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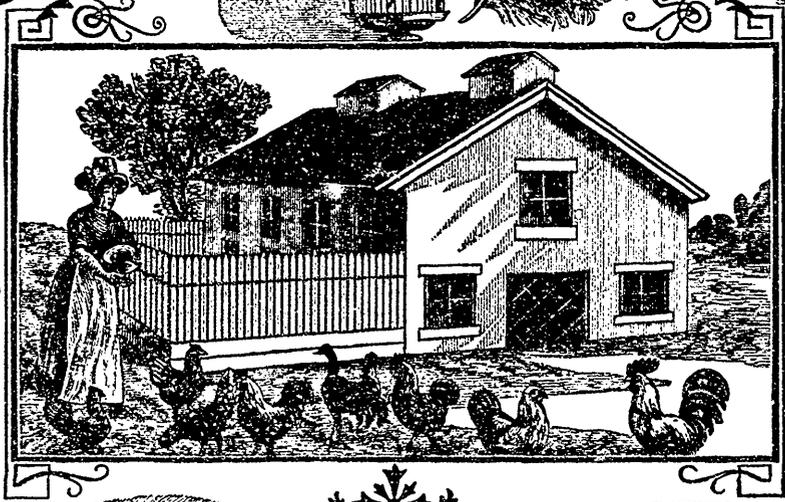
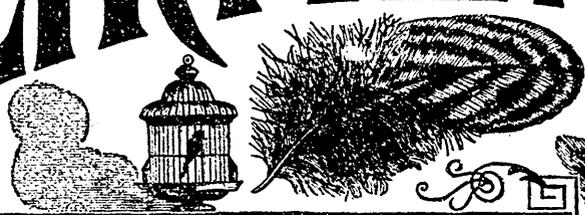
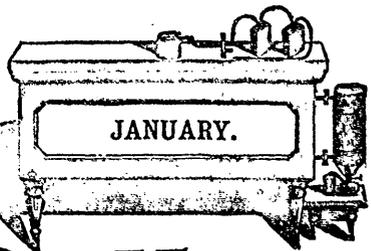
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CANADIAN VOL. 11, 1888.

POULTRY REVIEW



FOR THE
 AMATEUR,
 FARMER,
 FARMER,
 FARMER

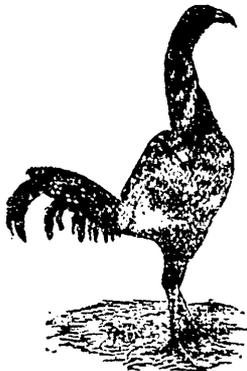
POULTRY,
 GEONS
 AND
 PETS.

Published by **H. B. DONOVAN,**
 TORONTO, Ont.,
 CANADA.

Subscription . . . \$1.00 per year.



JOHN & P. F. SPAHR,
CARLISLE PENNA.



BREEDERS OF HIGH CLASS
Game and Fancy Fowls.

Eggs \$2.00 per 13.
Correspondence concerning the sale
of Fowls Solicited.

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\$1.00

To this Office, for the 1886 Revised
edition of the

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— EXCELLENCE.

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THE QUEEN
Of Poultry Journals,
THE CALIFORNIA CACKLER?

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It Circulates in nearly Every Country in the World, and contains advertisements of firms in England, France, Turkey, India, and Australasia. 13 Pine Street, San Francisco.

THE
Ontario Poultry Association
WILL HOLD THEIR
ANNUAL EXHIBITION

IN THE
CITY OF LONDON, on the 10th, 11th,
12th and 13th of Jan., 1888.

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

Prize lists, entry forms, etc. on application to the Secretary.
All birds not disqualified will be scored. Entries closed January 3rd.
W. R. GARNER, 867 Colbourne St., London.

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— BREEDER OF —
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS,
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BRAHMAS \$2.00 per 13; P. ROCKS AND LEGHORNS, \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.00 per 25. Carefully packed and fair hatch Guaranteed.

W. BARBER & CO., 242 QUEEN STREET WEST,
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
Black Red, Brown Red, Duckwing and Pile Gamas
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LOP-EARED RABBITS.



Some grand LOP-EARED RABBITS FOR SALE, from stock that has never been beaten.
Our Game birds won the following prizes at the recent fall exhibition:
AT TORONTO—Ten 1st and six 2nd prizes, special for best Game bird on exhibition and diploma for breeding-pen.
AT GUELPH—Four 1st, two 2nd and one 3rd prize.
AT HAMILTON—Four 1st and two 2nd prizes, and Diploma for breeding-pen.
AT BARRIE—Ten 1st and four 2nd prizes.
AT THE ONTARIO, LONDON—22 1sts, 8 2nds, 6 3rds and specials, also diploma and sewing machine for best breeding pen of Game.
Eggs from above varieties of Game \$4.00 per setting, 2 settings for \$7.00 or 3 settings for \$10.00. All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of \$1.00. Also Agent for Foster's celebrated English Roup Pills, 35c. per Box. PUPS FOR SALE FROM IMPORTED FOX TERRIERS. Stamp for Reply.

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OSHAWA POULTRY YARDS,
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Breeder and Importer of Exhibition
Buff Cochins, Light Brahmias, Plymouth Rocks,
Langshans, Wyandottes, White & Brown Leghorns.
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 me and pay the return charges.

I also breed Bull Terriers. Stamp for reply. Sign your name to your letters as I have had a number of letters without any name signed to them.



KIRBY'S
Langshans and Leghorns

To the Front! Great Record this Season.

AT THE GREAT BOSTON SHOW, in the strongest competition ever met in America.—On Langshans, 1st on Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th on Pullets; 1st on Breeding-pen; Silver Cup for Best Male; Silver Cup for Best Female; also 1st on White Leghorn Pullet. Cash Special for Best Collection. Score of Breeding-pen of Langshans—Cockerel, 94½; Pullets, 94½, 94½, 94½, 95; Abel Stevens, Judge.

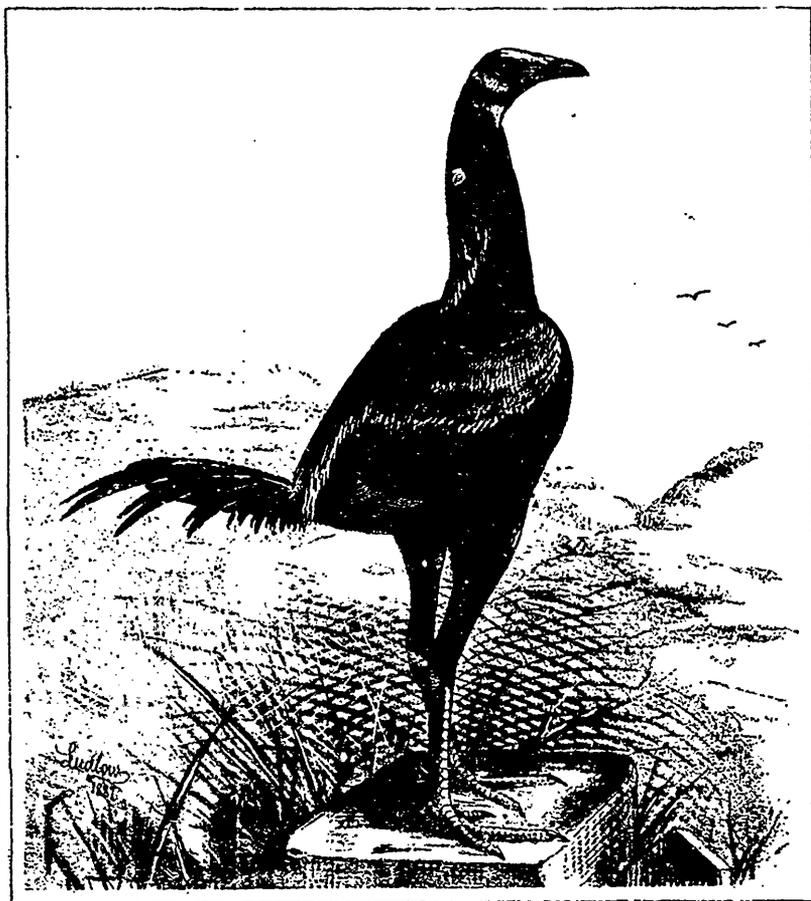
AT WINSTED, CONN.—1st, 2nd and Sweepstakes on Langshan Cockerels; 1st and 2nd on Langshan Pullets. On White Leghorns, 1st and 2nd on Cockerels; 2nd on Pullets.

AT LEE, MASS.—1st and 2nd on Langshans; also 1st and 2nd on White Leghorns.
AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR—1st and 2nd on Langshans.

AT BAY STATE FAIR, BOSTON.—1st and 2nd on Langshans; 1st on White Leghorns.
I bred all the above birds, and they are in my breeding-pens for this season. Breeding stock for sale.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. P. KIRBY, Box 29, East Chatham, N. Y.



PORTRAITS OF ENGLISH PRIZE-WINNERS.

Captain Heaton's Black-Red Game Cockerel, winner of the Fifty Guinea Challenge Cup.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO
POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

VOL. II.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1888.

No. I.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

WHAT THE REVIEW WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

New subscribers,
By the thousand.
Old subscribers,
To pay up promptly.
A poultry association in every city, town and village in Canada
A CANADIAN NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
Composed of delegates from the local associations.
A grand annual conference,
To consider the interests of the fraternity at large,
And to devise means for the advancement of the poultry interests.
The said National Association
To be largely represented,
At the meetings of the American Poultry Association,
And the two to work together
In unison and brotherhood.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

The Ontario Poultry Association to wipe off their debt this winter,
And hand the books over to their successors with a clean sheet.
The REVIEW to be well represented at the conference of the American Poultry Association,
And to have a full report of the proceedings.
Numerous changes in the *Standard*,
At which there are sure to be numerous "kickers."
Symmetry not to go this time,
But to be thoroughly well discussed.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL—Lots of eggs, lots of chicks, lots of prize winners and lots of sales.

The REVIEW has now attained its eleventh birthday and we think shows a healthy state of existence. This year

we hope to greatly add to its usefulness and if supported in a hearty manner, which we have no doubt will be the case, will place it where it ought to be, *on top*. Help us in our efforts both with your support and influence, and also with your experience, and we promise the sequel shall prove interesting and profitable to you.

The REVIEW each month for 1888, will contain one or more portraits of English prize winners, taken from life.

The St. Catharines executive can give several pointers to show officials, which, though minute in themselves, are worthy of notice. For instance, as each bird is brought up for scoring a metal numbered tag is wired to the foot of each specimen; and a like number written on the score card. This, to absentee exhibitors, who have several birds of one kind on exhibition, shows without any chance of mistake, the score of each bird. Again, the judges' attendant is notified when a bird is needed by the sounding of a gong, thus doing away with unnecessary shouting and consequent confusion. When we left the show-room one of the Committee was busy arranging a *revolving* coop for the judges' use. Any wild birds, such as Leghorns, etc., are placed in this, and the judge, instead of continually "poking up the animals with a long pole," can just give the coop a turn and "there you are." We

commend these little "notions" to the attention of show committees.

We learn the Orangeville fanciers purpose holding a show during the early part of February, but up to the present we have received no official intimation of such being the case.

The Rochester Association extends a cordial invitation to Canadian exhibitors. Their prize list is a good one.

The American Columbarian Society will hold their Annual Meeting at Rochester, during their exhibition, February 1st to 9th.

The dates for the Ontario Poultry Associations' Show, at London, are on January 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, not as appeared in their advertisement last month. They look for a "Jumbo" this time.

It has been decided to hold the Provincial Exhibition of 1888 in Kingston, from September 10th to 15th.

The question has often been asked us, "does it stimulate hens to lay by having a male bird in the pen?" To this we answer most emphatically *no*. Unless the eggs are required for hatch-

ing a male is quite unnecessary, and is apt to create more fuss than is desirable.

A cock can strut, and cackle, and crow,
And scratch and eat all day;
But he can't lay an egg to save his head,
Because he "ain't built that way."

(A little gray-haired music, please.)

Mr. Stanley Spillett's article will be read with interest, and though we may be put down as having an interest in disagreeing with the subject of his remarks, we honestly believe that the interest in and sales of fancy poultry have greatly increased within the past year or two. More birds have been imported into Canada during the past year than, we can safely say, the previous four years. The egg trade is one we entirely disagree with, and personally would not dispose of superfluous stock even at the rate of one dollar per egg; but we candidly admit that at the present time we can see no immediate remedy for it.

Mr. Thomas Hall, whose poultry house we illustrate this month, has been a breeder of light Brahmas for a number of years, and is the originator of the "Lansdowne" strain, which has made its mark in the show-room whenever exhibited.

His grand parents, and father then, a young man of 20 years of age, emigrated from Yorkshire, in 1831, and settled at Richmond, Que., where his grandmother lived up to her demise only last September, then being the great age of one hundred years and two months. Mr. Hall was born at Richmond in 1844, and followed the plough, until 1867, when he removed to Montreal, and engaged in the market garden business. He was married in 1869, and then first joined the ranks

of the fancy, his venture being dark Brahmas and black Spanish, since then he has bred almost all varieties, but the light Brahmas have always had the warmest corner of his heart.

Mr. Hall is not at all given to blowing his own horn, and we therefore, may be forgiven for mentioning that he has always been most successful with them, as well as in the avocation he has followed, having acquired a fine property near the foot of the Mountain, in the village of Outremont, where he has built a fine brick dwelling, poultry house, and other suitable buildings, and where he purposes spending the remainder of his days. Mr. Hall, some years ago was elected a member of the Village Council, and also a member of the School Commission and at present has the honor to hold both of these positions.

Mr. Frank C. Hare, Whitby, has recently imported a pen of buff Cochins, from Mr. H. Tomlinson, the noted breeder of this variety in England.

POULTRY

GAME FOWLS.

We this month give a portrait of Captain Heaton's grand black-red cockerel, winning first prize at the great Birmingham show of 1886.

This bird is full of the most famous blood and *The Stock-Keeper* says is especially good in style and carriage, with a fine head, splendid color, very close and short in feather. The following notes are from the pen of the noted Game breeder, MR. C. J. ODELL.

At the present time as, you are aware, the breeding of poultry has attained an

importance which has, at least in this country, never been realized before, higher prices are now freely given on all sides for fine specimens of the different breeds of fowls than ever hitherto. Poultry economy has attracted the attention of all classes of our population, and on all sides the most searching scrutiny is being used to ascertain which are the most valuable breeds of fowls, with which to stock our yards.

Under these circumstances, one cannot fail to be struck with astonishment, that the breed which does combine in an almost superlative degree all the qualities that are sought after by poultry fanciers, and all who are engaged in raising this kind of stock, should not receive more attention than it does. I am well aware that there is a numerous class, who are enthusiastic, and to a certain extent successful, breeders of Game fowls, and I know that many among them will agree with me heartily in what I am about to say. I do not doubt that were the claims of Game fowls represented properly, and as they deserve, there are many that now neglect them, who would be forward to do them full justice. Whether we look for utility, beauty, or hardiness, the Game will be found unrivalled. In support of this, therefore, I shall take these three qualities, and show how thoroughly they are combined in this particular breed.

The discussion of origin of these fowls is a point that would involve an immense amount of labor, and considerable time, without leading us to any practical conclusion.

For general usefulness, fowls must be good layers, easy to raise, and when grown, supply a good quantity of fine flesh for the table. The hens must also be good sitters and mothers, while the old fowls themselves should bear confinement well. In all these the Game fowl is pre-eminent. The hens lay eggs, that in flavor are unrivalled,



JAPANESE.



B. B. R. GAME.



WHITE POLISH.

BANTAMS.

Bred by J. H. THOMPSON, Toronto.

and in size compare with any other breed, and lay them, too, in great numbers, supposing, of course, that they are warmly housed, and properly cared for in winter, and a proper run allowed them in summer.

Here it is well to call the attention to the misstatements made on this point, in one of the most popular works of the day, which states that they do not thrive well in confinement, and that the eggs are small, all of which is by no means the case. The young chicks are by no means hard to raise, being bright, lively little things, that grow, when once they get fairly started, with astonishing rapidity, and do not in the least deserve the reputation which has been attributed to them of fighting till a large portion of the brood is killed off, by the time they attain a few week's growth, for whatever combats they get into, are more amusing than injurious. These fowls eat an astonishingly small quantity in proportion to their size, and in summer with the aid of a handful or two of corn, occasionally, they can be allowed, if in the country, to shift for themselves.

Their flesh is of unrivalled delicacy, although some complain of their small

size. It should be remembered that we cannot find absolute perfection, and as these fowls dress, when fattened, (which they will do nearly as well, if not better, at liberty than in a coop), from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, that should suffice.

I hope at some time to give a description of some of the various classes into which this breed is divided, with my experience in selecting, breeding, and managing them.

NEW VARIETIES OF BANTAMS.

We give an illustration of several new varieties of Bantams which have never yet been shown in Canada, and a representation of which, has, up to the present, not appeared in any poultry journal published in America.

These new varieties are mainly the outcome of one gentleman's skill as a breeder, Mr. W. F. Entwisle, who has devoted several years to the perfecting of these diminutive beauties.

We are indebted partly to the "Live Stock Journal Almanac" for 1887, partly to correspondence direct with

Mr. Entwisle, and partly to experiments with eggs of some of the varieties illustrated, imported from the producer and hatched in our own yards, for the following remarks as to their origin and value.

First, as to the

MALAY BANTAMS

which are the result of *twelve years* breeding down from the large Malays. The weight of the pair is only forty-six ounces, cock twenty-four, hen twenty-two. To use Mr. Entwisle's own words:—"For two years I endeavoured to obtain the first cross between small Malays and Game Bantams, but in this I failed entirely until I met with a very small cinnamon Malay pullet, which I put into a run with a large black-red Bantam cock, and from these I raised a brood of chickens. I then mated a cockerel of this cross to his (Malay) mother, and their chickens were in appearance *weak-headed* Malays, *i.e.*, they were deficient of the cruel, heavy eyebrows, and their eyes were too red. I then obtained a very small cinnamon Aseel hen, and mated her with a three-quarter Malay cockerel, and each year since I have succeeded in reducing size, always using as small

a cockerel as I could to breed from, but possessing the Malay character of head and Malay outline of neck, body and tail. I always succeeded in making two crosses each year, *i.e.*, breeding in Midsummer from my January hat-bred birds, and breeding in January from the summer and autumn hatches, and I attribute the reduction in size as much to this point (using immatured parents) as to mere selection each year of the smallest. Yet, strange to say, after 12 years these Malays appear hardier and more vigorous, and better layers than their original parents were with me a dozen years ago.

Up to a couple of years back I was comparatively indifferent as to whether the comb of my stock hens and pullets was of the pea or strawberry shape; now I can find sufficient chickens small enough, and having most excellent strawberry combs, and therefore discard the others. Though breeding each year from red cocks and cinnamon hens, I had a few whites among the chicken's year after year, and they have won as often as the red have; the greatest difficulty has been to obtain a pure white, without any sandy feathers. In a few cases I succeeded in this point, both last year and the present. The average weight of my Malays, at six months, is 24 ozs. for cockerels, and 20 ozs. for pullets, increasing one-third by the 12 months end.

I have recently introduced the pheasant Malay blood, and hope, in time, to produce this handsome marking on my Bantams.

Six or seven years ago, talking to one of our most esteemed judges on this subject, I asked what he would consider the most attractive variety to be made into Bantams. His answer was,

"POLANDS,

only you would never get rid of the Bantam combs." I set to work in the following manner, and obtained a small

gold Sebright cock and two hens and a gold Poland cock and hens, and crossed both ways, obtaining chickens from the Poland hens and Sebright cock, and from the Sebright hens and Poland cock. These last had by far the best crests and least comb and wattles, and I retained one of these cockerels to breed with the Sebright hens again; the result being that every chicken showed more or less of comb and only small crests, but three or four were only Bantams in size. These I crossed with the chickens from the Sebright cock and Polish hens; and the next cross was with their pullets and the cockerel first cross from Poland cock. After 10 crosses, in-and-in, effected in five years, I had them small enough to win two firsts and cup at the Palace Show, 1885. The present weights of those birds are under 23 ozs.; they show no comb, and their colours are as good as could be desired.

Next I turned my attention to silvers and white-crested blacks. I obtained a son of the celebrated silver Poland hen Stella, and mated him with a silver Sebright hen, and also with my smallest gold Poland hens; the results being perfect-coloured silver, with single combs and rose combs and small crests from the Sebright hen, and rich creamy or pale golds from the gold Polands. I did not use these silvers, however, for two years, and only put the creamy pullets to their silver father, reserving a cockerel and three pullets, clear silver, from the cross. Then I put this last silver cockerel, which had perfect Poland head, to the silver half-Sebrights, and produced silver Polands, some small enough to show as Bantams, most of them having small rose combs.

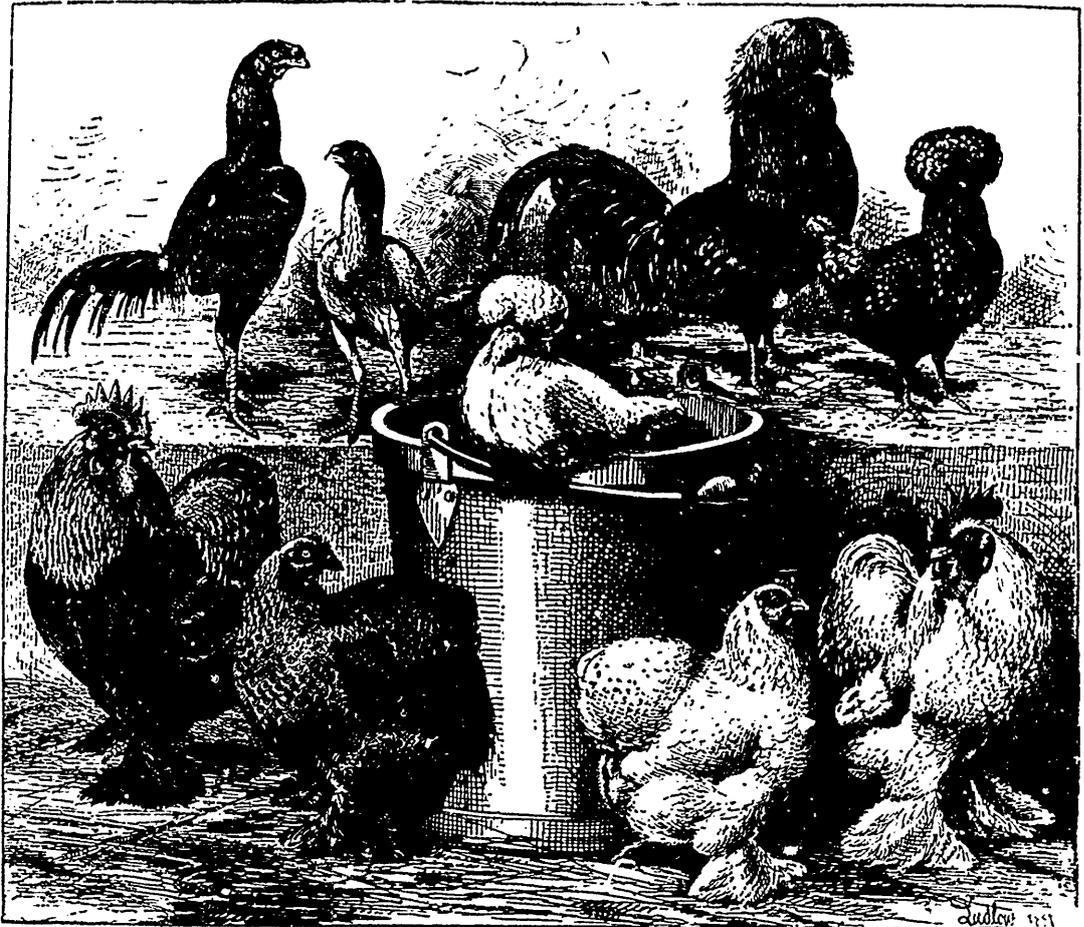
To reduce size still more, I obtained, at considerable expense, from New York, three pairs of white Polish Bantams. These have no beard and whisker, and breed nearly all the chickens with single combs. I mated a white cock, whose weight is 20 ozs., to three

silver Poland hens, averaging 2 lbs. each when laying; and the silver cock last spoken of with the white Bantam hens, expecting lightly marked silvers. The result was black chickens in each case, which, as they grew up, developed some grey feathers, excepting two, which are, at the present time, entirely black. The next cross of these pullets with their sire has produced some silvers (without any comb), well bearded, whiskered, and crested, and at six months not exceeding 20 ozs. weight.

In my endeavours to breed white-crested black Poland Bantams. I have mated cock of the above with the American white Poland Bantam hens, and the white cock to the white-crested black Poland hens. The results have been curious, *viz.*, cuckoos, self blacks and self whites (excepting a sprinkling of dark feathers, and these birds are blue-legged), blacks, with crests half black and half white, and I had one good blue; with white crest. I am now running the white-crested black hens with a cockerel bred from white hen and white-crested black Poland cock, and with two of his own sisters. The great difficulty will be to get an entirely white crest, for the least cross tends to develop in the crest amazingly. I hope to succeed next winter in having a few fit for show. It has been suggested to me that while I am about it I might as well breed them with black beard and whiskers—and I have promised to do so.

From the first prize Palace gold cock of 1885 and a little white American hen I have bred some pile-coloured cockerels and pullets, and some white-laced buffs also; these are quite small Bantams, and very striking."

With reference to the white Polish Bantams we may say that the English birds are bred with blue legs, a disqualification according to the American *Standard* which calls for white or pearl white—surely a mistake when we consider that the large variety have blue



Malays.
Partridge Cochins.

White Polish.

Golden Polish.
White Cochins.

NEW VARIETIES OF BANTAMS.

From Vinton's Gazette.



legs. We shall be disappointed if at the forth-coming revision blue legs will not take the preference, though for the present it would be both unwise, and unfair to those breeders who have been breeding in unison with the *Standard* as it now is, to disqualify for the color it at present calls for, still we are of the opinion that in judging blue legs should have the preference.

"COCHINS

have long been favorites of mine, and owing to the fact that in England, at least for sometime, Cochin Bantams were a monopoly of one exhibitor, and all attempts at importing had failed, I tried my hand at reducing the full-sized Cochins, and simultaneously put in hand partridge, buff, and black Cochins, and light and dark Brahmas. These, with the Malays and Polands, filled up my time pretty fully; and three years ago I added white Cochins to my list. With the Cochins I crossed white and black-booted Bantams, and had made five years' progress with them when I was fortunate enough to import about a dozen buff Pekins, which I at once crossed with my own strains; and now, after four or five crosses with pure imported Pekins and my own, each time using the pure Pekin blood on one side, the result is a much hardier and more prolific strain of Bantams, the buffs richer and more, even in colour than the Chinese, the blacks sounder in fluff and fuller in cushion than the foreigners, and the partridges and whites almost ready to place in the show pen.

For the dark Brahmas I have used the black Pekin cross, obtaining the first cross from dark Brahma cock (of pullet breeding strain) and my own strain of black Pekin hens. The first cross of these were nearly black chickens, moulting out to be very dark grey. The second cross, from a pure imported black Pekin cock and pullets Brahma-Pekin, the pullets were all entirely green black, with Brahma combs; the cock-

erels black at first, afterwards moulting grey hackles and saddles. One of these I mated with a pure-bred dark Brahma hen of pullet strain, but very small size, and had pullets $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. at seven months old, which I bred back to a cock, brother to their father. This cross produced a pullet, very highly recommended at the Palace, 1885, as a dark Brahma, and weighing 22 ozs. and under $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. at 16 months old.

In about another couple of years I hope to have established a strain of dark Brahma Bantams.

The light Brahmas I crossed with white-booted Bantams, and also with a good little Japanese hen, white with dark tail; but the best results by far were from the white-booted, these having yellow legs. I found it much more difficult to breed out the Japanese character (long tails and wings) than to breed enough black in the hackles, wings, and tail of chickens from the white-booted. After three years breeding I accidentally heard of a light Brahma, hardly larger than a Bantam, and I purchased and added her to my stock, and succeeded in breeding a cockerel from her, which bred my prize-winners of 1886.

In all these crosses I have acted upon the theory that it is of the utmost importance that the sire shows all the outward characteristics you want to perpetuate.

If you want to breed light Brahma Bantams, use a thoroughbred light Brahma cock and any small Bantam hens you think nearest in character to what you want.

If your object is to get partridge Cochins, your sire must be a good bird of that breed. Your hens may be white-booted, black-booted, buff, or black Cochin Bantams, &c., and the pullets of first cross must be bred back to their sire, or a sire of the same breed.

Spanish Bantams will not be difficult to produce, between a large rose-comb

black Bantam hen and a black Spanish cockerel as the first cross. Andalusians also would require a black Bantam hen in like manner. Leghorns would be easier still, the only cross required being white or pile-bred black-red Game Bantam hens. I am now engaged on the production of Spangled Hamburg Bantams, and have made three crosses with encouraging success. But the latest addition to my poultry yards are the Burmese Bantams, my practical acquaintance with which is only of some 12 month's standing. I received my first from an officer, who spent some years in Burmah, and is well acquainted with the breed in its native country. He informs me that the natives give the preference to the speckled or spangled, having white ground and splashes of red, buff, or black, or any two or even three of these colours, but that white ones and self-blacks are highly prized and very rare; there are also other colours, and this season I have bred black, white, pile-coloured, speckled or spangled, and dark mahogany-coloured chickens. They are very quaint little birds, with immensely long flowing tails, very abundantly sickled; they have smallish single combs, full crests, heavily feathered legs and feet, and drooping wings, very short backs, and full breasts, with the head thrown back so as to touch the tail.

Some Burmese Bantams were exhibited at the Dairy Show which were black and white spangled or speckled, without crests, and only scantily feathered on legs and feet, but as this variety is nothing if not a bird of *feather*, the crests and abundant boots are points not to be overlooked, and if beard and whisker can also be added (which I hope to do in a short time) then I think we shall find the Burmese a most interesting and attractive variety. I hear that others have recently been imported, but at the time of writing I have seen none, except those at the Dairy Show referred to, and my own. They are to be met with in the regions about

Mandalay, and as we have many soldiers out there now, there may be opportunities of getting some more birds home. They have proved very delicate in our climate in the winter months, and nearly all imported hitherto have died. That was also the case with my imported Pekins, but the present generation of Pekins are hardy enough."

In regard to the Cochin or Pekin Bantams, we can speak with authority, having, as we before said, imported eggs from England last season.

The black are as sound in color as a black rose-comb, short in legs, well feathered, and in all points the equal of the regular buff Pekins shown at our exhibitions.

The partridge don't seem quite equal in quality, indeed, it would be unfair to pit these against a whole colored variety, but Mr. Entwisle assures us they are equal in color to the large Cochins, and a couple of pullets we have succeeded in raising, bear this out.

The little white Polish hen, shown in our illustration, weighs, in fair condition, only from twelve to fifteen ounces, has blue legs, good crest and full beard and whiskers. She has never been shown without winning, and her honors include 1st both at the Crystal Palace and Manchester.

DONT'S.

BY A. A. W.

DON'T allow snow drifts in the poultry house and wonder why your hens don't lay as well as your neighbors.

DON'T forget to remove the droppings and store them in some out building for the garden in spring.

DON'T allow the drinking water to freeze, keep it warm in cold weather.

DON'T feed too much soft food, good sound grain in variety is better.

DON'T force your breeding hens and

then expect fertile eggs and strong healthy chickens.

DON'T feed every egg food advertised, the best egg food is proper care in every detail, not neglecting the small things.

DON'T be selfish, but if you have learned anything in poultry culture give it to the REVIEW readers.

DON'T impose upon a modest editor and fill his columns with your grievances (?) which neither edify nor instruct his readers, nor draw any sympathy to yourself.

DON'T expect every issue of the publication to please you in every particular, if it did it might not please its other readers.

DON'T look for improvement in your poultry journal while your subscription or advertising dues are not paid.

(DON'T fail to come again.—ED.)

LET SYMMETRY GO.

BY A. R. N.

In December REVIEW friend Peter advocates the retention of symmetry and gives us a chapter from his own experience in proof of his opinion, or rather as a reason for having formed it. He says he sent a bird he "thought too long in back; it was cut two." I suppose he means it was cut two in back. If I am right a cut of two in back would call for a cut in symmetry to correspond, and the bird would suffer by being cut twice for the same defect. If the cut was only in symmetry, how did he know it was all on account of the long back?—unless the bird was also cut in back, which would be double cut again.

I have never seen an argument advanced by the symmetry-retaining writers that equalled the objection, that every cut on symmetry means a cut in the affected part also, and thus a double cut.

They say symmetry is a harmonious blending of perfect parts into a perfect whole; just as though it would be possible to make an imperfect whole out of perfect parts. Does anyone imagine that a judge fit for a place in a show-room would consider that the neck that would be perfect on a light Brahma would be proper on a bantam? Does not the judge, in examining a bird, at once compare the different sections in regard to their proportionate shape, size, carriage, etc., and if the neck were too long would cut in symmetry? How if there were no symmetry section? The neck would be too long just the same, and would be cut, as it should be; not cut for want of symmetry, and again cut under neck section.

It seems that nearly all writers in advancing their views in regard to *Standard* changes or amendments consider that after deducting condition, weight and symmetry about one-half of the remaining sections should be for shape and the other half for color and shape of plumage. Now, I can hardly conceive that a man as well able to find words to properly convey his meaning as is Mr. Peter, would not be able to read the different descriptive sections of the *Standard* so as to know when the plumage of his bird was perfect or not, and if he found the feathers O. K. he would know that the cut in back meant that the shape was not correct, even if symmetry were struck off the score card.

Mr. Peter asks a question of buying by the score card without seeing the bird. I would say don't do it. See what you are buying every time. Now, I would like to ask Mr. Peter in the case he quotes, how would he know the cut was all for shape, even with symmetry to guide him, unless the bird was cut twice for the same defect?

I have already quoted the definition given to symmetry. I believe the proper definition would be more like this: Symmetry, a section under which the judge may cut Mr. A's bird so as to

make the score a little less than the score of Mr. B's, so as to give Mr. B. the prize.

There are several of Mr. Felch's articles to which I cannot subscribe, but I must agree with his idea that symmetry should be struck off, and that disqualifications should be such as would apply to all breeds alike and be simply for structural defects, *i.e.* defects in shape or bodily imperfections.

HINTS ON ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

BY MARTIN SIDER.

I see that Mr. F. Wixson would like to see more of the fancier's writing their experience to the REVIEW. I don't know whether I can call myself a fancier or not, I have kept poultry ever since I was fifteen years of age, and always had a love for fine fowls, but for the last eight years I have been an invalid and able to do very little labor, and since that time I have started more extensively in poultry raising. I began to hatch eggs with an incubator of my own manufacture, something like the Common Sense Incubator, heated with two lamps, and I had very good success, I could hatch from 75 to 80 per cent. and scarcely ever get below that with fertile eggs. Later on my health tailed me still more and I turned my whole attention to hatching and raising poultry exclusively. I used to hatch from 1200 to 1400 every spring, principally for my neighbors. I would hatch geese, turkey, guinea and hen's eggs with good success, but I never had good success with duck eggs and I cannot see the reason why. Can any of the readers explain? I treat them just the same as other eggs.

Some claim to have incubators that will not vary in heat two degrees in twenty-four hours. I would not give ten cents for an Incubator that would not vary in heat. Now how are the eggs under a hen? You can examine

them any time, especially in winter, and you will find some of the eggs very warm while others are almost cold. Last spring I began to invent a plan to change the heat in the incubator the same as the hen does. The hen will roll the eggs that are in front under her, and those that are under her will go behind, and those that are behind will come to the sides, and those on the sides will come to the front, and at the next turn she will have them under her again. Now how to have an Incubator that would change the heat similarly to a hen set me to thinking, and I think I have it nearly correct. Last spring I made an incubator, somewhat similar to the Common Sense, and put both lamps on the one side and made the egg drawer so that I could turn it end for end. I could turn the drawer twice a day, morning and night. You understand, the side where the lamps are there is the most heat, and I always keep the thermometer in the side of the drawer next to the lamps, so as not to get the heat too high on that side. When I had it finished two of my neighbors brought me 125 eggs to try it. I kept the heat as near 103 to 104 degrees as possible on the side where the lamps were, and this was the result:—In ten days I tested them and found nine not fertile, this left 116 fertile eggs. On the 21st day, to my surprise, I got 110 good lively chicks, no crippled or crooked legs as I had them before; five were dead in the shell and one egg was rotten. The eggs were moistened by keeping two pans of water under the egg drawer and sprinkled by hand twice a day with luke warm water. "Grumbler" says why not tell the truth. Well, this is the truth, and it is just as I tell you as both parties for whom I hatched the chicks can testify.

Now, Mr. Editor, excuse me for taking up so much space in your valuable paper. I will not bother you often, neither do I intend this for an adver-

tisement, as my health is too poor to make incubators for sale, and there is not enough money in them to have them made.

I advertised some poultry and ferrets in your paper last fall, and sold about all I had to sell in a short time.

Wishing every success to the REVIEW.

(Mr. Sider's article is a really valuable one, and contains many hints worthy of notice. Probably you might find the duck eggs require more moisture than the others, or if the parent stock have no access to water the eggs often prove hard to hatch, and when they do hatch the ducklings are often weak and want stamina.—Ed.)

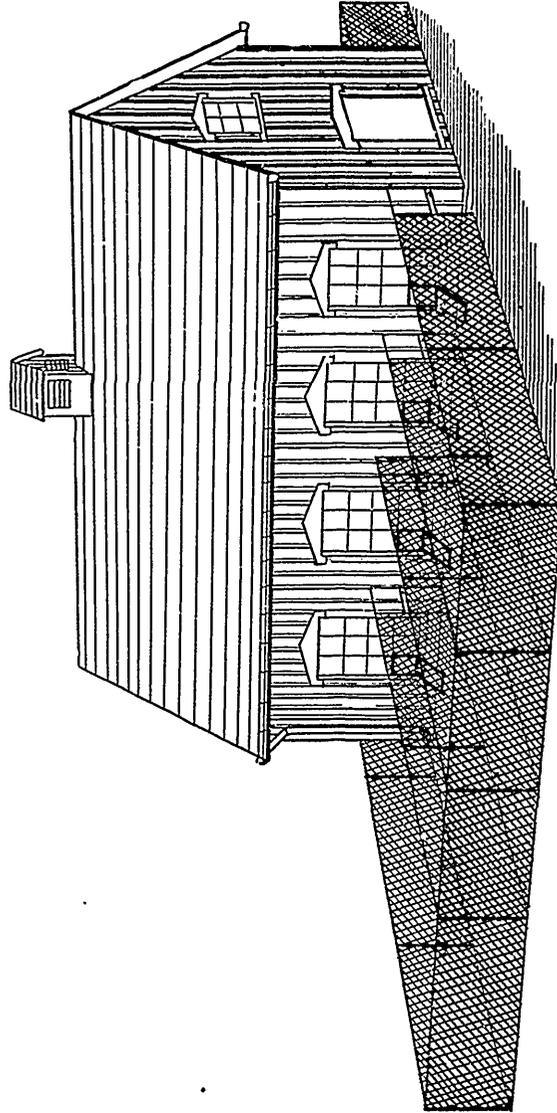
IS THE TRADE IN FANCY POULTRY DECLINING?

BY STANLEY SPILLET.

That the trade in fine poultry has fallen off seriously in the last two years is no secret. Of course there are those who maintain that trade was never more brisk with them than now. This can only be accounted for on the grounds that there are exceptions to all general rules. Of course it proves a great deal, too, respecting the quality of the stock owned and being offered for sale by such claimants.

Now, if the general rule be true, we may ask, "How is it to be accounted for?"

There is no doubt but that the trade has been affected by the general tightening in trade. Our country being essentially an agricultural one is much more subject to fluctuations in this respect and more easily affected than countries whose productions are more varied. Let the farmer fail in Ontario and all feel the blow severely. If our mines were developed to a fuller extent of course it would be less so. As to manufactures, they can only be a bill of expense. Well, the farmer has had poor crops and poor prices for two years,



MR. THOMAS HALL'S POULTRY HOUSE,
SITUATED AT "OUTREMONT," MONTREAL, P.Q.

and let it be concealed as it may be these are not good times for any. Now, fancy poultry being with many a luxury rather than a necessity, when economy is necessary no doubt the curtailment will be in the direction of the luxuries.

Still I am strongly impressed with the notion that it cannot be accounted for entirely upon this line. A second cause, in my opinion, lies with the fancier himself. I refer to the custom of selling eggs for hatching.

This not only supplies the market but supplies those who are not qualified to be supplied in this way. An experienced fancier may, and indeed can, procure stock in this way and make use of it in crossing and building up his own stock. But those who are taking advantage of this custom most extensively are beginners.

Now, it becomes evident that this custom not only supplies to a large extent the market for fine poultry, but leads to the market being supplied with a very inferior article at very low prices.

For example, a beginner buys a few settings of eggs. Now to what extent will his matings differ from natural selection, so-called, which is no intelligent selection at all?—notwithstanding Darwin's theory to the contrary. How long, I ask every observing fancier, for natural selection to lose all those improvements which the intelligent manipulations of man have produced by taking advantage of small variation? Every breeder knows, if left to themselves, how quickly even the largest flock of improved poultry will evolutionize backward, or revert to the normal or original type. Instead of being able of themselves to perpetuate small and beneficial variations, away goes the whole in a few generations back towards the original type. A man who must get away with a Creator must still worship something, and he cannot adore or worship anything he is capable of understanding, so he must needs get a theory, let it be

ever so contradictory to what he can see and know, so long as it has mystery in it; something beyond his power of mental vision, and worship this.

But I am digressing. The beginner thus supplies at such prices that no experienced fancier can hope to compete with the bulk of the trade.

ROOM! FOR THE BEGINNER.

BY W. C. G. PETER.

There is an old saying that "the world does not hold anything so good that an Englishman cannot find fault with it." Therefore I feel sure friend "Grumbler" must be a fellow countryman of mine. I like to read such letters too, they "stir us up;" and force us to recognize the fact that the world, even if it is only the chicken world, is looking at us, and there is much truth in what "Grumbler" says. Though the REVIEW is *almost* too good, for even an Englishman to find fault with, (Oh!—Ed.) I had a hearty laugh over the paragraph he devotes to dissecting the advice given as to cleanliness, feed, &c., yea! verily! friend; there are times when the fancier will even go without his own breakfast, or take it cold, so that his winning cockerel may have sufficient to put an extra half ounce on to his weight. There are times too when he will leave his warm bed, and brave a "curtain lecture" to see that his early sitting hen is warm enough, or make sure that his haunting fears that she has left her nest, are groundless. What too does he think of his own comfort, compared with the knowledge that his new brood is cosily tucked up in their feather bed, with crops as full as ticks."

Ah! my dear "Grumbler" you are not fatherly enough to nurse neglected and deserted chicks into possible "winners," I am afraid. It may be that most of the contents of the several poultry journals he subscribes for, are not new to "Grumbler," and the hints as

to feed and care, he does not need. To most old poultry breeders this is all known long ago, but every issue there are new subscribers, many of these are novices or amateurs, to whom this advice, and the hints too, are very useful. And to aid the beginner, should be the proud privilege of every journal devoted to poultry. Those now entering the ranks are the fanciers and judges of the future, and because we know our A. B. C.'s we ought not, in common justice, to prevent them learning it, they can't begin where we leave off, Mr. "Grumbler." I hope you will let us hear from you again, however; we shall all do better, if you will growl at us now and then, so make us "toe the mark," or else we may get lazy, "yer know." While I echo the wish of Bro. Wixson that more of our poultry friends would contribute by occasional letters, to the success of the REVIEW, it seems to me that a little more now and again from the pen of Mr. W. himself would be a step up the ladder. Bro. Spillet, too, I am thinking, would not do us a positive injury by adding a little more to his good articles now and then.

We have been favored this season with open weather, our pets as yet have not been strictly confined to the house this should give us better results with early hatches. Those hens which are over moult and have been generously fed, should now be examined so that they may, if necessary, be reduced in flesh, or at all events not allowed to put on more. The time between the end of moulting and laying, is the period when hens are inclined to lay on fat; when they become simply useless as breeders or egg producers, if it is allowed to be the case, and great care is necessary to reduce them to condition without harm to the birds. Hens that are not laying should, if possible, be separated from the layers and fed differently, the layers require a little animal food occasionally, which would still increase the fat of the others. So that

besides being a saving in food, the birds are really better, without it. All late pullets will do better if they do not lay till spring, I mean not forced to lay; I may say here that I am no advocate of this forcing process, it is cheaper and more satisfactory to raise birds of a strain that are naturally good in laying qualities. There is a wonderful difference in the laying qualities of strains or even individual birds, and every careful breeder takes note of such, and by a system of breeding secures a good family of layers, which, I may add, is not any hindrance to their being beautiful, or fancy specimens. In conclusion I beg to heartily thank those of our friends who, by kind remarks and good wishes, have given me such encouragement to contribute my little contributions to the REVIEW. It is to me a labor of love, I undertook the task with fear, being something new to me, though I was anxious to increase the interest, if possible, I doubted greatly my ability to do so. "A Happy New Year" to all, and "May God bless every one," as said "Tiny Tim," whose sweet memory prompts the quotation.

MR. THOS. HALL'S POULTRY HOUSE.

The proprietor of this establishment has been a breeder for a number of years. His specialty is light Brahmas, the "Lansdowne" strain, of which he is the originator, he has, by careful mating, brought to a pitch of excellence, seldom equalled, and been attested to in every show room he has exhibited for the last few years. The house is built in a manner to make the mouth of the ordinary fancier water. The plan is as follows:—Size, 20 x 40 feet, two stories high, built on stone foundation two feet thick, and rising one foot over the ground, with floor of three inch planks. The walls, both sides and ends, are also three inch plank, tongued and grooved, carried up to eaves 12 feet high in all, first floor

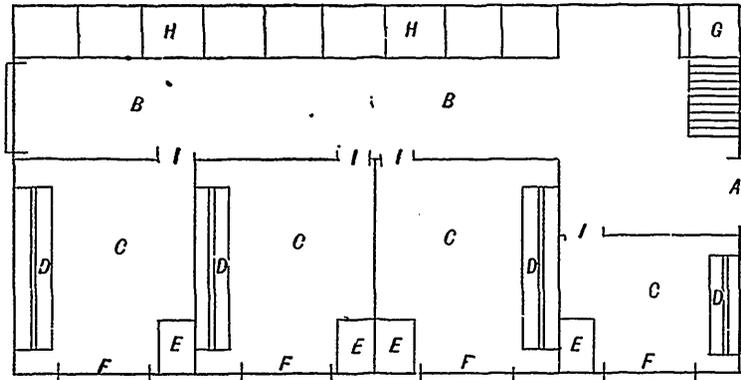
eight feet high and second four feet at eaves. There are strong joists supporting the second floor which rises to a height at ridge allowing ample head room. Inside the house is lined on scantling with matched boards filled between with sawdust, the ceiling of second floor is also treated in the same way. Above the ceiling is a good large attic used for shipping coops, baskets, &c.

The pens inside are all divided with wire netting. The outside walls are lined with tarred paper and finally covered with match boarding and painted. The roof is shingled.

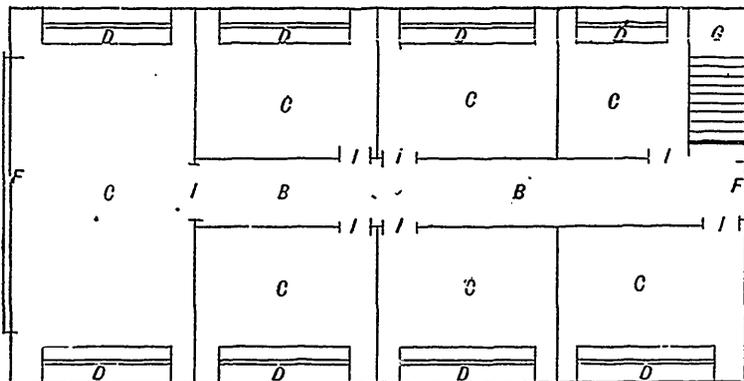
The south-west gable is all glass, and it and all windows are double glazed.

GROUND PLAN.

First Floor—A. entrance, B. passage 5 feet wide, C. pens 10 x 12, except one 8 x 10, D. roosts, E. dust box, F. windows, G. stairs, H. pens, for single birds 3 x 3 with sliding wire-netting doors, I. doors to pens. *Second floor*, B. passage four feet wide, C. pens, end one 10 x 20, gable all glass, the rest 8 by ten except one near stairs which is 7 x 8. Balance of plan same as first floor.



GROUND FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

Ground Plan of Mr. Thomas Hall's Poultry House, Outrement, Montreal.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SHOW.

Editor Review:

You are right; Canadian fanciers should come forward and let themselves be heard in the meetings of the A.P.A. The *Standard* is for them as well as for the breeders on this side. I am also in favor of holding the next meeting of the A.P.A. in Canada, and think that if your fanciers will come out and show that they really take an interest in the organization the A.P.A. will be glad to accept of their hospitality next season.

Your Montreal correspondent regrets that the meeting is not to be in Rochester. It may be a little the worse for him; but think of the breeders who live in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana and Texas. This is the most important meeting ever held, and ought to be in a place where the fanciers of *all* sections can participate. If there is a more central location than Indianapolis I do not know it. Your correspondent says that a meeting at Rochester would be an international one. Our Association have made arrangements with one of the steamship lines whereby fowls for the Indianapolis show may be sent over from England at one dollar per head. Only two dollars total transportation charges on each bird, from the docks in Liverpool to the Exhibition Hall in Indianapolis. Now, tell me, could Rochester have done half so well? Could any other association have done better? I am sure that this will be a show both national and international, such as was never before held on this continent, and will not be again for several years.

And there is one other point to be considered. This is the first important meeting of the A.P.A. ever held outside the extreme East. Heretofore the Association has been "run" by a set of local eastern bosses, and if you will inquire into the workings of the machine you will find that it was not run

for the public good. Just look into money matters of the Association, and find where the funds have gone. But I will not dwell upon these evils; suffice it to say that Western and Southern breeders were getting tired of that sort of thing. They wanted to see the Association a *national* one, and worthy the name. The eastern bosses shouted for Rochester and strived to retain their hold, but, as you know, the executive committee decreed otherwise. And now the fanciers of all sections will be represented; not the East alone, but the North, South and West. All will join together and hold the best meeting and grandest show ever known.

I would offer a special invitation to the breeders of Game and Game bantams, for this is the direction in which my own taste runs. In this department alone there will be two judges, which are more than some associations have for a whole show. Standard Game and Game bantams will be judged by E. R. Spaulding, of Jaffrey, N.H.: pit Games by Tom Ware, of East Point, Georgia. These are names so well known among Game fanciers that no further comment is necessary. Over \$75 worth of special prizes are offered on pit Games alone, and other classes are well provided for.

Hope to meet you all at the show, January 18 to 25. It will not be necessary for exhibitors to accompany their fowls, but all who can will find themselves well repaid for the trip.

H. P. CLARKE.

Irvington, Ind., Dec. 13.

REPLY TO MR. SCOTT.

Editor Review:

In reply to friend Scott's remarks *re* my comments of award on Wyandotte hen at the Industrial, I would call his attention that my objection was on hen obtaining first prize only, and not on Mr. Butterfield's other decisions, and

was done simply in the interest of this particular breed, and not, as he asserts, to "belittle other exhibitors' stock."

Mr. Scott says his hen has never scored less than 93½ and as high as 94¾ by Messrs. Butterfield and Jarvis. This is a clear proof that my gentle reminder was necessary; that this variety needs to be studied by these gentlemen, for how a hen having poor black lacing, and even the white in breast feathers pencilled, besides back and wings, and having coarse legs, could mount to this score is a marvel. Why, if this score were a true one the *Standard* does not contain enough points to score my hen.

Now, our judges have the ability just as much as our American friends, if they would only put themselves to the task and study thoroughly.

As Mr. Scott says, I admit that my hen is light on shanks, but the back of legs and feet are yellow, plainly showing that she is not a white legged bird, and faded legs are allowed on old birds.

He goes somewhat out of his way, and quite off from the point at issue to draw attention to a wry-tailed cockerel that I had on exhibition. Good gracious! Wonderful! The bird was very young, and as is usual with this breed tail small for age, and having a very large range, viz., a thirty acre field, this actually escaped my notice, and might, perchance, have done so even to the keen eyes of Mr. Scott, as Mr. Butterfield, to make sure that this was the case took him out of the coop to make certain. Had it not been for this defect in form Mr. Scott would not have taken the red ticket on cockerel. He should thank Dame Fortune for this happy circumstance. Regarding Mr. Scott's challenge—it is quite foreign to the subject, for whether he has better chicks than me, or whether he possesses the most perfect birds in creation, it does not affect the award on the hen in question. It will be far more to the point and interesting to Wyandotte breeders if he will state candidly and

conscientiously through the REVIEW that he believes the hen that took first prize was the best hen on exhibition. If he will please do this then Wyandotte fanciers can draw their own conclusions.

I am, yours respectfully,

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, Ont., Dec. 15, 1887.

[As this controversy is one of little interest to the general reader we must decline to allow space for its further continuance.—Ed.]

NO USE FOR "INK SLINGERS."

Editor Review :—

I noticed with pleasure Mr. Wixson's letter relating to the manner in which all Canadians should strive to help along the only Canadian journal on poultry we receive in this Province. I have been a subscriber to the REVIEW for upwards of fifteen months, and have remarked the steady progress it has made. I don't see why every Canadian should not count himself amongst its subscribers. We must all admit that we Canadians lack a little of the "go ahead" our American cousins possess. How many poultry journals are supported in the States, and all doing well? I must admit *en passant* that our own poultry REVIEW can compare favorably with any of them. The Americans never turn their hands to anything unless it be in a strictly business way, and they generally come out of the "big end of the horn." Now, I believe that amongst the Canadian fraternity there is too much *feather picking* in the way of claiming through the columns of our REVIEW "that this Wyandotte pullet was a cockerel," and that "Mr. So-and-So scored my bird badly because he had no tail," and that "if he had scored 100 points he would have taken first prize," and all such stuff, that you don't see amongst our Yankee cousins.

Now, Mr. Editor, all this little talk should be let loose in the show-room, and not through the columns of our paper. As Mr. Wixson says, "Let us have good contributions from some of our fancy breeders of experience." We can mostly all contribute something which would really be of use to others less posted on poultry matters, and we likewise can take "pointers" from some older hands than ourselves. Let us all also try to boost the REVIEW—it certainly deserves it. I have succeeded in getting one subscriber away out in North Bend, B.C., and also a few that have expressed their intention of getting their names put on the list for January, 1888. I am not trying for Mr. Wixson's chicks; but I am of the opinion that if we want a good paper we must support it, and to do so you must not only subscribe yourself, but get others to do likewise. The poultry business is a paying one, and if properly managed is both lucrative and pleasurable, and to make the business a success we must have a good reference book in the shape of a poultry journal, and instead of going to the States to get that, encourage home manufacture.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would suggest, with your permission, that for 1888 let all disagreeable references, disputes, and fault-finding amongst breeders disappear from your columns, except where there really is fraud, then by all means show the person up, as we only want reliable breeders and fanciers as subscribers and advertisers to the REVIEW; but as far as these people are concerned who "sling ink" at each other through your columns, we must try and keep the "check rein" aboard them, and instead let them give us an article or two on poultry culture. It will be received with much more pleasure, I assure you.

Wishing yourself a very happy New Year, as also a prosperous one for the REVIEW, and hoping, Mr. Editor, that

in the foregoing remarks you may find "more truth than poetry,"

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. T. H. ERMATINGER.

Montreal, Dec. 8, 1887.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

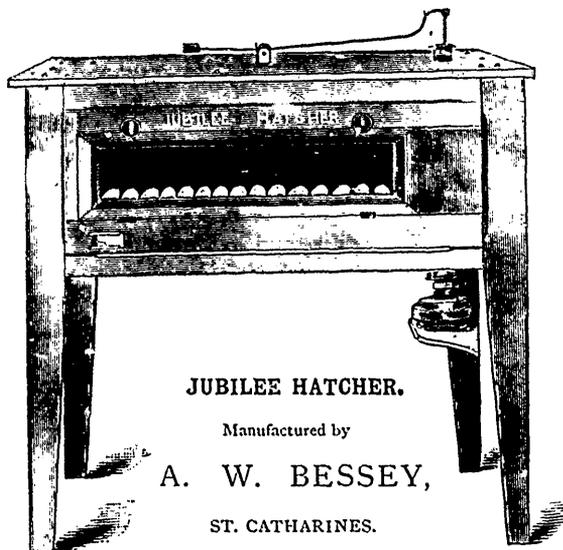
The regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held on December the 8th, and being the annual meeting was pretty largely attended, the President in the chair.

The principal business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:—Hon.-President, Mr. W. H. Doel, J.P.; President, Mr. J. Dilworth; First Vice-President, Mr. W. Barber; Second do., Mr. Geo. McDermott; Secretary, E. J. Otter; Treasurer, H. G. Jackson; Auditors, Messrs. H. B. Donovan and W. J. Wolfe; Executive Committee, Messrs. C. J. Daniels, Jno. Miles, R. Downs, R. Bache, J. H. Thompson, C. Bonnick and Major Salt. Delegates to Industrial Board, Toronto, the President being a member, according to new by-laws, left only one vacancy to fill, and Mr. W. Barber was selected as the man. Delegates to Western Board, London, Messrs. Donovan and Otter.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered the officers of 1887. The names of all members in good standing are to be inserted in the by-laws.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

We learn with pleasure that the fanciers in Port Hope have formed themselves into an association, to be known as the Port Hope, Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. They have started with over a dozen members, and have rented a nice room wherein to hold *weekly* meetings. The interest



JUBILEE HATCHER.

Manufactured by

A. W. BESSEY,

ST. CATHARINES.

is to be kept alive by the members bringing specimens for criticism to the meetings, and amateur scoring is to be the order of the day.

We hope to see this Association go ahead and prosper, which we have no doubt will be the case.

THE JUBILEE HATCHER.

Above we show a cut of the Jubilee Hatcher, Mr. A. W. Bessey's new machine. Its special features are, its simplicity of construction, perfection of automatic regulator and complete control of the moisture, which can be increased or decreased at the will of the operator. We had the pleasure of viewing two of these machines at the St. Catharines exhibition and were struck with the simplicity of all the parts.

The regulator is worked by means of a thermostatic bar in connection with a small cap which fits over a tube connected with the hot air chamber. This cap rises when the temperature becomes too great and allows the heated air to pass out, closing again when the thermometer marks the correct degree.

There are several other good features in connection with it which space will not admit of mentioning now. We understand Mr. Bessey had a most successful hatch at "St. Kits," over 90 per cent. of fertile eggs.

SOCIABILITY.

"ST. KITS" AT SUPPER.

The members of the St. Catharines Association sat down to a well spread table at the St. Catharines House on the 16th inst. The chair was ably filled by Mr. N. M. Black, and the vice by Mr. J. E. Lawrence. Grace was said by the chaplain, Mr. Joseph Cameron, and when full justice was done to the good things provided the toasts of the Queen and the President of the United States were duly honored. Mr. Cameron replied for the Queen, and Mr. Tobin, of Rochester, N.Y., spoke well of President Cleveland, during which he showed that the United States and Canada were in accord on poultry and pet stock, as one maintained the eagle, a noble bird, and the other looked after the beaver. (Cheers.) The toast of the Ontario

Poultry Association brought forth an eloquent speech from Mr. McNeill of London, during which he gave the audience some useful knowledge gathered during his long experience as a poultry breeder. He complimented his St. Catharines' friends on their fine exhibit and their unstinted hospitality, and humorously referred to one of their active members, Mr. Crowie, whom he thought had every reason to crow as loud as any cock in the walk.

Mr. Jarvis, of London, also spoke and humorously told them of his early experiences with chickens. He urged the members to have nothing but the best breeds, and to keep aloof from those birds of which it is hard to tell bones from feathers. People might talk about cattle ranches, and agriculture, but his experience showed him that a well-fattened chicken, a duck, goose, or turkey, or even a good fresh egg, was as highly appreciated by the public as prize beef or mutton. (Cheers) He advised the combining of our frontier poultry shows with those in the State of New York, and theirs with ours, for he always found those over the lines to be good lovers of such st ck, and liberal to help others.

Mr. Laing also made a happy speech in a similar strain.

From the vice-chair, Mr. Lawrence, in proposing the health of the exhibitors, made a capital speech, in which he eulogized the efforts of the poultry men, many of whom, at great expense of money and time, had raised the standard of breeds so that their show to-day honorably reflected the result of their labors. (Cheers.) He paid flattering compliments to Messrs. McNeill, Wixson, Crowie, Cole, Hammill, Tobin, Hay and others, and concluded amidst applause. The gentlemen named made modest and appropriate replies, during which Mr. Crowie sang a fine song, "Half-past Ten."

Mr. Hammill made a rattling speech, in which he paid a well-merited compliment to their kind friends from the United States, to which Mr. Hamesmith, of New York, who, by the way, is a burly and jolly son of the German fatherland, replied in a most humorous and practical speech, which elicited roars of laughter.

Mr. Black's health was duly honored, and in responding he took the opportunity of presenting to Mr. McNeill, of London, the handsome and valuable silver water pitcher and stand, the first prize of the association, for the largest and best exhibit, for which honor Mr. McNeill returned graceful thanks, and assured all present that if so desired himself and other poultry breeders would use every effort to bring the Ontario Poultry show to St. Catharines.

"GROWLER" ON DECK.

Editor Review:—

Permit me in the columns of your excellent journal to subscribe to the just and able remarks of "Grumbler," as given in the December number. I think it probable that the columns of the REVIEW in the past, have been as free from cheap tooting as almost any other

journal published. Still there seems to be a limited few, who seem, I think, to have inserted the big end of their horn in the wrong end of the journal, and whom, I think, intend making it a prominent fixture, as their tootings have already been very loud and long. It is all very well, and very necessary too, for them to tell us, and to continue to tell us from time to time, how to feed and care for "our pets," even if they garble the most of it from books already published, and on sale for fifteen cents. But really, if such must be seasoned at all, let us occasionally have it seasoned with something a little different from that which we continually find. Such as, my cockerels this season are the best I ever raised, I purchased Mr. H's prize hen at M., &c., &c.; or, if I had more time, or if my business would permit, I could raise twice or three times as many chickens, and sell them all, every one of them. And that, too, I suppose, without offering to exchange any of them for old shot-guns, nickle-plated watches, banjos, guitars, or any other old cast-off stuff. Yes, it is immense the business some people can do, especially on paper, cheap advertising included. This last fall I travelled several miles to visit the yards of some of these loud cacklers just to see what all the noise was about, expecting of course to find results equal to the cackling, just as I often do in my own chicken house. What do you think I found in Mr. A's yards? for we will designate them Mr. A. B. C., &c. Well, Mr. A. had one breeding pen consisting of one male and four females. The male and two females I considered very fine birds, probably a little too old for utility, the other two females not worth possessing. He also had about twenty-five chickens, one fine cockerel, another very good, and two fine pullets, but only one of the latter hatched of eggs from his own stock; the balance of the chickens not worth criticising. I also travelled an equal number of miles to see what Mr.

B. was making so much ado about. Well, I found the fowls more numerous than at the former place, but with the exception of ten or twelve good ones, and four or five very doubtful looking ones, they were as poor as they were numerous; that is in quantity I mean. Of course he had attended to his pets just in the same style as he has often advised others to do, in the cheap end of the poultry journals.

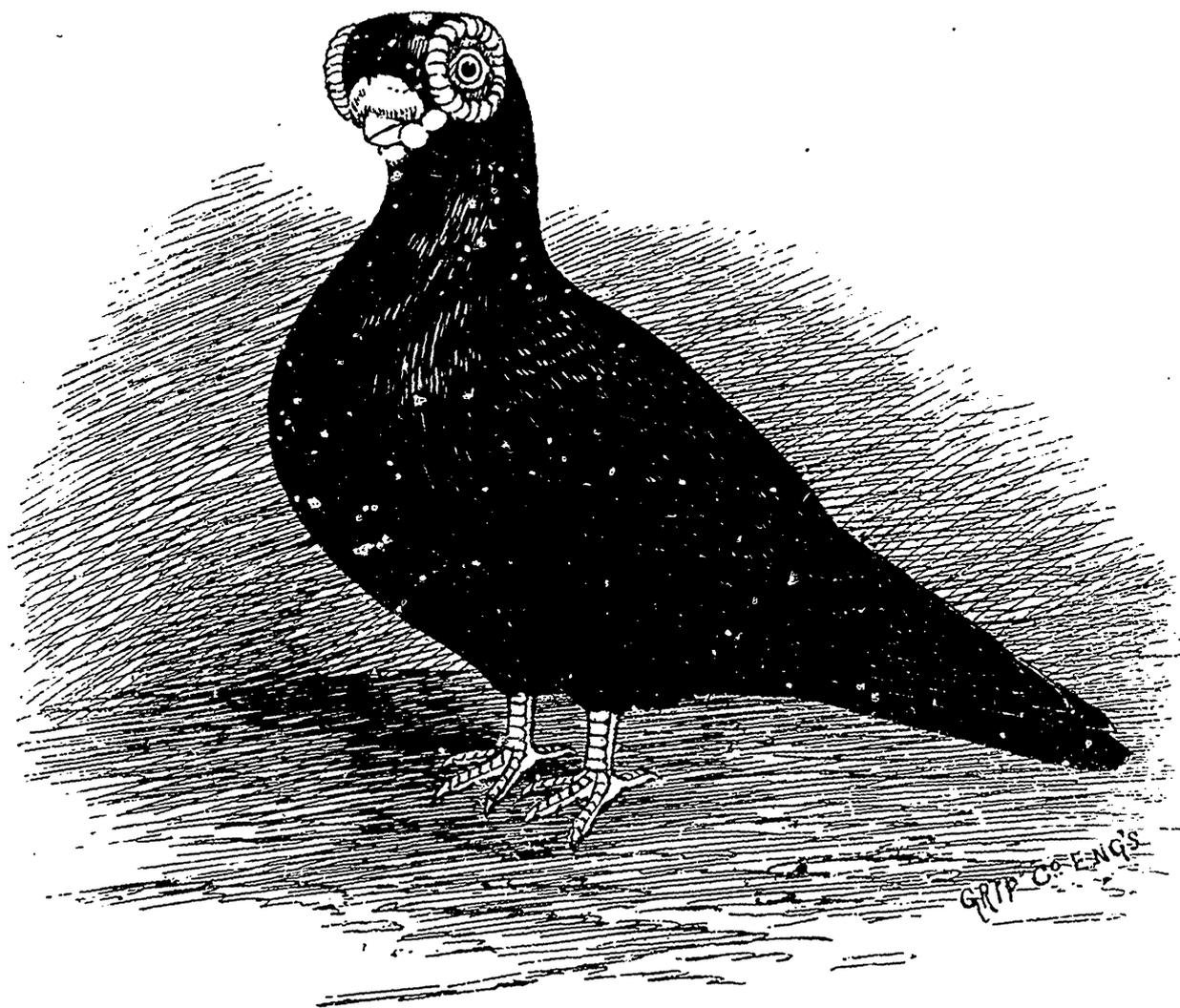
Now, Mr. Editor, you have not space to devote to what I might say about Mr. C. and the rest of "mine hosts," but you must not for a moment suppose that Mr. B. or C. have no other nor better stock than that of which I speak, for no doubt they have. But I tell you they keep it in paper houses, in the front part, the cheap end you know, where the cost of maintenance is very small, and of course I did not see it; because it is thing we "often read of but seldom see." I, too, am a breeder, of fancy poultry, and like those in the cheap end of the book, have sent eggs to Nova Scotia, and have shipped fowls to British Columbia, and have scattered eggs and fowls in many places over the province of Ontario, from the far off west to the extreme east, and from the sunnie south to the utmost parts of the inhabitant north; but I never yet have had the cheek to toot in the cheap end. I have advertised a little in the other end and intend to do so again, and that is the place I would like to see others confine themselves to, so far as advertising is concerned; where it will pay the editor as well as the advertiser.

GROWLER.



THE BARB PIGEON.

These birds require a certain amount of artificial heat for best development in our vigorous climate, the severe cold



BARB PIGEON.

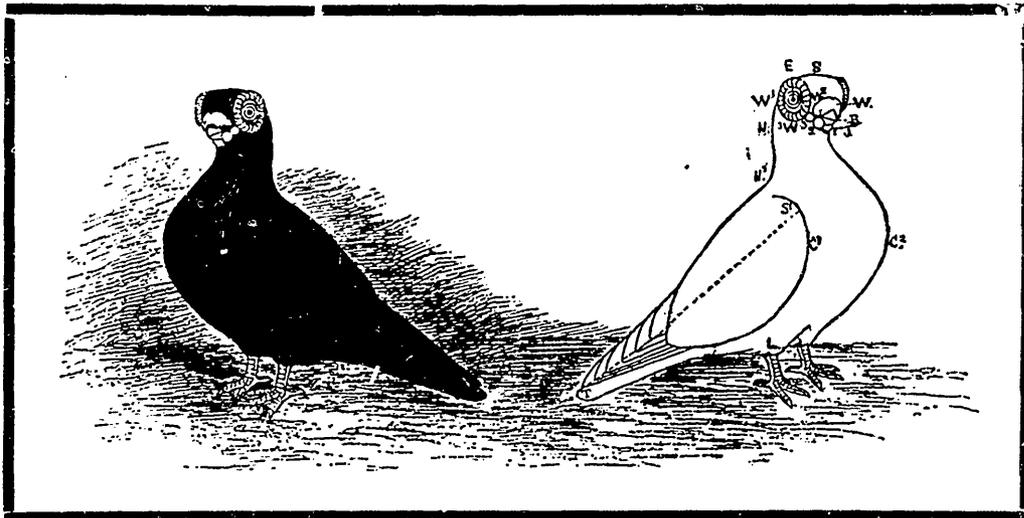
of winter apparently preventing the eye wattle from attaining large dimensions. Draughts of cold air are fatal, bringing on cold and inflammation in the eyes, which if it does not prove fatal, materially impairs the beauty of the specimen. The following remarks on this valuable variety are culled from the pages of the *Stock-Keeper* and are from the pen of that father of the pigeon fancy, Robert Fulton.

The Barb has long ranked as one of our high-class varieties. Doubtless for its grand appearance, few real lovers of the Barb will admit the superiority of any other variety. As a rule, it takes

will now give a description of what I consider the most valuable properties of the Barb pigeon, together with the illustration, as well as the outline, which I consider the best means of making my opinions more easily understood, especially by those who are youngsters in the fancy, and have yet to learn the names given to the properties used in pigeon phrase.

The head of the Barb may be said to contain fully three-fourths of the whole bird. There are two types of the Barb, one termed the soft-eyed, which more rapidly develops into maturity in the wattle round the eye; and

much deeper hue in color, resembling a piece of coal, and looks pretty, especially when the bird is free from spouts—we mention its advantages, we will now mention its defects. Firstly, it is very liable to become spout-eyed in consequence of its greater substance at the bottom part of the eye wattle, which cause much greater difficulty, besides danger in the spouts, particularly if not done at an early stage, but its greatest defect is in its form of growth, which resembles the fleshy-eyed Carrier by growing *over the skull*—which is the greatest defect a Barb pigeon could possibly possess, viz., *narrowness of skull*.



from three to four years to develop its wattle into maturity; this probably is the cause of few taking to the Barb as compared with fanciers of other varieties; those who keep Barbs are real lovers of the pigeon for itself, and not for its value. At the time we write, we know of several who have kept the Barb over a quarter of a century, and still adhere to their old hobby. Some fanciers have been heard to declare the Barbs of the present time are inferior to those of former years. I would advise such fanciers to visit the Palace Show, where they will see such specimens as will cause them to alter their opinion. I

is superior in regularity of shape at the *back* part of the wattle, this being the part where nearly all our specimens are *defective*, especially at maturity. Some fanciers assert that age fills up the defective part. But once defective, no matter how young, the bird always retains the *same defect*. Such has been our experience. The soft-eyed birds are useful for breeding purposes for rectifying the defect, which is attached to a greater extent in the other type, known as the *lace-eyed birds*. Besides being more attractive in its appearance for the first half of the bird's life, because of its roundness and smoothness, it is also a

No Barb fancier of any note will doubt this, for the more the bird matures, the more narrow becomes the width of the skull between the eye wattles; besides, it *rarely* happens the fleshy-eyed specimen lives to come to maturity. It also requires so much more attention in consequence of the discharge from the eye, often resulting in inflammation and eventually death. I will next describe the class of eye-wattle which is required to give the Barb pigeon a *mas-sive* appearance of head. The best resemblance I can give is to compare its shape to that of a brace button with the hollow part next the head, thus

causing the outer edges to grow outward from the side of the head, and give a much wider space between the edges of the eye-wattle on the skull. This shape and build of eye-wattle is termed the lace-eyed bird, being indented all round, which causes a greater thickness of the edges, and adds to the massiveness of the whole head, besides being less liable to inflammation or spouts. Its chief defect is in its defective formation of build, particularly at the back part, which is termed pinched-eyed. But the fact of this class of eye-wattle adding so much quality to the whole head causes it to be of so much more value than the fleshy-eyed. Also seldom requiring to be operated upon for spouts or canker in the ear, this is our reason for upholding the lace-eyed Barb in preference to the fleshy-eyed. As a rule I commence to describe pigeons at the beak, but not in this instance. Having mentioned the two classes of eye-wattle, I will now describe the *two types of skull*, the one being wide at the back part and narrow in front, termed Dragon-skulled or V. shaped skulled; this being the appearance of many of our specimens. This has been so for the last forty years; but during the last five years this property has greatly improved. This defective shape of skull leads to the eye-wattle becoming a pinched shape at the back part long before the bird comes to maturity, besides causing the wattle to become wrinkled; and then follows spouts, also discharge at the eyes, which leads to canker in the ear as well; whereas the bird with the form of skull which I show in the illustration, not only shows a much more finished appearance, but also regulates the build of eye-wattles in its infancy, as well as during its maturing. Let those who doubt the correctness of our type being the best one, put two birds together of the opposite type, and look at them from a front view—this being the view which shows off the good and bad points.

By so doing there will be little doubt as to which is the proper shape, and as a proof of what I assert being correct, let it be noted how many of the Dragon-shaped skulled birds are defective in build of eye-wattle in comparison to those having the parallel or near to the parallel-shaped skull. Well knowing the great value of the shape, causes me to dwell so much upon its value, in the hope of the rising generation of fanciers improving upon the defects of our Barb pigeon at the present time by breeding specially for its correct formation, which will be the means of also raising a much more vigorous race of birds, besides the grandeur appearance it gives the bird. We come next to the beak which cannot be too short nor too thick, and, like the Carrier pigeon, the part of most value is the shape and substance of the *lower mandible*, which, when of the proper shape and substance, regulates the upper one. The color of the beak should be the same in all colors—viz., fleshy-coloured. Some of the blacks are black-beaked, which gives a coarse look to the bird; but many of these improve in colour as they mature with age. There used to be cases of giving Barbs the much-desired down face by tampering with their beaks in the nest pan, but the publicity of such trickery has greatly stopped this practice, because a good Barb judge well knows that a hook-shaped beak does not make what it is MEANT to appear! What is desired is not only a downward shape in the beak, but the HEAD should appear, showing the back of the head to be the highest part, thus causing the width of the skull to be easily seen at a front view, showing the beak nearly close to its breast. This is what is termed the true character of the Barb pigeon—no fancier likes a straight-faced bird, which is generally accompanied with a too long neck, too tall on its legs, taking more the appearance of what is wanted in the Carrier; but Barbs, like all other pigeons, should be judged

only by those who have been in the habit of keeping or breeding good specimens. We come next to the neck, which ought to be short, thick, and those with the well-known fulness on the neck rising directly at the back of the head, termed bull-necked. Next are the shoulders, which ought to be broad and flat, also wide between the butts of the wings, with the breast full and broad, which shows vigour and strength. The flights and tail, in early-bred birds, show great length. The legs and feet, which in most specimens are well forward, cause the bird to appear a deal larger than it really is. The size of the Barb is often disputed. We prefer it to be small, but not diminutive, because such a bird could not have the size of head to represent the *massiveness* which the Barb pigeon is wanted to represent. But the bird which possesses the points of *greatest* value ought always to be first in competition. Color of the body will always be a matter of taste, unless in cases where the color is stated to be a specification competition. We come next to the scale of judging points, which we consider gives a fair value to each property, which could, without difficulty, be adopted in judging.

SCALE OF JUDGING POINTS.

	Points.
Shortness of beak, 2; shape and equal substance of both mandibles, 4; color of beak, 1; down head, 2.....	9
Regularity of beak wattle in shape on both sides, 2; fulness in front of wattle, 2..	4
Skull width.....	4
Squareness or parallelism.....	6
Size of eye-wattle, 2; regularity of build; thickness and lacing round the edges, 2,	8
Jew wattle.....	1
Color of the iris of the eyes to be white or pearl-eyed.....	3
Depth of the color of eye-wattle.....	2
Shape and shortness of neck.....	2
Length and shape of flights and tail.....	1
Position and shape of legs.....	1
Color of body.....	2
Plumage.....	2
Total.....	45

The outline will be found to represent the following alphabetical description:—

	Points.
B. for beak.....	9
J. 1, 2, 3 for jew wattle.....	1
W. for beak wattle.....	4
E. 1 for color of iris of the eye.....	3
W. 1 for size and shape of eye-wattle....	8
W. 3 for depth of color of eye wattle....	2
W. 2 for squareness parallalism of skull..	6
S. for width of skull.....	4
N. 1, N. 2, for shortness and shape of neck	2
S. 1 to T. for length of flights and tail..	1
C. 1 for color of body.....	2
C. 2 for plumage	2
L. for position and shape of legs.....	1
Total.....	45

PIGEON NOTES.

BY FANCIER.

Are the pigeon lofts all ready for winter? cracks and crevices battened, and every thing fixed snug and warm for the cold weather?

Have you laid in a good supply of gravel and old plaster? are the lofts in good shape, thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, plenty of sawdust on the floor, all nests removed or boarded up, and the birds separated?

Do not neglect any of these small matters if you would have your stock comfortable and healthy.

Are your pigeons troubled with lice? It is well to examine them now and again, especially short-faced Tumblers, which partly on account of the shortness of their beaks, are seldom free from these pests. They will generally be found about the head or neck and lower part of the breast, near the vent. It is the large body lice I have reference to, and if not looked after they will kill the birds in time.

I have known fanciers to lose Tumblers from no other cause and never knew what was the matter with their birds at the time. To rid out, dust thoroughly with strong insect powder every few days till exterminated.

In the winter care must be taken to keep pigeons from getting too fat as they certainly will when closely confined and especially when having free access to the hopper at all times. Feed at regular intervals and give just enough at a time to keep them 'sharp' for the next meal, also have the loft as long as possible, this gives the birds a chance to fly and keep their wings in working order.

In regard to perches the best plan I have struck yet, is a straight strip 1 1/2 inches wide, along each side of the loft, about two feet from the wall and three from the floor. If the birds are very quarrelsome, and some old fighters have a tendency to clear the roosts for themselves, this can easily be stopped by nailing pieces of lath at short intervals, from the perch to the roof.

Now is the time to pick out the birds you intend to keep for next season's breeding, all others should be disposed of as soon as possible, this will save time, feed and loss of birds by overcrowding.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A PIGEON STANDARD.

BY W. B. HINSDALE, M.D.

It is a very frequent enquiry that asks for a standard of excellence for pigeons. To a fancier of experience it need not be said that there is no uniform standard. The difficulties of forming one are of two kinds. First, there is the natural difficulty of cataloguing and estimating the merits of the almost endless varieties of pigeons. Second, there is the lack of some authoritative person or persons to undertake its compilation. The varieties, sub-varieties, classes and sub-classes of pigeons number into the hundreds. A shade in color, a peculiar shape or length of feather or of some other property frequently determines the difference in kind or class. The old high-blooded English fanciers only recog-

nized three varieties of high bred pigeons. These are the Carrier, the pied Pouter and the short-faced Tumbler. All others they styled as dove house pigeons or toys. The Germans were the originators of endless varieties of toys, and claimed for them the highest honors, as they displayed so high grade of skill in their development. Other fanciers, especially the Scotch, claimed for the Fantails, Owls, Barbs, and other whole colored birds that display marked individuality, the privilege of high recognition. In this way a sort of triangular base was laid for a three-sided standard. Besides these, many beautiful birds of rare qualities were introduced from India, South Europe and Turkey.

From what has been indicated it can readily be seen that there is a strife for first and high recognition upon the part of fanciers of almost numberless varieties of birds, to be classified and estimated point by point.

On the other hand, the pigeon fanciers of this country are too few and indifferent to each other for the organization of any system that is apt to lead to the adoption of a universal standard for American breeders.

These remarks are made in all deference to the American Columbarian Association—a year or two since born, we believe, in the city of Rochester. That Association has the hearty approval of the writer. Yet it seems if it be ever so successful that it will require years to accomplish its purpose in compiling anything like a complete and accurate standard.

There are several books on pigeons taken by different experts as guides. The most notable may be Fulton's, an English work, and the so-called *International Standard of Excellence*, published by the once so-named National Columbarian Society, of New York. Either one is fairly good; but each disagrees with the other, and neither

contains by any means all the varieties worthy of recognition. Can it be seen from the foregoing that many stubborn difficulties surround the compilation of a complete and reliable standard for pigeons? In a measure every experienced breeder must be a law unto himself, rely upon what he knows and what others tell him who are conversant with the subject for a criterion. Many instances can be cited to show that there are great differences of opinion on even the most common varieties of pigeons, and that the inexperienced must be left to wander out of the woods by a pathway of their own selection, or must suffer the fate of the unfortunate babes who perished with the frosts and blasts of the first few nights exposure.

HOMING ANTWERPS.

BY A. F. PIERCE, WINCHESTER, N. H.

Noticing the enquiry of Mr. C. E. JENNEY, in November REVIEW regarding Homing Antwerps, I send some of the information I have acquired during the years I have been an ardent lover of the Homer. Mr. J. was right in his supposition that the Homing Antwerp was a composite, or made bird, but was radically wrong in the birds he took for that purpose, of making a Homer, as the English Carrier is entirely worthless for Homing purposes. As near as we can learn the Homing Antwerp was originally bred from the Cumulet, an ancient variety of the Tumbler, a large variety of the Owl pigeon and the Drogoun.

So if Mr. J. is of an experimental turn of mind and desires to see what he can get for a Homer, he had best breed as large and strong Owl cock as he can find to a Birmingham Roller hen, then select the strongest, liveliest hen he gets from this cross and mate to a Drogoun cock. But then it will take two years to breed them, and cost

more money than it would cost to start with Homers, as a good pair of Homers can be bought as low as \$2.50 per pair, besides he could hardly hope to get as good flyers as the pure Homer, from the cross since the Homer has been bred from the best flyers for generation after generation, moreover the Homing Antwerps are culled very closely, if one flies his birds, as all the poor ones get lost, thus leaving the fancier only his best birds to breed from. The best Homing Pigeons originally came from Belgium, and to day the Belgian birds are fully equal if not superior to any others. I have in my loft, as I write, a pair of imported Bel-Hansennes which both for beauty and for stock getting properties have seldom been excelled, and although my lofts show birds from nearly all the leading American strains yet these Hansennes are my favorites.

As regards training, don't commence too young, fifteen weeks old is young enough if you want to be on the safe side, then take your birds out half a mile from home and let them loose. If you want to lose as few birds as possible take them out in another direction half a mile and let them loose, follow this up until you take them to the four points of the compass, by that time they will be thoroughly acquainted with the country surrounding their loft. Now take them a mile in which ever direction you wish to train, next take them two miles, then four, eight, twelve, twenty, thirty-five, sixty, one hundred, and after that fifty, seventy, or a hundred miles at a jump, according to distance. Up to four miles you can toss them every day, after that twice a week up to fifty miles, after that distance you will have to be governed by the speed they make, be careful not to over-work them.

Barley, wheat and peas, with corn occasionally, should be their staple feed. You will find it advantageous to give an occasional light seed of hemp seed. In closing would say that I

should be always pleased to give any of the readers of the REVIEW any information of which I may be possessed, either by stamped letter or through the columns of the REVIEW.

TORONTO BANTAM, PIGEON AND PET STOCK CLUB.

The regular meeting of the above club was held on the 13th of December, and according to the by-laws, being the annual meeting, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place; the president in the chair.

After considerable discussion it was decided to inaugurate a series of three flights for Homing pigeons during the exhibition week in September, members to be in good standing to compete.

Several of the members brought bantams and pigeons for exhibition, but the evening being far advanced, little discussion could be held on them.

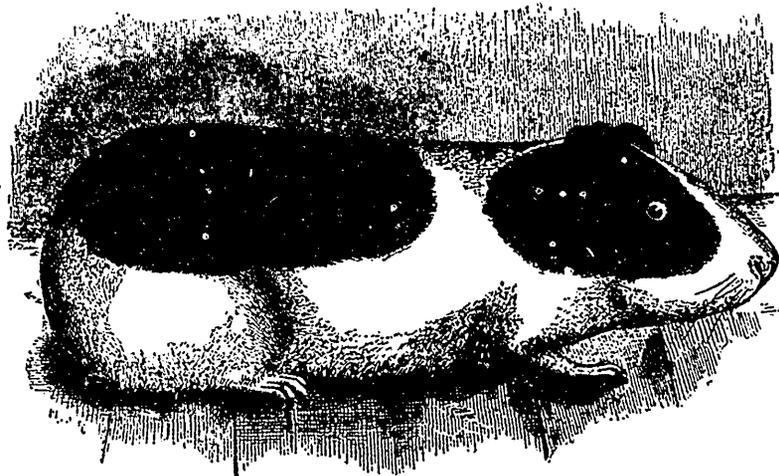
The following are the officers for 1888:—President, A. Delaporte; Vice-president, Mr. Thompson, Senr.; Sec., Robert Burroughs; Treas., S. McDermott. Auditors, Messrs. Groves and J. H. Thompson; Executive Committee, Messrs. McDonald, Groves, Bonnick and Myles.

RABBITS & PETS

THE CAVY OR GUINEA PIG.

Our illustration shows one of these cute little pets, a black and white Cavy, commonly called (or miscalled) Guinea Pig.

These minor pets, we are glad to say, are now attracting more attention than formerly, though not yet as much as could be desired. Anyone with limited space at his command will find in the Cavy something of more than usual interest, the variety of colors in which



THE SMOOTH-COATED CAVY.

they can be, and are bred, being almost innumerable.

A writer in *Poultry* says, the gradual increase in the number of shows and the number of entries proves that these little creatures are becoming general favorites, and many fanciers, who once classed them with the very meanest of "fancy fry," such as White Mice and Rats, are now beginning to view "piggy" in a better light, and give him his well-earned dues. Guinea Pigs, like most other animals, have at one time or another been accused of all sorts of atrocities, and somehow got to be considered as Rat destroyers, and the champion of Rabbits against Rats, but theories and legends of this kind are fast dying out, or rather being murdered by practical experience. Perhaps the last delusion to fade about the little animal will be its name. Most of

us know that the name Guinea Pig is quite a misnomer, or at least the former part is, the tribe not being natives of any place called Guinea. Certainly they somewhat deserve the final cognomen, as they are in appearance of pigs, rather piggy, but they are too gentle and well-behaved to be written down "pigs by nature." The better name for the so-called Guinea Pig is that of Cavy, which is derived from their scientific Latin name of *Cavia Aperia*.

These Cavies show several rich colors, or, in other words, several shades of a color. We see black, white, red, and grey; these may be considered the pure and natural colors. The red should be as near the color of a rich chestnut horse as is possible. Of the sub colors we see yellow, fawn, inferior grey, inferior brown, and a color showing a tendency to blue. The animals

are seen entire-colored and parti-colored. Black and white is a common mixture, as is black, red, and white. The colors matter very little as long as they are rich, blend well, and the markings are neat. A red face with a black patch on the nose and a grey body, it is easy to conceive would be very ugly, whilst a white body and head broken neatly with black, or black-red, would be very pretty. Size of body, smoothness of coat, richness of color, and neatness of markings, are the chief points of a good short-coated Cavy."

Guinea Pigs may be kept in hutches, say two by three feet and one foot high, or if space is limited, in even a smaller compass than this. We like to give all breeding animals a separate compartment, though three or four sows (females) may be kept together if the

cage is large enough, and as a rule they will not molest each others progeny. Boars (males) are better separated at the age of four months, as some are apt to be vicious, if two breeding boars are put together they will, as a rule, fight most ferociously. They can be fed on the same diet as rabbits and are particularly fond of a little warm bread and milk, especially in cold weather, or when nursing young. The young are able to run about and eat a few hours after birth, differing in this point greatly from rabbits.

THE BELGIAN RABBIT.

From a casual glance, the perfect Belgian Rabbit should present an appearance as follows:—Head shapely, but not too long; eyes prominent; ears thin and inclined backwards; fore feet long and thin, without white bars; back finely arched; general appearance racy, and carriage easy. On a closer scrutiny one should be able to notice the rare lacing of the ears, a distinguishing characteristic of every well-bred specimen, the identity of color of the fore feet, with the general marking of the body and the reddish covering of the hind feet. On an examination even still more exact the general marking of the whole body should be gathered, and it is upon this crucial point that many specimens are tested.

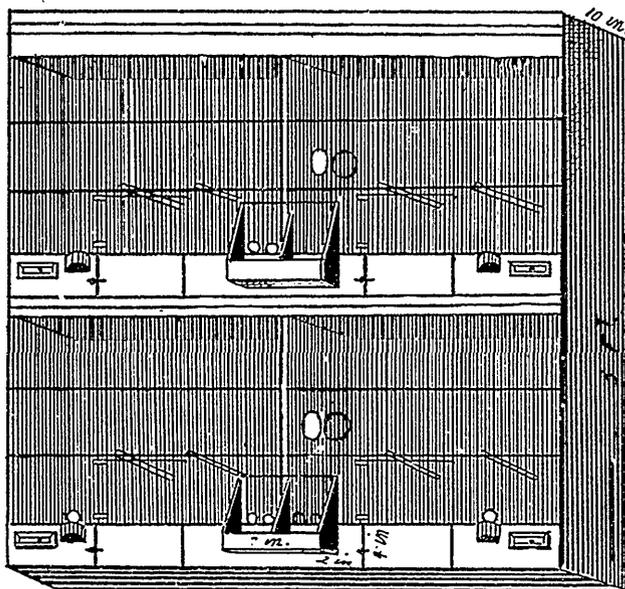
The coat should be, I conceive, of a good rusty color, continuing without break from the tail root along the back to the shoulders with the ticking not too densely set, placed evenly over the forehead and body; the belly part should be a perfect white, excepting, perhaps, of a dash of the rusty-colored fur upon the inside of the hind quarters; the bottom color should be like that of a dark shade silver—viz., a dark slate color; the chest a strong rusty color.

Two noticeable points, the almost

entire absence of which (were that possible) would tend to the improvement of the breed, are the grey patch upon the hip and the dewlap. This latter particularly is an unpleasing feature, and is greatly promoted by a constant supply of good food accompanied by confinement in small hutches. Liberty, exercise, and air may be made mainly instrumental in reducing, if not removing, this unsightly pouch.

I am content to leave to others more

I appeal to all for an answer—to judges who should be conversant with that upon which they profess to arbitrate; to breeders whose experience should afford them special opportunities for obtaining an insight into matters affecting their interests; to each and every individual claiming intimacy and kindred with a fancy growing year by year in numbers, in importance, and wide-spread prosperity. — JOSEPH E. HUGHES, in *Poultry*.



FOUR COMPARTMENT BREEDING CAGE.

competent than myself the arrangement of a satisfactory method of computing the number of points to be awarded to each qualification; I only ask that a clear understanding may be arrived at as to what those qualifications should be. Such an understanding is not only extremely desirable, but of absolute paramount importance, for it would settle at once and for ever the question at present vexing the fancy; the question is, What is the Belgian Rabbit? If the reply be, as I contend it must—that it is a Rabbit and nothing else, may I not urge that it should be judged as such and not as the illegitimate offspring of a distinct order.



FOUR COMPARTMENT BREEDING CAGE.

This cage is three feet square and ten inches in breadth, with small doors between each compartment. The male by this plan can be cut off from annoying the hen during incubation as some birds are apt to do.

It will be noticed from the illustration that the doors are cut through to the bottom of the cage to allow of proper cleaning.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN CANARY BREEDING.

BY THE LATE R. PENANT PENANT.

In my first article I described to the best of my ability my way of making six compartment breeding cages, and promised in this letter to describe what I call preparing Canaries. I am afraid the so-called preparing will take more space than would be allowed at present therefore my readers must not be disappointed if they have to wait for another week's issue of their favorite journal, so I will commence at once. After the cages are made I generally buy a dozen or more of perforated nest boxes (by having a dozen you save 3d.) for 1s. 9d. per dozen, and as a dozen are always useful I would recommend that quantity, for you may never know how soon you may want one. The nest boxes I sprinkle with insect powder to keep away those little mites who seem to be particularly fond of our feathered pets. I place my nest boxes in the light and near the wires of the cage; by doing so you can easily see how the hen is sitting and how the youngsters are progressing without pulling the nest out of the cage, for I have known birds to be killed by this foolish practice, as the readers will see by the little incident related here. A friend of mine was in a desperate hurry one day to show me a nest of youngsters he had, and for me to pass my opinion on them. I, to please him, accordingly went with him to his breeding room, and he, (before I could interrupt him) snatched the nest from the cage, and when getting the nests through the door, upset it, capsizing the three youngsters upon the floor; the consequence was that one injured itself badly, the other broke its leg and died, while the third happily sustained no injury. My friend was a little more careful after this event. I never recommend sticking the nest box in the darkest corner of the cage, as by doing so the hen is apt to break

her eggs by the insufficiency of light. After these minor things I buy my nesting necessaries, such as cow hair and moss. I am particularly careful not to get it dirty, as dirt breeds those things that make the Canary breeder wax wroth. After purchasing it I comb the cow hair with a fine comb, and then put it in a clean box till required, or if it is required at the time of purchasing I hang it to the wires of the cage for the birds to use.

I always use glasses to put my seed in, and tins and bottles for the water; and these I clean well every week with hot water. If they are not cleaned a lot of slime collects all over them, which is injurious to the birds and makes the owner look idle, for nothing looks worse than dirty bottles and rusty tins. I always see that my birds get plenty of clean river sand and good clean seed. I have always noticed that dirty seed is to be got from bakers' shops, as the flour and dust get amongst it. I would therefore recommend my readers to purchase it at a seed shop, as they have proper places to keep it in. Always see that your bird gets plenty of clean water; never let it remain at their disposal over a day, which is another hint to keep birds in health. Before pairing my birds I feed the hens on canary, rape and inga seed. This particular kind of seed is invaluable for bringing hens forward to nest. I would advise my readers not to overfeed their birds with it, as too much is as bad as poison; but give them about half-a-teaspoonful a day. I have had personal proof of its dangerous capacities given in too large quantities.—*Poultry*.



GRIMSBY POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The first annual exhibition of the above association was held on the 6th,

7th, 8th and 9th of December, and was most successful, both from an exhibitors view and also from a financial standpoint, the gate receipts for the four days being \$102.65.

Light Brahmas were out in force, fourteen pairs in all, and all good birds. Leghorns also strong, seventeen pairs of chicks, other varieties up to the average. The birds were all shown in pairs, and the scores show the total score of each pair.

PRIZE LIST.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—1st, W H McGaw, Hamilton, 185½; 2nd, J H Porter, Hamilton, 184; Honorary, A G H Luxton, Hamilton, 182. **Chicks**—1st, J H Porter, 181½; 2nd, Peter Hommel, 180½; Honorary, H E Nellis, Grimsby, 164.

BUFF COCHINS—1st, A G H Luxton, 182. **Chicks**—1st, A G H Luxton, 173.

LANGSHANS—1st, W H McGaw, 191. **Chicks**—1st, W Walker, Grimsby, 186; 2nd, J H Porter, 184½.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS—1st, W A Alford, Grimsby, 184. **Chicks**—1st, W A Alford, 186.

STANDARD PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1st, A G H Luxton, 183. **Chicks**—1st, H Joy, Grimsby, 188½.

WHITE P. ROCKS—**Chicks**—1st, Jas. Marlatt, Beamsville; 2nd, same; honorary, Jas. Smith, Grimsby.

LACED WYANDOTTES—**Chicks**—1st, W D Forbes, Grimsby, 180; 2nd, Peter Hommel, 180; honorary, W D Forbes, 174.

W. WYANDOTTE—**Chicks**—1st, R J Gracy, Wellandport.

BLACK SPANISH—1st, H E Russ, 188½. **Chicks**—1st, H E Russ, 194; 2nd, same, 186.

S. C. W. LEGHORN—1st and 2nd, F Wixson Ingersoll. **Chicks**—1st, F Wixson; 2nd, J H Porter; honorary, H Joy. **S. C. B. Leghorn**—1st, F Wixson, 188¼; 2nd, H E Russ, 186; honorary, Mr. Durham, 183. **Chicks**—1st, J Harper, 192; 2nd, F Wixson, 190½; honorary, J Porter, 190½. **R. C. B. Leghorns**—**Chicks**—1st, R J Gracy, 187½; 2nd, W H Grant, 183½. **Black Leghorns**—1st, F Wixson, 192. **Chicks**—1st, F Wixson, 195; 2nd, same, 189.

B. B. R. GAMES—**Chicks**—2nd V R Carpenter.

S. S. HAMBURGS—2nd, H N Ness, 174; honorary, I F Colder, 173. **Black**—1st, G Gilray, Grimsby. **Chicks**—1st and 2nd, G Gilray.

HOUDANS—1st, A G H Luxton. *Chicks*—1st, R M Griffith, Grimsby; 2nd, A G H Luxton; honorary, W Bramer, Grimsby.

W. C. B. POLANDS—*Chicks*—1st, W H Grant.

B. B. R. G. BANTAMS—1st, Peter Homsel, 194. *Chicks*—1st, Chas. Bonnick, Toronto, 193 1/2; 2nd, same, 190 1/2. *Brown R*—1st, Chas. Bonnick, 191; 2nd, same, 190. *Chicks*—1st, Chas. Bonnick, 190. *S. D. IV*—1st, Chas. Bonnick, 192 1/2. *Chicks*—1st, Chas. Bonnick, 192. *Pile*—1st, Chas. Bonnick, 189.

S. S. BANTAMS—1st, A G H Luxton, 183.

BLACK MINORCAS—*Chicks*—1st, F Wixson; 2nd, J Smith; honorary, II E Russ.

BRONZE TURKEYS—1st, Peter Homsel; 2nd, R O Book; honorary, same. *Any other kind*—1st, J F Bramer; 2nd same.

PEKIN DUCKS—1st, H N Ness, Smithville, 198; 2nd, same, 196; honorary Jas. Smith. *Rouen*—1st, W H Alford.

PEA FOWL—1st, J F Bramer; 2nd, A Bolard, Grimsby.

CAGE CANARIES—1st, A Bolard; 2nd, Peter Homsel.

ST. CATHARINES POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The above association has again scored an unqualified success, their exhibition this year exceeding any previous effort.

The exhibition hall, though rather small and badly lighted was well arranged, and was certainly made the most of by the show officials. We should say about seven hundred birds were shown, Leghorns taking the first place, and most of the classes being well filled.

We regret the scores have not been supplied us, but the prize list without scores will be found below.

PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS—*Light-Cock*—1st J Cole, Hamilton; 2nd Wm McNeil, London; 3rd W H McGaw, Hamilton. *Hen*—1st W L Hellems, St. Catharines; 2nd W McNeil, 3rd J Cole. *Cockerel*—1st J Cole, 2nd C H Akerley, Tonawanda; 3rd J H Paton, Hamilton. *Pullet*—1st J Cole, 2nd C H Akerley, 3rd J Cole. *Dark Cock*—1st W. McNeil, *Hen*—

1st W McNeil, 2nd Miles & Cooch, Toronto; 3rd H Paulding, St. Catharines. *Cockerel*—2nd Miles & Cooch, Toronto; 3rd Miles & Cooch. *Pullet*—1st Miles & Cooch, 2nd do, 3rd H Paulding.

COCHINS—*Buff-Cock*—1st W McNeil. *Hen*—1st W McNeil. *Cockerel*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do, 3rd Wm Chase, St. Catharines. *Pullet*—1st W McNeil, 2nd W McNeil, 3rd W Chase. *Black-Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Hen*—do. do. *Cockerel*—do. *Pullet*—do. *White-Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Hen*—do. do. *Cockerel*—do. do. *Pullet*—do. do.

LANGSHANS—*Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd H Paulding, 3rd W H Crowie, St. Catharines. *Hen*—1st W McNeil, 2nd W H McGaw, 3rd W H Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st W McNeil, 2nd H Paulding, 3rd N Whiting, St. Catharines. *Pullet*—1st W McNeil, 2nd N Whiting, 3rd H Paulding.

DORKINGS—*Silver Grey Cock*—1st J. L. Corcoran, Stratford. *Hen*—do. *Cockerel*—do. *Pullet*—do. *Colored-Cock*—1st S D Furminger, St. Catharines; 2nd do. *Hen*—do. do. *Cockerel*—1st J L Corcoran, 2nd S D Furminger, 3rd do. *Pullet*—1st and 3rd S D Furminger. *White-Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd J Cole. *Hen*—1st W McNeil, 2nd J Cole.

GAMES—*Black Red - Cock*—1st W H Crowie, 2nd do, 3rd J G Jones, Niagara Falls. *Hen*—W H Crowie, 2nd do, 3rd do. *Cockerel*—1st W H Crowie, 2nd J B Laing, Guelph, 3rd W H Crowie. *Pullet*—1st W H Crowie, 2nd do, 3rd J B Laing. *Duckwing-Cock*—1st W H Crowie. *Pullet*—1st J H Carroll, 2nd W H Crowie. *File-Cock*—1st J B Laing. *Hen*—1st J B Laing, 2nd do; 3rd W H Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st W H Crowie, 2nd J B Laing. *Pullet*—1st W H Crowie, 2nd J B Laing, 3rd W H Crowie. *B. Red (Pit)-Cock*—1st Geo. Wilson, St. Catharines, 2nd and 3rd do. *Hen*—1st and 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st J H Carroll, 2nd G Wilson, 3rd J H Carroll. *Pullet*—1st J H Carroll, 2nd H Paulding, 3rd G Wilson. *Brown Red (Pit)-Cock*—1st D O'Mally, St. Catharines, 2nd and 3rd do. *Hen*—1st, 2nd and 3rd do. *A. O. V. (Pit)-Hen*—1st S French, St. Catharines.

MALAYS—*Cock*—1st J Cauker, St. Catharines, 2nd W H Crowie. *Hen*—1st J Cauker, 2nd W H Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st J Cauker, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st J Cauker, 2nd do.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—*Colored-Cock*—1st W H Crowie, 2nd do, 3rd Wm. Moore, London. *Hen*—1st W H Crowie, 2nd and 3rd do. *Cockerel*—1st and 2nd do, 3rd J G Jones. *Pullet*—1st W Moore, 2nd do, 3rd Theo. Woodruff, Niagara Falls. *White-Cockerel*—

1st J C Marlatt, Beamsville, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st J C Marlatt, 2nd do, 3rd do.

WYANDOTTES—*Cock*—1st W D Smith, St. Catharines. *Hen*—1st and 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st Wm Moore, 2nd W D Smith, 3rd C Hammersmidt, Buffalo, N.Y. *Pullet*—1st Wm Moore, 2nd W D Smith, 3rd C Hammersmidt.

SPANISH—*Cock*—1st H Paulding. *Hen*—1st do. *Cockerel*—1st do. *Pullet*—1st do.

MINORCAS—*Black-Cock*—1st and 2nd J F Tobin, Rochester, N.Y. *Hen*—1st F Wixson, Ingersoll, 2nd G H Northrup, Middle Granville; 3rd J F Tobin. *Cockerel*—1st F Wixson, 2nd J F Tobin. *Pullet*—1st F Wixson, 2nd and 3rd J F Tobin.

LEGHORNS—*White-Cock*—1st F Wixson, 2nd do, 3rd J B Laing. *Hen*—1st F Wixson, 2nd do, 3rd Theo. Woodruff. *Cockerel*—1st F Wixson, 2nd J B Laing, 3rd do. *Pullet*—1st F Wixson, 2nd J B Laing, 3rd Theo. Woodruff. *Brown-Cock*—1st F. Wixson. *Hen*—1st W D Smith, 2nd F Wixson, 3rd W H Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st J H Paton, 2nd Geo. Spooner, St. Catharines; 3rd Wm Moore. *Pullet*—1st W D Smith, 2nd F Wixson, 3rd W H Crowie. *Black-Cock*—1st F Wixson, 2nd W H Crowie. *Hen*—1st F Wixson, 2nd do, 3rd W H Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st W H Crowie, 2nd F Wixson, 3rd do. *Pullet*—1st F Wixson, 2nd do, 3rd Wm Moore.

POLANDS—*W. C. B.*—*Cock*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd J A Spiess, Rochester, N.Y. *Hen*—1st W McNeil, 2nd J A Spiess. *Cockerel*—W McNeil, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Golden-Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st do, 2nd do. *Silver-Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st do, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st do, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st do, 2nd do. *White-Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st do, 2nd do.

HOUDANS—*Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd H Paulding. *Hen*—1st W McNeil, 2nd A Chaplin, St. Catharines; 3rd H Paulding. *Cockerel*—1st W McNeil, 2nd A Chaplin, 3rd T Woodruff. *Pullet*—1st W McNeil, 2nd A Chaplin, 3rd do.

HAMBURGS—*G. S.-Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st do, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st do, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st do, 2nd do. *S. S.-Cock*—1st do, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st do, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st do, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st do, 2nd do. *G. P.-Cock*—1st S D Furminger, 2nd W McNeil. *Hen*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st do, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st do, 2nd do. *S. P. Cock*—1st do, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st do, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—

1st do, 2nd do, 3rd A Chaplin. *Pullet*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do, 3rd A Chaplin.

HAMBURGS—*Black-Cock*—1st W McNeil, 2nd W H Crowie. *Hen*—1st W McNeil, 2nd W H Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do, 3rd W H Crowie. *Pullet*—1st W McNeil, 2nd do.

BANTAMS—*B, R. Game Cock*—1st Wm Crowie, 2nd Robert Cameron, 3rd W Crowie. *Hen*—1st W Crowie, 2nd R Cameron, 3rd W Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st Charles Bonnick, 2nd do, 3rd P Hansell, Smithville. *Pullet*—1st Chas Bonnick, 2nd do, 3rd W. Crowie. *Brown R Cock*—1st Chas Bonnick, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st Chas Bonnick, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st Miles & Cooch, 2nd C Bonnick, 3rd do. *Pullet*—1st Miles & Cooch, 2nd C Bonnick, 3rd do. *Duckwing Cock*—1st C Bonnick, 2nd W Crowie, 3rd Miles & Cooch. *Hen*—1st W Crowie, 2nd R Cameron, 3rd W Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st C Bonnick, 2nd W Crowie, 3rd R Cameron. *Pullet*—1st W Crowie. *File Cock*—C Bonnick, 2nd W Crowie, 3rd J Blank, St. Catharines. *Hen*—1st W Crowie, 2nd D O'Malley, 3rd W Crowie. *Cockerel*—1st W Crowie, 2nd do, 3rd D O'Malley. *Pullet*—1st D O'Malley, 2nd C Bonnick. *Golden or Silver Sebright Cock*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd do. *W or B Rose Comb Cock*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd do. *Hen*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd do. *Cockerel*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd do. *Pullet*—1st Wm McNeil, 2nd do. *Japanese Cock*—W McNeil. *Hen*—1st W McNeil. *Cockerel*—W McNeil. *Pullet*—W McNeil. *Pekin Cock*—1st H Paulding. *Hen*—1st H Paulding.

TURKEYS—*Bronze*—1st P Hansell, 2nd P Hansell, 3rd J Emmett, Homer.

GEESE—1st J Emmett.

DUCKS—*Alesbury*—1st A Pay, St. Catharines, 2nd R Cameron. *Pekin*—1st J H Paton, 2nd S D Furminger, 3rd A Pay. *A. O. V.*—S French.

PIGEONS—*Carriers*—1st R Cameron. *Antwerpt*—1st A Chaplin. *Pouters*—1st R Cameron, 2nd R Cameron, 3rd S Smith. *Barbs*—3rd A Chaplin. *Fantails*—1st R Cameron, 2nd A Chaplin. *Jacobins*—1st A Chaplin, 2nd A Chaplin, 3rd R Cameron. *Nuns*—1st A Chaplin. *Trumpeters*—1st A Chaplin, 2nd R Cameron. *Swallows*—1st A Chaplin. *A. O. V.*—1st A Chaplin.

GUINEA PIG—*Abyssinian*—1st R Cameron. *Common*—1st R Cameron, 2nd do.

SPECIALS.

BEST COLLECTION POULTRY APPLIANCES.—A W Bessy, St. Catharines. *Silver Medal.*

LARGEST AND HIGHEST SCORING COLLECTION OF POULTRY—(Silver Pitcher)—Wm McNeil.

BEST PAIR BUFF COCHINS—1st W McNeil. *Chicks*—1st do.

HIGHEST SCORING PAIR W. COCHINS—1st do., *Chicks*—1st do.

BEST PAIR W COCHINS—1st do, 2nd do. *Black*—1st do., 2nd do. *White Dorkings*—1st do. *Houdans*—1st do.

HIGHEST SCORING PAIR HAMBURGS—1st Wm McNeil.

DO COLLECTION BANTS—do.

BEST PAIR LANGSHANS—Wm McNeil.

“ “ BROWN LEGHORNS—J H Paton.

“ “ SPANISH, H Paulding, *Chicks* do.

“ “ COLORED DORKINGS, S D Furminger. *Chicks*—do.

BEST PAIR BROWN R GAME—D O'Mally.

“ “ WYANDOTTES—W D Smith.

Best collection “ “

BEST PAIR LOP-EARED RABBITS—R Cameron. *Angoras*—do.

BEST PAIR POUTERS—R Cameron. FANS—do.

BEST PAIR GAME BANTS—R Cameron.

“ “ JACOBS—A Chaplin.

“ “ Collection Pigeons—A Chaplin.

“ “ Pair Tumblers— “

OWEN SOUND EXHIBITION.

From what we can learn this exhibition has been quite up to the expectations of the show committee, and in fact, exceeded their brightest hopes. All parts of Canada were represented, both eastern and western Ontario as well as northern. Some 700 birds were shown, of which no less than 200 were Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and light Brahmas showed up well, but dark Brahmas were rather siim in numbers. Minorcas were grand, first cockerel said to be a topper. Black Hamburgs were another big class, in fact nearly all through the list was well filled. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the haste Mr. Felch was obliged to make having to score the entire exhibit in a little over a day and a half. Too quick this for close work.

Editor Review:

Where can I obtain a prize list of the Ontario Poultry Association show? SUBSCRIBER.

Ottawa, Dec. 24, 1887.

[We have not yet seen a copy. Apply to the Secretary, W. R. Garner, London. ED.]

LATE ITEMS.

The Bowmanville Association will hold a show on Jan., 3rd, 4th and 5th, at which Mr. T. H. Smelt is to make his *debut* at the score card. Mr. J. M. Hern is Secretary.

The annual meeting of the American Hamburg Club will be held at Boston, Jan. 14th, at 5 p.m., in Mechanics Building.

Thinking, perhaps, that Canadian fanciers would want to know what railway arrangements the American Poultry Association had made, we wrote Sid Conger who tells us, visitors to Indianapolis, by taking a through ticket at full fare and getting a certificate duly signed by the agent at starting place, will be entitled to a return ticket at *one-third fare* by presenting the certificate signed by the show Secretary. Tickets can be bought three days before the eighteenth and return three days after the twenty-fifth. If through ticket cannot be bought from starting point, take it from the nearest point possible to obtain a ticket clear through, and *be sure and procure certificate signed by agent.* Apply to Secretary for circular giving full information.

Unfortunately in Mr. Rice's absence from home dogs destroyed all his rosecomb Andalusians except two pullets.

Exhibitors at London wishing to show at Stratford can send their birds,

at close of former show, and they will be fed and cared for in the interim by the latter association.

In glancing through the Stratford list we also notice that premiums will be paid to exhibitors from a distance on the Friday of the show week, before the close of the exhibition. We also see that seven silver medals are offered for best collections of different combined classes, and a silver cup for the best exhibit of Leghorns and Minorcas. Though the association will be only too happy to entertain visitors, it is not at all necessary that exhibitors should accompany their specimens, as the executive charge themselves to take the very best care of all exhibits.

The prize lists of the Ottawa exhibition are ready and can be obtained by dropping a postal card to the secretary, Mr. P. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau St. J. Y. Bicknell is to judge.

Since writing the paragraph relating to the Orangeville show, we learn that dates are fixed for January 24th, 25th and 26th. Mr. W. J. Bailey the secretary, will be glad to mail lists to any one dropping him a card.



DATES.

The Ontario Poultry Association, at London, January 11 to 16, 1888. W. R. Garner, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association, at Boston, Jan. 10 to 13, 1887. W. F. Bacon, Secretary, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Stratford Poultry Association, at Stratford, January 17 to 20, 1888 W. Sanderson, Secretary.

Indiana State Poultry Association, at Indianapolis, January 18 to 25, 1888 Ritchard Twells Secretary, Montmorency, Indiana.

The American Poultry Association at Indianapolis, January 18th to 25th, 1888. Walter Elliot, Secretary, Shelbyville, Indiana.

Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Ottawa, Feb. 14 to 17, 1888, inclusive. P. G. Keyes, Secretary.

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

RENEW PROMPTLY, and aid us in extending the REVIEW.

"What ye sow, that shall ye also reap." If we sow good seed, we may confidently expect good results; hence, it behooves every man and woman to carefully consider where the best seed may be obtained. Seed that is warranted pure, fresh and raised on his own farms, is what the veteran seed grower, James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., offers the public, and his well-known integrity makes his warranty a valuable one. Send for his 1888 catalogue.

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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont. 16

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3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

— BY —
H. B. DONOVAN.

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H. B. DONOVAN,

Toronto, Ontario.

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

Canadian Poultry Review,
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For Sale.—Abyssinian Guinea Pigs, \$2.00 per pair. Angora Rabbits \$3.00 per pair. H. B. DONOVAN, Parkdale, Ont.

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Black Minorcas.—Who wants a dozen good black Minorca pullets for fifteen dollars? One good cockerel for two dollars. A. R. NARRAWAY, Echo Place, Ont.

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For Sale or Exchange.—Choice Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Hens, one year old. I want wire-netting, Fox Terrier, or offer. Address, with stamp, G. A. WILBER, Cortland, N. Y. 12 1

White Minorca Eggs for Sale—From two yards of birds that I imported last summer. No. 1 Yard, a large vigorous Cockerel mated with seven imported Hens. No. 2, Cock mated with imported Pullets and Hens, unrelated. Orders booked now at \$2.00 per setting and shipped in rotation, any time after the middle of March. JOSEPH DILWORTH, Poultry Yards, Springhurst, Parkdale, Ont. Office 170 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. 12 1 2 3 4

For Sale.—White Rose Comb Leghorns and Langshans. Will sell at a bargain, to make room, if taken now. Stamp for reply. G. A. WILBER, Cortland, N. Y. 12 1

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Bargains.—First-class Plymouth Rocks, choicest selections from three years breeding. All birds must go, no reserve. Cockerels from lightest to darkest shade, every feather barred, no white primaries or sickles. Pullets and Hens light and medium. Both sexes score high, lightest cockerel's feathers barred to flesh and deep golden leg. Prices \$1.00 upwards. Write. C. G. CAMPBELL, Renfrew, Ont. 12 1

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For Sale.—10 Langshans, cockerels pure bred and prize-winners. 3 pairs of Rose Comb White Leghorns, A 1 stock. Or will exchange for B. Red Game, Duck-wood or Red Pile. JOHN DUNCAN, Box 144, Collingwood, Ont. 11 12 1

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H. E. SPONCER, Dealer in and Breeder of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Ferrets, Rabbits, Dogs, Guinea-Pigs, Song-Birds, White Rats, and Mice, Parrots, Cock Spurs, \$1.25 a pair to \$3.00, Pit Games, Fanciers Books. Send four cents for large Circular. Centre-Village, N. Y. 12 1 2 3

For Sale.—Pekin and black-red Bantams, pairs or singly; gold Sebright cockerels, light Brahmas, English and young silver pheasants, red bald head and white fantail pigeons and English setter puppies. Enclose stamp. W. B. HINSDALE, M.D., Wadsworth, Ohio.

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For Sale Cheap.—Two trios of white Leghorns, Rice's strain, mated for breeding, \$4 per trio; and six pullets, \$1 each; also one trio of light Brahmas at \$5. At McDonald's strain; satisfaction guaranteed. A. BROWN, Postmaster, Ivy P.O.

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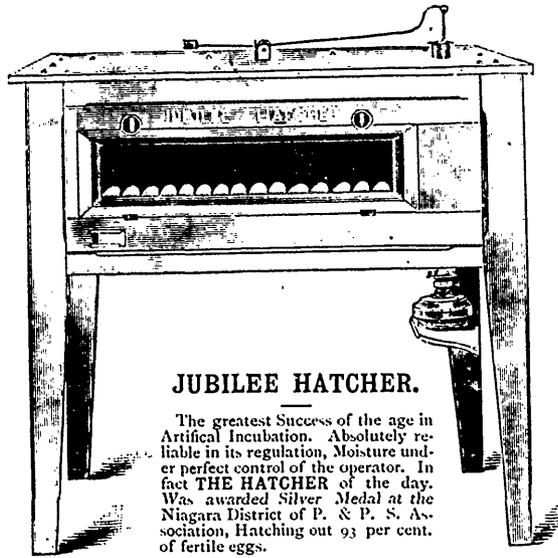
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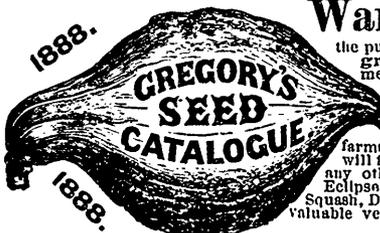
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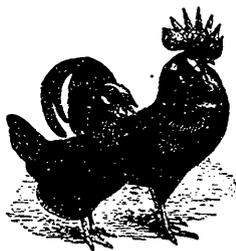
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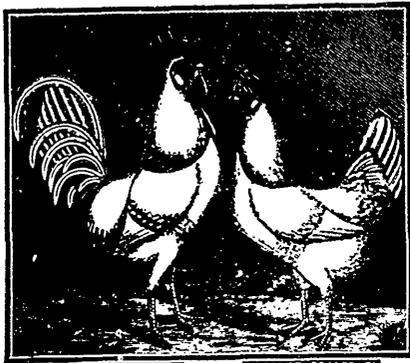
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