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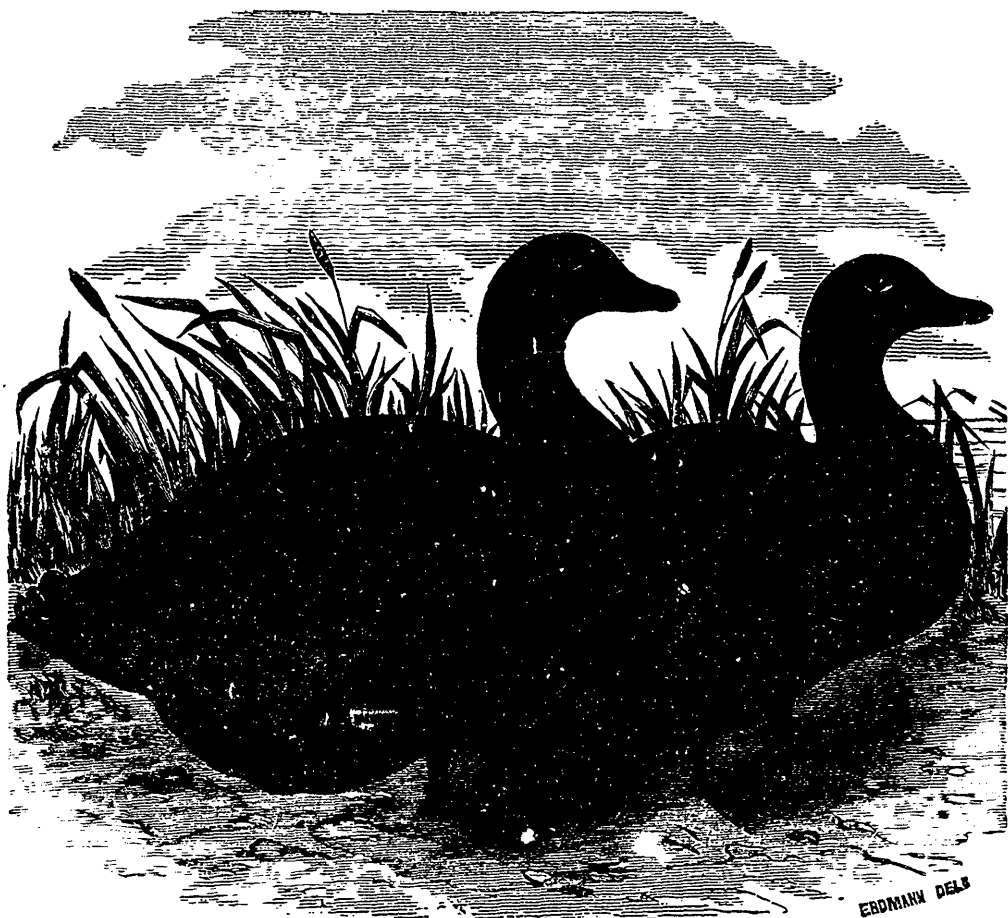
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 8.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1885.

No. 4.



CAYUGA DUCKS,

As bred by J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ducks.

By J. Y. BICKNELL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Contrary to the usual belief, an abundance of water is not absolutely necessary to successful duck breeding. One pair may be kept to advantage in a small yard and the number increased according to the extent of the range. Breeding stock, even in moderately large numbers, will not afford a profit in small enclosures. Low lands, marshy fields, ponds and the nooks in small running

streams afford abundance of duck food, and large numbers may be kept if they have free range, accessible to either. They are such persistent foragers that they will often yield an enormous profit under favorable circumstances, and I wonder more do not keep them. With a good range, very little food should be supplied, as they are much better off to take care of themselves. Feed them once a day only—in the evening. This will teach them to return for their regular rations and they

can be housed, and the eggs, which are laid at about day break, secured.

They may do very well in a coop with other fowls, yet it is far better to have a separate place for them. They will accommodate themselves to any domicile, even an old box, barrel or hog-head. The duck seldom makes a nest until a few days before she becomes broody, but drops her eggs wherever she sits for the night.

It is very important not to overfeed breeding stock. Remember, if they have a large range, to feed them only at night; this will not only entice them home and keep them in good health, but it will increase the supply of eggs, and ensure more fertile ones.

The first eggs laid by most of our standard ducks are of a pale green color, but each one that follows assumes a lighter shade until a light cream color appears. The eggs of the Cayuga are usually black at first, but the same lighter shades follow.

Although the breeding stock of ducks cannot be made profitable if kept in small yards, in large numbers, it is not so with ducklings. A hundred or more young ducks may be bred with profit in a space that would not accommodate half that number of chickens. The former could be marketed in splendid condition, while the latter would droop and die. It is only necessary to know just how to manage them—to know that there is a little difference in the treatment required for ducks and chicks.

Uncooked grain should seldom be given to young ducks. They should *never* have it until nearly fledged, and then only sparingly. Worms, insects, and raw or cooked meat are always good. Also any kind of soft cooked food, such as is used for other fowls. A mixture of Indian meal and coarse wheat bran, in equal parts by measure, mixed and *thoroughly* scalded, makes a first-class diet for all kinds of fowls, old or young. It is good for laying hens as well. It should form the main supply for chicks and ducklings. The latter should be supplied with worms. If they seem to droop at an early age don't fail to provide the worms. Many a one has been saved by this simple remedy. In moist weather, and at early dawn, they may be seen foraging for them, and that is when they thrive. Many a breeder has spent his time, and taken extra pains, only to see the little downy pets droop and die, all for want of a little knowledge. Too free use of uncooked grain will cause a mucous substance to be seen in the eye, which increases until the eyes will appear to be glued together. The upper mandible assumes a purple hue, the skin decays, a scab takes its place and death soon follows. Hard food did it. Follow above directions, keep them away from wet

grass and from running to a large supply of water till well fledged and success will attend you.

The Rouen, Aylesbury and Cayuga are the most profitable of all our standard varieties. When Pekins first made their appearance they were "puffed" beyond all manner of reason, and this alone won for them a reputation far superior to any others. I bred the three first named varieties extensively long before Pekins were ever known on this continent, and added the latter when they were in the market. I found them inferior in every respect, less hardy and not as beautiful. Tested repeatedly by the scales in the show room and in the breeding pen either of the other three kinds has invariably outweighed them from two to four pounds to the pair. I know they look large, but it is because their feathers are loose and fluffy, like those of a Cochin. The others are more symmetrical, their feathers are hard and compact, and they are more valuable for the market or otherwise. The result of this undue praise lavished upon Pekins has been to crowd out worthy breeds and fill the country with something inferior. Many who never before had any desire to raise ducks, on reading of the wonderful Pekins, invested at large prices, only to be disgusted with their venture, yet they still believe Pekins to be superior to all other ducks.

Drive a nail here. *This* is all on account of advertising. Query,—Does advertising pay?

April 6th, 1885.

Scoring &c.

Written for March number.

Editor Review.

At the last moment I decide to say a few words upon this subject, or relating to it. I am pleased to see the subject taken up by so able a writer as X Roads, and hope, as he advises, the ball will be kept rolling till the matter is perfectly ventilated.

I do not know whether I shall be thought revolutionary or not, but I cannot see why the show of the Poultry Association of Ontario should be looked to or depended upon to take the lead in educating and influencing the people to improve their poultry, &c. The Provincial exhibition has been found wanting, and must go, though it has been allowed to exist till it has well nigh become a tramp, while our local shows have grown apace and got fat. The Industrial, for instance, occurring regularly in the same place, has exerted a continual influence, while the Western Fair is doing the same good work for the west. The people, therefore, have decided, and wisely too, that it would be wiser to divide the government grant among these several powers for good, and thus do the most good to the greatest number. The year the Provincial is at Ottawa, for instance,

or Kingston, the Western Fair, the Industrial, and Hamilton and Guelph societies are required to carry on the work for the whole western part of Canada, as only comparatively a very few will visit Ottawa.

Is it not the same with the poultry interest? I do not mean to say that the show of the P. A. of O. has yet got so feeble as the Provincial, but why will it not? And is it wisdom to allow it to become so before a lesson is learned from the history of the Provincial?

Now, Sir, I deny that the vote taken at Guelph represented the feeling of the majority of the fanciers of Canada. If so, how is it that all the other shows in Canada have scoring? Let justice be done. Let each show have a share of the government grant, according to results, if you like, as is likely to be the case with the Provincial grant, thus giving each a fair field and no favor, and we shall see which system will triumph. Scoring has triumphed in the United States, where there is natural, not stimulated prosperity.

I assert that a too heavily bonused institution is likely to outlive its usefulness, simply because it is not depending upon its usefulness for its popularity. This, I hold, is the case with the Provincial; it had died long ago—its very itinerancy would have killed it—but for its foreign strength.

Again, it draws to itself a kind of popularity not begotten of its usefulness, nor arising from its proficiency. We all admire success, and will support apparent success. The grants given to institutions of this kind enables them to keep up this appearance of success and efficiency. A railroad can pay dividends under these circumstances, and thus maintain an appearance of prosperity. An association which can pay large prizes can reckon on large support, even though they refuse to afford that education and encouragement which is the very object of their existence, and for which they are assisted by the state.

Again, in cases of too much stimulation there is a greater danger of being managed by rings. I do not say the P. A. of O. is, but I do say we have hundreds of instances of this being true in the United States, if not nearer home, in other interests.

Just a word or two on scoring. Can any man, let him be a novice or an experienced fancier, lay claim to perfection of knowledge? Then can he, during the excitement and limited time of a show gain that knowledge which he desires? To most persons study is a very slow process, coming grain by grain. The experienced man takes his cards home, and thus his mind is brought into contact with the judge's mind as expressed on his score-cards, and little by little, as he exam-

ines and compares becomes more familiar with perfection and imperfection. So with the beginner. His cards furnish for him a text-book, of the greatest value, for a year. Men don't drink down ideas, or are not perfectly trained by one lesson, but by the everlasting repetition of the same thing. This the score-card furnishes an opportunity for doing.

"You can ask information of the judge under the look-and-say system." Well, suppose he condescended to go over the stock with you in which you are interested, will your mind retain all this instruction? If it does you are an apt student. But if you get both, surely it is better. Now, Mr. Novice, suppose you have a dozen birds, and go over them ever so carefully, noting just where your own birds differ from the winning birds—and yet these are not perfect specimens or standards for comparison—can you hope to retain all this in your mind till next show; or while you are studying tail, has the wings, or what you have gone over of them with the judge, gone off into the sea of oblivion? But can the judge do all this? No. You will have to do all this finding out by yourself. I don't blame the judge. It is impossible. Now, suppose you do all this comparing and then for 25c per head carry your score-card home with you, surely you are in a better position to learn to improve.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLET.

Nantye, Feb. 23th, 1885.

I must admit that this letter seems to me superfluous, as in March number of REVIEW the art of scoring is put beyond a doubt. It is proved to be an established fact, and practicable beyond the shadow of a reasonable objection; but as I have not time to prepare anything else for this month I must let your readers have this letter, if it be pouring water on a drowned man—metaphorically speaking.

Nantye, April 1st, 1885.

S. S.

Wyandottes.

Editor Review.

Mr. Doel's answer to there being no class for Wyandottes at the Ontario show has completely taken my breath away with astonishment. Does that gentleman take any of the American and English poultry journals? Why my dear sir, the Wyandotte fowl was admitted to the *Standard* in 1883, after being for years bred and tested by some of the oldest and most experienced breeders in the United States, and to-day they stand at the head of recognized American varieties, competing successfully with those general favorites, the Plymouth Rocks. All the largest and best shows, both in England and the States have had a separate class for them for the past two years, and fine specimens are in great demand.

Mr. Doel must have bred them when known as the "American Sebrights," and before the type of the fowl was thoroughly established. At that time they did not breed true, but to-day the improved variety stands as one of your best economic fowls.

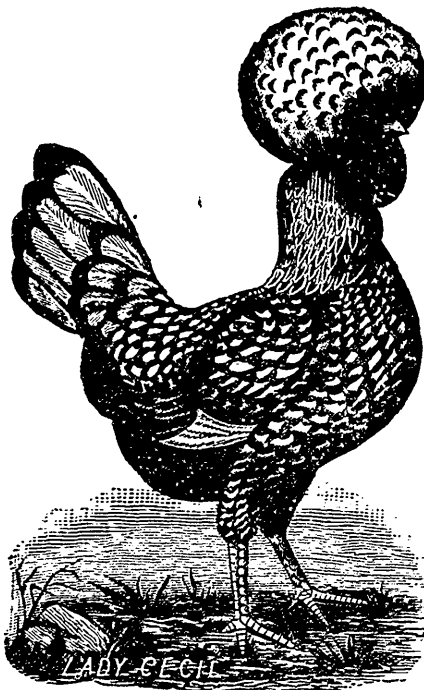
AN ADMIRER OF THE BREED.

Sherbrooke, Feby. 10th, 1885.

Silver Bearded Polish.

There is no variety of fancy fowl better adapted for the city fancier, or one whose accommodations are limited, than the Silver Polish. In the first place they are beyond doubt one of the handsomest and most ornamental of fowls bred. They are great layers, non-sitters, excellent for table use, and can be made exceedingly tame and gentle. They require little room, providing their quarters are kept dry, "for nothing will cause them to die off faster than to be housed in damp wet run or yard." They are not wanderers, and can easily be kept within range by any ordinary height of fence, especially as their large crests prevent them from seeing sufficiently well to attempt flying. For a gentleman's yard or lawn nothing is handsomer than a flock of these beautiful birds. This illustration represents a Silver Bearded Polish Hen, owned by me some years ago, when I successfully bred and exhibited this variety of Polish; and as Canada has always been a stronghold for Polish breeders, we thought that the above illustration and article might prove interesting to many readers of the REVIEW.

GEO. E. PEER,
Rochester, N. Y.



SILVER BEARDED POLISH HEN.

We understand that Mr. Peer has lately made purchases of first-class stock of this variety from some of the most successful Canadian breeders. He intends making a specialty of breeding Silver Polands and his old favorites in pigeons, Jacobins.—Ed.

A Word in Defense of Wyandottes.

Written for March number.

Editor Review.

My attention is drawn to a communication in your January number from Mr. W. H. Doel, headed "Wyandottes." I fear the writer must have happened on a very poor sample of the breed, or that he is mistaken in the variety altogether. If I am not greatly mistaken, the variety Mr. D. had and exhibited were Sebright Cochins, a feather-legged

breed, and, like most of the Cochin family, frequently very indifferent layers. I was the first in Canada to breed and exhibit the genuine Wyandottes, or, as they were then called, American Sebrights, and as I have bred them since 1878 I think I can claim to have some knowledge of them.

At the first show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, held in Guelph in 1880, as you will remember, Mr. Editor, I exhibited two pairs. I then called Mr. Doel's attention to them, and he told me they were the first he had seen that he would give yard room to, and also that mine was a different breed altogether to his.

There were six or eight different varieties of Wyandottes claiming admittance to the *Standard*. I from the first took up the bird of the present day, and have bred them with rose-combs and clean, yellow legs right through. These were the American Sebrights, the name of which was changed to Wyandottes.

I find them hardy, early to mature, good layers both in winter and summer, excellent brooders and mothers, a first-class table fowl, and I think them handsome. In fact they are a first-class general purpose fowl. I find them less liable to disease than any other variety I ever bred, and I have had experience with fifteen different varieties. All my neighbors lose a large number of fowls as the result of drinking the waters of the Erie Canal, which is close to us, and its waters are very trying to fowls, but my Wyandottes thrive on it. Leghorns and Hamburgs can't stand it.

If Wyandottes had not been a good variety, and all their admirers claimed them to be, they would never have worked their way to the front in face of the strong opposition they had to encounter at the start, and the American *Standard* would never have been opened to them. They are now one of great attractions at the principal shows in the United States.

A good deal of disappointment, however, will be experienced in breeding them. New beginners need not expect a setting of eggs to produce six or eight exhibition birds. The variety is not yet well enough established for this; but by careful selection of the best, the road to success is as certain as with any other variety.

I have received several letters asking me to exhibit, but my business is so situated that I cannot leave it to accompany my fowls, and will not show without. However, I have had a good demand for surplus stock, and birds of my breeding have taken a fair share of honors.

C. A. GRAF.
Martinsville, N. Y., Mar. 9th, 1885.

Under this head Mr. P. G. Keyes, of Ottawa,

President of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association, writes:—I believe this variety will shell out more eggs from a given quantity of food than any other breed that hatches its own young. I get a trifle over twice as many eggs from them as I do from the same number of Plymouth Rocks, with precisely the same treatment, except that I feed my Wyandottes one-third less than the Rocks.

In California.

Written for March number.

Editor Review,

I hope it will not be considered an intrusion for me to ask space in your valuable and ever welcome Review to make a few rambling remarks on my trip to California.

On Thursday, January the 8th, 1885, I left Exeter for Ontario, Southern California. I will not take up space in telling what we ate on the road, nor how we were bumped around in trying to sleep, as probably you have "been there;" suffice it to say we ate and slept some (when I say we, I mean my wife and myself, as she accompanied me) We reached Detroit in the evening about 9 o'clock. The city looked grand with its glow of electric lights, after the dim coal oil lighting I had been accustomed to in Seaforth. We reached Chicago, and had a few hours to spare to see the city. Chicago is a very wicked city,—I say so because everybody says so, not from my own experience—I can vouch for it being a dirty city, but there are some very handsome buildings. I was sorry that I had not time to hunt up some of the chicken fanciers, of whom I have heard so much in the *Journal*, and also the editor of that journal, Mr. Ward, whom I would have very much liked to meet. But time was up all too soon, and we had to resume our western trip; over the mighty Mississippi, and over the muddy Missouri. Soon after, the ascent of the Rocky Mountains commenced. There was nothing particularly interesting about them until we reached Echo Canyon, a narrow valley hemmed in by high and steep mountains. In the canyon is the Devil's Slide, so called from a tradition which says that when the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints took possession of Utah, they drove the devil out of the territory, and that here he was so hard pressed as to be compelled to slide down the mountain side, leaving in his course a deep indenture in the rock from top to bottom. I could go on and describe the magnificent scenes of the Sierra Nevadas, and the beautiful Sacramento Valley, with its delightful climate at this season, which is very striking when compared with that experienced on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, but must not take up your space, suffice it to say, that after a ride of seven days we arrived in San Francisco. It is a very nice city with about 235,000 inhabitants. I took advantage of my short stay here to see a good deal of the city, and met with an agreeable surprise in discovering that a poultry show was about to be held, under the auspices of the Californian Poultry Association, and you can just wager that I availed myself of this opportunity to see what kind of stock the Pacific coast produced, and how the shows are conducted here. At my first visit the work of preparation was on hand, and I must say that the fanciers were working very hard to make the place look nice, and they suc-

ceeded. At my next visit the birds were all in position. I made myself known to the gentlemanly president, Mr. G. B. Bayley, of Oakland, and was well received. He showed me around as long as the duties of his position would permit, and left me to make observations. I need hardly tell you that the exhibition was not as large as those we are accustomed to seeing in Canada. This can be accounted for by the facts that the society is young, and fanciers are not so numerous as in Canada. Another cause probably lay in the fact that the prize list did not suit some, (I know it wouldn't suit some in Canada,) as the first prize was but a piece of red card board, the second blue, and the third yellow. It appears to be honors they show for here, not money.

I will not attempt to give you a description of all varieties there, but merely of those which appeared to me the best. In the Asiatics. Brahmas were fair only; Buff and Partridge Cochins were very fine—a Partridge Cochin pullet, owned by the President, would make you all wink. The display of Langshans was very fine—this seems to be the favorite variety here,—everyone breeds Langshans. Dorkings none. In Hamburgs there were a few Silver Spangled, but they were not very good; no others shown. The treasurer, Mr. J. N. Lund, showed some good Brown Leghorns, and some fine Plymouth Rocks. Leghorns and Spanish were only fair. Only a few Polands, W. C. Black and S. S., and those not good. Games were the poorest display of the lot, not a good bird among them. The other classes were not worth mentioning. The display of incubators was the best I ever saw. The "Pacific Incubator," patented and manufactured by Mr. Bayley, made a good display, and I would conclude from what I saw of it, it will work well.

I was somewhat disappointed to find that the fancy had not made more progress in California than it has, but I left this show fully satisfied that an era of rapid progress of the fancy has dawned on the Pacific coast, and that if I have the pleasure of visiting this show on a future occasion I will find great improvement, especially if the present staff of officers continue to control the destinies of the California Poultry Association.

Nothing unusual occurred on the trip from San Francisco to Ontario, in Southern California, where I am now located. At some future time I may give the readers of the Review some notes on this locality, and the fancy as I find it here. Trusting my old friends are well.

I am yours truly,

L. THORNE.

Ontario, South California, Feb. 1st, 1885.

"I Told You So."

Editor Review,

I have read with interest your remarks regarding the scoring at the Ontario exhibition at Guelph, and "how it was done." I very much regret that Mr. Buck should have taken offence at my remarks in a previous letter, as no offence was intended. I think my remarks were fair and to the point—that as the scoring was on trial, it would be only fair to have an experienced hand to give it a send-off and explain it to the fanciers. I was afraid that a certain judge—whose name I won't mention, and who is a bitter opponent to the scor-

ing system, in fact of anything *progressive*, would do all he could to kill the system on its first trial, and my prognostications have proved too true. As for Messrs. Buck and Jarvis, I consider the two gentlemen fairly competent to apply the *American Standard*, and to score. One of them, Mr. Jarvis, has proved his ability to do so, and earned the thanks of the *progressive* fanciers, and I am only sorry that Mr. Buck, who is equally competent, did not also tackle the work. To prove that Mr. Jarvis is a judge who understands how to apply the score system I will state that I have sold birds on a guarantee score, what best American judges would score them at, and I received scores back from purchasers differing in four instances by only *one half a point*.

As a well wisher of the poultry fancy in the Dominion, I deeply regret the retrograde step taken by the Ontario association in their resolution to repeal the scoring system. But, sir, the resolution did not go far enough. Why did not the movers include in the resolution a clause to repeal the *American Standard of Excellence* and substitute one prepared by Butterfield & Co. The clause in their premium lists, that birds would be judged by the *American Standard of Excellence*, is now, and always has been a dead letter. Why, therefore allow this useless clause to remain?

A Standard gotten up by the anti-scorers would have an immense sale. There's millions in it. Just think of the *Gold(ie)*. Certainly there could not be a *Butter-field* for investment. *Lewis* must be *Wright* and there would be nothing *Main* about such an enterprise. Then when they were *Allan* (it) the *Dole*(ful complaints of fanciers would be *Finch*(ed). It would certainly do away with *Miles* of red tape. *Barber*, however, might object to too much cutting. Why you must certainly have been very *Full-and-on* (it) not to *Maekay* when the sun was shining. Let them *Neil* their colors to the mast, in fact *Hamilton* tight and have no *Moore Buck* jumping. It would be no *Bogue*(us) enterprise, and fanciers *Eastwood* have no chance to *Crow*(ie); neither would there be any *felch* (ing) without a *Jar*(vis). The thing would take immensely; nothing *Small* or *Gowdy* about it. *Stahel* fed birds would then have a chance. Who will set the *Ball* rolling; somebody should *Campbell* them to. Perhaps it would *Costen* too much. However, some people don't care a *Nichol* for expense.

Now sir, I regret the decision on account of the enterprising fanciers of Ontario who are progressive. The Ontario association cannot afford to remain stationary in the march of improvement. Other and more enterprising associations among them have adopted the scoring, and there is but one opinion on the subject. And it would be better for the Ontario association to lead the van than to fall in the rear.

Decisions by the old system *give no guarantee* as to a bird's worth. A judge may be ever so honest, but a score-card duly attested and signed by the judge, is a *certificate of value*. When making a purchase the question is now invariably asked, "How much will the bird score?" and the seller can produce his score cards as a guarantee.

To illustrate the old and exploded system I will repeat a good story told me when at Toronto Exhibition a few years. I don't guarantee its veracity, but I give it for what it is worth.

A certain gentlemen, well known in Ontario, had been engaged to judge the Ontario show. He was unfortunately rather short sighted, and when going his rounds found he had left his specs at home, therefore had to trust pretty much to the vision of his attendant. When passing the cages he remarked "I cannot see very well. Whose birds are these." Attendant said "So and So's," naming a well known exhibitor. The answer came "Oh! well they must be first-prize; put on a red ticket."

I agree with you, Mr. Editor, the *right will triumph*, it is only a matter of time, and a short time at that too.

Yours truly,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrooke, P. Q., Feby. 20th, 1885.

Discussion on Raising and Management of Poultry.

At a well attended meeting of farmers, held in the New England Agricultural Hall, Boston, on March 21st, 1885, an interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. I. K. Felch, and addresses given by a number of experienced poultry breeders. Philander Williams, Esq., occupied the chair. We copy the following paragraphs from the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, for which paper the proceedings were phonographically reported:

I. K. FELCH.—Thoroughbred poultry has been my hobby since a boy, yet I feel ashamed that I can not better present the subject to a public gathering like this.

In 1865 I told them in Chicago the country would soon consume more eggs and poultry than they were then consuming of beef, pork and mutton. Investigation showed my prophecy to be far behind the time, for we were as a nation then doing so. Yet the reader of the morning papers voted me a crank on poultry, and read with incredulity my little essay.

In 1873, at Worcester, I stated before our own board of agriculture that the States were then consuming 500,000,000 of dollars in poultry and eggs. I shall never forget the expression of doubt depicted upon the countenances of that audience. (It was my first speech to a large audience.) The thought that they did not believe me disconcerted me much, but the nation believes it to-day, and with one hundred millions added to that sum.

This enormous product is a fact. It rivals the very largest of all our agricultural industries. One may well ask the question, would this industry have reached this sum if it did not pay? No. There is a profit in catering for the market for poultry meat and eggs.

THOROUGHbred STOCK.

Each beginner in poultry culture should look for his profit here, but he will find it for his advantage to use thoroughbred stock, for if he succeeds in producing first-class birds he will receive an added profit in the sale of fine stock for breeding purposes. He will soon become known to the breeders of thoroughbreds and reap a reward due his merit as a breeder. Surely no farmer can consider his farm stocked till he has quarters for, and is keeping a hundred fowls. The orchard and the fowls can occupy the same land to the mutual benefit of both the trees and fowls. Dr. Sturtevant, in his experimental work at the station in New York, enclosed two per cent of a plum orchard in a hen yard, and found that the curculio stung but three per cent. of the fruit, while the fruit upon the trees fifteen feet away on the outside was stung to the amount of sixty three per cent. I have seen a peck of plums taken from a limb three feet long and its laterals, from a tree in a yard where the ground about the trunk was paved with stone to keep the fowls from laying bare its roots. Comment is unnecessary. One hundred such trees would result in an added profit. The trees grow quickly, and the expense of planting not expensive.

In the early day of this poultry interest of which we are all proud, purchasers were afraid to buy fine stock of the poulterer and breeder of market poultry. We told them twelve years ago that the breeder of fine stock would in a measure, become poulterers. This is true, for today the demand among the fancy is for the excellence and high scoring specimens. This has compelled the breeders to raise larger numbers and to dispose of a certain percentage for practical purposes. Just note its influence.

Twelve years ago in the Parker House we predicted that in

the near future, he who bred for the thoroughbred market would have to consult the *practical worth* of the stock he offered the fancy; that underlying all must be a fowl that would be a larger producer of eggs, and one that would give back a profitable carcass for the grain consumed. We urged the American Poultry Association to keep this in mind, and in its legislation and framing of standards, to see to it that while we should cater for beauty, that they forget not its worth.

This society has been true to itself, and every breeder interested in formulating their standard. They have given heed and demanded higher merit in the exhibitions. Breeders to keep to the front have turned large numbers of their fowls over to the poulterer. This has had a greater influence than many approve in driving the scrub breeds out; and one has only to visit Quincy Market and survey the poultry on sale there, compare it with the poultry of twenty years ago to be convinced that in quality the poultry is fully 33 per cent. better, and in this we have one of the causes that has given the boom to the poultry industry so manifest now.

THE BRAHMAS.

Twenty years ago, oddity—something unusual—seemed to control the taste of those who kept poultry stock for pleasure—those designated as having the hen fever—large size, the heaviest weight sold for the most money—\$50, \$100 was taken for Brahma cocks and cockerels, simply because they outweighed their competitors, and the premiums went to such specimens in our exhibitions. But through the influence of the American Poultry Association, this evil has been corrected, our Brahmas have become birds of compact build, and prolific layers. Our patrons no longer ask for coarse, over-grown birds. *Worth is now the cry, and to-day we are enabled to say that the Brahma is not only the best of the large breeds, but that they are the best fowls on earth.*

They lay the largest and the best egg, they lay more of them between October and May, they sell for the highest price in the market, the cockerels are the only ones that will pay to feed from October to March, when they (if they have been kept from the female after five months old) sell at a price within five cents per pound of capons, being sold as virgin cocks. They are the only breed that grow till they are ten months old, and roast tender when twelve months old.

Eighteen years ago there was a sad want for medium-sized poultry that would grow quickly to a size adapted to the broiler trade—Yankee ingenuity produced the

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

We predicted for these a wide run, and appreciation by both the fancy dealer and poulterer. We were thought foolish by at least one gentleman from New Jersey, which you will remember, Mr. Chirman, yet we lived to see its popularity increase, and single specimens sell for \$125. Why were they so popular? They fill out the bill for the seaside trade for broilers; they have been for a long time the fowl to fill the middle ground between the small and large breeds. But the breeders of them were anxious to make them a rival for the Brahma—bred for size at the expense of quick growth and egg production, and to-day they bow their heads to a new rival,

THE WYANDOTTE,

a bird a pound smaller, which comes to maturity three weeks quicker, lays a full month earlier, and lay more eggs in a year, lays a deeper colored, larger egg, is far more hardy, having far less death among the adult stock.

When the breeders of Plymouth Rocks were ready to reduce standard weight in their pets the Wyandottes were ready and were admitted to the *Standard*—and one has only to notice that the breeders of Plymouth Rocks are going into them, to be satisfied that the assertion that they are better is a fact.

The demand for dark colored large eggs has placed in the front rank, and branded as the best for practical use, Light Brahmas, Wyandottes, and Plymouth Rocks, and, to my mind, in the order named. Yet, for eggs alone, the Leghorns (I think the White the best) will lay the largest number in the year, and in large establishments a certain percentage of the stock will be found of advantage to be of this breed, for they lay most prolifically when the incubating trade are attending to chicken raising. With the four breeds named any poulterer is enabled to sell a pretty even supply of both poultry and eggs each and every day of the year.

The production of eggs and poultry by a systematic plan and upon a large scale has become a fact—that the croakers of other days cannot laugh or talk out of existence—money invested in it as a business pays, when pushed with the same zeal and forecast as in other business, and he who engages in it is no longer tabooed as having the "hen fever," but has gone into "poultry culture."

The English tell us that it cannot be carried on with profit. America has demonstrated that it can be. Our country is one of adjustment. We need eggs and poultry. No one will work for nothing—the product finds a market, and the breeder is paid, poultry and eggs are cash articles. Who ever heard of a cash business that did not pay?

BEST FOOD FOR CHICKS.

The best food for young chicks till two weeks old, is to make a bread by the use of sour milk, salt, seleratus and molasses, out of a meal made from grain in the following proportions: 20 pounds corn, 15 pounds oats, 10 pounds barley, 10 pounds wheat bran; grind and mix, bake and all crumble into scalded milk, giving no water (the milk is all the liquid needed.) There is seldom a death in the brood if so fed. When older than two weeks this same meal can be scalded and fed for the soft food, giving at night cracked corn, millet, barley and wheat. When twelve weeks old the chicks so raised will be found to be nearly one pound heavier than chicks raised in the old way.

Laying fowls fed mornings on this meal as a soft food, giving at noon what vegetables and meat you feed, feeding for supper corn and oats, corn and wheat, corn and barley, will be found to give an increase of 20 per cent. more eggs than is the result from the usual farm way of feeding principally on corn.

Corn has 11 per cent. muscle, 1 per cent. bone, 78 per cent. fat; the fat is in too large proportion, and fat at certain stages becomes disease.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF HEN MANURE

can usually be obtained by comparing values of manure and fertilizers. I can speak of a little incident showing its value as a commercial fertilizer. In my chicken house I always put from four to six inches of loam and gravel in the fall, and in the spring you will find that all the gravel has been eaten out and in its place you will get a good fertilizer. People do not know the value of this fertilizer generally. A neighbor of mine used to raise carrots, and he took some hen manure from me. In the spring a rain came after the manure had been put on the land and ploughed in. He could tell of the effect of the manure by observing that when he ploughed up the land again the odor of the ammonia was very perceptible. There was hardly enough manure to cover the whole of the piece, so he used stable manure in the other places. When those carrots were harvested the result was seen like this (measuring off with his hands.) Where the hen manure was the carrots were about that length (about two feet), but the minute the carrots left that hen manure they left that length. For all root crops I am satisfied it is the best manure that can possibly be used. But my mind is on the poultry culture, and I am not in the root business. I am a pretty poor fellow to hoe corn. I am asked as to the value of hen manure for a fertilizer. I will sell it at \$1.50 a barrel, and I presume I get about one-half of what it is worth.

JAMES WHITE.—I have on my place to-day a gentleman who was born and brought up in Europe, who has had a thorough education. He is of so high reputation in New York that he has had the laying out of several of the largest places, and was second in competition for laying out Central Park. He is authority. He has told me that we neglect to use the most valuable manure we have, which is that right at hand, for there is great value in it. Again and again he has told me that. I know you may not believe it, but it comes from a man who thoroughly understands what he is talking about. He understands the analysis of animal fertilizers as well as any man, and is thoroughly posted on vegetable matters. There is no use of setting that opinion aside.

MR. O. B. HADWEN.—I fully agree with Mr. Felch in saying that it is one of the best fertilizers we can produce for farm crops. If I wish to stimulate any particular crop, I always have hen manure in reserve for that purpose. I think it is well worth while for farmers to save their hen manure, for it is the best manure for use on the farm.

MR. FELCH.—I will say that the strawberry growers near my place collect hen manure by the horse load and mix it by the bushel with loam. They lay it on the barn floor and roll it with the roller until it is thoroughly pulverized, and then they mix it by the bushel with the loam, and use it for their strawberries. They say it is the best fertilizer they can get. Compared with any commercial fertilizer they can buy, they get the best results from hen manure.

MR. JAMES P. KING.—* * Now, as to potatoes. I have a neighbor who has taken a handled basket of hen manure, and gone over his field, using only one handful so the hill, and the potatoes were the best where the hen manure had been used, and I must confess that the potatoes were one-quarter more in quantity by actual measurement than they were in other parts of the field. I never saw anything to beat it for potatoes. Now as to corn. I have planted a field with hen manure in part and with Stockbridge fertilizer in part, putting the same value of each on the same size piece of land with about the same result. I would buy hen manure in quantities when I could buy it for thirty cents a bushel.

MR. HAWKINS.—As the subject of the value of hen manure has been brought up, having a large supply of my own, I will say that the farmers have been willing to buy all I would give them at a good price. A gentleman who was acquainted at the Connecticut Experiment Station took some hen manure there to be analyzed. It was dried and properly prepared, and the

result was that they said it was worth from \$1.30 to \$1.40 a barrel in comparison with commercial fertilizers. That was from fowls fed with a large proportion of meat, which probably made richer manure than that from fowls fed in the common way, fed on corn and other common feeds. But the farmers have always been willing to pay me from \$1.25 to \$1.76 a barrel. Within the last few years I have found a market for all the products of my fowls at an ordinary price of \$2 a barrel, and have sold it at that price since then. They use it for tanning purposes, and ammonia is found in hen manure in its cheapest form. They think it is the best way to obtain it, and that it is more money than the farmers can pay me.

To be continued.

Hatching.

Editor Review.

It would seem almost a waste of ink and paper to come to say anything about how to make a nest, or the best method of hatching, but as the season is at hand and there are many who no doubt contemplate entering into the business of chicken raising for the first time, a few hints would not be out of place in the columns of the REVIEW.

To the beginner I would say first of all make your choice of a variety of fowl that you fancy, or if you have no choice or fancy in the matter, ask the advice of some fancier who can give you the desired information according to your facilities and circumstances, whether your accommodation for such be ample or restricted, as some breeds will bear confinement and limited quarters and succeed where others would die out. Then having settled that matter, procure your eggs—the best from some reliable party; they will afford you most profit and pleasure in the end. Having procured the eggs, the next thing to look for is a broody hen desirous of raising a family. Then make her nest in the following manner, which will be found as good as any among all the approved methods of nest-making:—Take about a bucketful of sawdust and earth or ashes mixed; put it into a soap or candle box, or better still in some corner of a room on the floor intended for the hatching department. This makes the foundation. Then some short, fine hay or straw on top, not more than two or three inches deep; hollow the centre a little, not too much, as a deeply hollowed nest causes all the eggs to roll to the centre. Place your hen on, with a few nest eggs for a day or two, and she will adjust the nest better than you can. Then when you find she has taken to her new nest, and means business, commit to her care the eggs you intend her to bring a family out of. This precaution may save you the loss of a valuable setting of eggs, which otherwise might be lost by the hen not taking to the nest at first. Leave her some food and water where she can help herself when she comes off, which may not be for two or three days. Don't disturb her, she knows her business, but when she does come off watch her that she returns to her nest again in a few minutes, as sometimes in a strange place they will fail to do so; but having gone back of her own accord once, she will not fail to do so in the future until her task is completed.

During the process of incubation, to provide for that humidity which is said to be so necessary for a good hatch, you may pour a little water around the outside of the nest upon the sawdust and ashes of which the bottom of your nest is made, but this will only be necessary in very warm, dry weather.

I had almost forgotten a very necessary precaution, which should have been mentioned at the out-

set, to see that your hen is free from vermin. This is often the source of entire failure. As a remedy against such take about a spoonful of carbolic powder and mix it with the material of which your nest is composed, and it will destroy or drive away anything of that nature.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Mar. 17th, 1885.

Exhibition Black Red Games.

Editor Review.

Though we have a great many breeders and admirers of the above named fowls in Canada, I do not remember having seen a line in your columns for some time from the pen of any of your able correspondents concerning this very useful as well as ornamental variety of our feathered pets. I would ask why is this thusly? Is it because these gentlemen do not wish to be classed among the people who are given the sobriquet of cock fighters, or is it because they think that Games being the oldest known breed of fowls are able to speak for themselves? Whatever the objection, the fact remains that they are seldom spoken of. It is not because the breeders of Games are not as intelligent and able to write as others.

Now, in my way of thinking, they are among the most profitable fowls for either fancier or farmer, as will be easily ascertained by keeping a strict account—which, by the way, should be done in all cases.

As foragers, Games are unequalled, even excelling the flyers in that respect, and the cost of rearing six Games will not much exceed that of one of the large breeds which have to be fed constantly from the shell onward.

The flesh is more plump than that of most other varieties, and as they are more closely feathered, weigh heavier for their appearance than any others.

As egg producers, I am firmly of the opinion that good, large, well bred Black Reds will lay as many eggs from one end of the year to the other as any. The eggs will outweigh those of any other bird of same size, and are only equalled in nutriment by those of the Buff Cochin.

Where they can have the run of the farm, very little attention is required, and that only at the coldest time of the year, and they are never so contented as when digging like "old scratch," picking up loose grains and insects, on which they grow fat, rugged and saucy.

Right here, let me say, that when allowed to run together the stags are not any more liable to fight than any others, and I think all will agree with me that any male birds after being separated are liable to fight if put together.

Every season my chicks have all-around pitched battles before they are weaned, after which peace reigns supreme till the time comes for dubbing, when of course it becomes necessary to separate them.

The hens make the very best of sitters, and among mine are several that will cover a full setting as well as Brahmas, besides nothing will drive them from the nest, and when they have chicks, will fight their weight in wildcats. It is a fact that a hawk has no show with a free game hen.

The contention that games cannot be raised in limited quarters by people living in towns or cities does not hold good, as some of the highest scoring birds at our best shows are bred by people who have but little space at their disposal. True, they require more care than if free. They are much easier to confine than Hamburgs or Leghorns, as they weigh much heavier and are less shy.

Now, one word about scoring and I will bring my rambling letter to a close. For your manly action in standing up bravely in the face of strong opposition, and fighting for what you think is right, I would say, (metaphorically speaking,) *shuks*. I wonder what the men who were instrumental in smothering the system think of the fact that at Owen Sound, Chatham, and Listowel, it was successfully carried out to the entire satisfaction, as far as I know, of all concerned. For myself I must say that I would not show birds unless scored. As we breed by the *Standard* I think that the judging should be done by the same, and I fail to see how the *Standard* can be applied without scoring. More anon With best wishes I am

Yours truly,

R. H. TRIMBLE.

"The Arcade," Napanee, Ont., Apr. 1st. 1885.

Eggs for Hatching.

A large number of experienced breeders will not sell eggs for hatching. They have come to this decision, not because of the want of a fair profit in the business, but because they have found it very unsatisfactory. No matter how careful they may be to have their fowls in good breeding condition, to regularly collect the eggs, and to properly pack them for carriage, it is found impossible to satisfy all or nearly all customers. The breeder who is careful in these matters may reasonably feel that he has done all that his customers can fairly expect of him, and is not prepared to share any further risks, such as ensue from improper nest-making, unreliable hens, and the many other eventualities that go to prevent successful hatching. Purchasers are frequently very unreasonable in their expectations. Not only is every egg expected to hatch, even if merely thrown under a hen without further care for 21 days, but the chicks must grow quickly and strong, and a large percentage prove prize-winners, or the breeder from whom the eggs are purchased is blamed and his stock belittled. No wonder that breeders who honestly do their best to please, who have the eggs from the same fowls hatching well at home, the chickens strong and promising sometimes feel discouraged and disgusted to find their customers dissatisfied, clamoring for redress and accusing them of fraud, when they—the breeders,—have the evidence before them that the fault lies with the complainants. This is the case in many instances.

The breeder should be well satisfied that all the eggs he sells are pure breed, of the kind ordered, a large percentage at least fertilized, that they are fresh, well packed for carriage, and are properly addressed so as to reach his customer without delay. If all this is faithfully attended to his responsibility should cease.

To be certain of the first condition he must have proper arrangements made for the separ-

ation of the breeds, if more than one variety is kept, and careful attendants that will not allow the varieties to mingle, and also to collect the eggs and properly mark them with the name of the variety and the date when laid. To be certain of the second condition, he must be satisfied of the vigor of his males, or know that the eggs are fertilized by having successful hatches, or by examining eggs that have been undergoing incubation for several days. It is unfair to sell eggs when there is the slightest doubt of their fertility. The eggs should be packed in baskets or boxes (baskets preferred), with a deep layer of cut hay, dry saw-dust or other suitable material between them and the package on every side; each egg should be wrapped in paper, placed on end on a deep layer of packing, at least half an inch apart, and the space between filled with packing to keep them firmly in place. There should be at least one inch of packing on all sides, between the eggs and the basket. When a basket is used it should be first lined with paper, to prevent the packing from working out, and the top should be covered with cotton, firmly sewed below the rim. When a box is used the lid should be screwed on, *not nailed*. The address should be plainly written or printed on the package, or on a tag securely fastened to it, so that by no chance can it become obliterated or removed. If the shipper has previously notified his customer that the eggs would be shipped at a certain time, and all these conditions have been fulfilled, he may reasonably claim that he has earned the price received for the eggs—provided always that the stock is as good as represented.

The purchaser of eggs for hatching has his duties also. He should have a hen ready before sending for the eggs, and have her reliability tested with nest-eggs before giving her those she is expected to hatch. He should have all vermin removed from her body by the application of sulphur or insect powder, a comfortable nest, with an earthen bottom, placed in a secluded place, where nothing can disturb her; see that she comes off every day, or every second day, at the furthest, for feed and water, of which a plentiful supply should be on hand, and an occasional dust bath in a sunny corner. If the nest becomes fouled by broken eggs or other cause, the eggs must be cleaned with tepid water and a new nest provided. If the purchaser sees to these matters, and the hen sticks to her duties for twenty one days, he may reasonably expect to have a good hatch of chickens. But even after all this care failure may ensue from no fault of either seller or purchaser. Rough usage in transit, and hens wanting in sufficient warmth for hatching, frequently cause failure. The risk from these causes must be borne by the buyer, unless the seller agrees to share it.

From long observation we have arrived at the conclusion that breeders are more sinned against than sinning in the eggs for hatching business. They are frequently made to bear all the responsibilities of ignorance and carelessness on the part of buyers. The hen remains off the eggs too long in cold weather and the eggs get chilled; nests are improperly made; or placed in such positions that other hens have access to them, and when the chickens are hatched the mongrels in the brood are credited to the pur-

chased eggs. These things may occur without the knowledge of the purchaser. On the other hand, very embarrassing mistakes are liable to occur with the breeder. We lately heard of a case which happened with one in whose honesty and integrity all who know him place implicit reliance. He had collected a setting of eggs for a customer, who was to call for them during the day. At breakfast he thought he would like a couple of fresh eggs boiled, and ordered them, but none were on hand but those he had collected for his customer, so a couple of these were taken, and instructions given that they should be replaced by newly laid ones when the customer called. Being called away suddenly the eggs were not eaten, and through the stupidity of the cook were replaced with the others. The purchaser called and got the eggs. Through an accident when setting, one got broken, and as fortune would have it the broken egg was one of the boiled ones. Of course here was *prima facie* evidence of fraud. The gentleman was greatly surprised at receiving a visit from his customer of the morning—and with him the eggs and a gentleman who had then accompanied him, and was a witness of the whole proceeding. He was at once vigorously accused of fraud in selling eggs boiled to prevent them hatching. The gentleman was dumfounded and could not at first say a word in his own defense only that there must be some mistake. At least it struck him to enquire what had become of the two eggs that had been boiled in the morning, and the cook was called into the presence of the two gentlemen and questioned, when it was elicited that she had put them where she took them from, and the mystery was explained. Examination of the balance of the eggs satisfied the gentleman of the full truth of the explanation, and a good hatch made all satisfactory. But had it been impossible to fully explain the case, it would have gone out far and near as another evidence of the dishonesty of "hen men."

This example will warn breeders to personally look after the eggs and filling of orders, and buyers not to draw conclusions too quickly from appearances. Carelessness on the part of buyer or seller is the cause of the great majority of misunderstandings that arise in the business.

Scoring.

Editor Review.

When I last expressed my feelings on this subject, as many of your readers will probably remember, I was extremely doubtful as to the advisability of judging by scoring. Now, Mr. Editor, I claim the privilege allowed to man and denied to lower animals, that is, to change my mind. After having seen the scoring system tried and giving the matter consideration, I am fully convinced that scoring *must be adopted*. First we are supposed to be governed in breeding as well as judging, by the requirements of the *American Standard of Excellence*. To do so it is a positive necessity that each part or point should have a value. For instance, last season in selecting my chicks for the Toronto show I had two cockerels very much alike in many respects; one had a very fine comb but somewhat deficient in leg feathering; the other was all O. K. in leg feathering, in fact very fine, but somewhat deficient in comb. Turning to the *Standard* I found the value of a

perfect comb 8 points, while legs and toes were only worth 6 points. Now, of course, this will apply to all the points as well as legs and toes, so that the honest, competent judge must in reality score the bird mentally to judge it properly.

Now it must certainly be beneficial to a breeder to know on what points his bird is cut. Of course he may have a *Standard* himself, but unless he has the judgment of others recorded he can not know, and there is no opportunity for him to learn how much a given defect detracts from the value of his bird.

Another great advantage in scoring is that the Americans when buying birds from us almost invariably want to know what they will score. Now this is certainly a very convenient way of ascertaining the value of fowls offered for sale, and I have lost good sales because I was not in a position to give the desired information. Of course we have men fully competent to score, but until our poultry shows are judged by scoring, and our judges thus prove themselves competent to score, these score-cards are not worth the paper they are made of. I am led to this conclusion not only by enquiries from American buyers, but have received from our own people such enquiries since we have partially adopted scoring. No less than two letters since Guelph show asking prices for pair of birds, subject to Mr. Jarvis' scoring.

There seems to be a drawback in the matter of time. I must admit it takes more time to score than by the old "rule of thumb," but now that our judges are becoming accustomed to it they will, no doubt, do the work much quicker than at the late Guelph show. In fact, immediately after Guelph show Mr. Jarvis judged Listowel show in a much shorter time, from the fact that facilities for so doing were afforded. I, for one, even in my simplicity in scoring, was very much surprised to see at Guelph the judges doing the recording, totting up and all without assistance. I am satisfied that with judicious help they would do the work in half the time occupied there.

Again, as to the accuracy of the system. I saw one exhibitor with several score-cards by I. K. Felch, which he purposed making use of to expose his incompetence of one of the judges if he did not score them properly. After the cards were up I approached him on the expose business, when (to my surprise, I confess) he showed me that in every case their judgment came within half a point of being the same. This was strong evidence that the system is accurate if intelligently applied, and I am sure it was so applied in this case. Again, take in the case of the L. B. cockerel at Listowel, which scored, if I remember aright, 98 points by Felch, and after a trip from the Eastern States, 97½ by Mr. Jarvis. I am not sure as to the figures but I am not more than half a point out at most; and of this I am sure the difference in the score was only half a point. And as our Canadian judges have shown themselves fully competent to apply the *Standard* and record their judgment on the score card, it seems to me while all the smaller shows that have tried it are in favor of it, our Ontario Association has certainly taken a retrogressive step in resolving to abandon that system. But, Mr. Editor, I hope and really expect yet to see our directors decide to have our next show judged by scoring.

J. W. BARTLETT.

Laurelton, Ont., March 30th, 1885.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

No. 70 Gladstone Ave., - Toronto, Ont.,

To whom all communications, items of news, &c., on these subjects should be addressed.

Questions and Answers.

"A. R."—Ring Doves.

A. Feed on cracked corn, wheat, buckwheat, hemp, &c. You may mate now. They will breed successfully in a cage two feet square and eighteen inches high.

"Burlington."—Pheasants.

A. Yes, there is a series of articles just published in the *Poultry Monthly* on Pheasants. The writer recommends a thick custard of eggs and milk. It is important that the custard be thick and firm. He also advises dried ants' eggs and earth worms chopped up.

"Canary Fancier."—Canary hens.

A. It is erroneous to imagine that green or splashed birds are stronger than pure yellow. Such is not the case, though they may be a shade tighter feathered. You may mate 1st May or later. Give very little hemp seed.

"Belgian Hare."

A. Rabbits carry their young about thirty days, sometimes a day more or less. They make their own nest. Provide the doe with plenty of good soft hay just before kindling.

"Exhibitor."

A. Apply to Mr. Hill, Industrial Association Exhibition, Toronto. It is too early yet; the prize-lists are not printed.

"W. H."—Pigeons.

A. We know of no pigeons by the name of "Muffed Buffers." From your description we would say it is a cross-bred Jacobin, and useless, except for pie.

"Homer."—Homing flights.

A. We have heard of no flights having taken place so far this season. There were very few fanciers trained their birds last season. Mr. Fullerton's birds made some good time, perhaps he would kindly say the longest distance he has flown his birds.

The longest flight we have any knowledge of being made was from Belleville to Strathroy, a little over 250 miles.—J. F.

"Tumbler."—Breeding for color.

A. We have repeatedly said to breed red to yellow—not black to yellow. You can mate black to red.

Jacobins.

BY G. E. PEER, ESQ., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

I am continually receiving epistles from all portions of the country, the contents of which are intensely amusing. Most of the writers desire to know my exact method of breeding, and, providing I have any secrets, wish to ascertain them in order that they too may rear a lot of winners. I can simply state that I have no secrets to withhold, and what little success I have achieved has been taught me by some fifteen years of experience,

"oftentimes hard and bitter, as well as expensive."

In fact few persons are really suited to become fanciers, and unless you possess a natural fondness for your pets, you will, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, fail in your attempt. I don't say this to discourage young fanciers or to prevent intending ones from joining the ranks, but I merely state facts as they have been proven to me by actual contact with the fancy. One would not expect a mere lad to slip into his father's mercantile house, take the whole business from off his shoulders and carry it on as successfully as the older head had done, whose years of experience had made him familiar with all the interior details of the business. This you would claim as impossible. Well, the breeding of any variety of pigeons, especially Jacobins, is a much a science and business in its way as any other, and requires as constant thought and attention to be successful. Does every person who embarks in a business enterprise succeed? No! Over one-half of them fail, and simply because they lack the necessary tact or knowledge required in the line of business they may have chosen. Just so is it, then, in breeding and rearing Jacobins; one must first possess a fondness for their pets, with a natural tact for looking after their comforts and welfare, then experience will teach you much more and assist in placing you on the high road to success.

Of course matching up one's birds is the great problem to be solved, and gives him food for a great deal of thought and anxiety, as there are so many things involved. No matter how many birds he may possess, or how good they may be, he will invariably have considerable trouble in getting them suitably matched, and it is therefore utterly impossible to lay down any rule that would prove an infallible guide. Yet there are general rules that experience has taught me, and which I have followed very successfully. I always recommend mating the best birds together, unless they both fall short in the same points. Also birds of the same color; yet oftentimes this is impossible, and even impracticable. Matching one's birds would be much easier providing your lofts contained nothing but good-colored exhibition birds. But, alas, who ever saw such a loft. Oftentimes we are obliged to match up one good bird to a poorer one, or even two poor ones together, being careful that the same fault does not appear in both birds. For instance, to a bird good in head, beak and eye, but poor in color and feather, match up one that is good in the points the other lacks in, viz., good in color and feather, even if it falls short in the other points; but should it happen to possess them, so much the better, and *vice versa*. There are times that I am obliged to trust to qualities that do not appear in the bird itself, yet being so strongly infused in the strain that I know the young will almost certainly inherit them,—and just here is where my theory holds good, that no fancier can look for success unless he has bred and raised most of his own stock, for by that means he will know exactly what birds to rely upon for certain points that he may desire to breed for. Never match two foul birds together, as nothing but foul youngsters can be expected from such a cross. If one of your birds must be foul, let it be the hen, as I have noticed in such matches the majority of birds raised will prove clean; whereas, let the cock bird be foul and the hen clean, over half the youngsters will prove foul.

I always prefer the cock bird the color I wish for, as with me I have found that color generally follows the cock, but, as I have already mentioned, if you can secure two equally as good birds of the same color, so much the better. But the color is apt to run out if the same colored birds are continually paired together. Therefore to this extent and no further do I advise the mixing of colors. For instance, some of the best yellows that ever appeared in the fancy were raised from a pair of reds, both of which were out of yellow cocks and red hens. I have also seen some of the grandest colored yellows bred from a dirty black cock that was from a yellow cock and black hen paired up to a yellow hen out of a pair of yellows. In fact, for breeding yellows, where any cross is necessary for color, I always prefer a black, also to improve reds. I doubt whether there is a good strain of reds in the country that is not composed of more or less black blood in its composition.

The cock bird must be good in head properties, as most of the youngsters take after him in this respect. As for flights, I prefer the hen good in these, although if both can be found even so much the better. As a rule, foul marked birds are high cut, good in color away to the vent, and generally short in flights, therefore to such a bird put up one that is good in flights, and these you will mostly find low cut, and sometimes poor in color. By such a match the fault of one bird is counteracted by the other.

As for hood, mane and chain, have both birds as good as possible, but never let both fail in the same respect. Providing one is good in hood and mane, but falls off in chain, have the other extra good in chain, even if it does not come up in hood and mane, and *vice versa*.

As for bad eyes, I care little or nothing for them, as I can breed them out in one, and certainly two crosses, but of course would try and not put two birds together that were both bad in these respects.

For carriage and style, I prefer the cock bird well up in this respect, although some much older and more experienced than myself prefer the hen good in this point. One thing is certain, have both if you can, and then you will not miss it after in their offspring. In fact I consider style and carriage one of the most essential points in breeding, for what good is a Jacobin, even if it is good in color and possesses immense feather well put on, if it does not show off. Even an ordinary bird, or one short in feather, if stylish, is certainly a more pleasing sight to the eye, than one who may possess all the required points, yet notwithstanding be a thorough duffer.

In breeding Whites, the great drawback has always been to secure length of feather with good eye, as the latter invariably come black, or "bull," as it is termed. Here I agree with my friend Mr. John Waters, the great Belfast breeder, wherein he states, "to secure pearl eyes, never breed two solid white birds together, but a white cock to a colored hen will generally give pearl eyes, also add to feather." For this color cross I prefer black first, then red, and never yellow if I can help it, as it takes fully four or five seasons to breed yellow out of a white strain if once allowed to secure a foothold; whereas by a black or red cross it can easily be bred out in two or three crosses.

(To be continued.)

Scoring.

Editor Review.

Kindly allow me a few lines in the REVIEW regarding the poultry exhibition recently held at Guelph. Yourself and others are aware that this was my first exhibit at our Provincial show. My reasons for exhibiting so far from home were to test my strength among our veteran breeders and exhibitors, and if I were weak to know just where, and thus be in a position to improve on such points. I knew the premium birds were to be scored, and thus I felt an especial interest in showing at Guelph. I had every confidence in the association being able to run a show successfully and also confidence in their appointment of judges, fully believing that we have gentlemen in our own country of ability, honesty, and independent enough to judge a show satisfactorily, and I was not disappointed. I believe the judges who officiated there can score equal to American judges. And when once accustomed to that system of judging, could do it more quickly than at the recent show. With their scoring I find no fault, though my birds in some cases scored under what I had expected. And just here is where the scoring will be of benefit to myself and others. Other breeders may not have their weakness tested just where mine was, but all, some place or other, can see a chance to improve. For instance, nearly every bird I exhibited was cut one or more points on condition. This I had not expected, but I do not complain. It was right and it taught me this lesson, that coal ashes is not the best thing to be used in a dust-bath for perfect plumage. I learned considerable from my score cards not known before, and which I will try and remember. I only regret that scoring was abandoned before giving it a fair trial, and I believe were the vote to be taken again in a room where one could hear the members speak for and against, that the result would be different. So far as I could hear amid the noise and crowing of the birds, I failed to hear one good sound argument adduced against the system. So far as I am concerned, whether the society pay for scoring or not I wish my premium birds scored when exhibited, and am willing to pay for it myself. And several of my amateur brothers have expressed themselves in same manner. I will only add that I was in a good position to test the judge's ability in the Spanish and Leghorn classes, as I had several birds shown that I had purchased from leading American breeders, and scored by leading American judges, and in no case did the score of our judge vary $\frac{1}{2}$ points from previous score card. This fact should establish the ability of our judges for the position. Hoping to improve on the hints given me through the score-cards, and that the society will re-consider their recent vote to rescind scoring, and thanking you for space, I remain

Very truly yours,

F. WIXSON.

Ingersoll, Feby. 27th 1885.

Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n.

The annual meeting of the above association was held in the Town Hall, on the evening of March 18th. The president, and a large number being in attendance. After the meeting had been called to order, the first business was the reading of the report of the auditors. The report showed

the receipts from all sources to be \$323 64, and the expenditure \$3 5 96, leaving a balance on hand of \$17 68. Besides this the Association has coops and other show requisites to the value of about \$30.00. The report was adopted. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, Thomas Male; vice-president, H. E. Karn; secretary, R. Elliott; treasurer, A. J. Collins; auditors, Geo. Love and F. W. Hay; executive committee, R. Ferguson, P. Knapp, H. Goddard, T. H. Willoughby, Wm. Small, with the first four offices. The regular monthly meetings of the association were fixed for the second Friday in each month, in the Town Hall.

After the general business had been transacted, considerable discussion was indulged in on the subject of "scoring." There appeared to be only one opinion among those present, and that was that it was the only correct way of judging; that it places on the birds scored a value which they never could receive by the old way; that the only objection which can be urged against the system, (the length of time it takes) has been shown, can be easily overcome when a judge can score a bird every three or four minutes. Surprise was expressed that the Ontario show, which should be the leader in judging as well as every other improvement, had taken the retrograde step to abolish the scoring system, and the assertion was ventured that, notwithstanding the vote at the annual meeting of that body, the birds would be scored at the next show of the Poultry Association of Ontario.

Mr. Thomas Male has purchased a very fine B. B. Red game cockerel since our show, besides which quite a number of birds have been brought to town for breeding purposes. Mr. H. Goddard has White Leghorn chicks six weeks old, and they are looking well. All our fanciers have their breeding pens mated up, and are calculating upon a good forward move in the poultry interest, as far as Listowel and vicinity is concerned.

SECRETARY.

Listowel, April 8th, 1885.

Notes from Ottawa.

My silence last month was due to serious illness.

As anticipated, the show in February has been a great incentive to the development of poultry keeping.

Mr. P. G. Keyes has imported a Wyandotte cockerel of goodly virtue, and which promises to father fine stock.

Mr. Alfred Geddes has imported a Black Java yearling cock, scoring well in the nineties. He was procured from George Wolfe, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., who also furnished Mr. Geddes with the Wyandottes, prize winners at our late show.

Mr. Campbell Smith, of Hintonburg, purchased the 1st prize White Leghorn cockerel from Mr. Thomas Hall, of Outremont, Montreal, and has mated the bird with some fine pullets. The same gentleman has also imported two Partridge Cochins.

Mr. T. Willitts, well known to your readers, has rented a house on the Richmond Road, and intends to become a resident in our part of the world. We are glad to have him. Of course he is bringing his birds with him.

Mr. Rankin, of Merrievale, has constructed a large and convenient hen house and purposes to go into poultry culture on an extensive scale with the aid of incubators, &c. Mr. Rankin was the winner of the gold medal for best pen of W. F. B. Spanish at our show.

Mr. Gilbert has purchased the cockerel from Mr. Geddes, that was a prize winner at Montreal and at our show. He was scored 91 or 91½ at Montreal by Felch, and 92½ by Crossly at show here.

Captain Strekpole has sold all the birds he could spare and could have easily tripled the number if he had got them. The Captain, if you will remember, won second prize for Plymouth Rocks.

The Review will have two contributors living in close proximity on the Richmond Road, near the city, and they intend to be friendly rivals in the breeding and development of Brahmas, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, &c., &c. The more the merrier.

Here is a genuine tribute to the worth of the Review from a farmer who recently subscribed to your paper, and who had seen the publications from the U. S.: I prefer the Poultry Review because it contains the experience of breeders in our own zone of temperature. Writers with a more Southern experience cannot give as much information as how to deal with the climatic conditions that govern the breeding of poultry in Canada." And he was right. The value of the experience of a Canadian breeder to a beginner in the same country cannot be over estimated.

I have lots more to write you about but must reserve further observations until next issue. Wishing you every prosperity and again expressing the pleasure we had in seeing you at our show, I am

A. G. G.

Ottawa, 9th Apr., 1885.

Mr. Doel Speaks.

Editor Review,

I am sorry to see such hard feelings, and hard writings in your paper between poultry fanciers in Ontario. It tends to the injury of the fanciers and to your paper also. Why do writers shield themselves behind false signatures to injure others? I have myself at times experienced this in your paper, in having my judging falsely reported, and being individually unjustly attacked; but I never notice such things unless they are over the proper names of the parties attacking. Some things I find myself compelled to answer, as the parties attacked have not answered in March Review, perhaps taking the same view as I do.

In answer to "Common Sense" in February Review. It has not been customary for members to nominate themselves to office in the P. A. of O., but that a committee be appointed at the Annual meeting to nominate a board, report to the President, who places it before the meeting, and if any so nominated are objected to, others have been nominated in their place. Such has been done for some years until the last meeting in Toronto, where I, as president was overruled, and the board nominated, and then elected by the meeting. Has not Mr. Fullerton himself been at such meeting of the Society when he was nominated and elected a director? and therefore could not

"Common Sense," with as good reason, make the same charge against him and others? Why has he not done so?

It appears to me "Common Sense" has written the whole piece to bring in the last clause. It is false, and "Common Sense" must know he has written falsely. Mr. Butterfield has been on the Board of the P. A. of O. for a number of years; he has also been a judge at our shows as well as others, but to my knowledge he never yet nominated himself as a director, and when the judges were appointed he either refused to vote or absent-ed himself at that time, and "Common Sense" knows it.

In reference to the editorial in the same issue. Mr. Butterfield is not an avowed enemy of the *American Standard*, but he, with myself and many others, (see also English reports,) does not believe in scoring, as it is practically useless. You can take a first-class bird and make him score twenty points less than a bird a fancier would not breed from, and no fault could be found with the scoring.

The Review also makes a very serious charge against Mr. Butterfield as an honorable man. I have always found Mr. Butterfield to be honorable in all his actions, and from what I can learn, discharged his duties as judge at Guelph with ability. Scoring cannot be got through with, and be done properly, in such haste as you represent. I think you forget the Brahmas were not all cooped until Tuesday evening; then the large fowls required to be weighed, which was not done until Wednesday noon; and the judging and scoring of *all* the Asiatics through by Thursday noon, which was good work, and not as you say "45 Light Brahmas in one day."

"Common Sense" dare not come out over his own name, as he would then show his true animus, he being disappointed in not being a director this year; he therefore vents his spleen upon Butterfield, thinking thereby to turn the fanciers against Butterfield; but I hope that Butterfield will do as I and others have done, treat such snarling with contempt, and he will come out stronger with the fanciers than before.

Now, Sir, for the March Review. It says in editorial, "The Toronto side-show of the *Poultry Monthly*." Allow me to say there is no side-show, nor does Toronto require any side show. Toronto can take the lead in anything she chooses. If an individual sees proper to act as an agent for the *Poultry Monthly*, and there are far worse poultry papers, why must the REVIEW try to disparage Toronto by calling a private business transaction a "Toronto side-show?" But I am sorry to say such appears to have been the general work of the REVIEW for years, to do all the injury possible to Toronto and Toronto fanciers, so I believe. I am sorry, very sorry, this appears to be the case, as it injures the REVIEW only, and it tends to foster ill feeling amongst fanciers. If the REVIEW continues to write against its own interests in this way, it may induce Toronto fanciers to start a paper, then where will the REVIEW be?

I cannot believe Mr. Bonnick ever made such a remark as the REVIEW puts into his mouth, that he begged to be a representative to the Industrial as a reward for anything.

WM. H. DOEL.

Doncaster, April 9th, 1885.

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT
STRATHROY, ONT., CANADA.

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

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All communications must be in our hands by the 6th and advertisements by the 9th to insure insertion in issue of that month.

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In Picard & Spicer's ad, Light Brahmas, Mac-kay's strain, was omitted.

We owe apologies to Love Bros., of Listowel and Mr. Chas. Mayhew, of Thamesville, for the non-appearance of their ads. last month. The copy was mislaid, and was not missed until too late to get duplicates.

If advertisers would use but one side of paper, and write copy of ads. on a sheet separate from the letter of instructions, they would do us a great favor, and the chances of errors and omissions would be greatly decreased.

Mr. Sam. Holmes, of Chatham, had many applications for the trio of Rouen ducks which his small ad. last month quoted at \$1.00. \$10.00 is the price. As the young man who set the type has become a fancier, such errors will not likely occur again.

The second annual show of the Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held the week following the show of the Poultry Association of Ontario.

Mr. H. P. Harrison, of Toronto has just received another fine consignment of B. B. R. Games from England. The hen is said by good judges to be the best yet brought to Canada, and the cock is guaranteed full brother to the second prize Birmingham winner which was claimed at £100. By the same express came a Brown Red cock, and from the condition of these two birds the conclusion is arrived at that some express agent has been enjoying a regular cock fight, as both were terribly lacerated. Mr. H. has also imported eggs from the most noted English breeders, and has more birds to follow.

In this issue we give declaration of the circulation of the REVIEW. Some journals in quoting

circulation say they have so many "readers," or that it is "placed in the hands" of so many. Where this is done it may generally be safely concluded that the number given is multiplied four fold, each member of the family of a subscriber receiving credit as a reader or handler of the paper. By this mode of calculation the Review has over four thousand four hundred readers this month.

Stratford Poultry Association.

A meeting of parties interested in the formation of a poultry association in this city was held on the evening of the 30th March in the commodious office of G. W. Lawrence, Esq., in the City Hall, kindly lent by him for the purpose.

Mr. Wm. Sanderson was elected chairman, *pro tem*. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James P. Woods, Esq.; 1st vice president, M. J. Hanavan, M. D.; 2nd vice president, Andrew Johnston, Esq.; secretary, Thos. Woodcock, Esq.; treasurer, G. W. Lawrence, Esq. Directors: J. L. Corcoran, Wm. Sanderson, G. Horne, James O'Loane, C. F. Neeld, John Steward and others.

After some interesting discussion on poultry affairs it was resolved to adjourn to meet again in two weeks.

Our Answer to Mr. Doel's Letter.

In the present issue of the REVIEW we publish a letter from Mr. W. H. Doel, in which an attack is made on us, prompted by long pent up spite, and in which he shows an amount of malignity we would not have expected of him. It is very evident to us that Mr. Doel is but the mouthpiece of others in this attack, they taking advantage of the feeling of ill-will which they know he entertains towards us to push him to the front—or in other words, take advantage of his weakness to secure an advocate, and of his position to endeavor to give an air of weight to the attack that it would not command if coming from themselves. We are very sorry to see Mr. Doel allow himself to be placed in such a position. We have before had some evidences of his ill-will, but at times his better nature and the manly side would turn up and he has been just to us, which is all we ever expected of him. We will endeavor to reply to the charges he makes against us as calmly as possible consistent with their thorough refutation, as one in the position we occupy cannot afford to be maligned or or have his motives misconstrued.

In the first place he refers to hard language being used between fanciers. In this regard we will simply say that no poultry journal on this continent has been more free from personalities than the REVIEW. We have never allowed writers to shelter themselves behind false signatures to injure others. We have refused hundreds of communications because the writers did not wish to have their individuality known. Mr. Doel himself has thought proper to use a *non de plume*. Will Mr. Doel please state when and where he suffered from this cause. If he takes the position that as a judge he is infallible, then we have nothing to say—but he is not infallible as a judge. If his judging has been falsely reported in the REVIEW it has been to his advantage.

We would pass over his remarks on article by "Common Sense," and leave that writer to answer

for himself entirely, but Mr. Doel would seem to insinuate that we wrote it, (in this he is entirely mistaken,) and makes assertions that are not borne out by the facts of the case. He gives us credit for knowing the facts, and he is right. We will refer to the minutes of the annual meetings of the P. A. of O. to show who is right and who wrong.

The Poultry Association of Ontario was incorporated in the summer of 1879, with the following as the officers, appointed by Government: Messrs. Thos. Gowdy, G. W. Murton, J. W. Buck, John Aldous, W. H. Doel, John McClelland, John Eastwood, Allan Bogue, and James Fullerton. These were empowered to conduct the business of the association until their successors were elected. These were to consist of a president, two vice-presidents, and nine directors, these to elect from their number or otherwise a secretary and treasurer, or secretary-treasurer, and the association two auditors. At the first annual meeting, 1880, the officers were elected by open nomination and vote, each name being voted on separately. We may state, for Mr. Doel's information, that Mr. Fullerton was there, and declined nomination for the Board, but accepted position as one of the auditors. The next annual meeting was held in the Kirby House, Brantford. Mr. Doel will probably remember the confusion that ensued at the election of officers at this meeting. Here the officers were elected in the same manner as at the previous meeting. Again we declined nomination for the Board and was elected an auditor. The annual meeting for 1882 was also held in the Kirby House, Brantford. At this meeting, remembering the confusion of the previous meeting at the election of officers, we suggested that a nominating committee be appointed to name a Board to the meeting, believing that the claims of different localities could be better considered than by electing as had been done in the past. Our suggestion was at once acted upon, and it was moved by Mr. Thorne, seconded by Mr. Simpson, That a committee be appointed to nominate the Board for the ensuing year, and named as such committee, Messrs. E. Kester, Brantford; J. Fullerton, Strathroy; S. Butterfield, Sandwich; Thomas Gowdy, Guelph; W. H. Doel, Doncaster, and A. Bogue, London; the mover's name was added and the motion carried. The nominees of the committee were: Messrs. W. H. Doel, president; A. Bogue, 1st vice-president; E. Kester, 2nd vice-president; Board of Directors: Messrs. Butterfield, Buck, Spragge, Saultier, Eastwood, Bonnick, Boddy, Thorne and Main. We here again declined nomination. At the next meeting, held in the City Hall, Toronto, it was moved by Mr. Kester, seconded by Mr. Butterfield, That Messrs. Anderson, Dilworth, Butterfield, Mackay, and the mover be a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing term.—Carried. The nominees were: Messrs. Doel, president; A. Bogue, 1st vice-president; E. Kester, 2nd vice-president; Directors: Messrs. Wills, Dilworth, James, McClelland, Mackay, Anderson, Buck, Weldon, and Butterfield. Mr. James declined to act, and Mr. Barber was substituted. At the annual meeting of 1884 the president, Mr. Doel, named as the nominating committee, Messrs. Bogue, Gowdy, Kester, Wills, and Mackay. Objection was taken to this manner of procedure, it being well known to all the old members that Mr. Doel's action was without precedent. To relieve him from an awkward predicament, it was moved by Mr. Gowdy

and seconded by Mr. Thorne, "That the rule in reference to the appointment of nominating committee be rescinded, and that the meeting at once proceed to elect the officers by open vote.—Carried." The result of the election was: President, Thos. Gowdy; 1st, vice-president, A. Bogue; 2nd vice-president, J. Fullerton; Directors, Messrs. Morris, Sprague, Crowie, Butterfield, Bonnick, Weldon, Mackay, Thorne and Main. The proceedings of the last meeting are fresh in the minds of our readers, so we need not repeat them.

Now what does this prove? 1st,—That it has never been the custom for the president to name the nominating committee; 2nd, that the nominating committee have generally nominated themselves, as when a committee submits a unanimous report it is regarded as a unit; 3rd, that in no case has amendment been made in the committee's report, except on account of the nominee declining to act; and 4th, that Mr. Fullerton was never present "at such a meeting of the society, when he was nominated and elected a director, and fifth, that Mr. Doel—is mistaken. We do not by any means say it is wrong for the committee to nominate themselves in some cases, but we do agree with "Common Sense" that there are many good reasons why a judge should not be a member of the Board.

With regard to the next point.—"We believe that the writer who signed himself "Common Sense" has very little, if any, acquaintance with Mr. Butterfield. He takes some interest in poultry and poultry matters, although he has not exhibited for years. He has never been present at a Board meeting to see whether Mr. Butterfield absented himself or not when the vote on the appointment of judges was taken. The principle is what he attacked—not Mr. Butterfield. We were convinced of this or we would not have allowed his name to be mentioned. There is not a single unprejudiced mind in the poultry fancy in Canada that will not agree with "Common Sense" in his views in this matter.

We repeat that Mr. Butterfield is an avowed enemy of scoring and the *American Standard of Excellence*. He has so declared himself to us, and to many others, and Mr. Doel must excuse us if we take Mr. Butterfield's word and the evidence of others in preference to his assertion to the contrary. If Mr. Doel will tell us how "he can take a first-class bird and make him score 20 points less than a bird a fancier would not breed from, and no fault could be found," we will be much enlightened. The bird one fancier would be satisfied to breed from, and breed with successfully, might not suit another at all. We, like Mr. Doel, did not think that scoring could be done so rapidly as it can, until we saw it. We did not misrepresent the scoring at Montreal, as can easily be proved. We are perfectly well aware of the fact that the Brahmas were not all cooped until late Tuesday afternoon. Those birds not accompanied by their owners were mostly cooped by Mr. Mackenzie and your obedient servant, and who should be better able to speak on that point? One exhibit of Light Brahmas was delayed but this did not in any prevent the weighing of those present, nor the judging of the other classes, which were complete. Mr. Doel emphasises all the Asiatics, to give the impression that all were scored. But he was not present, and his informant must have misled him.

No man in Canada has done more than the editor of the Review to bring Mr. Butterfield before the fanciers of Canada as a judge. When we find him abusing the position we oppose him, and do it openly. Who can show as many evidences of good will towards him as we? We regret that our duty to the poultry fraternity compels us to this course, as there are many qualitics about him that we greatly admire. He may yet find that among his professed friends he has worse enemies than Fullerton. We know wherof we speak.

In the next clause Mr. Doel insinuates that "Common Sense" is actuated in his article by disappointment "at not being a director this year." We have shown in another part of this article that this is impossible. The fling is at us. Mr. Doel is the last man that should make such an insinuation after the exhibition he made of himself at the last meeting in Toronto. We have never been ambitious for office of any kind. We never sought it in the Poultry Association of Ontario. We were solicited to stand for 2nd vice president last year and we did so, previous to that we always declined. This year we were again solicited to accept nomination for office, but declined. We believe that the best interests of the society are served by a change of officers, and we urged Mr. McClelland to become a candidate, and recommended our friends to support him. When we have been elected to office in the Poultry Association of Ontario, we have always undergone the ordeal of the full vote.

We now come to where Mr. Doel shows his vindictiveness most plainly. There is nothing disrespectful of Toronto or Toronto fanciers in the paragraph alluded to. In his spleen he endeavors to stir up Toronto fanciers against the Review. We ask the Toronto fanciers to read the Review—many of them have taken it for over seven years—and see if we ever disparaged Toronto. Far from it. Look up our articles on the claims of the city on the Poultry Association of Ontario, on page 69 vol. 4, as it is since then that Mr. Doel accuses us of trying to injure Toronto and Toronto fanciers, and follows up to the present. Don't take the word of Mr. Doel or any other party for it, but see for yourselves if "it has been the general work of the Review for years to do all the injury possible to Toronto and Toronto fanciers, so I believe." (He qualifies this charge to escape the risk of an action.) We have lately found evidences of some one trying to prejudice Toronto fanciers against us, but we never suspected Mr. Doel. We thought him above such conduct. The Review has never "fostered ill feeling among fanciers," but just the contrary.

He says our course "may induce the Toronto fanciers to start a paper, then where would the Review be?" (Is Mr. Doel putting money into such a concern? We will see.)

We answer, where it is now—at the top, and increasing in influence every day—not the mouth-piece of a ring or party, but the advocate of all progressive measures—a journal not to be bulldozed or frightened by big talk or threats from any quarter, and not to be bribed—perhaps, in the near future, published in Toronto.


We will venture to give Mr. Doel a word of advice:—In future when parties prepare balls for you to throw, be sure that they are so made that they are not most dangerous in the rebound.

East Kent Poultry Yards,
 THAMESVILLE, ONT.,
CHAS. A. MAYHEW, - Proprietor,
 Breeder of
LANGSHANS, BROWN LEGHORNS, AND
SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS.
 Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 13.
 Cocker Spaniel Dogs for sale at low prices.

R. B. FERGUSON,
 Listowel, - Ontario,
 Breeder of
High-class Poultry,
 which principally includes
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
Brown and White Leghorns,
 -and-
Plymouth Rocks.
 EGGS for sale from Brown and White Leghorns and
 Plymouth Rocks. \$2 per doz., and from Light Brahmās,
 \$3. Write for particulars. 2-y

Forest City Poultry Yards,
 877 Co bome St., London, Ont.,
W. R. GARNER & BRO.,
 Breeders of

Exhibit'n Plymouth Rocks
 Exclusively.
EGGS THAT WILL HATCH, at \$2 per setting.
 Our breeding pens this year are made up from some of
 the best yards in America—Conger's, Upham's and Costen's--and will no doubt produce some grand exhibition
 birds.
 No need of sending a long distance for eggs, when you
 can secure them from such noted stock near at home.
 We will have a limited number of settings only. Only
 one setting to any one address. Chicks for sale after
 September. 2-3


J. H. PIERCE,
 Bowmanville, Ont.,
 Breeder of
HOUDANS and LANGSHANS,
 of the most noted strains.
 My birds have won high honors at Chi-
 cago, Toronto Industrial, Ont. Poultry show, Montreal
 Bowmanville, etc. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per 13. A
 fair hatch guaranteed. Chicks in the Fall.


STRATHROY POULTRY YARDS
E. H. HURD, PROPRIETOR,
 Breeder of
Plymouth Rocks,
Golden and Silver Spangled Polands,
GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
 and
BROWN LEGHORNS.
 EGGS FOR HATCHING—Polands, \$2.50 per 13; others,
 \$2.00 per 13. 3-y



STANLEY SPILLET,
 Nantye, Ont.,
 Breeder of the
 Celebrated "AUTOCBAT" Strain
 of
LIGHT BRAHMAS.

No Eggs for sale. Chicks for sale early in the Fall.

P. G. KEYES,
 467 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont.,
 Breeder and Importer of
Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks
 AND GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.
 The useful combined with the beautiful.
 Eggs for hatching every day in the year:—Wyandottes
 and Bantams, \$3.00 per 13; Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13.
 Correspondence a pleasure. No circulars. Write for what
 you want. 3-y

WEST DURHAM POULTRY YARDS,
 Bowmanville, Ont.,
KYDD & WRIGHT,
 Breeders of
Plymouth Rocks,
 Exclusively; Pilgrim strain, direct from W. F. James, Sher-
 brooke. Two yards of the finest P. Rocks in Canada. See
 prize lists of Guelph, Peterborough and Bowmanville shows
 for prizes won. Four grand cockerels for sale. Eggs for
 hatching, \$2.00 for 13. JOHN H. KYDD & GEO. WRIGHT.



J. B. JONES,
 Box 236, Toronto, Ont.,
 IMPORTER AND BREEDER
 of all the leading varieties of
FANCY PIGEONS.

SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE, in pairs and odd birds.
 Write for what you want, inclosing 3c. stamp for reply.
 No attention paid to postal cards. 12-6



JAMES BAPTIE,
 SPRINGVILLE P. O., - ONT.,
 Importer and Breeder of
GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED
HAMBURGS,
 (My Specialty.)

Also, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, and
 DARK BRAHMAS.
 P. Cochins and D. Brahmās mated for pullet breeding only.
 Eggs for sale in season at \$3.00 per 13. 3.

Trimble's "Away Up" Black-Reds.



Three yards, only *pedigreed* Black-red
 Games in Canada, all imported birds but
 one; winners at Gloucester, Lancaster and
 Jamestown, N. Y. I breed Black-Reds
 exclusively, as much for pleasure as for
 profit, and aim to have the best money
 can buy or skill yroduce. See April Re-
 view for certificate of last importation.

EGGS, \$3 for 13, \$5 for 26. (Seventy-
 five per cent fertile or duplicated at half-
 price. Correspondence a pleasure. Write.
 P. H. TRIMBLE, "The Arcade," Napanee, Ont.



J. W. BARTLETT,
Lambeth, P. O., (late of London South,)
Breeder of
—HIGH-CLASS—
DARK BRAHMAS.

At the late show of the P. A. of Ont. my birds won fresh laurels, proving, as in the past, that they are equal to if not ahead of any in Canada.

Eggs for hatching, packed in new baskets, \$3. per 13.

Agent for the new "Model" Incubator:

BONE MEAL
—AND—
GRANULATED BONE

3c. a pound,
—also—

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS.

PERRY'S POULTRY EXCHANGE,
25 Bleury St.,
MONTREAL.

11-y



GEO. E. PERKINS,
Ingersoll, - Ont.,
Breeder of
**HIGH-CLASS AND THOROUGHBRED
POULTRY.**

Eggs for Hatching in Season:

Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs, \$1.50 per 13;
Black Spanish and White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13; L. T.
Brahmas and Ducks, \$2.00 per 13.

Pure White Rabbits for sale at low prices.

N. B.—One ton of hen manure for sale. 11-y



LONDON WEST POULTRY YARDS.
H. R. K. TOZER, - PROPRIETOR,
Breeder of
LIGHT BRAHMAS,

W. C. Black and Golden Polands,
Golden and Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled
and Black

HAMBURG.

Fowls and Chicks for sale. Eggs for hatching in season.
10-y



H. B. DONOVAN,
70 Gladstone Ave. - Toronto, Ont.,
Breeder of
JAPANESE BANTS,

High-Class Fancy Pigeons,

BELGIAN, SCOTCH FANCY AND GERMAN CANARIES,
AND RING DOVES.

At Ontario Poultry Association's show, 1884, won 7 prizes
on 10 entries; Seaforth, 30 prizes on 31 entries; Industrial,
18 1sts, 9 2nds, silver and bronze medals,—29 prizes on 30
entries; "Central," Hamilton, 6 prizes.



W. H. CROWIE,
St. Catharines, - Ont.,
Breeder of
Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,
AND GAME BANTAMS.

100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS

To sell at Low Prices,

For Prizes won this Fall see Review for October.
Eggs for Hatching in season. 2-y.



WM. SUNLEY,
QUELPH, - ONT.,

Breeder of

High-Class

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

"Pilgrim" and "Keefer" strains.

See prize-list. Eeb'y Review.

A limited number of Eggs to dispose of. at \$3.00
per setting. For further information address Box
140, enclosing stamp for reply. 3-y



THORPE & SCOTT,
220 TALBOT ST., LONDON, ONT.,
Breeders of

Light and Dark Brahmas,
BLACK HAMBURGS,

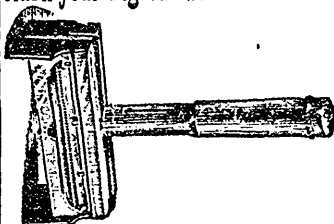
and White-Faced Black Spanish.

Fowls for sale at all times.

10-y

Eggs for Hatching in season.

Mark your Pigeons with a 'Tom Thumb Self-Inker.'



The neatest and
most durable
invention ever offer-
ed for the pur-
pose.

Circulars Free.

G. M. HALDANE,
Strathroy, Ont.

Box 27.



KEILEY BROS.,
625 Colborne St., London, Ont.,
Breeders of

Black & Br'n Red, G. Duckwing,
AND WHITE GAMES,

Golden Polands & Cayuga Ducks.

Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

Duck eggs, 2.00 per 11.

From birds second to none.



Brant Poultry Yards,
Brantford, Ont.,

E. KESTER, - PROPRIETOR.
My breeding pens of

Light Brahmas, W. Leghorns,

BUFF COCHINS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS, AND PYLE GAME BANTAMS
are this spring the best I ever had.

EGGS—One setting, \$2.50; two or more settings, at the rate of \$2.00 per setting. Order early.
Send stamp for Illustrated Circular.

2-y



W. SANDERSON,
Stratford, Ont.,

Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks,
(two yards,)

BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,

WHITE LEGHORNS and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Eggs and Birds for sale.

Correspondence invited.

2-y



LISTOWEL POULTRY YARDS,
H. GODDARD, Proprietor,

Breeder of

Black Javas, W. and Br'n Leghorns
and **L. Brahmas.**

Black Javas. score at Listowel show: cockerel, 97, pullets, 95½ and 95; W. Leghorn cockerel, 94½, hen 93½

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Javas, \$3.50 for 13, or \$6 for 26; other varieties, \$2 per 13.

See Feb. Review for prizes won at Listowel show.
2-y Address P. O. Box 128, Listowel, Ont.



J. M. CARSON,
Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,

Breeder of

Fine **W. F. B. SPANISH,** and **Plymouth Rock Fowls.**

At Guelph show, 1885, 1st and special on **Black Spanish** cock, scored 93½; hen, 96; pullet, 96; cockerel, 91½.—L. G. Jarvis, judge.

At Owen Sound Pet Stock Show, Feb., 1885: 1st. 2nd and special for breeding pen **B. Spanish**; 1st and special on **P. Rock** chicks; cockerel 93½, pullet 94—H. G. Jackson, J. G.



JAS. HUSBAND & SON,
Cairngorm P. O., Ont.,

Breeders of

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

Our Stock was originally made up of

The Best Strains.

FOWLS FOR SALE AT ALL SEASONS.

Eggs in season at \$2.00 per setting. 2-y



NORTH PERTH POULTRY YARDS,
H. E. KARN, - Proprietor,
Listowel, Ont.,

Breeder of

Partridge Cochins, Langshans,
AND **BLACK SPANISH.**

Prize birds for sale at all times. Eggs for hatching in season, \$2.00 per 13.

See prize-list of Listowel show in Feb. Review. Enclose stamp for answer.

Address box 32, Listowel, Ont. 2-y



JOHN AXFORD,
ST. THOMAS, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS,

and

HOUDANS.

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

Correspondence invited.

2.6m



R. G. MARTIN,

Marysville, Ontario,

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,
Plymouth Rocks,

B. B. RED GAME (imported), WHITE LEGHORNS, HOUDANS, SILVER POLAND, &c.

Prize-winners in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching in season, \$3.00 per setting.

2-y



P. BREIDING,
BERLIN, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of

PARTRIDGE, BUFF, WHITE, AND BLACK COCHINS

and

LIGHT & DARK BRAHMAS.

Eggs for sale in season, \$3.00 per 13. Birds for sale at all times. Honest dealing with all, my motto.
2-y



WM. McLOUD,
Lucan, Ont.,

Breeder of

B. B. Red and White GAMES,

SILVER-GRAY, COLORED & W. DORINGS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

AYLESBURY, ROUEN & CAYUGA DUCKS.

Eggs, \$3.00 per setting.

PERFECT PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ST. CLAIR "Small-Comb" strain. The best birds for cold climates—being hardy, handsome, and prolific egg producers.

Eggs—\$5.00 per setting.

Carefully separated from my main flock. I keep experimental yards of Standard Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Br'n Leghorns, White Dorkings, Langshans, and Black Spanish. Eggs, \$1.00 per dozen,

WILLIAM J. WAEFER,
Pt. Edward, Ont., C.

4-3

FOR SALE.

- 6 Light Brahma cockerels, \$3.00 each.
- 1 " " cock, coming 2 yrs. 5.00 "
- 3 " " pullets, 4.00 "
- 3 " " hens, coming 2 years 3.00 "
- 6 Black Cochins cockerels 5.00 "
- 2 " " cocks, coming 2 yrs. 8.00 "

The Black Cochins cocks are winners of 1st as cockerels last year at Ontario show. L. Brahmas are all bred from my prize cock. B. Cochins cock breeding with three of the best hens in Canada.

EGGS \$2.00 per doz., either B. C. or L. B.

JOHN JAMES.

3 3

TORONTO.



A. J. WILLSON,

Seaforth, Ont.

Breeder of

Exhibition Black Hamburgs,
GOLDEN POLANDS & DARK BRAHMAS,

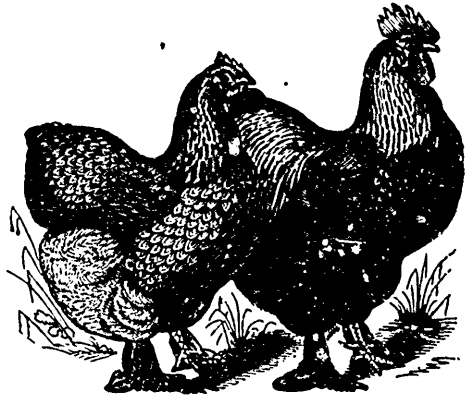
Also

BLACK AFRICAN, GOLDEN SEBRIGHT, & G. DUCKWING
GAME BANTAMS.

See Feb'y and March REVIEW for prizes won.

Since these shows I have added to my stock of Brahmas the following noted birds: Hen, Empress Second, score 954 by B. N. Pierce, at Indianapolis, winning 1st prize, also 1st as pullet same show the previous year. Pullet winner of 2nd at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Feb. 1885, at which show there were 10,000 birds exhibited. Pullet winner 1st, Stoneham, Mass, scoring 96, and pronounced to be the best D. Brahma pullet ever yet shown in America. Also cockerel winner of 1st at Stoneham, scoring 924. Besides the above my yards contain the cock, winner of 1st at Guelph, Listowel and Seaforth; Hen, winner of 1st at Taunton, Mass., Guelph, Listowel and Seaforth; Cockerel, winner of 1st at Seaforth, and 2nd at Listowel; Pullet, winner of 2nd at Seaforth and 3rd at Listowel, together with a number of fine hens and pullets, some of which were imported from some of the best yards in the United States.

Send stamp for illustrated circular and price of eggs, and description of Breeding pens. 3y



RECORD FOR 1885.

A sweep that was clean without any bluster or lying.

My business has been such that I have not exhibited at but two shows this winter.

At Meriden, Ct., I made 82 entries, and won 63 Firsts, 12 Seconds, 2 Thirds, and 23 Specials.

At Worcester, Mass., I made 118 entries and won 78 Firsts, 31 Seconds, 2 Thirds, and 17 Specials.

This record ought to convince any sceptical mind that my stock is second to none. Both the above shows were large and the competition was close in all the classes.

My stock of Partridge Cochins, Dorkings and Bantams are the best in the United States. I say it without fear of contradiction.

My prices are lower for stock and eggs than the majority of Breeders, while my stock is better.

I began exhibiting during the winter of 1882, and have won 1126 premiums since, including 643 Firsts, and 283 Specials. Where is the breeder that can beat this record?

I keep
PARTRIDGE COCHINS, SILVER-PENCILLED HAMBURGS, WHITE, COLORED, AND SILVER GRAY DORKINGS, PEARL AND WHITE GUINEAS, BLACK ROSE-COMB,
and all kinds of **GAME BANTAMS.**

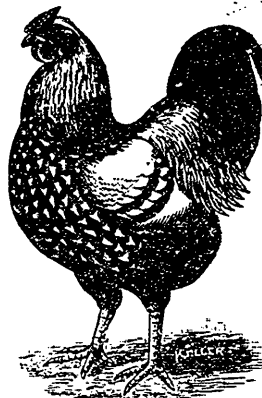
EGGS, \$3.00 for 13, \$5.00 for 26, any variety.

PIGEONS:

Owls, Turbits, Fantails, Barbs and Magpies for sale at all times.

H. A. JONES.

ELM PARK POULTRY YARDS,
156 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.



P. COCHINS,

B. D. SARR, strain.

WYANDOTTES,

W. H. CLARK, strain.

A SPECIALTY.

Prize Winning Birds in my Breeding Pens, and special attention given to the matings to produce best desired results.

Eggs from either bred, \$3.00 per 13.

P. J. KELLER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.
1004 Bouck Ave.

Wood Engravings of Poultry
A SPECIALTY.

Cuts for sale. Send for illustrated Circular.

LANGSHANS,

EXCLUSIVELY.

No better stock in America.

SHOW RECORD.—1884—Toronto, two 1st and two 2nd prizes. 1885—Guelph: four first prizes and silver medal for best hen. Peterborough: two 1sts and one 2nd. Bowmanville: two 1sts. Ottawa: 1st on fowls, and chickens I sold took 1st also.

Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

3 fine cockerels for sale.

Address R. LUSH,

3-3 PETERBOROUGH, Ont.

EGGS. THE EGGS.

Bicknell Strain of Javas.

Send stamp for illustrated description and prices.

If inferior stock will answer, some **Cheap John** can furnish it. That's the kind I kill. My customers prefer

Good Stock at Fair Rates.

That's the kind I furnish.

J. Y. BICKNELL, 65 Clifton Place, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Marchmont Poultry Yards

We breed the following varieties:

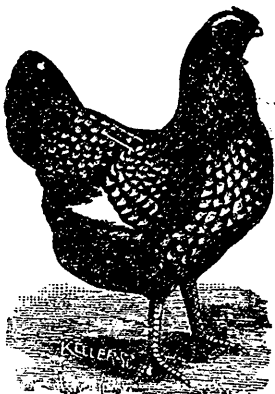
White Leghorns, Houdans, White-Crested Black Polands, Bearded Silver and Golden Polands, Golden-pencilled Hamburgs, and Pekin Bantams.

Write for circular,

Address

JNO. W. DUTTON, Sec'y, BOWMANVILLE, Ont.

3-3t



Hagersville Poultry Yards, Proprietor.
 HENRY BYERS, Breeder of
WYANDOTTIES,
 Exclusively.
 Strains: Dr. E. B. Weston, Wintaker and others. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13, or \$3.00 per 26 if shipped in same basket. 50 per cent. hatch guaranteed. No fowls for sale until Sept. 23

BLACK-B. RED GAMES & P. ROCKS.

I will spare this season a few eggs from my best pen of Black Red Games; also from my only pen of Plymouth Rocks, headed by cock "Englewood." This famous bird scored at Sherbrooke show this season 91 1/2 points.

The above pens are mated so as to obtain from each good exhibition cockerels as well as pullets.

Eggs, per setting of 13. \$2.00.

C. J. ODELL,

3-4t

SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

Clarksburg Poultry Yards.

Black-breasted Fed, Brown-breasted Red, Red Pyle and Duckwing



Imported from the best yards of England and America.



WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH,
 LANGSHANS,
 BLACK HAMBURGS,
 LIGHT BRAHMAS,
 WHITE LEGHORNS,
 and PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
Of the Highest Quality.

EGGS—Game, \$3.00 per setting; other varieties, \$2.00.

C. W. TREADGOLD, Sec'y., Clarkeburg, Ont.

Send stamp for circular.

R. ELLIOTT,

Listowel, - Ont.,
 Breeder of

DARK BRAHMAS

—and—

ROSE AND SINGLE-COMBED

Brown Leghorns.

EGGS FOR HATCHING:

Dark Brahmans and Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26; Single-combed Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per 12. 2.t.f.

A PRIZE, Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE, & Co. Augusta, Me

FRANK H. THOMAS,

—BREEDER OF—

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs,
Exclusively,
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

I am now breeding from a yard that cannot be equalled in Canada, or beaten in America. At the late show held at Sherbrooke, I exhibited 6 pallets only, and they scored respectively 92½, 93, 94½, 95, and 96 and the cockerel that I am now breeding from scores 95. **Beat that!** My birds were pronounced by Abel F. Stevens to be the finest lot that he had seen.

There is no doubt but that the Golden Pencilled Hamburgs outshine any variety of poultry for beauty, and as layers they are second to none. **Do not delay in sending in your orders for eggs.** My terms are reasonable for what I will send you. Eggs, per dozen, \$3.00; two dozen, \$5.00. Chicks and fowls in season. *This strain has never been beaten.* Kindly bear this in mind.

4.2

THOMAS COSTEN,

— Breeder of —

L't Brahmas & P. Rocks.

My breeding stock for this season will consist of two pens of Light Brahmas and two pens of Plymouth Rocks. One pen of L. Brahmas is Duke of York strain cock a grand bird, 1st at Ottawa, with a score of 93½ points, mated with hens and pullets scoring 96, 94½, 93, 93, 92½, and 91½; one pen Autocrat strain, headed by cockerel 1st at Ottawa and 2nd at Montreal, scoring 94 points, with females scoring from 94 to 91.

1st pen Plymouth Rocks, headed by cockerel 1st at Montreal and Ottawa, scoring 94½ points, with females scoring from 93 to 90. 2nd pen, cockerel 2nd at Ottawa, scoring 93 points, with females equally as good as pen No. 1.

At the late shows in Montreal and Ottawa, held in Feb'y, 1885, my birds carried off a fair share of prizes, winning, on Light Brahmas, 1st on pullet, 96 points, the highest scoring Light Brahma in the show; 3rd on pullets, 3rd on hen, 3rd and h. m. on cocks, 2nd and h. m. on cockerels. All these birds scored well up into the nineties, and so strong was the competition, and so high the character of the birds shown, that a 94½ point pullet was good only for 3rd prize, and that scoring too by I. K. Feich.

At Ottawa, on L. Brahmas (shown in pairs), 1st on fowls, 1st and 2nd on chicks, and 1st and special on breeding pen.

At Montreal, on P. Rocks, 1st and 2nd on cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on hens, 1st, h. m. on cockerel, and special for best cockerel.

Eggs from either variety, \$3.00 per dozen, or two dozen for \$5.00.

FOR SALE—1 fine Autocrat cock, weighs 12 lbs.; 1 do. cockerel, weighs 10 lbs.; price of either, \$8.00. Three splendid Duke of York cockerels, \$4.00 each; three splendid do. pullets, \$3.00 each.

THOMAS COSTEN, MONTREAL, P. Q.

PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA.

D. T. ROGERS,

PROPRIETOR,

Breeder and Importer of

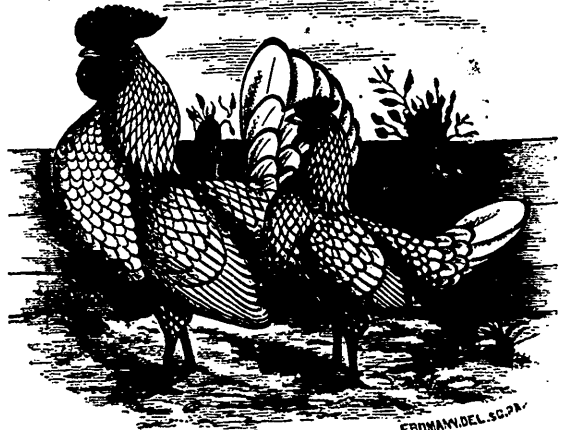
HIGH-CLASS

Fancy Poultry.**EXHIBITION BIRDS**

Of the following varieties for sale:

Single and Rose-comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, W. C. B. Polish, Golden Polish, Silver Sebright and Black African Rantams, Cayuga Ducks, and Toulouse Geese.

Will be sold cheap for quality of stock.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ERDMANN DEL. SC. P.

St. Thomas Poultry Yards.

TEEPLE & WAIT,

P. O. Box 262,

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO,

Breeders and Importers of

WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS, & B.B.R. GAME.

At the only two shows we ever exhibited we were awarded the following prizes: Southern Counties Fair, 1884, 1st on White Leghorns, diploma on White Leghorns, 2nd prize on Brown Leghorns. Diploma on Brown Leghorns. At Ontario Poultry Show, Guelph, 1885: 1st on White Leghorn cockerel, score 96. 2nd on White Leghorn pullet, score 95; 3rd on Brown Leghorn hen, score 92. As all our stock is imported from the best breeders known, we maintain we have the best stock in Canada. EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 29. Orders book-in rotation. No pet yards kept for our own breeding. 4-1f

SEAFORTH L'T BRAHMA YARDS.

JOHN FINCH,

BREEDER OF

Geo. C. Bucknam's Champion Strain of

Mammoth Light Brahmas,

Exclusively.



GRAND SUCCESS IN THE SHOW ROOM, 1885. At Guelph, in strong competition, I was awarded 1st on cock, scoring 95 points; 1st on hen, 94; 1st on pullet, 95, and special for best breeding pen. At Listowel: 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet. At Seaforth: 1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hens. 2nd on cockerel, 1st and 2nd on pullets, 1st on breeding pen, winning three grand specials, and also silver medal for best female on exhibition. A few settings of eggs to spare at \$5.00 per setting, \$8.00 for two settings. Chicks in the fall, Correspondence cheerfully answered. 3-y

CHATHAM

Perfection Poultry Yards.

STANDARD GAMES,



B. B. Reds, Brown Reds, Silver and Golden Duckwings. These are prize takers at the New York Fanciers' show, 1885. Also

PIT GAMES—a combination of Tartars, Strychnines and Heathwoods. Eggs from any of the above yards, \$3.00 per 13.

PURE "AUTOCRAT" LIGHT BRAHMAS—Spillet, P. Williams, and Butterfield's combination, and they are near perfection.

IMPORTED ROUEN DUCKS—good markings and size. Also Bordman Smith's WHITE LEGHORNS; Bicknell scored the pair 192½ points. Eggs from this yard \$2.00 per 13.

Fowls and Ducks for sale at all times. Am now booking orders for eggs. First come first served. 3-y SAM. HOLMES, CHATHAM, ONT.



SEED Warranted to Grow.

or order refilled gratis. I have sold vegetable and flower seed to over a million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some are your neighbors, if so ask them whether they are reliable. Mr. Thomas Henshall of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 26 years I have dealt with you. I have lived in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the result was always the same, to wit:—religiously honest and good." This is the kind of seed I raise and sell. The Hubbard and Marblehead Squash, Marblehead Corn, Marblehead Cabbages, Ohio Potato, Eclipse Beet, are some of the vegetables of which I was the original introducer. A Fair with \$500 in premiums. See my catalogue, free to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, (Seed Grower), Marblehead, Mass

Send us \$1.75 and we will send you, post paid, the AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE & Canadian Poultry Review for one year

G. H. PUGSLEY,

Importer and Breeder of

Fancy Poultry, Pheasants, Italian Bees, Fine-bred Doys, Shetland, Wild and Fancy Paxies, Jersey and Kerry Cattle, Angora Goats, Dealer in Fine Carriage and Roadster Horses,

ROSE HILL FARM, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Unrivalled Success at Exhibitions. Thousands of Prizes awarded my Birds.

I have bred and sold more Prize Winners the past four years than all breeders in Canada combined, at all the largest shows on the continent, both in Europe and America! Send 25 cts. for Illustrated Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to everyone, with large illustrations of all the varieties of Poultry, with a general description of Poultry, Dogs, etc. Price List of eggs free.

Brahmas, Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs and Leghorns, Langshans, Wyandottes, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, Golden, Silver and White-crested Black Polish, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Games, English Bantams, Sultans, Silver-gray and White Dorkings, Lalleche, Crevecœurs, Poudans, Andalusians, Japanese, Pekin, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Rose-comb Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Call, Wood or Carolina, and Mandarin Ducks; Bronze and Wild Turkeys; Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst and English Peacocks; Red Birds Parrots, Canaries; English Lop-eared and Angora Rabbits; White Angora Goats, silk fleece 12 inches long. Dogs: St. Bernards, English Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Cocker Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, English and Italian Greyhounds, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Maltese Toys, Pugs, and Scotch Terriers of all colors. Trained and White Italian Ferrets. Post cards not noticed

G. H. PUGSLEY, Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards, BRANTFORD, Ont.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of



Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, and White Leghorns.



Prize birds at the show of the Poultry Ass'n of Ont., in each variety.

Leghorn and Dark Brahma cockerels, first-class birds, and will be sold cheap. Write for wants.

4-y

West Kent Poultry Yards.

All my Fowls, except my Breeding Pens, are sold.

I am now booking orders for

Eggs for Hatching,

FROM

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

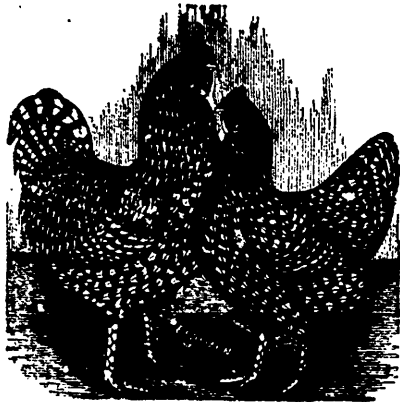
at \$2.00 per 13.

— LIGHT BRAHMAS, —

\$3.00 per 13.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

\$3.00 per 13.



My Plymouth Rock cockerels, five in number, scored from 91 to 94½ at the late poultry show at Chatham; I also exhibited eight pullets that scored from 90 to 93½; three Light Brahma cockerels that scored from 92½ to 92¾; seven Light Brahma pullets that scored from 91 to 96½; 2 pairs P. Cochins scored: cockerels, 92½, 93½; pullets, 92½ and 93½.

My patrons will get eggs from birds bred with the greatest care, and from the best blood that can be produced. All my birds are in perfect health, having plenty of room for healthy development.

Address

WM. PENMAN, Manager West Kent Fair Grounds,

CHATHAM, ONT.

Danville Poultry Yards, DANVILLE, P. Q.

2 grand yards of **Black-breasted Red Games**, bred direct from birds imported by W. L. Ball from England. They possess all the points essential for successful exhibition—long, clean heads, whip tails, "light red" hackles, and for station, style, size and symmetry are unsurpassed. Years have been devoted to produce those characteristics, and their ancestry have won more prizes than any other strain ever bred in Canada.

2 yards **Red Piles**, One yard headed by "Windwood," a cock hard to beat, having won 1st as cockerel at Sherbrooke, 1884, and 1st as cock at Montreal, 1885; mated with hens and pullets which won numerous prizes. The matings should produce chicks suitable for any competition.

1 yard **Black Sumatras**—a very choice collection of these beautiful birds.

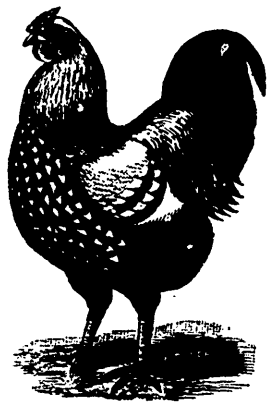
1 yard of **Malays**—typical birds of this rare variety.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Tom, 40 lbs.,—has already won prizes,—mated to fine hens.

My stock has been carefully selected, and has my personal attention. Varieties all kept separate, and warranted true to name. Fowls and Eggs for sale at all times. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting, 2 settings for \$5.00, 3 settings for \$7.00. Turkeys' \$5.00 for 11 eggs. No circulars. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Reference:—W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.

U. BONNEVILLE, Proprietor.



WYANDOTTES,

"Huron" Strain,

Equal to Any in America!

—5 Yards carefully selected birds,—

Well marked, good size and layers; including birds 1st at Waltham, Mass.; 1st on fowls, 1st and 2nd on chicks at Montreal; 1st on fowls, 1st, 3rd and special on chicks, at Ottawa, 1885.

A few settings eggs, at \$5.00—prefer to sell chicks after Sept. 1st.

W. L. BALL,

RICHMOND, P. Q.

3 y



CHAS. CAMPBELL,

Richmond, P. Q.,

—BREEDER OF—

Light Brahmas, EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs and Chicks for sale in season. Correspondence Solicited.

A Few Choice Birds for Sale Now.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, "PILGRIM STRAIN."

YARD No. 1,—Headed by cock "Pilgrim 2nd,"—score at Sherbrooke, 1884, 92½ points—mated with hens and pullets to produce exhibition cockerels.

YARD No. 2,—The pullet breeding cockerel, "Rose's Pilgrim," mated to yearling hens, to produce exhibition pullets.

This is the same stock which produced my winners at Montreal and Ottawa (February, 1885)—10 chicks shown; won 2nd on cockerel, 3rd on pullet, 1st and special on breeding pen, and special on chicks, in the hottest competition of the year. Felch scored cockerels 92, 91½, 90; pullets, 93½, 92, 92, 91½, 91, 90, 90, giving an average of 91 7-10, which determines quality.

12 A few good breeding pairs and trios for sale.

EGGS, guaranteed fresh and well packed, from either yard, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 26, \$6.00 for 39. Chicks after Sept. 1st.

My birds are large, and excellent layers, besides being bred to feather and standard requirements.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

3 y

GEO. DUNTON, RICHMOND, P. Q.



THOMAS HALL,
Outremont, Montreal, P. Q.,

Originator and Breeder of the

**"LANSDOWNE" Strain of
 Light Brahmas,
 and White Leghorns.**

After years of careful mating I have succeeded in producing a strain of Light Brahmas, unsurpassed in the Dominion for perfect markings, close fine combs, pure white color, and of very large size.

Grand Success in the Show Room, 1883-4-5.

At the Montreal show, January 1883, I was awarded on Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and special; hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd; cockerel, 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

At Montreal, 1884, on Light Brahmas: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; pullets, 1st and 3rd, and 1st on breeding pen. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; cockerel, 1st and 4th; pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

At Sherbrooke, 1884, on Light Brahmas: cockerels, 1st and 2nd; pullet, 1st and 2nd.

At the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, Sept., 1884, won all the prizes on Light Brahmas, including breeding pen, except one 2nd prize. On White Leghorns, all prizes, except one 2nd prize, which was of my stock.

At Montreal, 1885: Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and special, scores, 92 and 91; hen, 1st and 2nd, scores, 95 and 94; cockerel, 1st, 3rd and special, scores, 93 and 92; pullet, 2nd and 4th, scores, 96 and 94, and 1st on breeding pen. White Leghorns: cock, 1st and 2nd; hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special; cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special; pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

At Ottawa, 1885: Light Brahmas, fowls, 2nd and 3rd; chicks, 3rd. White Leghorns: fowls, 2nd; chicks, 1st.

EGGS - Brahmas, \$3.00 per setting; Leghorns, \$2.

Stamp for reply.

3-y



JAMES O'NEIL,
Eagle Place Poultry Yards,
Brantford, Ontario,

Breeder and Importer of Exhibition

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

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

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

Also breed Bull Terriers.

1-y

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,

RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Breeder and Importer of the following
 fancy varieties:—

W-CREST'D BLACK POLANDS,

BLACK and SILVER S. HAMBURGS,

GOLDEN & SILVER SEBRIGT,

JAPANESE AND BLACK AFRICAN

BANTAMS.

A limited number of eggs for sale from each variety: Polands, \$4.00, Hamburgs and Bantams, \$3.00, except Japs., which are \$5.00 per setting.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

When writing remember time is money, and stamps cost 3c. each in London.

2-y



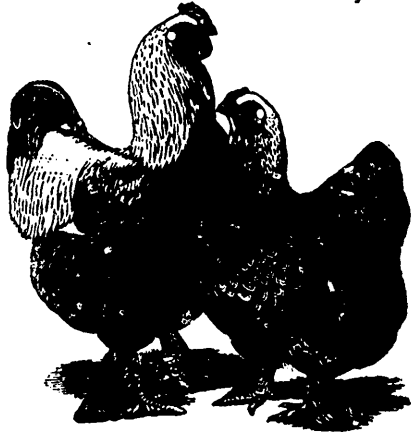
J. M. MACPHERSON,

Chatham,

Ontario,

—BREEDER OF—

Dark Brahmas, Langshans AND W. Cochins.



1885.

At Seaforth I showed 2 pairs Dark Brahmas, and took 1st on hen, 1st on pullet, 2nd on cock, 2nd on cockerel, and two specials.

At Ottawa, I showed 1 pair Dark Brahma chicks, which took 1st and two specials; 1 pair Langshan chicks, which took 2nd, and pen Langshans, which took special.

At Chatham, I took 1st on Dark Brahma chicks, 1st on White Cochins, and 1st on Langshans, which also took cup for Asiatics, and cup for highest scoring pair in the show.

No more Eggs for Hatching this Season.

Chicks for sale in the Fall.

3-y.



EGGS

For Hatching.

PICARD & SPICER,

BREEDERS OF

Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Silver-gray Dorkings, Wyandottes, Black, Golden-pencilled and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, W. C. Bl'k Polish, and Rose-combed White Leghorns.

Birds for sale after Sept. 1st.

Send for price-list.

J. J. PICKARD,

EXETER, ONT.

E. SPICER.

BLACK-BREADED RED GAME.

Economy is Wealth! The Best is the Cheapest!

Description of Breeding Pens.

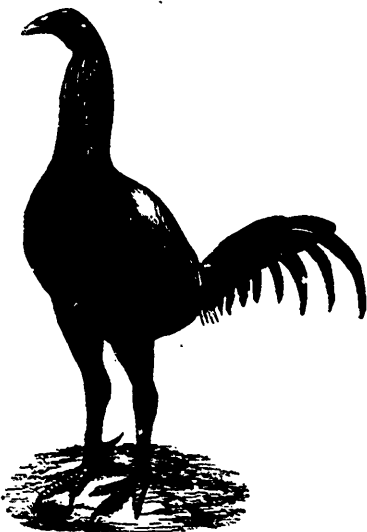
* Yard No. 1—Headed by imported cock "Othello 2nd," sired by Othello 1st. he by Robin Hood, and he by Lyon's £100 Perfection. Peter Lepp, Esq., East Saginaw, Michigan, writes as follows:—"Othello 2nd has not his equal in America to-day, and I doubt very much if they can beat him in England, judging from what I have imported. That you may not be dependant on my assertion, will refer you to the following well known breeders who have seen the bird: Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont., the noted poultry judge, Daniel Allen, Esq., Galt, Ont., and H. A. Mansfield, Waltham, Mass. These gentlemen stand at the very head of the fraternity as breeders and as reliable and honorable gentlemen, whose opinion can be relied upon as true in every respect." We have mated this famous cock with 6 reachy pullets, two of them imported.

Yard No. 2—Headed by cockerel "Ashland," imported by us last fall. He is one of the finest cockerels we ever looked at, and is bred from the best blood in England. We have mated him with 7 select hens.

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.00 per setting, \$6.00 for 2 settings, \$8.00 for 3. Orders booked for eggs on the receipt of \$1.

STABLEFORD BROS.,

Watford, Ont.



EGGS FOR HATCHING.

\$2.00 per setting of 13, carefully packed in baskets.

The Best Blood in the Country.

LANGSHANS (specialty), L. BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Can supply reliable eggs of other varieties of pure bred fowls from near by yards.

Sole Manufacturer for the Dominion of

The Eureka Incubator and Brooder

Printed plan of Brooder, in detail, with designs, sent to any one wishing to make their own Brooder, 50c.

2-3t.

F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Canada.



J. W. TYSON,

GUELPH,

ONTARIO,

Breeder of

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

"Pilgrim" strain.

My breeding stock consists of two pens, pronounced by Mr. L. G. Jarvis, judge, to be as fine as he has seen. The cock at the head of one pen scored 80 points, the other is as good, but has not been scored.

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per dozen.

Chicks in season.

2-3

Homewood Poultry Yards,

Ingersoll,

Ontario,

F. WIXSON,

Breeder of

STANDARD POULTRY.

Won sixteen 1st, 2nd and special premiums on twenty entries, at the recent Provincial Poultry Show, obtaining on fifteen specimens an average score of 95 points, making a clean sweep in Leghorns and Spanish.

A Few good Breeders for sale now.

Eggs for hatching.

2

Circulars on application.



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,

Wm. McNEIL, Proprietor,

774, Waterloo street,

London, Ont.,



Breeder of

High - Class Poultry,

Including White and Buff Cochins, White-crested Black, Golden and Silver spangled and White Polands; Golden and Silver-spangled, Silver-pencilled and Black Hamburgs; Golden and Silver Sebright, Black African and Japanese Bantams.

My Breeding stock for 1885 is to my liking, and the results from their eggs must be eminently successful to purchasers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING,—warranted fresh and true to name—Asiatics and W. C. B. Polands, \$4.00 per 13; Japanese Bantams, \$5.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. EXHIBITION BIRDS for sale at all times.

See Feb'y REVIEW for prizes won by my fowls.

When you write mention this paper.

2-y