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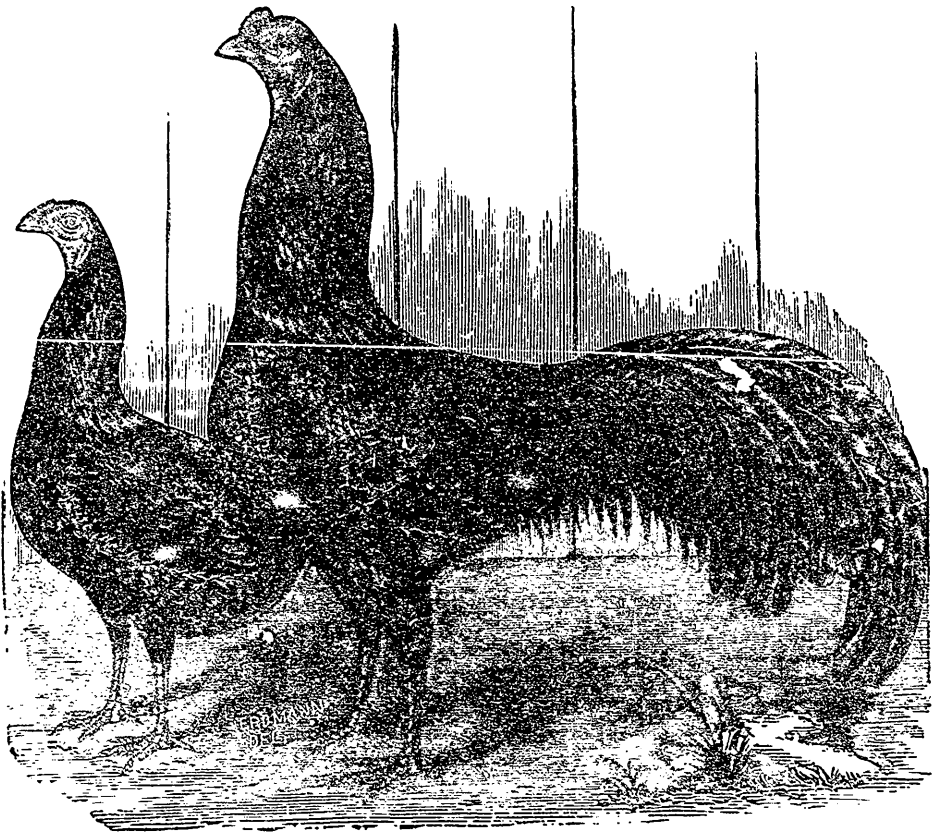
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Pair Black Sumatras, owned by William Cann, Huntsville, Ont.

The Canadian Poultry Review.

Devoted to Poultry, Dogs and Pet Stock.

VOL. 9.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1886.

No. 12.

Poultry Department.

Address all Communications to Canadian Poultry Review, 168 King Street East, Toronto.

DATES.

St. Catharines Poultry and Pet Stock Association at St. Catharines, December 20, 21, 22 and 23. R Hamill Secretary.

The Toronto Poultry and Pet Stock Association at Toronto, December 27 to 31. E. J. Otter, 103 Elliott street, Toronto, Secretary.

Eastern Townships Poultry Association, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, December 30 and 31, and January 1. C. J. Odell, Secretary.

Bowmanville Poultry Association, January 4th, 5th and 6th. J. Y. Bicknell, judge. T. H. Smelt, Secretary.

Guelph Poultry and Pet Stock Association, at Guelph January 5, 6 and 7. R. McKenzie, Secretary.

The Ontario Poultry Association, at London, January 11, 12, 13 and 14. W. R. Garner, Secretary.

The St. Thomas Poultry Association, at St. Thomas January 18th to 21st. J. H. Scott Secretary.

Owen Sound Poultry Association, at Owen Sound, January 11, 12 and 13. G. F. Faith, Secretary.

Eastern Ontario Poultry Association, at Ottawa, January 18, 19, 20 and 21. P. G. Keyes, Secretary.

Seaforth and Stratford Poultry Associations at Seaforth, January 25th to 29th. I. K. Felch, Judge. E. C. Coleman, Secretary.

NOTES.

Remember the ball leads off with the St. Catharines show on December 20th.

The Bowmanville Association have fixed their dates for January 4, 5 and 6, 1887, and have secured Mr. J. Y. Bicknell as Judge. The list will be a good one and all birds, both fowls and pigeons are to be shown singly.

The Seaforth and Stratford union show will be held in Seaforth on January 25th to 29th, 1887. I. K. Felch is to score all birds not disqualified, which alone ought to prove a leading attraction. A good cash list will be offered in due time, write to the Secretary, Mr. E. C. Coleman, and get one free.

The St. Thomas Poultry and Pet Stock Association have fixed their

dates for January 18, 19, 20 and 21. All birds scored, Mr. L. J. Jarvis, Judge. This is their first venture and we trust it may prove a successful one.

The Eastern Ontario advertisement will be found in this issue. They claim that they are going to have the premier show of the season, if a good list and prompt payment will attract it.

The Ontario Poultry Association promise the largest special list ever offered in Canada. We understand that the fanciers are responding most nobly.

The Guelph Poultry Association have a change in their advertisement this month. They deserve the support of the fanciers for their efforts in behalf of the Ontario the past two years, and we have no doubt but that their own show this season will be conducted on an honorable and paying basis. Guelph makes it a rule to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

We have received a copy of Blanchard's poultry account books, which are a most useful article in every poultry house no matter how small. Get one and try the plan for a year from the first of January, there is some satisfaction in knowing whether your hobby is paying or not. J. Stewart Kennedy, Cowansville, Quebec, is agent for Canada.

Mr. W. H. Doel has imported from England a pen of East India Ducks, the only ones that we know of in Canada.

The annual consumption of eggs in Berlin amounts to 11,944 tons, or 191,107,920 eggs, of the value of 7,459,342 marks. This is equal to 45 eggs per capita, or about one egg in three days to every inhabitant.

POULTRY AT THE FALL FAIRS.

BY STANLEY SPILLETT.

Having visited several fall or country fairs I have to report Simcoe going ahead *enormously* in poultry. At Stayner the quantity and quality were creditable indeed. In Light Brahmas there were a few pairs of birds that would be no disgrace to a regular poultry show, the Plymouth Rocks were in my opinion some of the best I have ever seen the regularity and clearness of the markings were truly beautiful. The Wyandottes shown by friend Peters were magnificent especially the pullet of which mention was made in the last number of REVIEW. If I were not a Brahma man clean through I believe I should be a Wyandotte one. A pair of Pekin ducks shown at this show were very fine, but there were a number of pairs shown which were very creditable indeed, and as I noted, most of the poultry shown were really thoroughbred and exhibited by farmers. Only a few years ago a large percentage of birds shown as Brahmas, Spanish etc., had a very remote cross of these breeds in their composition to say the least, but during this season I have not seen one mongrel shown. It seems to me this is very encouraging to the fanciers as well as to those interested

in our local shows to which the credit is largely due of creating a desire for improvement in this direction and disseminating pure stock through the country. Many who came to these shows and who imagined they owned something pretty good were undeceived when they saw pure bred stock, many of those who had pure Brahmas for instance which did nothing but sit and who had concluded that of all fowls these were the most useless were led to reconsider those conclusions. The accommodations at Stayner owing to the society having just erected a new exhibition building on a recently purchased site were not so good as the directors informed me they would be next year.

At Bradford the quantity was larger than at Stayner and the general quality probably not quite as good. In L. Brahmas the exhibit was really strong and largely owned by farmers. P. Rocks poor, not a finely marked bird shown. But taken all through the show of poultry was good and largely owned by farmers. This to me is a significant fact as the farmer can never become to any great extent a fancier or improver as his time and attention are too much taken up with the multitudinous duties of the farm. He will always therefore be willing to take those improvements from those whose leisure is greater and pay for them; this is really as it should be, a division of labor or assigning to each a part which is more suitable to his taste, while each must contribute to the others interests. This is the day of specialists because it is the day of high attainment. Therefore only those who apply their mind to one branch or to one subdivision of a branch can hope to go higher than others have already gone. The higher up the mountain we climb the more difficult the ascent becomes. I have no doubt but that the day is not far distant when a judge will not cover more than one variety in his certificate of qualification.

In conclusion allow me to congratulate

you upon the continued success of our old friend the REVIEW for not only is its appearance creditable but its contents are just as helpful and interesting as its appearance is attractive. Let me say as it just now occurs to my mind, that I found in conversation with a large number of our local exhibitors that very few of them indeed seem to know anything of the existence of a journal in Canada devoted to poultry exclusively and seem to have only a vague notion of what the *Standard* is.

CARE AND FEEDING OF FOWLS IN WINTER.

Feeling the vast importance of the subject of this heading, we wrote several prominent breeders as to their system of "care and feeding in winter" with the subjoined results. We are sure that readers of the REVIEW will appreciate the thorough "going into" which the subject has been given. Read, mark, learn.

MR. J. STEWART KENNEDY SAYS:—

"Having been frequently asked my method of feeding and general care of fowls in winter, I will endeavour to give the same to the readers of the REVIEW.

Firstly, my present fowl house is on the south side of a steep bank; it is built on a slope earth floor, and roof sloping south at the same angle; passage way along the north side. Next to the passage are roosting and nesting rooms, the floor of which is coal ashes trodden into the earth making it hard and dry. Each compartment is about six feet wide and the roosts are hinged to one side; and can be hoisted up in day time out of the way. Water, oyster shell and granulated bone are in the passage and can be got at through the slats. The day room is in front of the roosting place, front all glass to within one foot of the ground on the inside, two feet outside, old mortar, gravel &c. are put in every fall, and above this I keep a good litter of straw

for the hens to scratch in, and all grain is fed among the litter. I keep a barrel of slacked lime always on hand and scatter it about the roosting rooms from time to time. My house is built frame, 2 x 6, boarded inside and out, tarred paper and another board outside, and tarred paper tacked on inside, ceiling and all, (in case of a leak this carries all water to the front or lower end of the house;) the whole front is glass and there are two windows in the east end, one to the passage and the other at the southeast corner; the ventilator is over the passage, that being the highest point of the house.

First thing in the morning I open the door, and unless very stormy, one window, that at the southeast corner for a while; in mild weather I always let them out to scratch in a heap of straw under an open shed at each end of the house, (this building is for pullets and old hens, my cockerels I keep in another building.) The morning feed consists of grain scattered in the straw, which keeps them busy and in good health. At noon I feed table scraps warmed up and thickened with meal, composed of corn, barley, oats, buckwheat and bran, 20 pounds of each well mixed and ground together, twice a week or so. I boil up some of Fearman's "ground beef and bone," the best egg food I have ever tried and very cheap. Just before dark I feed whole grain again, this time clearing a space of straw and feeding liberally, so they have a full crop for the long nights. I use as grain barley, oats wheat and buckwheat, changing from one to the other, but oats and buckwheat are the main food. I hang up a cabbage about one-and-a-half feet from the ground once a week or so in each pen and frequently cut up some fine hay and feed it to them dry, I have tried soaking but think they prefer the dry. My hens lay well and I have never had any sickness among my flock, though before adopting this system I did sometimes have them troubled with indigestion,

and also got my pullets too fat to lay as they did not get sufficient exercise. The floors being earth I am able to clean out the straw and turn them over with a spade now and again, thus keeping all fresh and sweet. I clean out the droppings daily and store it in barrels for future use on garden, etc. Clean water is given twice daily and a supply of oyster shell, etc., kept constantly before them.

MR. J. C. HARRIS,

Venango, Penn., remarks: "The request from you to write my experience on the above head reached me in the midst of a 'young winter.' A severe storm came on rather unlooked for and raged quite severely for some days, covering the ground with a white carpet in early November. Hardly any one was prepared for it and the chickens themselves were much taken aback and had hardly courage enough to push out of their comfortable houses, that is those which had such provided them. As winter is the critical, or as we might say, 'crucial' season of domestic poultry, the questions of proper care and feeding press themselves upon us more than at any other season. The snow-covered ground and the storms prevailing with out preclude the out-door exercise, and promiscuous 'pickings' which our feathered pets have indulged in during the summer and early fall months, and we are driven back on our resources to supply all their necessary wants, in the way of feed and care. Good water must also be well provided for them, as this is as necessary to chickens as it is to human beings. The feed during the warm and genial months of summer is not of such importance as during winter. Chickens have to be housed up and confined in small quarters during winter, while in summer they are given more or less liberty. Hence the winter feed must be more varied, and especially should there be more animal and vegetable food provided for them to supply the lack of insects, worms and growing vegetables which they encounter in

foraging expeditions while at liberty to roam. Every person keeping chickens should be well supplied with vegetables such as are desirable to supply them during the winter months, as cabbage, potatoes, celery, and such like, and meat scraps should also be occasionally provided, say once or twice a week.

The question of grain is the great one, and we think a change from the summer diet is desirable. While corn is not best to be fed in summer very largely, yet in winter it seems to be quite a necessary article of diet.

For winter feed we should lay down the following as being a very good bill of fare:—Breakfast. Boiling water to which meat scraps have been added, with a little salt (and ground cayenne pepper twice a week) thickened well with good unbolted fresh corn meal. Dinner. Oats and wheat screenings to be given so as to keep the fowls at work well to gather them up during the middle of the day. Supper. Corn partly whole and cracked, mixed occasionally with whole wheat, to be given an hour or so before dark.

One of the most essential problems as to feeding is how to proportion and give variety necessary to keep up the growth and integrity of the living tissues of the fowl. As vegetables are not always to be had in winter, I have been thinking that they might be preserved in a dried or desiccated state and used when wanted. There is an abundance of cabbage, lettuce, and other garden vegetables that might be preserved and pressed in casks, the same as meat scraps, and used mornings as basis of a soupy liquid in which to cook the corn meal for breakfast. It must not be forgotten that a box of crushed oyster shells with a small quantity of granulated bone should always be kept within easy access. The poultryman thus equipped for the winter, and with generous and comfortable quarters for his fowls, can feel secure through the downcoming of

the fiercest blizzard and lowest mercurial temperature, and enjoy liberal returns in the way of eggs and meat from his feathered pets, and be assured that vermin with their attendant evils will not compass him, and that the disgusting crimes of egg-eating and feather plucking will not be likely to obtain among them.

MR. J. H. PIERCE'S PLAN

is as follows: "In the morning I give them a small feed composed of ground corn bran or shorts, etc., mixed very dry, and warm, seasoned with salt and pepper; during the day I give them grain scattered among chaff, straw or leaves and make them work for their living, this keeps them warm, gives them exercise, and prevents them from pulling out each others feathers, as they never have time for any such tricks. At noon I give them green feed, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, they can be given either raw or boiled, boiled preferred. Every other day at noon give them a little meat, scraps from the table are very good, add to this ground bone and oyster shells, which should be placed in boxes where the birds can have free access to it at any time; they should also have gravel, old mortar and charcoal, and the last thing at night give all the grain they can eat. In fact, to make a long story short, you want to imitate summer as nearly as possible. Would be pleased to hear some of the other fanciers' ideas on the above subject."

A hint from such an experienced fancier as

WM. SANDERSON

must be of value. He says: "You ask for my ideas on the winter feeding of poultry, and as I have of late years been in the habit of feeding for breeding only, my practice may not be of such use as if I was feeding for table poultry and eggs also. However, I will give you the system I think best, and practice as nearly as I can. In the first place I take for granted a poultry house is both warm and well ventilated. I do not

push the hens or pullets for eggs during the early part of winter, but try to get them into as high a state of good health as possible by January, by which time all the old birds will be through moulting. I begin as soon as cold weather sets in and the birds are confined to the house, to give a warm, soft feed in the morning—I give but a small quantity making it as nutritious and appetising as possible—I use two-thirds chopped barley and peas or oats and one-third shorts, to this I add sufficient hot water to make a stiff mash, when heating the water I add to it a pound or two of cracklin, as the pork men call it being the pressed refuse of lard, and before mixing with the water I add a table spoonful of all-spice and one or two of sugar to the chop. After giving the soft feed I give a good ration of wheat, buckwheat, and oats or other grain, throwing into straw or dust and let them scratch for the grain, if into dust I prefer to rake it in. This keeps the birds at work and they generally continue this work for an hour or two. I feed again about an hour before they go to roost with a similar lot of grain, and in very cold weather I add a small lot of corn to finish up on. I give all table scraps, potatoes, etc., besides fresh water in plenty, twice a day, cabbage nearly every day, or apples, if plenty, for a change. If any of the hens show a tendency to get too fat, I put them in a separate pen and make them work harder for their grain, giving them short rations, I treat cocks and cockerels similarly to the hens and pullets, giving them probably the best share but keeping them at work as much as possible. Under this treatment I find my hens laying their best during February, March and April, when eggs are wanted for hatching, and I find a good proportion of fertile eggs although they are in close confinement all the time, of course my accommodation is limited considering the number I keep over. Persons with plenty of room could probably vary

their feed during winter and I doubt not that many that follow a totally different system are fully as successful as myself. If these few ideas are of use to you I shall be well pleased.

MR. W. C. G. PETER

is, as usual, *full* on the subject, and his remarks contain many good points. He hits the right nail on the head when he speaks of "taking the chill off the water." No use in feeding warm food when drinking water is ice cold:—

I should like to make a few remarks on the subject of winter feeding, and I think I will be bold enough to say that a discussion on this subject during winter months (if you approve) would be very interesting and instructive.

(We shall be perfectly happy to give our pages to the following up of this subject and think we have made a very good beginning.—Ed.)

We often read that one man favors a certain system of feeding, another man then writes that *he don't*; and swears by all his knowledge that it is quite wrong, yet neither say any more, and so we are left in a puzzle, if both men are equally competent to form an opinion, as often happens; now it may be that each man is right, and by carrying out his system of feeding in an intelligent observing manner, each may secure equally good results; and one be most successful in the very method that has turned out most disastrous with another, simply by thoroughly understanding what he is doing. Now were the "rivals" to tell where and how each has failed, and the exact details of management, it would, I think, be instructive to all. I know my plan is not generally followed, but I am perfectly satisfied with it, and there may be some among your readers that have not yet found a way that works well with them. One of the most important items is vegetable food, and I may say here that I have found in a long experience, that carrots, potatoes, turnips, &c., are better cooked than raw, and

very little time is taken up in cooking them, and there is always fire enough in winter without extra expense. They can be broken up with a wire potato masher very easily and quickly, and added to the meal and bran make an excellent mid-day meal, and this is where I differ from most people in feeding. I do not give the soft feed first thing in the morning, and I will state my reason: If soft feed is given first on a very cold morning, the fowls eat it greedily, and then mope around, the food, through their *inactivity* remains too long in the crop and gets cold, and so do the birds, if, however, you scatter *warm* grain (let part of it be some very small sort) in chaff or straw, they will keep up such a scratching for it till dinner time, that they will be warmed by the exercise afforded, which also aids in keeping them from getting fat, it is better for a hen to lay in winter than be fat, she will keep better in the spring a great deal, but if you want hens for breeding in spring *never stimulate* them to a large egg production in winter, by giving drugs or egg food. Do all you can to supply their natural wants for egg production and they will lay as many as is good for them to do in winter. If your object is eggs for winter market, I would say meat (beef) in small quantities three times per week is the best egg food that I am acquainted with. But hens must have broken shells, old plaster or lime, for shell material, slack the lime and run it off, then let it dry, and then break it up in small pieces, gravel too must be provided. I have often seen the advice given that two meals per day is enough in winter, but I think not, though I do not give perhaps any more food than the man who feeds but twice, but divide it into three meals. 1st meal as soon as they can see to eat of warm grain, *not hot*, scattered well in litter, say about 8 a.m., 2nd at twelve, soft feed, mostly vegetables (with a little seasoning of salt and cayenne pepper only twice per week)

3rd, say on the short days of winter between three and four p.m.; let the last meal be the heaviest, and be very careful to feed sparingly at the two previous meals. Another thing that gives trouble in winter is water, I was for a long time opposed to giving water with the chill off, I thought it was not *natural*, but experience has taught me better, in England we have no trouble that way, but here in Canada I have found that *just the chill off* is the best way, and it should be provided twice daily, if fountains are used, stand them on a small platform, about four inches high, to keep them out of the dirt, but be sure not to have the stand any larger than the bottom of the fountain, to prevent the birds getting on to it, which they will surely do if they get a foothold. As much variety as you can get of grain, is I think the best food for winter, good wheat forming the principal part, for although we can carry fowls on in summer splendidly on wheat alone, yet when they are deprived of the many luxuries they search out for themselves during warm weather, we must rely on variety in what we furnish them to take the place of whatever they were able to obtain. A good way to save the litter is to take it up on the fork at night shake it and put it in heaps ready to be scratched down again in the morning, it will last much longer and be far cleaner for the birds, and a few minutes will do it. I know some persons do not favor the use of any soft food, but I have just stated my way, not claiming that it is the best by any means, but the plan that has given me most satisfaction. I would call attention to the fact that *too much* vegetable food acts freely on the bowels, I prefer to chop and feed onions *raw* sometimes. In feeding for eggs always remember that what will make a Leghorn lay, will make heavy breeds too fat. You can feed to a Leghorn, or any other light breed, twice as much meat, as to Brahmas, P. Rocks or any heavy kinds of fowls, and also more

feed altogether as it is not their nature to get fat.

J. C. MCKAY

expresses himself as follows:—"The time has now arrived when fowls have to be shut up for the winter and the question naturally arises to the amateur. How shall I feed them so that I may derive the most profit, and bring them out in the spring, in the best condition for breeding purposes?"

My system of feeding is as follows:—Morning feed consists of $\frac{1}{3}$ corn meal and $\frac{2}{3}$ shorts, mixed with boiling water—quite thick. Season with a little salt and on very cold mornings some pepper. This is fed warm, spread on a board, which is cleaned every day.

Evening feed, the best wheat I can buy, substituting corn and oats, each about once a week.

The grain is scattered among straw, which is four or five inches deep on the floor. In this way they have to scratch for all they get, which gives them the necessary exercise.

Once a week they get boiled meat minced fine and scattered around so that they all get a share. I feed no more than they will eat up clean each time, and on days when meat is fed less grain is given in the evening. My birds have also a supply of vegetables, old mortar, gravel and oyster shells and all the sweet milk they want. The last I consider invaluable, as an aid to egg production.

J. W. BARTLETT.

It is by special request we take up this subject, and not because we feel we are capable of teaching the readers of the REVIEW, but then you old wise heads do not often come to our aid and there are many to whom our experience may be to a certain extent beneficial. First and foremost it has been repeatedly demonstrated that fowls properly fed, even in cold houses, are much more productive than those insufficiently fed, or overfed, in warm houses. We usually, when the first fall of snow comes, put the birds in

their houses and keep them there during the winter unless the weather gets exceedingly mild and warm. While so confined we usually feed hot feed, either thoroughly scalded or else quite cooked, seasoning moderately with capsicum and salt, say a teaspoon full of each to a dozen fowls. Feed this as soon after daylight in the morning as it is convenient to crawl from your couch and prepare it, we also warm the water to about 90°. After you have refreshed your own physical system with breakfast scatter straw over the floor of the house (we are assuming it is already clean) to the depth of a foot and scatter oats in it and let them pass the day in *working like scratch* for a living. This is one of the most important points in winter feeding to make them work for their food, we sometimes give them a little wheat in the evening, but avoid corn as you would a pestilence, we never care to use it to any extent except for growing chicks, and then it must be cracked or ground, and if at all convenient boiled as well. Corn is too fattening for adult fowls unless in special cases where fat is the object in view, or as mentioned above, the morning feed may be partially of ground corn but not entirely. It is also well to vary the diet, being careful to keep them constantly supplied with gravel or in the absence of this with broken delf or even broken bricks, taking care of course to break them small enough to swallow, also an occasional feed of chopped potatoes, turnips, mangolds or onions will be beneficial, but we do not attach as much importance to this as many people do. Horses are accustomed to green feed in summer, but get along nicely through the entire winter, and we find fowls will also do very well with a very small allowance of it. But of much more importance is the meat diet, we get lard-pressers waste at about one and a-half cents per pound and break it up for them as often as three times per week or oftener

if convenient, or better still, although more expensive, get beef's liver and boil it and either hang it where the birds can pick at it or chop small and feed in the feed troughs. Broken bones is also a very useful article for fowls, but without a bone mill are not available. This is the general outline of our winter feeding, but every man will have odds and ends besides that will be beneficial.

C. J. ODELL,

Game breeder, says:—"Do not feed your hens too highly before they begin to lay, or while laying, or immediately after ceasing to lay, unless you wish to fatten them for table use; for as soon as a fowl begins to fatten she stops laying. Separate therefore the two classes of fowls, layers and fatteners, at all events at feeding time. Make some separate provision for your cocks; if they are only fed in company with the hens, they are apt to think too much of their mistresses and to neglect themselves, and recollect, to have strong chickens you must have strong cocks. You should also make separate provisions for such fowls as are bullied or oppressed by the rest. Hens are much given to jealousy. The cock's favor is sometimes the cause of this, but by no means invariably so, the cause is not at all times to be ascertained. However obscure the cause, it is incumbent on the poultry fancier to prevent the effect by adopting the separate system at the times I have indicated. I myself have met with instances of a cock forming a partiality for a particular hen, and it is better to remove the favorite at once. If you do not, quarrels will ensue. This hen will nearly always be made a victim, and in many cases the quarrels on her account will give rise to other and more general affrays. On such occasions the cock usually interferes, and endeavors to establish peace; he almost invariably does so when the contest is carried on *per duello*; when, however, a number of his mistresses fall upon one, his

interference is of little avail, and, as if conscious of this, in such cases he usually leaves the poor favorite to her fate. I would not be so minute but that I feel that these remarks, the result of long observation, will interest the poultry fancier.

This however, is neither telling you what to feed nor what to feed on. I will have that portion ready for next issue of the REVIEW.

J. B. LAING'S PLAN.

The following has been a successful method with my flock of Leghorns.

We will start with breakfast, I have a sheet iron pan which fits the oven, made expressly for this purpose, I take one part chopped corn or other grain, add two parts bran a little bone meal, scald this and add all the table scraps saved from day before, season and mix well, sometimes add a few chopped onions. Put this in the oven and bake a few minutes and feed it warm; this food should be given early, and no more than they will eat nicely. About an hour later I give them some screenings scattered among forest leaves or cut straw, this in fact is not considered a feed but is done merely to give them exercise. At noon feed oats or barley scatter it well and make them search for it. For their supper just before dark I give a good feed of hard grain such as corn, wheat, peas or buckwheat, this will help to keep them warm during the night. Keep changing the grain, never feed same kind of grain twice in succession they want a variety. In real cold weather it will do no harm to warm the grain. Once or twice a week I give them a feed of boiled vegetables and beef scraps and supply them with good fresh drinking water. When snow is on the ground they must have green food and shell material.

Remove droppings often which will help to keep down disease. I find cleanliness, ventilation and exercise three very profitable points in poultry

breeding. Let us hear some more on this subject.

(Several interesting communications on this subject we are obliged to hold over till our next issue. Ed.)

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At the regular meeting of the above held on the 14th November, a large number of members being present Mr. J. Dilworth was elected President and Mr. A. F. Banks, 1st Vice-President to act for the balance of the year. This step was necessitated by the resignation of the Presidency by Mr. W. H. Doel. Mr. Dilworth previously held the position of 1st Vice-President. Show business was talked over and the prize list finally revised.

CAPONS VS. HENS.

BY GEO. Q. DOW, NORTH EPPING, N.H.

Capons and caponizing is attracting more attention at the present time than ever before, and the poultry raiser is just learning the fact that there is more money to be made with capons than any other branch in the poultry business. The farmer is at last realizing the fact that it is not such a difficult operation to caponize after all, especially with the aid of the new tools that are now on the market, and the books that have been written on the subject.

I believe that it will pay double the profit to winter capons that it will to winter hens. If a person will buy on October 1st one hundred pullets keeping them until May 1st of the following spring, keeping an account of all expenses, and receipts and at the same date the same party should buy one hundred young cockerels, hatched same date as pullets, proceed to caponize them, and keep them until May 1st, selling before if to his advantage, keeping account of all expenses, they will find that the capons have paid a profit

twice as great as pullets, and the labor of taking care of them has been just about quarter as great.

In this experiment I mean that the party should sell his pullets May 1st and allow same as they cost.

The same shelter would be required for both. The manure would amount to same. It would take a very much greater variety of food for the hens, but I am willing to call the cost the same in each case.

The feeding of the hens however would require much more time. Nests would have to be provided, and cared for, eggs collected and cared for, cases provided, eggs got to market, all of which would require much time. Nothing of the kind with the capons. Plain food without preparation is all that is required to keep them growing. I do not consider the brood of chickens hatched by the pullet as worth anything. The eggs that are lost, time of hen, would make the chickens cost all they were worth. I have given the hen the months in the year that eggs are the highest. But Mr. Capon goes right along, and in the spring you have eight or ten and perhaps twelve pounds of capon meat to sell in each bird, and readily obtain from twenty-five to thirty cents a pound. Figure this all up and compare same with the result of your hens, and see if my statement is not correct. I would always keep some hens for fresh eggs but give me capons for money.

PRESENTATION TO MR. T. H. SMELT

A meeting of the Bowmanville Poultry Association was held in the Public Library room on Friday evening last, for the transaction of business in the interest of the association, at which it was decided to hold the annual exhibition in January next, and to secure the services of the eminent poultry judge, J. Y. Bicknell, for the occasion.

During the evening an interesting circumstance occurred, being a presen-

tation to the efficient secretary of the Association, in recognition of his services as such official. At the request of the President, Mr. Thomas Burden, Vice-President, took the chair, and after a few remarks laudatory of Mr. Smelt's kind services to the association, he called upon Mr. J. W. Dutton to read the following address :

THOMAS H. SMELT, Esq.

Dear Sir:—The members of the Bowmanville Poultry Association being desirous of recognizing your great kindness to them individually, for attending to their interest at the different exhibition where they have shown, also your zeal in promoting the affairs of the association generally, beg that you will accept this silver water pitcher and goblet as a slight token for the favors which you have conferred upon them.

Wishing you and your family a long and prosperous life, I beg to sign it on behalf of the Association.

THOS. T. COLEMAN,

President.

Bowmanville, Oct. 22nd, 1886.

President Coleman and Mr. J. O. LaBell made the presentation, which was a complete surprise to the recipient.

Mr. Smelt was overwhelmed with this unexpected token of esteem, and felt a good deal more than he could express. He was more than grateful in knowing that his services, however imperfect, had been appreciated by his brother members; and he could only say that while in the past his aim had been to do what he could to advance the interests of the Bowmanville Poultry Association, he trusted the future would show an undiminished zeal in the same direction, with still greater efficiency from the experience of the past.

The present is a very beautiful one, and the recipient worthy of the honor

WHITE MINORCAS.

As an old fancier and breeder of Minorcas and of their first cousins the

Andalusians, it has been a source of gratification to me to note in *Poultry* abundant evidence of increased appreciation of these most valuable breeds, and if breeders of Minorcas will respond to the requests recently made for information and facts from their experience the result must be a great increase in the number of fanciers of this breed.

My poultry-keeping began with Minorcas in 1849. My fancying had begun some years earlier. The first disappointment I remember was in not getting some real live fowls among the presents of my seventh birthday. As solace, however, I got the promise that I might have them as soon as I had saved money enough to buy them and had built a house and run fit to keep them in. There can be no need to tell how jealously I hoarded every penny, and how industriously I collected odds and ends of material suitable for building a poultry house. When all was ready in the summer of 1849 I fell in love with one of a brood of Black Minorca chickens. One I fancied the owner called a "Blue Minorca." It was agreed that I should have this one when old enough to take away; and then my Poultry-keeping began with a Blue Minorca pullet (afterwards I found she was entitled to be called "Andalusian.")

Laying began early in October and lasted until moulting time in the following September, and during that time the number of eggs laid were 221.

This I suppose will be thought an incredible number, but I do not think that any mistake was made, and believe the result was due to a constant supply of scraps of fresh meat, worms and other insects added to a careful and otherwise good feeding, to a clean well managed and warm house (it was against the wall at back, of kitchen chimney) and to exceptional egg-producing power in the individual hen.

With the money to my credit for one year's eggs, from one hen my father

bought for me in the autumn of 1850 a cockerel and three pullets, Black Minorcas, from Mr. Dominey, blacksmith and proprietor of a veterinary forge in Exeter. I recollect the Dominey's Minorcas of that date as very splendid birds indeed—the cocks tall and "reaching" the hens large and square, and their eggs very large and numerous.

My Blue Minorca ran into the same pen with the Black Minorcas, and among the chickens hatched from this pen in 1851 was one, a pullet, perfectly white except for a brilliant red face, comb, and wattles, and a flesh pink tinge in legs, afterwards a pure white also.

This, my first White Minorca pullet, began laying under five months old, about a fortnight earlier than her black sisters. She was a larger bird, and laid larger eggs. She was also so tame, gentle, and intelligent that she became an especial favorite. Unfortunately a change of residence in the next spring caused the sale of all my Poultry, but after a time I began again, but this time with Hamburgs, Polish and Game, only to be grievously disappointed in the comparative smallness of the eggs of the Hamburgs and the small number of those of the Polish and Game. I got a sitting of Spanish eggs in exchange, and found the chickens difficult to rear and slow in feathering and maturing, in this respect comparing very badly with Minorcas.

In 1862, to my great delight, I saw a white Minorca cock and hen as like my old favorite as could be, and although not being offered for sale I succeeded in buying them. The owner called them White Spanish, but they had red faces, and were, of course, White Minorcas.

Respecting these, I wrote a letter published in the Poultry section of the *Journal of Horticulture*, November 7th 1865.

Since then I have kept besides the breeds already mentioned, Cochins,

Brahmas, Dorkings, Leghorns, and others, and have therefore opportunities of forming opinions not only of the positive merits of White Minorcas, but also of their value compared with other breeds.

Breeders of Minorcas all bear witness as to their great precocity. I have found none more precocious than the White variety.

Taking the whole year through and not merely the spring and summer season, the whole Minorca family, including the Andalusian branch, stand pre-eminent for number of eggs produced, and also for size of eggs.

A recent correspondent in *Poultry* spoke of 3 oz. to 4 oz. eggs as produced by the old Minorcas. The largest I have seen (except of course, monstrosities as double eggs) were those of one of my white Minorcas, any five of whose eggs could be depended on to turn the scale at 16 ozs.

As table fowls the flesh of Minorcas is tender and juicy, and both in texture and flavour is finer than any of the yellow-legged, yellow-skinned varieties. It is stated against them that they do not readily fatten, but surely only very gross tastes can be best pleased with very fat fowls.

The skin and flesh of the White Minorca is finer than that of any other of the Minorca family. Let anyone who can get them compare by eating the flesh of a pink-skinned, white-legged White Minorca with that of a yellow-legged Leghorn of similar age and feeding, and tell the result to the reader *Poultry*. Or let these birds be offered to salesmen or poulterers, and let us be told the result. A farmer breeder of white Minorcas, who was also one of the first breeders of White Leghorns, writes that he obtains a shilling a bird more for White Minorcas than he can get for White Leghorns.

After so much for utility, I will say only a few words on the point that the fancier appreciates more.

Upon the well-kept lawn, the green field, or meadow, see bright red-faced, pure white-legged, White Minorcas, and you will see the *beau ideal* of beauty in fowls.—*Devonian in Poultry*.

LISTOWEL NOTES.

BY R. E.

We are having exceedingly fine weather for this time of year (Nov. 19), and the birds are not confined to their houses all day long yet. For a few hours each day they can be allowed free scope outside, and they take full benefit of it.

The most of the fanciers of the town have some good stock this year, and there is no doubt but they will be heard of at the winter shows.

Mr. Geo. Love has this year bred only Plymouth Rocks, and he has some fine chicks, which, when matured, will make some of the older breeders look to their laurels.

Mr. P. Love has gone into Partridge Cochins exclusively. He has a number of extra chicks, as well as several fine old birds.

Mr. J. W. Rolls, the only Game man we have in the town, is to the front this year, he having a stock flock of birds. The older fanciers will have to look out for him this winter, for he is going to "get there Eli," and "don't you forget it." He is also a breeder of W. F. Black Spanish, and quite a number of varieties of pigeons.

Mr. H. Goddard, who breeds quite a number of varieties, will be on hand at the Ontario show to divide the honors with others who breed the same varieties. He has some fine stock this year. Mr. P. Knapps also breeds W. F. Black Spanish. He has the Banks and Nunn strain, and giving his attention to the one variety exclusively, will no doubt put some of the old breeders of this excellent variety "to their mettle" to win, if they can do that, where he exhibits.

Mr. H. E. Karn's favorites are the Langshans. He keeps the genuine Croad strain, but would hardly be averse to joining the "Langshan Club," we hear so much about in the poultry press just now.

Your humble servant has but very little stock this year, having "too many irons in the fire" to give that attention to them that they require. We will be on hand at some of the shows this winter and perhaps will have something there that will score a prize.

Mr. Editor, perhaps you will not print the above, thinking it smells too much like a free ad. All I have to say is, that it is not intended as such, and I am not aware whether any of those named have any stock for sale or not.

It has been decided that the Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association will not hold a show this coming winter. The Association's last show did not receive the patronage from the public that they were led to expect, in the way of door receipts, and it has, on that account, been thought best to lie idle for one year, and by the year following the show will be more of a novelty, and will likely be more largely attended.

Publishing Prize Lists.—I wish to give here a few lines taken from the *Fancier's Gazette* on the above subject. They express my views exactly: "There are a certain class of reports which are of no great value to the reader, in that they do not contain the information desired, and only serve as an advertisement to the breeder. The value of reports of shows is measured by the information imparted. Nearly all readers desire to learn from them who has the highest scoring fowls, who scored them, and the number of points reached, and where exhibited. This can only be accomplished by publishing the scores." It is of no great importance to know who won 1st, 2nd, or 3rd prizes.

While in London, a short time ago, we dropped around to see "Billy" McNeill. As usual we found him engaged caring for his pets. He showed us around his yards and houses, and we

must say that he has the finest collection of stock we ever saw in the yards of any one fancier. He still keeps adding to the varieties kept by him, and also adding to his houses each year. In a few years he will have a small village of poultry houses.

I am pleased to know that the Ontario Show is to take its stand with all other well-regulated and conducted shows, and why should it not? By decision of the Directors, the prize money will be paid on the Thursday of the show; the annual meeting will be held in the evening, when there is a likelihood of getting a larger attendance, the names of the judges will be printed in the prize lists, with the varieties they will judge, and other improvements will be introduced. A larger list of specials will be offered, and list will accompany the prize lists.

MONTREAL NOTES.

BY MONTREAL.

The Montreal Society have arranged to hold a show in January next but are unable to publish dates owing to their inability to secure a suitable hall at present. It is to be hoped the arrangements will be concluded shortly so that exhibitors can make the necessary preparations.

Thomas Hall, the "Lansdowne" Brahma man has about 250 Light Brahmas and Leghorns. A large number of them will be in first class trim for winter shows. He tells me it is not his intention to show in Ontario this winter owing to the large sales he made there during the past year in the West.

It is his intention to exhibit at the great show in Boston this winter. I am sure his birds will worthily represent this Canada of ours and if not at the top of the tree will give the judge hard work to place them.

Bill Cox, the well known Game breeder has met with a sad bereave-

ment in the loss of his eldest son who has been ailing for some time past. He was buried on Sunday, the 21st of October, and it was one of the largest funerals I have seen for a long time. His numerous friends turning out to pay a mark of respect to him. His many friends throughout the country will sympathise with him in this his heavy trial.

We have in Montreal the maker of an improved incubator. It has been tried with success during the past season. The name of the inventor is Hanrab and your advertising columns will ere long announce full particulars of the same.

Thomas Costen and his bantams are all the rage in Montreal. He tells me he met with great success at the Industrial in Toronto.

THE SEAFORTH AND STRATFORD SOCIETIES' EXHIBITION.

Editor Review,—

Thinking that it would be of interest to some of the many readers of the REVIEW, to know how the arrangements for the above-mentioned exhibition are progressing, I will make a few comments on the same.

In the first place I suppose it is pretty generally known that we have succeeded in securing the services of the justly popular judge, Mr. I. K. Felch, to decide the awards of the exhibition, scoring all specimens not disqualified, also the date of the exhibition has been previously announced.

The prize list is a very liberal one, and should meet the approval of all fanciers; \$1.50 for first and 75c. for second will be given for single specimens, old and young, viz.: cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. A prize of \$2 for first and \$1 for second will be given for breeding pens. Pigeons and pet stock will also receive liberal cash prizes. Besides this, a very attractive list of valuable special prizes, donated by friends and members of the Societies, will be well placed for the competition of all the different breeds.

The prize lists will be out in December and will be mailed to the large number of breeders whose addresses are at present in the hands of the Secretary, and can be had by any one applying to the secretary, E. C. Coleman, Seaforth.

The fanciers of Seaforth and Stratford and the neighboring towns are very enthusiastic over the coming show and no pains will be spared to make it eclipse if possible all former exhibitions held by these societies which have always been a success. A cordial invitation is extended to all fanciers, with the assurance that those who attend will not regret the time spent in Seaforth, and those who find it impossible to attend in person may send their birds directed to the exhibition and rest assured that they will be well cared for and promptly returned at its close. Hoping that we will be favored with the presence of the worthy Editor of the REVIEW,

I am respectfully yours,

A. J. WILLSON,

Corresponding Sec'y.

Seaforth, Nov. 16th, 1886.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Review:

Please publish in your next number full explanations and the best way of keeping a poultry account book, including purchase of stock, loss, use, chickens, current expenses for feed, etc., sale of eggs,—in short, such an account as will show at a glance whether it pays or not to keep fowls. That account might be on a small scale. By so doing you will greatly oblige

Your subscriber,

A. D. JOBIN.

Montreal, Oct., 26th, 1886.

Ans. Send 30c. to J. Stewart Kennedy, Cowansville, Que., for one of Blanchard's Poultry Account Books.

You will require to value your stock at a certain figure, increasing or decreasing the amount at the end of the year as you think your stock has in-

creased or decreased in value, charging as much for rent, interest on money invested, labor, etc., beside the regular outlay for food, etc. Giving credit for eggs and fowls sold, value of hen manure and any other assets, if any, you receive. If there is any particular point you wish to know we shall be pleased to answer further.

Editor Review:

I will be pleased to have you answer the following questions in next REVIEW:

Que. 1. Why do some of my chicks eat sand? They eat it from their dust bath boxes, as though it was good chopped wheat or corn. They are fed well on a variety of food, and have cabbage for green food, also plenty of gravel in their pens, from the size of flax seed up to that of peas. What size gravel should be supplied? They seem to pull over the gravel that I have given them, as though there was none of suitable size or quality.

2. I have a cockerel that seems well and hearty in every way, with the exception of some ailment about his head, which I hope you can tell me how to cure. When I go in the pen with him, he will dodge about with his head low, jerking it from side to side with quick short jerks, just like a fowl will act in lamp light when driven about. He has been that way for about a week. I have given him two doses of jalop and calomel, 15 grs. of the former and one of the latter, each dose; also daily about 12 grs. of bromide of potassium, but he does not seem to get any better. What is the matter with him and what shall I do to cure him?

QUESTIONER.

Barrie, Ont.

Ans. 1. Are you supplying your birds with salt in their soft feed? If you are we can give no reason for their eating the sand except that there must be some particular property in it for which their appetite craves, perhaps chalk. Gravel may be about the size of peas as a general thing, we as a rule prefer grit.

2. We should say that your bird was either going blind or had some affection of the brain. If the former we are afraid there is no cure, you might try keeping in a comparatively dark place so as to rest the eyes as much as possible. Look at the eyes and see if there is a film over them or a white spot forming on the pupil. If the latter is the case a thorough cleaning out with Epsom salts, feeding at the same time on a low diet may bring him round.

We had a bantam hen a short time ago affected in the same manner. If frightened it would dash itself against any obstacle in the way without seeming to be aware of it. We put it down to blindness and finally put it out of its misery by ringing its neck. Can your bird see to pick up small grain?

Editor Review:

Will you be kind enough to let us know in your next REVIEW if we can buy S. S. Myers' Chick-chick-er-re-kee in Canada, and where; and if you know of anything better for egg production to be had. Our hens are all looking well but are laying but few eggs. By answering above you will greatly oblige

A. SUBSCRIBER.

Sarnia, Ont.

We don't know of any one in Canada selling this article, write direct to the manufacturer. We understand it is an A. 1 poultry food or tonic.

CROP BOUND.

Editor Review:

In answer to subscriber from Whitby, Ontario, re crop bound, I can give him my experience regarding fowls crop bound and what I believe to a certain extent, to be the cause of such trouble, also how I treated successfully several of my game fowls afflicted with this disease.

1st. Our friend evidently does not feed his stock at regular hours, and I am sure that he feeds abundantly at times and scantily at others.

2nd. His fowls have not access to enough of gravel, broken crockery, or even small pieces of cut glass.

Now, a great many of your readers may laugh at my "old woman" remedy, but let our friend from Whitby, Ont., try my medicine, which is not costly, and I am sure he will be pleased.

If the crop is hard, and if the food is *dammed up*, give one teaspoonful of common *salt butter* at night, and in the morning, if food has not started to move.

Feed stock at regular hours and never give them more than they can eat. Common sense will tell you that if you leave your stock go hungry, they naturally will gorge themselves when fed abundantly. Hence the filling up of the crop and over taxation of the digestive organs, which is, from my point of view, the very reason why the crop retains the food, hardens, and eventually kills the fowls. Try my "salt butter" remedy and I am sure you will be pleased.

P. T. H. ERMATINGER.
Montreal, P. Q., Nov. 9th, 1886.

MR. GOFFATT,

suggests the following :

If the case is stubborn, strip sufficient feathers off the crop, make a slit through two inches long downwards, use the handle of a tablespoon to remove the congested stuff. After it has been pretty well cleared out, holding the bird head down, squirt warm water into the crop to cleanse it out, then sew up nicely the two skins; in 15 minutes the bird will eat of its own accord. That is our experience. We can perform the operation in 10 or 20 minutes. It is the best method when case is obstinate. Tough grass is often the cause.

USE LIGHT COOPS.

Editor Review :—

Believing that the readers of every Poultry Journal should be a kind of mutual association and each give his experience for the benefit of the others,

I will relate part of mine. In September last I ordered seven fowls from a breeder west of Toronto, and received them in due time, together with more lumber than I care to express that distance. Result :— Express charges \$2.70, or about 40c. each. Again in October I ordered five fowls from W. C. G. Peter, who resides about the same distance north of Toronto as Mr. — does west, these also arrived in due time and in a light but strong canvas coop. Result :—Express charges \$1.00, or 20c. each. I believe such cases as the above should be made known and let the patronage fall to whom it belongs ; also as a reminder to breeders who do not study to please. Fowls in both cases about same weight.

A. A. WHITTEKER.

Morrisburg, Nov. 20th, 1886.

LATE ITEMS.

Mr. Geo. E. Peer, Secretary of the Rochester, N. Y. Association, writes us that they expect to have the biggest show of the season and have already collected over \$1,000 in special premiums. Prize lists will be ready early in December.

We learn through one of the directors of the Ontario Association, that the special list already amounts to over \$275.00 and they hope to be able to double that amount. The probabilities all point to a large and successful show.

The Toronto Association have secured a store on King Street West, the principal thoroughfare in the city, for their show, the building will be lighted with electric light and visitors are expected to be more numerous than at former exhibitions.

As will be seen by Mr. Wilson's letter the Seaforth and Stratford Associations are offering prizes of \$1.50 for first, and 75 cents for second, right through. We know from past experience that any fanciers visiting Seaforth will be treated right royally.

The Listowel Association have decided to rest there energies for this year but hope to come out with redoubled *eclat* next season.

HENS VS. PULLETS.

WHICH ARE THE BEST FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Cor. Game Fanciers' Journal.

Pullets will generally lay more eggs than hens. Hence the very frequent advice to kill off the old hens each year and keep only the pullets, is followed to a very great extent. This advice is no doubt very good to those who intend to raise and market eggs only. But it is entirely unsuited to the game breeder and would lead him into a peck of troubles. It would soon weaken and destroy the stamina of the stock. A game hen is valuable as long as she will lay a half-dozen eggs each season ; for, as a general thing, the chicks from old hens are more vigorous and thrifty, than those from pullets, other things being equal. The finest birds that I have raised this year are out of a six-year-old hen. True, she has laid few eggs as compared with other hens and pullets, but they seem to contain stronger and more vigorous germs. So, where one has a fine old hen she should be kept till she dies, and she will well repay the cost of her keeping. Unless forced to do otherwise use the pullets for eggs for use, and the hens for breeders.

A two year old or a three year old hen will probably lay a smaller number of eggs, but it is very doubtful if she produces a less weight of eggs. Each egg will be larger than those laid by her in her first season, but the smallness of the number will be offset by the greater size. These large eggs will be more suitable for hatching. The hen is fully matured, she is in robust health, she has her full strength, and the chicks will inherit from her these characteristics. There being in the egg a greater quantity of white out of which the chick is formed, and also a

larger amount of yolk upon which its life in the shell is supported, the chick will be larger when hatched and possess more vitality, and its chances of surviving the ills of chickenhood will be correspondingly brighter. To insure a good growth there is nothing like having a good start. This increased vigor and size at the start will follow the chick all through its course, and the matured fowls will be larger and stronger therefore.

It is the practice of a well-known breeder of Light Brahmas to keep over year after year his strong, robust hens. So long as they lay enough eggs to produce a good brood of chicks they are considered worthy of preservation. This breeders strain of Light Brahmas is noted for its great size, and while it may well be doubted if it would be profitable to keep hens until they are five or six years old, it would be profitable to follow his example to the extent of only breeding from matured hens.

The experiments of the late Dr. Stonebraker, of Waco, Texas, will not be forgotten in this connection. He set a number of eggs from pullets, and from hens, repeating the experiment several times, and arrived at this result, from the eggs of the hens he hatched, to wit: a larger percentage of chicks from the eggs of the hens lived and grew to maturity than of those from the eggs of the pullets, and, at the end of the season, the chicks from the eggs of the hens were larger, stronger and finer in every respect than those from the eggs of the pullets.

It is not to be denied that pullets often prove fine breeders, especially where they were hatched early in the previous year, but probably these same pullets would prove still better breeders if used for that purpose the following year. It is reasonable to expect that such should be the fact, and the observation and experience of poultry breeders generally will tend to prove that such is the fact. The wise breeder

will not kill off his old hens, but will retain the best of them for his choicest breeding pens, using the finest pullets for laying stock and reserving them for breeders when they are two and three years old. He will practice what he preaches and his text will be, "Pullets for layers, old hens for breeders, and strong chicks as the natural outcome."

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department

FOOD FOR HOMERS.

BY J. W. C.

I think there is hardly any difference of opinion on the head of the best food for a Homing pigeon, for all agree that for birds that have hard work to do there is no food so good for them as the very *best tick beans*, and this is the food I advise fanciers to have before their birds in a hopper from May to January. But as it is necessary for them to have a change of food, I generally throw mine whenever I go into the loft a handful or so of wheat, grey peas or tares, and now and then a few grains of Indian corn; this latter they are very fond of, but I cannot think it is very good for them, for it is too fattening, and many fanciers have objection to it, although there are many who use it largely. During the latter part of February, March and April I feed mine on tares, for it seems to me that the young birds do better on this than on beans. Two thirds of the fanciers feed their birds by hand, that is, they throw food on the ground two or three times a day.

In the loft fresh water should be left all the time; one of the stone fountains for pigeons is the best thing I know of for the purpose. Pigeons are very fond of water to bathe in, and it is certainly good for them although not absolutely necessary, for of the many hundreds of lofts that I have visited I never came across one where a bath was supplied, and whenever I inquired the reason they had not a bath, I was always given

the same answer, namely: that they preferred letting the birds bathe outside whenever it rained, to making their lofts damp by having a bath always for them, and there is no doubt that a damp loft is very bad indeed for them. If a bath is given the water should be changed very frequently, for the birds will drink out of it; or better still, adopt my plan of having a fountain constantly playing, so that the water never gets fouled.

I need hardly point out to beginners the advisability of *keeping their lofts thoroughly clean*. I have mine cleaned out every morning, a little clean sand spread on the floor, and it is lime washed two or three times a year. A lump of rock salt and a little mortar and broken brick ends in the loft are both necessary and good for the birds. Before concluding, let me impress on the minds of the beginner one thing above all others, namely: that without clear weather the very best birds in the world cannot do well, for the pigeon sees and does not feel its way home.

In conclusion, I would advise the young starter when he has got over his first year and begins his second, to breed only from proved workers, and when he has a pair that are producing good young ones, never to separate them as long as they are able to breed, and never fly them a yard, but keep them solely for breeding. He should also remember that the great secret of success in flying is, first and foremost to get the best birds that love or money can procure.

SALT CAT.

(Continued.)

For all practical purposes it will be sufficient to strew the floor of the pigeon loft with old mortar and the lime rubbish from dilapidated buildings which contain a salt almost equal to saltpetre, —or it may be placed in a box or pan in one corner,—in another corner a box or pan should be kept supplied

with common salt. The coarsely granulated kind sold for agricultural purposes does very well for pigeon lofts. When pigeons are kept in lockers or pole houses, the mortar mixtures must be sheltered from the rain, but free of access to the birds, and salt must be constantly within their reach, and renewed as fast as it is eaten. A good plan is to fasten a cake of common salt or a lump of rock salt against a wall or other convenient place, where the pigeons will soon find and enjoy it. A few oyster shells, burned so as to make them brittle, and then pounded and mixed with a little salt, form an excellent substitute for mortar rubbish. Salt or salt mixtures should not be supplied in too large quantities to pigeons that have been kept long without such substances, as they are apt to injure themselves by eating too much. They are also very fond of strong scents, and so that they are powerful are not particular as to their quality, lavender and asafetida being equally appreciated. This is probably the reason of their fondness for the strongly favored "cats" in popular esteem. But there is no real necessity for such nasty compounds, if they are kept supplied with old mortar and salt and indulged with lavender, of which they are singularly fond. In the southern part of France where that plant grows wild, the pigeons break off the flower stalks just above the leaves and beneath the flowers and garnish their nests with them. A few lavender bushes for their pleasure should be planted in your garden. It is considered a good plan to scent a pigeon house before stocking it.

Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

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One page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
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Breeder's Illustrated Directory, 1 year, \$8; half year, \$5.

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

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

REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.,
168 King St. East, Toronto.

H. B. DONOVAN, Editor
J. DILWORTH, Business Manager.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

Address all Communications of whatsoever nature, (which should reach us not later than the 20th of each month,) to Canadian Poultry Review, 168 King St., East, Toronto.

I have sold M. E. Mitchell, Esq., solicitor of Milton, some of my best stock, among them 93½ hen at Toronto and P. Williams cock, 92 by P. W. Stanley Spillet Nantye Ont.

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Breeder of Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks.

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Breeder of S. G. Dorkings (imported from England), Houdans, B. Javas, and B. Hamburgs. Eggs, \$3 per setting.

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20 Advertisements of 27 words, including address, received for the above objects only, 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.

For Sale.—My first prize pair P. Rock Chicks at the recent Guelph show. Darkest Cockerel in Canada with legs and beak like gold. Price \$15.00. The Pullet \$10. J. M. CARSON, Lock Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.

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For Sale Cheap to Make Room.—2 pair of Wyandottes, 2 White Leghorn Cockerels and six White Leghorn Pullets. ALFRED MOMENT, Oroon, Ont.

Exchange.—Pair of Brown Leghorns, Black Red Games, B. B. Bantams for Singing Canary; will sell Brown Leghorns for \$1.50 a pair, Mastiff Dog Pup \$10. HUGH FALCONER, Shelburne, Ont.

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For Sale.—3 Scotch Terrier Dog Pups, \$5.00 each, Also a few Langshan chicks. I have more birds than I have room for, and must dispose of some at once. H. PEARCE, Strathroy.

For Sale.—Ten first class Partridge Cochins Pullets, or will exchange for good S. C. B. Leghorn Pullets. J. B. COLLINS, Box 442, Guelph, Ont.

For Sale.—First class P. Rocks, Essex strain, of fowls and chicks in pairs or trios, also 2 pair of Toulouse geese, (young). GEO. LOVE, Listowel, Ont.

For Sale.—5 pairs Light Brahmas, 1 pair Langshans, 1 pair White Cochins at \$4. per pair or \$5 per trio. They are all from prize stock. GEO. BULLOCK, Sr., Doon, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange.—Twenty five W. Leghorns and young D. Brahma cockerels, for Bone mill or Wyandotte pullets. Address at once G. GOLDSBOROUGH, Niagara Falls South.

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH AT
TORONTO, - ONTARIO, CANADA.

—BY—

REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY

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

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Will Sell or Exchange for Langshans Fine Black Cocker Spanish bitch pups, Pekin and Rouen ducks, Leghorns, 1 Incubator and Brooder. H. R. JONES, Brighton, Ont.

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Black Spanish.—Cock score 94½ winner of diploma in competition with the best stock in Canada, will be sold for one fifth his value, viz. \$3, owing to an injury to one of his wattles. Two pairs of young Spanish, guaranteed good exhibition birds at \$5 per pair. One pair of Buff Cochins left at \$7. Those not satisfied may return birds. Apply at once to FRANK C. HARE, Whitby, Ontario, Canada.

For Sale.—6 pair Silver Pheasants, \$15 per pair. JOSEPH JEFFERY, Bowmanville, Ont.

For Sale at Starvation Prices.—One pair B. Javs one year old, scoring 96½ and 97½. One pen Langshans, one pen B. Spanish, two B. Javs, and three W. Leghorn Cockerels. All guaranteed to score from 90 to 95, or money refunded. Will exchange for high scoring P. Rock chickens, none other need apply. A. H. BENNETT, Barrie, Ont.

For Sale.—Fine Ground Oyster shells at 2 cents a pound, in large lots \$1.50 per 100 pounds. DILWORTH'S Drug Store, Toronto.

For Sale.—One Pair Partridge Cochins at a bargain. J. DILWORTH, Springhurst, Parkdale, Ont.

For Sale.—One pair Andalusians, good color, not good on comb, price \$3.00. J. DILWORTH, Springhurst, Parkdale, Ont.

Clearing Sale of Black Hamburgs, or will exchange for other varieties. J. DILWORTH, Springhurst Parkdale, Ont.

For Sale.—A few choice Golden Polands, bred from my stock purchased from Wilson, scored by Felch last winter in Toronto as high as 94½, have nothing but first-class birds to dispose of. Would also like to purchase a good Bull Terrier bitch, puppy preferred. Inclose stamp for reply in regard to poultry. ALBERT HENDRY, Seaford, Ont.

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Wanted.—Fox Hound, which preferred, must be cheap. Also have five fine White Leghorn cockerels and pair S. Hamburgs to exchange for White Leghorn Pullets or young hens. S. S. SELMAN, Wilkesport P.O. Ontario.

Eight promising White Leghorn Cockerels, beautiful birds; also one splendid cock, cheap if taken at once. F. W. SUTCLIFFE, Brampton.

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A Bargain.—One large Symmetrical White Faced Black Spanish Cockerel he has a fine comb and a grand clean face not a ruffle in it \$3.00—T. MALE, Listowel.

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ST. THOMAS POULTRY ASSOCIATION

have decided to hold their first annual
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When liberal prizes will be offered as well as a good Special prize list, all birds not disqualified will be scored.

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For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, etc., write the
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—IN—

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EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH ANNUAL SHOW IN SHERBROOKE, QUE.

—ON—

December 30th, 31st, and January 1st 1887.

Prize List on application to

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C. J. ODELL,
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The Ontario Poultry Assoc'n

WILL HOLD THEIR

Annual Exhibition

IN THE

**CITY OF LONDON, on the 11th,
12th, 13th, and 14th, of Jan.,
1887.**

The most extensive prize list ever offered. The largest special list ever offered for competition by the Association.

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All birds not disqualified will be scored. Entries close January 3rd.

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St. Catharines and Niagara District Poultry and Pet Stock Association

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WILL HOLD THEIR SECOND EXHIBITION IN THE

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Be sure and see the Special Prize List.
The best ever offered in Canada.

A competent judge has been secured.
Fair field and no favors.

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—AND—

Pet Stock Association,

(INCORPORATED.)

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As usual all prizes will be paid on the last day of the
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P. G. KEYES, 467 Rideau Street, Ottawa

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—OF THE—

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Will be held in the town of BOW-
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ALL BIRDS SCORED.

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—THE—

Third Annual Exhibition

will be held in the

TOWN HALL, OWEN SOUND,

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Prize lists, entry forms, etc., will be ready
for distribution by the 1st of December next
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GEO. F. PAIN, Secretary.



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Breeders of
Exhibition B. B. Red Games
EXCLUSIVELY.

Fifty Fowls and Chicks for Sale Now.

The Chicks are all bred from Stag scoring
93½, and two hens scoring 97½ and 96.

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(94¾.) See Score of our (94.)

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Hawkins, James, and Bundy's strain.
Yellow Legs and Beaks. Good size. Evenly marked.

Eggs, \$2.00 Per 13.

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Black and Brown Red
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GOLDEN POLANDS & CAYUGA DUCKS.

Eggs \$3.00 per 13.

Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 11. From Birds second
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100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS
to sell at low prices.

For Prizes won last Fall see Review for
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**Black Red Games,**

Spaulding, Cooper, Lyons,
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Stock.

Chicks this season are finest I ever owned and hard to
beat. Early hatched, large, excellent color, I did not
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"Away Up"**

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Show in the keenest kind of competi-
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winning all the 1st, specials, and
grand sweepstakes for best exhibit of one variety, all
classes competing. EGGS, \$3.00, from four grand
yards headed by *Bicknell*, 96¼; *Nero*, 96½; *Ingomar*,
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Order early. Also Langshans.

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Langshans and

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I make a specialty of these varieties and
have as fine stock as can be found in the
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style and laying qualities. Langshans, headed
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Eggs in season:—Langshans \$3 per 13.
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Write for what you want.

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White Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes, and Knapp's
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Eggs for sale in Season 1887.**CLEARING SALE.**

OF ALL MY

Thoroughbred - Poultry.

Including White Cochins, Light Brahma,
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pair of Langshans and some Bl'k
Red Game Bantams.

Will sell the above cheap, most of
them are imported birds and prize-win-
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JOHN AXFORD,
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Breeder and Importer of
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—AND—

WYANDOTTES

Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13. Chicks for sale in season.

Correspondence invited.



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B. B. Red Games

A SPECIALTY.

Eggs for hatching from six yards with an average score of 95½ points to each bird, weight of Cocks from 8 to 9½ pounds, Hen 5 1-2 to 7¼, lbs, also B. B. Red Malay, Black Sumatra and the following Pit Games, Iron Clads, Tornadoes, Dominiques, Clairborns, English, B. B. Reds and Crosses. Eggs \$3.00 per 13 or 26 for \$5.00, other varieties furnished when desired. Illustrated Catalogue free.

H. M. Chapman & Co., Clear Crook, N.Y., U.S.A

FOR SALE, My Entire Stock

—OF—

98 ½

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS,

From \$2.00 to \$5.00 apiece.

My strain of Browns have produced the highest scoring Cockerel in America, 98½.

R. HAMILL, St. Catharines, Ont.

SEA Shells for Poultry \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Discount on Large Orders.



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BERLIN, - - - ONT.
—BREEDER OF—

LANGSHANS & WYANDOTTES

Am Breeding this Season from two yards of each.

Young and old stock for sale after Oct. 1st. Correspondence solicited.

I have a fine flock of young Langshans and a few fine Wyandottes.

FOR SALE.

30 choice Langshans at \$1.00 to \$2.50 apiece. Prizes won this fall, 1st and 2nd on fowls, 1st and 2nd on chicks at Thamesville, 2nd at Chatham. 1 (imported) Red Pyle Game Hen scored 97½ by Ricknell, price \$2.00. 2nd at Thamesville. 1 Red Pyle G. Pullet, bred from imported pair, scoring 195 by Ricknell, price \$2.00. 2nd at Chatham. 1 pair Golden Polands, price \$3.00. 2nd at Thamesville. 1 pair P. Cochins Chicks, price \$3.00. 1st and 2nd on chicks at Thamesville. 5 S. C. W. Leghorns at \$1.00 apiece.

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GEO. E. PERKINS,
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Breeder of

HIGH CLASS AND THOROUGHBRED POULTRY.

Eggs for hatching in season.

Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs, \$1.50 per 13; Black Spanish, \$1.50 per 13; White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13; Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins, \$1.50 per 13.

Young stock for sale

Pure White Rabbits for sale at low prices.

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A very large assortment of

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Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Pet Stock.

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Breeder and Importers

White Crested Polands, Buff Laced Polands, White Minorcas, Black Minorcas.

Our own importations. No fowls this season.

A few Black Spanish and Wyandotte Cockerels for sale at \$3 to \$5. We also offer Houdan, B. Leghorn and S. S. Hamburg fowls and chicks at \$2 to \$4 each. These birds are worth more money but we need the room for our importations already arriving.



W. SANDERSON,
Stratford, - - - Ontario.
—BREEDER OF—

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

(Two yards)

Black Breasted Red and Pyle Games.

White Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks

Eggs and birds for Sale.

Correspondence solicited



E. H. HURD,
STRATHROY, ONT.
BREEDER OF

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Has for sale Golden, Silver and White Polands, G. S. and S. P. Hamburgs, B. B. R. Games and 100 Egg Incubator, new. Will sell cheap if taken at once.



J. P. STINEHOUR,
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred Light Brahma and Wyandotte Fowls.

Eggs and Chicks for sale in season. Correspondence solicited.



C. E. Perkins,
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT
BREEDER OF

Plymouth Rocks

—AND—

White & Brown Leghorns

My Chicks this season hatched in May and June are bred from high class stock and have had large range so that they are very promising birds and the early ones will be ready for shipping after the 15th of September, orders taken now to be delivered after that date. Write for wants and prices. Square dealing and satisfaction guaranteed.

—SEND—

\$1.00

To this Office, for the 1886 Revised edition of the

STANDARD

—OF—

EXCELLENCE.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

—FROM MY—

White & Brown Leghorns

Winners at the largest Exhibitions in Canada and the United States.

Having retained the two finest pens of my pets I shall be able to supply my old friends, as also new customers, with eggs at \$2.50 per 13, or \$4 per 26, and guarantee a fair hatch. Orders filled in rotation as booked, so order early.

W. Stahlschmidt, Preston, Ont.



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,
W. McNEIL, Prop.,
 774 Waterloo st., London,
 BREEDER OF

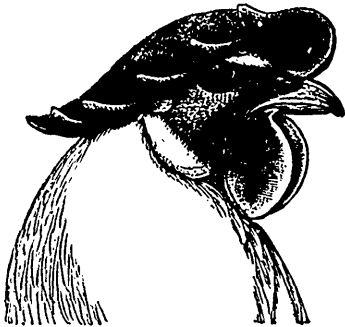
HIGH CLASS POULTRY

INCLUDING

White and Buff Cochins, all kinds of Polands and Hamburgs. Golden and Silver Seabrights, Black African and Japanese Bants. Fowls for sale at all times, and Eggs in season.

ROUP PILLS Thoroughly tested and
 Reliable

The popularity of my medicine is constantly increasing. Endorsed by the Collingwood Poultry Association. Pills 25c. and 50c. a box (B B R GAMES FOR SALE) **W A Telfor, Chemist & Druggist, Collingwood.**



HOMEWOOD POULTRY FARM

Canadian Headquarters for

Black, White and Brown Leghorns,

HIGHEST WINNERS at Woodstock, Chatham, Ingersoll, Toronto (Fanciers'), Guelph, London, Owen Sound, Listowel, Stratford, Toronto (Industrial), Hamilton, Brantford, and all leading exhibitions.

At the recent Industrial exhibition, Toronto I received 4 firsts, 2 seconds, and every Diploma offered for breeding pens in the Leghorn classes, a record never previously equalled by any Canadian breeder on above varieties. I also purchased and now own the winning hen and both of the winning cockerels in the Brown Leghorn class, at same show.

Choice Breeding and Exhibition Fowls and Chicks for sale now at reasonable prices to make room.

F. WIXSON,
 Ingersoll, - Ont.



Alex. DeLaporte
 87 Rose Ave. - - Toronto,
 BREEDER OF
MINORCAS
 —AND—
HOUDANS

Prize bred Birds for sale now



H. A. JONES,
 Worcester, Mass. U.S.A.,

—BREEDER OF—
 Partridge Cochins, Wyandottes, White and Silver Gray Dorkings, S. P. Hamburgs.

Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26, \$6.50 per 39. Plymouth Rock, Colored Dorkings, Partridge Cochin, White and Pearl Guineas, Muscovy Ducks. Eggs \$2 per 13. Two or more settings \$1.50 per setting. Black, Rose Comb, and all kinds of Game Bantams. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 13. *22/* My record, 1600 premiums in 5 years, making me the most successful breeder in the U. S. or Canada.

WYANDOTTES,

EXCLUSIVELY,

GRAND RIVER STRAIN

—Eggs in Season—

A. R. Narraway,

Echo Place, Ont.

ROUP

A SURE CURE.

Waterloo Roup Mass, equal to 200 Pills for

50 CENTS

SENT BY MAIL.

All kinds of Poultry Medicines and appliances kept in stock, drop a card for prices.

DILWORTH'S DRUG STORE

168 KING ST., EAST, TORONTO.

WILLIAM J. WEAVER,

Originator and leading breeder of the

"ST. CLAIR" STRAIN

—OF—

Plymouth Rocks.

Practically non-setters. The only improvement that has yet been recorded in this variety. Write for particulars. I have also excellent:

Wyandottes, Langshans, and White Dorkings.

Any purchased fowl that does not please, can be returned at my expense and I will refund the entire price.

My extensive yards are situated on the shore of Lake Huron, about 2 1/4 miles from the town of Sarnia.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:

Point Edward,

LAMBTON COUNTY,

Ontario, Canada.

Palisade Poultry Yards.

R. E. BUTLER,

BRIGHTON, - - - ONTARIO

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

LANGSHANS', WYANDOTTES', BROWN LEGHORNS', & BLUE, WHITE AND RED FANS', FOR SALE.

Eggs, - Eggs, - Eggs.

\$2.00 per Setting of 13. All kinds same Price.

I would take this opportunity to assure all in want of eggs from superior stock, to introduce new blood that will surely improve their stock and also those who are about to start new in the breeding of fancy poultry, that my stock stands second to none on this continent.

Having mated for this season's breeding 8 pens of choice bred well marked birds, many of them prize-winners of large size, vigorous constitutions, and extraordinary laying qualities, the chicks hatched from eggs sent from my yards cannot fail to please all.

R. E. BUTLER, Brighton, Ontario.



THOMAS HALL

Outremont, Montreal P Q

ORIGINATOR

and BREEDER of

—THE—

“Lansdowne Strain”

—OF—
: LIGHT : BRAHMAS :

Grand success in the show-room since 1878. Only exhibited at two shows this season, Guelph and Ottawa:—

At Guelph, Jan. 1886 I was awarded on Light Brahmas: Cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Hens, 1st and 2nd; Cockerels, 1st 2nd and 3rd; Pullets, 1st 2nd and 3rd.

At Ottawa on Light Brahmas: Cocks, 1st and 2nd; Hens, 1st and 2nd; Cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Pullet, 2nd.

Eggs, Brahmas, \$3.00 per setting. Leghorns, \$2.00. Bantams, \$2.00.

A fine litter of Collic pups now ready, out of Caption and Nelly, (imported with pedigree). Stamp for reply.



LISTOWEL POULTRY YARDS

H. GODDARD, Prop.,

—BREEDER OF—

Black Javas, W. C. B. Polish, S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns, & Silver Seabright Bants.

My B. Javas Cock scored 95 1-2, two Hens 96 3/4, one Pt let 96 1-2, my breeding pen of Polish is headed with Cockerel scored 95, Pullets, and Hen bought since, my W. Leghorns breeding pen is headed with cockerel scored 96 1-2, Pullets scored 98, 96 1-2 95 1-2, 95, 94, one hen 93, and are very white in colour, no brassy feathers in them. My B. Leghorn pen is 1st prize Cock and 6 Pullets, all fine birds. Eggs, Javas, W. C. B. Polish \$3.00 per 13, W. B. Leghorns and Bants \$2.00 per 13 or 2.50 for 26. I can supply Stone Drinking fountains for fowl. Enclose stamp for reply. Address P. O. Box 128 Listowel, Ont.

Black Breasted Red Game

20 Years Experience.

Fanciers who are desirous of obtaining some first-class exhibition **Black Red Stags and Pullets** can be accommodated on and after October first at

\$5.00 EACH.

No birds sent out only what will score as represented, failing to do so money will be refunded with pleasure. Best of references given when required. Address

CHAS. J. ODELL.

Sherbrooke, - - - P. Quebec,

JAMES O'NEIL,
OSHAWA POULTRY YARDS,
OSHAWA, Ontario.

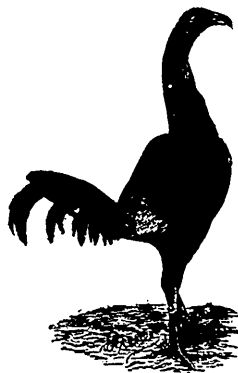
Breeder and Importer of Exhibition

Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black B. Red and Brown B. Red Games.

My breeding stock for 1885 are matured birds, of large size and splendid plumage. Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13.

I repeat my offer of last season, all birds shipped by me that are not as represented may be returned, and I will return the full amount of money sent and pay the return charges.

I also breed Bull Terriers.



—: Accurate Poultry Cuts. :—

I have the best facilities for faithfully executing cuts that will come up to the idea of every intelligent fancier. “What’s worth doing at all is worth doing well.” I invite correspondence from those desiring cuts of

POULTRY, POULTRY HOUSES.

Incubators, Fixtures, Portraits, Book Illustrations and work of every description.

Distance no objection, orders shipped safely to all parts of the U.S. and Canada. Can furnish Electrotypes of Poultry. Specimen circular will be ready after Dec. 1st, 1886. Send Stamp.

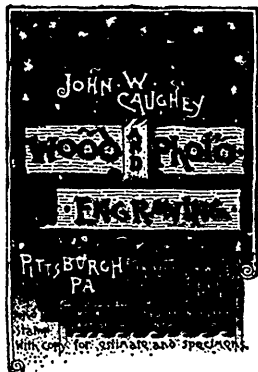
TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. John W. King, Kent Conn.—Cut of White Leghorns are the best out, I am pleased with your careful works.

S. W. Guthrie, Homer City, Pa.—Your work on cuts of Wyandottes, Langshans, Ply. Rocks and my Poultry Farm is excellent—you can beat them all.

J. T. Morgan, Winsted Conn.—Everyone who has seen my Portrait pronounces it fine work.

J. W. Young, Cans Creek, New York.—I like cuts very much am well satisfied with them.



FANCIERS' PRINTING.

We are now prepared to execute orders for

FANCIERS' PRINTING, got up in the

best and most artistic style, including Circu-

lars, Letter Heads, Shipping Tags, Envelopes,

Catalogues, etc. Our large assortment of cuts

enables us to give the utmost satisfaction.

Canadian Poultry Review.

168 KING ST. EAST,
Toronto.

(The Review from now til end of 1887 for \$1.00.)



BONE MILLS

For Grinding Bones Oyster Shells and Grain for Poultry.

Every Farmer and Poultryman should have one. Circulars on application. **WM. RENNIE, Toronto.**

Dow's "Capons and Caponizing.

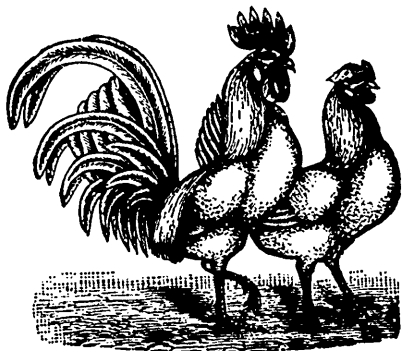
Tells all about the subject from beginning to end in plain North American language, written by a man who caponizes several thousand cockerels every year. Published in February, Illustrated. Price by mail \$1.00.

Caponizing Tools \$2.50. My Improved Tools—5 pieces—with instructions, sent post paid for \$2.50.

CYNOLINA. A new wash for fowls, dogs, cattle, and all animals, positively ridding them of ticks, lice, fleas and all parasites. Will positively cure all scum on animals and fowls. Hurries to man or beast. One bottle makes 10 gals. One bottle delivered anywhere for \$1.00.

Rockingham Kennels. St. Bernard dogs both pug and smooth for sale. My dogs are of the best blood Full pedigree furnished with all dogs sold. Address

GEO. Q. DOW,
NORTH EPPING,
New Hampshire, U.S.A.



Guelph W. Leghorn Yards.

The home of the Grand White Leghorn Cock

GUELPH.

A cut of this grand bird appeared in last month's Review He is without a doubt the finest White Leghorn Cock in Canada to day, with a record above all winners.

Some fine Cockerels for sale shod by this bird, also Pullets second to none from other yards. A glance over prize list will advise you that I win highest honors at Toronto Industrial and Guelph Provincial for W. Leghorns. Send for prices, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

J. B. LAING,

Box 495, Guelph, Ont.

BLACK MINORCAS

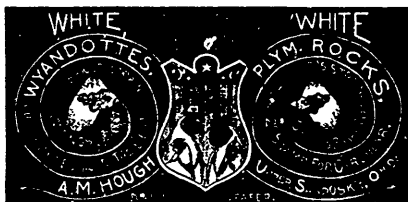
EXCLUSIVELY.

Hopkins' Crystal Palace Strain, Imported.

I have raised some very fine chicks from above strain of birds. Any person wishing some really first class stock should not fail to write me. Will have a few pairs, trios, or single birds to spare.

G. R. BRUCE,

GUELPH, ONTARIO.



Danville Poultry Yards

DANVILLE P. Q.

2 grand yards of **Black-breasted Red Games**, bred direct from birds imported by W. L. Ball from England. They possess all the points essential for successful exhibition long, clean heads, whip tails, "light red" hackles, and for station, style, size and symmetry are unsurpassed. Years have been devoted to produce those characteristics, and their ancestry have won more prizes than any other strain ever bred in Canada. 2 yards **Red Piles**, one yard headed by "Windwood," a cock hard to beat, having won first as cockerel at Sherbrooke, 1884, and 1st as cock at Montreal, 1885; mated with hens and pullets which won numerous prizes. The matings should produce chicks suitable for any competition.

1 yard very fine **Duckwing Games**. 1 yard **Ginger Red and Pit Games**. 1 yard **Black Sumatras**—a very choice collection of these beautiful birds. 1 yard **Malays**—typical birds of this rare variety. **Mammoth Bronze Turkeys**.—Tom, 46 lbs.—has already won prizes—mated to fine hens. Also pure English Mastiff dogs from my own importation.

My stock has been carefully selected and has my personal attention. Varieties all kept separate, and warranted true to name. Fowls and Eggs for sale at all times. Eggs \$3.00 per setting, 2 settings for \$5.00, 3 settings for \$7.00. Turkeys, \$5.00 for 1st eggs. No circulars. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference:—W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.

U. BONNEVILLE, PROPRIETOR.



EXETER POULTRY YARDS.

PICKARD & SPICER,

EXETER, - - ONT.

BREEDERS OF

Land D Brahmans, Wyandottes, S and G F Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and W C B Polish.

Eggs:—W. C. B. POLISH \$3.00. OTHERS \$2.00

We have purchased some of the first prize birds at Toronto Exhibition, and also imported some grand birds from the United States, comprising birds that have won highest honors at Madison Square Garden, New York.

No circulars. Write for wants.

SEAFORTH LIGHT BRAHMA YARDS.



JOHN FINCH,

BREEDER OF

GEO. C. BUCKNAM'S CHAMPION STRAIN OF
MAMMOTH - LIGHT - BRAHMAS,
EXCLUSIVELY.

GRAND SUCCESS IN THE SHOW ROOM, 1885. At Guelph, in strong competition, I was awarded 1st on cock, scoring 95 points; 1st on hen, 94 1/2; 1st on pullet, 95, and special for best breeding pen. At Listowel: 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet. At Seaforth: 1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hens, 2nd on cockerel, 1st and 2nd on pullets, 1st on breeding pen, winning three specials, and also silver medal for best female on exhibition. At the Industrial, 1885, in strong competition, 1st on Cock, 1st on Hen, and special for the best pair. At Toronto, Dec. 1885, the best breeders of Light Brahmans being in competition, I won 1st on cock, 90; Hen, 2nd, 92, and 3rd, 91 1-2; Cockerel 1st, 91, and 3rd 90, scoring the same as 2nd prize Cockerel; Breeding Pen, 1st and special, and special prize for best pair of Fowls.

At Stratford, Judged by Abel F. Stevens, of Mass., 1st on Cock, 92; Cockerel, 1st, 93, and 2nd 93; 1st and special on Breeding Pen.

EGGS \$3.00 PER SETTING. CHICKS IN THE FALL.

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Please enclose stamp for reply.

J. FOGG,
Bowmanville, Ont.
Breeder of Blue and Black Fans and Red Pyle Fans.

I have for sale two pair of Pyle Chickens at \$4 a pair. One pair red Owls \$1.50. One pair blue Owls \$1.50. One pair red Jacobins \$1.00, and eight black Fans for \$10.00. One pair blue Fans \$3.00. Two blue Hen Fans \$2.00 each. Any person taking above pigeons can have them for \$18.00. 12-1-2

"Park's Concentrated Poultry Food."

Double your Egg production and keep your fowls in a Healthy Condition,

By Purchasing a box of the above Preparation.

Saves the great trouble and inconvenience of constantly supplying your hens with gravel, ground bone, shells, lime etc. It is a practical combination of these, with all the known remedial aids, to make hens lay, and prevent cholera, roup, feather picking, etc., and is prepared in such a manner as to ensure a daily ration without waste or trouble, by simply leaving the box exposed where the fowls can help themselves. One box will last fifty hens three months.

Price \$1 per Box containing 25 lbs.

FOR SALE BY

W. EDDY, 389 Yonge St, Toronto,

OR BY

M. E. PARK, Cornwall, Ontario.

Subscribe for the
Poultry Review
Now.



I AM J M CARSON
After
OF Orangeville Ont., Box 166.
For P. ROCKS and B. SPANISH FOWLS.

Also, G. P. Hamburg, Pekin Ducks, Cochins, Brahmas, W. Leghorns and other fowls.
Send stamp for Prizes, won at Toronto, Guelph, Hamilton and Owen Sound.

PIERCE & HALL,
Bowmanville, - - - Ontario.

Originators and breeders of the Standard Strain of

HOUDANS.

This strain is unexcelled. Won more prizes than any other in the country. Birds of this strain can be found in the yards of the best breeders. At the recent Industrial won 1st on breeding pen, 1st on cockerel, and 1st on pullet, and on hen. Our birds were greatly admired and acknowledged to be the finest in Canada: remember that when you require stock or eggs.



The world-renowned GO acre **POULTRY FARM OF FANNY FIELD**, that pays her a profit of \$1,600 annually, is having an immense sale. Tells about houses, runs, incubators, brooders, chickens and eggs. Every man, woman and child should read it. Price 25c. Stps taken. R. B. Mitchell, 69 Dearborn st., Chicago.



LANGSHANS

(5 Point Strain)

Chicks in Broods, Pairs, Trios, Etc.

Blanchard's Poultry Account Books 30 cents each.

J. Stewart Kennedy, - Cowansville, Que.

W. C. G. PETER.

—FOR SALE—

EXTRA FINE COCKERELS AND PULLETS.

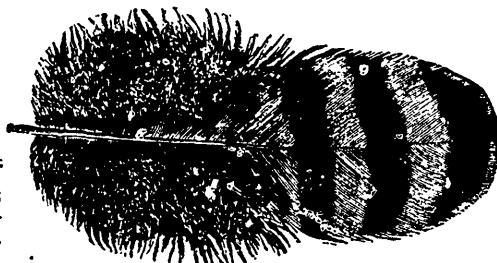
WYANDOTTES.

—Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns. Plymouth Rocks. Also a few Adult Birds and one good Breeding Pen of Plymouth Rocks.

St. George Poultry Yards,

Angus, Ont.

Plymouth



Rocks.

If I have not what correspondents want, whether because of price or for any other reason I will candidly tell them so.

I breed this famous fowl EXCLUSIVELY and breed winners too.

It appears unnecessary to particularize prizes I have won and the high scoring birds I own, this I think is pretty widely known. The correspondence of those who want either

BREEDING OR EXHIBITION STOCK

and mean business, will receive attention in detail.

T. M. GOFFATT, ORILLIA, ONT.

CHICK-CHICK-ER-RE-KEE!

The only Egg Food and Preventative of Diseases for Poultry ever Patented.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT **TRY IT!** ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT

Trade Mark Registered Feb. 24th, 1885.
Patented in Great Britain July 7th, 1885.

Patented in the U. S. July 7th, 1885.
Patented in Canada Oct. 9th, 1885.

Trade Mark Registered in Canada July 28th, 1886.

Prevents Roup, Prevents Gapes, Prevents Cholera, Prevents Egg-eating, Prevents Laying Soft Eggs—Makes Hens Lay.

It is no Powder

IT SELLS FOR 8 CENTS PER POUND, IN BOXES.

It is no Medicine.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25th, 1885.

MR. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—The Food that you sent us for the chickens was received and we find it very good indeed. Previous we have only gotten five eggs a day from twenty chickens and now we get eighteen and twenty, which, you see, is quite an improvement.

GEO. P. MILLES,

Post office address, Bristol, Pa.

HARRISBURG, June 15th, 1885.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—I have about 38 hens, besides 40 "peeps." Two of my hens were so sick that I thought I would lose them, so I commenced feeding them Chick-chick-er-re-kee among their food, and they are now as healthy chickens as I have. It makes them lay better, and the egg-shell is much stronger. None of my chickens have died since I commenced feeding it to them.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS LIKEN, Grocer, etc.,
1322 Ridge Avenue.

PALO ALTO, SCHUYLKILL CO., PA.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—I have used your Chick-chick-er-re-kee for laying purposes, and found it a success. I had three hens from whom I was getting no eggs, penned up with a rooster, and after feeding them Chick-chick-er-re-kee the hens commenced laying.

HENRY SAYLOR, Merchant.

BELLEVILLE, MIFFLIN CO., PA., July 7th, 1885.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—I write to you about your Chick-chick-er-re-kee. I have tried it and think it splendid for poultry, and believe it will make hens lay. How it is for young chicks I do not know. What would you charge for a hundred-pound-box or barrel? Would it come cheaper than by purchasing it in one-pound-boxes? Yours truly,

SAMUEL K. YODER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 8th, 1885.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—I consider your Chick-chick-er-re-kee to be all you claim. After feeding it to my chickens they all got well. None died since. The one hen that layed soft eggs commenced to lay with shell.

JOHN W. SANDERS, Grocer,
Second and York Sts.

CAMDEN, S. C., Feb. 10th, 1885.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—I have been using your Chick-chick-er-re-kee (Egg Food). It is an egg producer of rare merit.

W. A. SCHROCK.

EVERETTSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 19th, 1886.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—We, the under-signed, have been using your Chick-chick-er-re-kee (Egg Food) and can recommend it to be all you claim for it.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. EICK, R. PARKS,
E. P. CURTIS, JAMES F. ROUNSAVILLE.

LANSDALE, July 13th, 1885.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter asking my opinion of your Chick-chick-er-re-kee, and in reply will give you a little history of my chickens for the last eight months; I could give you the same for the last two years, but it is not worth while. I had 60 hens and 3 roosters in November 1st, 1884. In that month they gave me 201 eggs; in December, 261; in January, 1885, 215; in February 409. About March 10th, I commenced using your Chick-chick-er-re-kee, up to which time I had lost about 8 hens, 5 of which died, and 3 were so sick that they were killed. In March, I got 857 eggs; in April 1029; in May, 938; in June, 847. You see, I was 8 chickens short when I commenced to use your Chick-chick-er-re-kee. I raised three broods of young chickens in that time, and have had no dead ones, and that is a grand thing, for sick chickens are a nuisance about the yard. Your Chick-chick-er-re-kee is a very excellent chicken food and a good preventative from sickness.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN ANSTRAY.

BIRMINGHAM, N. J., Oct. 29th, 1885.

MR. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—We fed the poultry at the fair with the Chick-chick-er-re-kee you sent us and found the results very satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. GASKILL, per H.,
Director in charge of Annex and Poultry,
Mount Holly Fair, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19th, 1885.

S. S. MYERS.

I can recommend your Chick-chick-er-re-kee to all persons having poultry to be all you claim for to prevent sickness among poultry. Thanks for the returned chicken you cured for me.

M. A. JOHNSON,
Wholesale Dealer in Poultry
New Market and Callowhill Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10th, 1885.

S. S. MYERS, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—For sometime past I have been selling and using your Chick-chick-er-re-kee (Egg Food), and I find the good results therefrom in the improved condition of my poultry and in their laying qualities.

A. WUNDER, Grocer,
3610 N. Second St.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb 26th, 1886.

S. S. MYERS.

Having used your Chick-chick-er-re-kee for three weeks, I feel free to say it is a first-rate article. Before using it, many of my chickens did not lay, and those that did lay were very irregular, and the eggs had soft shells; now we get more eggs than we can use and the shells perfect. Will want a new supply soon.

H. F. ALLBRIGHT,
5304 Lancaster Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4th, 1886.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—Since I commenced feeding Chick-chick-er-re-kee (Egg Food) to my flock of Poultry, it has improved their appearance 50 per cent., and instead of buying eggs now I have them for sale.

C. CRUSSELL, JR.,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

SWENDEL, UNION CO., Pa., Jan. 9th, 1886.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—I received the box of Chick-chick-er-re-kee (Egg Food), the people are almost eating me up to buy it. I am pleased with it. I know I can sell lots of it.

D. M. RUHL.

BOWMANSVILLE, LAN., CO., PA., Jan. 11th, 1886.

S. S. MYERS,

DEAR SIR:—I enclose one dollar and want you to ship me a 20 lb. bag of Chick-chick-er-re-kee (Egg Food) as I find it very good for Poultry. Please send as soon as possible.

CHAS. B. REIFSNYDER.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1886.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—As far as our experience has gone with you Chick-chick-er-re-kee (Egg Food) we find it all you claim for it.

Respectfully yours,

F. DYE,
Sec. Mercer Co. Fair.

See what the SHEPHERDS NATIONAL JOURNAL AND RURAL ERA, of Zanesville, Ohio, says in January issue:

CHICK-CHICK-ER-RE-KEE.

The Great Egg Food, produces eggs prodigiously and is good for the health of the Fowls.

To all raisers of common or fancy fowls it furnishes the proper elements of egg production, for shells and yolks, and stimulates, without injury, but with positive benefit, so that the egg supply is largely increased, and in many cases doubled; it is no medicine but it tones up the system and wards off disease.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 13th, 1886.

S. S. MYERS.

I have used your Chick-chick-er-re-kee (Egg Food) and find it to be a splendid article.

TOM W. WINDER,
Publisher Practical Poultryman and Farmer.

SOUTH HARWICH, Mass, Feb. 27th, 1886.

S. S. MYERS.

The report from our customers that have been using your Chick-chick-er-re-kee is, that their hens are feeling better, and their eggs are increasing.

SEARS BROTHERS, Merchants.

If you can not get CHICK-CHICK-ER-RE-KEE from your store-keeper, send me \$8.00 and I will ship you a 100-lb. box. Do not pay 25 cents or 50 cents a pound for medicine, when you can get a better article at 8 cents a pound. Try it.

S. S. MYERS, PATENTEE, 629 N. FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S.

SUPPLEMENT.

The Canadian Poultry Review.

Devoted to Poultry, Dogs and Pet Stock.

Vol. 9.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1886.

No. 12.

NOTES.

The following items were received too late for insertion in the regular issue of REVIEW, but knowing that they would be of interest to our readers we take this form of giving them the news at the earliest possible moment.

THE MONTREAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Montreal Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association have secured the Natural History Society Hall on Cattaract Street for holding their annual exhibition which takes place on January 11th, 12th and 13th 1887. All communications with reference to the show should be addressed to the Secretary box 1168 Montreal.

The Tilsonburg Poultry Association will hold their first annual exhibition of live and dressed poultry on Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st of December 1886. \$150 in prizes. Birds to be judged by a competent judge. W. S. Law, Secretary and Treasurer.

BLACK SPANISH, MINORCA AND ANDALUSIAN CLUB.

A special meeting of the above was held on the 29th of November. The Secretary read a report showing the finances of the club to be in a prosperous condition.

A letter was read from Mr. J. E.

Moberly, tendering his resignation as a member, owing to his being compelled to dispose of his birds in consequence of illness in his family. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. J. Dilworth was appointed a member of the Executive committee in the place of Mr. Moberly resigned.

A committee was appointed to purchase three silver cups to be competed for at the coming Toronto Exhibition. The cups are for the best cock or cockerel in each variety, Black Spanish, Minorca and Andalusian. None but members of the club being allowed to compete.