in a cool place. This remedy is a very valuable one, and will be found indispensable. The bird should be allowed a small quantity of dried peas and sound wheat for a diet. Do not feed other food. From five to ten days is necessary to cure bad cases.—*Columbarian*.



#### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

KINGSTON.

The Provincial Exhibition, as we before stated, will be held in Kingston this year from Sept. 10th to 15th, in-

clusive. The poultry list is a good one; in fowls 59 sections, in chicks 58, with prizes of \$3.00, \$2.00, and \$1.00 in both classes and a silver medal in each for best collection. Pigeons have only 7 sections, with prizes of \$2.00 \$1.50, and \$1.00, and a silver medal for collection. Rabbits have two sections of \$2.00, \$1.50, and \$1.00, and there is also offered a silver medal for the best model of a poultry house. All birds are shown in pairs, the entry fee being 25 cents. Entries, which should be addressed to the secretary, MR. HENRY WADE, Toronto, close August 18th. All exhibitors must become members of the Association, the fee for which is \$1.00.

#### INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 10TH TO 22ND.

This as usual will be the largest show of the year, and probably the largest ever held by the Association. The list is a good one, better in classification than any we have ever seen, and is neatly and fully gotten up, giving the names of the poultry committee and also the judges' names with the classes they have been appointed to judge, a plan that all exhibitions would do well to follow. Fowls have a grand total of 106 sections, chicks a like number, with prizes in both sections of \$2.00 and \$1.50 and a V. H. C. This is exclusive of turkeys, ducks and geese, which have two classes of 20 sections each, with prizes of like amount. Pigeons have 51 sections of \$2.00 and \$1.00 and "Ornamental" (including rabbits, pheasants, &c.), 34 classes mostly of \$2.00 and \$1.00. In addition to these four silver medals are offered for best collections, and the Toronto Association's silver cup for best Black-Red game cockerel. Di-

plomas are also offered for breeding pens, and silver and bronze medals for poultry appliances. All birds are shown singly, the entry fee being 25 cents. Entries close August 18th; send *yours* in before that date to Secretary H. J. HILL, Toronto.

Appended we give the committee and list of judges with the classes appointed to each:—

**COMMITTEE**—Messrs. C. Bonnick (Chairman), Jos. Dilworth and Wm. Barber, Toronto; John Cole, Hamilton; W. Sanderson, Stratford; John McClelland and J. R. Stratton, M.P.P., Peterboro'; A. W. Bessey and R. Hamill, St. Catharines; Wm. McNeil and Allan Bogue, London; J. M. Hern and T. H. Smelt, Bowmanville; Alfred Geddes and P. G. Keyes, Ottawa; T. H. Scott and H. White, St. Thomas; Thos. Rice and Thos. Hawes, Whitby, and S. O. Burgess, Woodstock.

**JUDGES**—Mr. S. Butterfield, Amherstburg, for Fowls and Chicks, in Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Games, all varieties of Bantams, and Geese and Turkeys. Mr. L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley, for Fowls and Chicks, in Dorkings, French, Houdans, Wyandottes, Polands, Ducks and the Ornamental Class. Mr. T. H. Smelt, Bowmanville, for Plymouth Rocks, Hamburgs, Spanish, Javas, Leghorns, Andalusians, Minorcas, and any other variety. Mr. Thos. Black, Bowmanville, for Pigeons. Messrs. Allan Bogue, London, and W. Barber, Toronto, for Poultry Appliances.

**SUPERINTENDENT** — MR. J. C. DANIELS, 151 River street, Toronto.

In the absence of MR. BLACK MR. HAM COOPER, Hamilton, will probably judge the pigeons.

### WESTERN FAIR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20 TO 29.

We are glad to see the Westerners going ahead so rapidly and trust their anticipations for the next show may be amply fulfilled. As we mentioned some months ago the poultry building on the Western grounds is the finest and best planned in Canada. This, in addition to the greatly extended list, should prove sufficient to fill it to overflowing. Passing to the list itself we find that fowls have 47 sections, chicks 46 sections, with prizes of \$2.50, \$1.50 and \$1.00. Turkeys, ducks and geese 22 sections of like amount, and pigeons, 19 sections, of \$1.50 and \$1.00. Rabbits, 2 sections, of \$2.00 and \$1.00; and medals and diplomas are offered for appliances. Diplomas are also offered for breeding pens, 33 sections. The entrance fee for fowls (which are all shown in pairs) is 30 cents, and pigeons 15 cents. Entries close Sept. 15th. Address the Secretary, MR. GEO. MCBROOM, London.

MESSRS. ELI GRIFFITHS and L. G. JARVIS will again place the cards on fowls and MR. ALLAN BOGUE on pigeons and appliances. Following is the Poultry Committee:—

A. J. B. MacDonald (Chairman), Allan Bogue, Wm. McNeil, London; H. B. Donovan, E. J. Otter, Toronto; W. Moore, J. H. Saunders, London; A. Humphrey, Rodney; W. Scarrow, E. T. Essery, J. W. McIntosh, London.

### CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 24TH TO 29TH.

This is a new association formed in Ottawa for the advancement of agri-

culture, manufactures, &c., and this will be their first exhibition. The list is a good one, fowls and chicks having a combined class of 116 sections, of \$3.00, \$1.50 and H. C., and a diploma for best collection. Pigeons have 21 sections of \$2.00 and \$1.00; and ornamental, 11 sections of part, \$2.00 and \$1.00; and part \$1.00 and 50c. Bronze medals and diplomas are offered for poultry appliances. Entries close Sept. 15th, the fee being 25 cents. All birds are shown in pairs. The secretary is MR. R. C. McCUAIG, Ottawa, and the committee as follows:—

Alfred Geddes (Chairman), Alex. Stewart, James Fletcher, Ald. McVeitty, Ald. Monk, Ald. Cox, O. A. Rocque, James Hickey, P. G. Keyes.

### GRIMSBY ASSOCIATION.

WINTER SHOW, DEC. 4, 5, 6 AND 7.

The above Association have put out their list in extended form, which we hope to notice more fully a little later on.

### BUFFALO AND HORNELLSVILLE.

*Editor Review:—*

I suppose the Canadian poultry breeders are alive to the fact that the two grand shows of the season are near at hand—the Hornellsville Exposition and the Buffalo International Fair. The distance is only 90 miles and ar-



rangements are made to ship fowls or any exhibit from Hornellsville at the close of the fair direct to Buffalo in time for the fair there. The premiums offered at Hornellsville are \$5.00 first and \$2.00 second, on breeding pens; \$3.00 and \$2.00 on pairs, beside the specials, making \$1000. We have the finest buildings in Central New York, and the finest grounds.

The Hornellsville Exposition opens Aug. 27, closes Sept. 1st. The Buffalo Fair opens Sept. 4th.

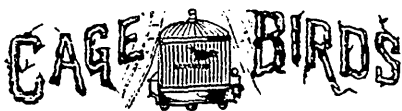
The Buffalo society offers one hundred thousand dollars in cash premiums and the poultry department gets its share. \$10.00 offered for best breeding pen, \$5.00 second; \$3.00 and \$1.00 on single birds; two classes for fowls and chicks, making \$2,398.00 on the poultry department alone.

The breeders of Canada can't possibly afford to let this chance go by as this is the show of the season.

Yours truly,

A. S. SILLMAN,

Supt. Poultry, Hornellsville and Buffalo.  
Alfred Centre, N.Y.



PARROTS.

Of the parrot tribe there are known to be upwards of four hundred different varieties, and others are constantly be added to the list. The parrot is admired for its gorgeous plumage, which in some kinds is marvellously beautiful, rich as only tropical birds can be. But he has an even great attractiveness, in that he possesses the imitative faculty developed to such an extent that he can utter the words of man very correctly indeed. Amongst the most intelligent animals, such as the horse and the dog, there is no pow-

er of human speech, and in the multitudinous races of birds we only know of one or two in addition to the parrot which has this imitative faculty. Of these the parrot is the best, for it is trained without great difficulty, and in many specimens there is not only correct imitation, but an aptness in placing the sentences so uttered which almost, if almost is not too great a limitation, amounts to reason. Many stories are told of the way in which parrots can talk, and of late years the importation of good birds has been so great and the training so much increased that these instances are widely known. The parrot, therefore, is popular for his talking powers as well as for his beauty. Just how it is that he can so imitate we are not yet able to discover. Birds and animals evidently have speech of their own, and can communicate with each other. This being so, it is not a little remarkable that the parrot should be an exception, and that almost alone it should have the power of human speech. Dr. Karl Russ, the eminent German naturalist, says that "the predilection and capability of parrots for imitation are not limited to human words, but extend to all sorts of other sounds. With such gifts a bird may be extremely valuable, but it may also become just as unbearable and worthless." The methods of training must be left over to another time, but we may say that the most gifted of all the parrot race is the grey variety, which has probably been known longest of all and though not so gorgeous in plumage as some of the other kinds, it is decidedly the best talker. Included in the term parrot or the parrots proper, the Amazons, the Cockatoos, the Lories, the Macaws, the Parrakeets, and the Conures, there being many variations of each of these kinds. The parrot is found in all parts of the world with the exception of Europe and North America, and is essentially a bird of tropical regions.—*Fanciers' Gazette.*



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

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

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

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# Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

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

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

H. B. DONOVAN,

Toronto, Ontario

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Breeder of G. and S. Spangled, G. and S. Pencilled Hamburgs, B. B. Red Game Bants, Pekin and Rouen Ducks.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.,

Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

R. G. MARTIN, Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry, Marysville, Ont

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Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese a specialty.

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

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

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## Canadian Poultry Review,

Toronto, - - Ontario.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF ADVERTISERS WHO ARE CONTINUALLY USING THIS COLUMN AND WHO FIND IT A GREAT TROUBLE TO BE CONSTANTLY REMITTING SMALL AMOUNTS, WE HAVE ADOPTED THE PLAN OF ISSUING COUPONS (AS ABOVE) GOOD FOR 30 WORDS EACH, 4 FOR \$1.00. ANY ONE BUYING THESE COUPONS CAN USE THEM AT ANY TIME, IN LIEU OF MONEY, WHEN SENDING IN AN ADVERTISEMENT. NOT LESS THAN FOUR COUPONS SOLD.

## STOCK TRANSFERS.

This is to certify that I have just sold **H. H. Wallace**, Woodstock, Ont., the **BEST** trio of Pekin Ducks that **EVER** left my yards. These birds were selected by me, personally, for Mr. Wallace, and sold **SPECIALLY** for Exhibition and breeding purposes. **James Rankin**, South Easton, Mass. Eggs, warranted from above stock, \$1.50 per 15, (Fifteen), \$1.00 per 9

This is to certify that I have sold **H. H. Wallace**, Woodstock, Ont., one pair "Rouen" Ducks, the same being the **FIRST PRIZE** pair at the National Poultry Show, held at Indianapolis, 18th January, 1888. While I have some very fine Ducks of the same breed on hand, I feel that I can safely say that this pair is the finest in size, colour, pencilling and symmetry of any ducks that I have ever seen. **A. B. Thomas**, Manager, Willow Branch, Indiana. Eggs, warranted from above stock, \$1.50 per 15, \$1.00 per 9.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

**J. M. Hern**, Box 124, Bowmanville, Ont., has some extra fine Pekin Bantams for sale, 3 Cocks, 2 Hens and about 15 pair of chicks, which will be in good condition for fall fairs, will sell pairs, trios or single birds. These chicks are bred from Cocks which won 1st prize at Industrial Exhibition, 1887, mated with 5 handsome hens, good color and very small, will be sold reasonable if taken at once, as I am crowded for room.

**For Sale.**—One two-year-old Black B. Red Game Cocks with two Hens, imported direct from Samuel Matthews, England. Price and particulars on application. **CHAS. J. ORRILL**, Sherbrooke, Que. 8 9 10

**Well-Bred Houdans, Leghorns, Langshans, P. Rocks, Brahmas, Pekin Ducks and Bantams** for sale. Old Birds and Chicks from seventy-five cent to five dollars each. **A. R. BEST**, St. Thomas, Ont. 8 9

**For Sale.**—Long-face Tumblers, all colors, Bald Head and Badges. Long-face Exhibition, Antwerp all colors. Cheap, considering quality. **A. J. GROVES**, 13 Sword St., Toronto.

**For Sale.**—One pair Black African Bants, took first prize at London fall show as chicks, and one pair or trio White Wyandottes. **Geo. G. McCORMICK**, London, Ont.

**Scotch Cocks.**—For sale, one very fine bitch and bitch pup. **ALFRED G. MOMENT**, Orono, Ont.

**For Sale.**—Black, White and Blue Fantails, good Exhibition Birds and grand breeders, cheap, also pair Langshans and Lop-ear Rabbit Doe. **C. AYLWIN**, James St., Hamilton.

**Great Danes.**—Adult dogs, bitches in whelp, and and pups, all imported, or from imported stock, price from \$25.00. Stamp for printed list, No. 2. **DUDLEY KENNELS**, Chatham, Ont.

**For Sale.**—Fancy Pigeons, &c., Carries, Blue Pied Pouters, Short-faced Almond Tumblers, Black Fantails, White Fantails, &c. Newfoundland Bitch, 9 months old, from good stock. **A. W. SEEBACH**, Mitchell, Ont.

**Geo. Duffield**, Norwood, Ont., has a few Rollers and Tumblers for sale cheap. Send stamp for reply.

**For Sale or Exchange.**—1 pair each Blue Owls, Silver Owls, Pouters, Trumpeters, Turbits, Yellow Jacobines, Red Fantails, Black, White and Red Barb Cocks. Pen of Rose Comb White Leghorns. **E. M. ZAVITZ**, Strathroy, Ont.

**For Sale or Exchange.**—1 pair Fantails, 1 pair Trumpeters, 1 pair Black Fantails. Will exchange for Turbits. **H. A. COUSE**, Forest, Ont.

**Every Bird for Sale.**—Including Pouters, Carriers, Jacobins, Fans, Turbits, Nuns, Swallows, &c. A grand chance to get some fine exhibition birds, also show cages. Enclose stamp. **CHAS. MASSIE**, Port Hope, Ont.

**For Sale.**—Trio Duckwings, imported Cock, weight 7½ pounds, and 2 prize Hens. As we have done breeding will sell them for \$15.00. Also young Pouters, well marked, well booted, good legs, at \$3.00 a pair. **COX & McNEIL**, 205 Mountain St., Montreal.

**For Sale.**—One pair or trio White Wyandotte Fowls, one pair Black African Bants, first prize at London, Fall show. Also Black and White Minorca, and Black and White Wyandotte Chicks in fall. **Geo. G. McCORMICK**, London, Ont.

**INVENTION** Has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Day labor; anybody can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required; capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money, right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand outfit free.* Address **TRUEB & Co.**, Augusta, Maine. 1 12

**J. M. Hern**, Box 124, Bowmanville, Ont., will sell Silver Polish Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets, of one of the best strains there is in Canada, as I, imported direct from H. Beldon, England, last season. *Some extra fine birds, and crossed with my own stock, which is second to none, they are good in color, large crest and good breeders.* Also Blue and White Fantail Pigeons, large tails, good carriage and color. Write for what you want.

**Wanted.**—60 Dozen Fertile Eggs, by August 25th, all to be laid within three weeks. Good price for reliable eggs. Further particulars apply **C. J. OTTER**, Pappe Avenue, Toronto.

**For Sale.**—5 Black Red and 6 Duckwing Bants, At. stock, the lot for \$30.00. **C. MOORE**, 49 Givens St., Toronto. 7 8