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Steele Bros. & Co's Print., Toronto.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKEREL
"BENTHAMITE"

Owned by J. Dilworth, "Springhurst"
PARKDALE. - - - ONT.

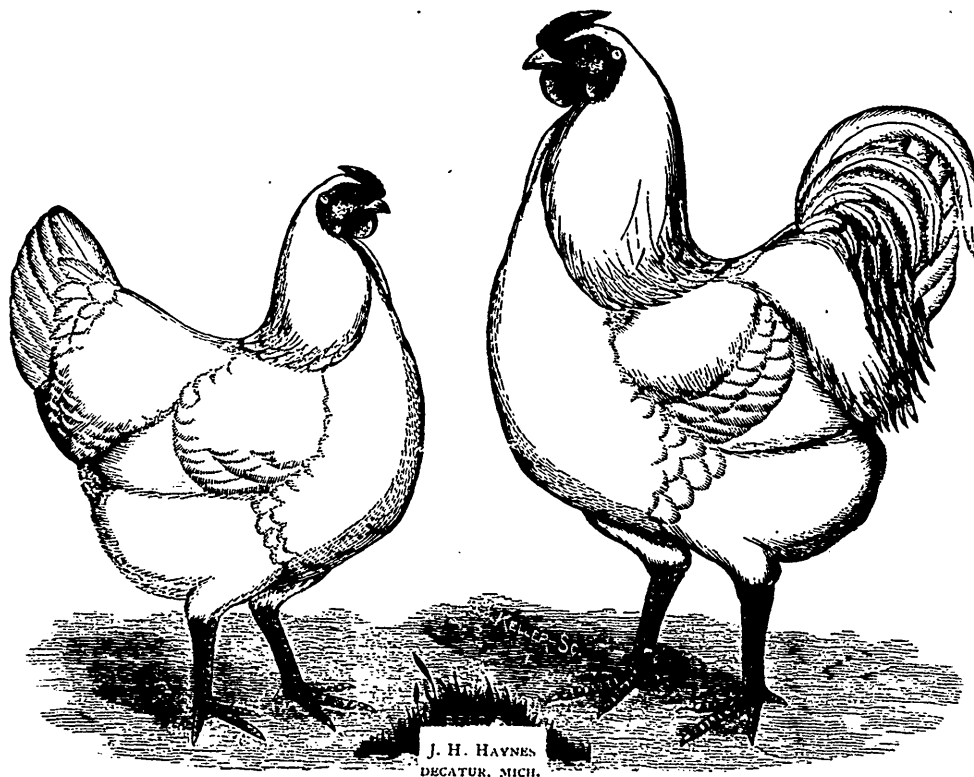
The Canadian Poultry Review.

Devoted to Poultry, Dogs and Pet Stock.

Vol. 9.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, JULY, 1886.

No 7.



White Wyandottes, owned and bred by J. H. Haynes, Decatur, Mich.

Poultry Department.

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

DATES.

Canada's Great Industrial Fair and Agricultural Exposition, Toronto, Sep. 13 to Sep. 18. H. J. Hill Secretary, Toronto.

Agricultural and Arts Association, Guelph, Sept. 20 to 25. Henry Wade, Secretary, Toronto.

Great Central Fair, Hamilton, Sep. 27 to Oct. 1. Jonathan Davis, Sec, Hamilton.

Western Fair, London, Sept. 27 to Oct. 2. Geo. McCoom, Secretary, London.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

BY J. H. HAYNES.

This new variety is coming to the front very fast, and becoming quite popular almost before they are known. I only purchased my pen this spring, and tried to keep it quiet, only telling a few of my friends, but I received letter after letter making enquiries about them and wanting eggs at almost any price, so I have concluded to boom

them along. White Wyandottes are a "sport" from the regular Wyandotte fowl, and were originated by B. M. Briggs, of New York state, who established the new breed by saving the best white "sports" each season and carefully mating them together until he obtained a perfect breed. They are in all respects a Wyandotte save in color, which is pure white, not a colored feather appearing upon them. Mr. Briggs says that they breed truer to color than

their progenitors as from his strain he has never had "off color" chicks, while from another strain which he tried last season he had only mongrels. I also bought eggs of a noted Ohio breeder paying big prices last season and I only got mongrels and no redress. From my experience with them this season so far they are very fine layers of orange color eggs are of good size, and are among the very best of table fowls. The supply of these birds is limited in number, and is not equal to the demand, and good specimens are hard to find, and when found cannot be bought for love or money. This variety has not yet been admitted to the Standard, but we hope to boom them along and get them admitted at the next meeting of the American Poultry Association.

NOTES.

We intend issuing a double edition of the REVIEW for September, a large number of which will be distributed at the fall fairs. It will be got up in great style, including several special engravings of prize winners, which are now in the engravers hands.

In answer to many enquiries we would mention that the Customs duty on egg boxes is 25%, feathers for beds 20%, birds 20%, poultry of all kinds 20%. Pure bred fowls, including Pheasants and Quails and eggs for hatching for the improvement of stock are admitted free.

Mr. Robt. Elliott, of Montreal, paid us a visit last month, he is an old Pigeon fancier, but has "been out of it" for some years. He intends taking up his hobby again and came west on a purchasing expedition.

We will be glad to insert short reports of the seasons hatching results from the various districts. Drop us a post-card stating number of eggs set, number hatched, unfertile, dead in shell, &c., and number of chicks living.

In another column will be found the Secretary's report of the Toronto Poultry Association's last meeting. As will be seen they have got down to business, and purpose holding a money show next winter, with J. Y. Bicknell as judge. We prophecy for them a most pronounced success, the money list, American judge and Toronto's central position will surely attract a large exhibit.

The Industrial Exhibition Association has refused to entertain the proposal of the delegates, that the names should not be put on the coops until after the judging, giving as one of their reasons, that they could not make an exception of the Poultry Department to the other branches of the Exhibition.

THE FALL EXHIBITIONS.

The ball opens with the industrial, Toronto, on Sept. 12th, 18th inclusive. The prize list is a liberal one; fowls having 92 sections with prizes of \$2.50 and \$1.50; chicks, a like number of sections with same money. Turkeys, Geese and Ducks have 18 sections with prizes of \$3 and \$2. Ornamental, 32 sections; prizes varying in amounts, while Pigeons are provided with 48 sections of \$2 and \$1. Diplomas are also offered for breeding pens and poultry appliances. Entries close on August 21st H. J. Hill, Toronto, Secretary send to him for a prize list. Next in order is the Provincial to be held this year in Guelph from September 20th to 25th inclusive. The prize list is the most liberal ever offered by them, viz: — Poultry in pairs, 59 sections with prizes of \$3, \$2 and \$1, and silver medal for best collection. Chicks same number of sections with like prizes. Pigeons, a small list of seven sections with money, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1, and silver medal for best collection Rabbits, two sections with prizes same as pigeons; Henry Wade, Toronto, Secretary. Entries close August 28th.

We have not yet received prize lists of the Great Central, Hamilton, and

Western, London; the dates of which are the same, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st, but will notice them later.

LONDON NOTES.

BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The last regular meeting of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held on Tuesday the 18th of May. No business of any importance was transacted. One new member was added to our membership list,—Mr. A. W. Bartlett, of London South.

Very encouraging reports are being received from the various breeders as to the season's hatch—12 and 13 being considered a common occurrence.

If, as some people claim, we have not got quality, we have at least got quantity and size in this season's chicks. Mr. Wm. Moore, of London West, has chicks weighing over two pounds.

One of our breeders in the person of Mr. Wm. McNeil, has in his possession the highest scoring bird in Canada, and that by an American judge. He has a Black African cock which scores 99 points. Mr. McNeil has a larger number of chicks this season than usual, and all of good size.

We learn with regret that Mr. H. R. K. Tozer, of London West, has decided to go out of the poultry business, and to that end has thrown upon the market his entire collection of fancy poultry. We are sorry to lose Harry from the fancy, as he has all the essentials of a thorough poultry man, and he is a jovial sort of a fellow.

We have received the books, "strong box," etc., pertaining to the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Ontario Poultry Association, and it may now be said with certainty that the Ontario, is in our midst, and it is the intention of the western fanciers to make the next show under these auspices the most successful yet held. As we all know, the President of this Association is an able and painstaking officer, but,

to further augment the success of the next show, he has been strongly advised to take in a "silent partner."

Mr. L. J. Jarvis, poultry judge, paid us a visit the other day. He does not appear to take to heart the whinings of his slanderers, for he laughs just as hearty and is fatter than ever.

For the information of those interested let me here say that the address of the Secretary of the Ontario Poultry Association is:—W. R. Garner, 867 Colborne street, London.

LISTOWEL NOTES.

BY R. E.

At this season of the year there is but little to report. The season has been a fairly good one, as far as hatching is concerned, very few losing sittings of eggs. Most of the chicks were hatched at least a month earlier this year than last, and consequently will be more fully matured for the fall exhibitions than last season.

Mr. P. Knapp has imported several sittings of eggs from Rev. Mr. Humberstone, of England. May he be successful in his venture.

Mr. J. W. Rolls has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Thos. Male, in the Excelsior Poultry Yards here. Mr. Rolls intends to devote his attention to B. B. Red Games, W. F. Black Spanish, and fancy Pigeons in future.

Mr. H. Goddard has a large number of chicks this year, of Black Javas, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns and W. C. Black Polands. Mr. Goddard has been very unfortunate during the past year. Last fall he lost part of one of his feet by being caught in the machinery in the sash and door factory in which he worked, and was disabled from work for four or five months. A few weeks after commencing work, in the same shop, he met with another accident, losing two or three fingers off his left hand.

The rest of the local fanciers are also alive to the poultry interests, and are putting their best foot forward for the fall and winter exhibitions, when, no doubt, they will be able to give good accounts of themselves.

I was sorry to see by the REVIEW of last month that Mr. Jas. Fullerton, late editor and proprietor of the REVIEW, was leaving Ontario. I learn that he has taken up his residence in Calgary, North-West Territory. Mr. Fullerton was indentified with the poultry interests of Canada for a great number of years, and when that industry was in its infancy, had faith enough in it to bring the REVIEW into existence, and conducted it for upwards of six years with acceptance to the majority of the fanciers of Canada and credit to himself. May he succeed in his new home.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the above Association held on the 17th inst., in the Agricultural Hall, it was decided to hold the Second Annual Show from 28th to 31st December, inclusive.

The judges chosen to act for the occasion were Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Poultry, and Mr. Wm. Likens, of Toronto, for Pigeons.

The affairs of the Association showed that we would be in a position to offer cash premiums of \$1.50 for first and \$1.00 for second prizes, single birds, to be supplemented by a number of specials including the silver Challenge Cup in the Game class, and it was decided to arrange the prize list accordingly.

The feeling of the meeting was unanimously in favor of having all birds scored, which system proved so successful at the last show, and by adopting this principle the members feel confident of receiving even greater support this year than last from the fanciers far and near. Apart from the inducements offered by the Association to exhibitors, the fact of Toronto being situated at such a central point and possessing,

as it does, so many attractions and advantages ought to make his the show of the season.

H. G. JACKSON, Sec.

Toronto June 21, 1886.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

BY J. STEWART KENNEDY.

Probably a few notes from this section may be of interest to some of your readers.

The growth of the poultry fancy in this part (Missisquoi and Brome counties) is steady. Five years ago there were hardly any thoroughbred fowls in the district; I do not think that there was any one flock that could be called pure at that time, but in the past four years many have gone into high class poultry of different kinds and there are now in this village alone, flocks of the following breeds: Brahmas, (Light and Dark,) Langshans, Wyandottes, Games, Leghorns, (White and Brown,) and Silver Grey Dorkings, also Bronze Turkeys; and in the country round there are many of the same as well as Plymouth Rocks.

I went a few days since to see Mr. F. D. Buzzell's S. G. Dorkings, lately imported from St. Leonard's, England. They seem a fine heavy fowl and Mrs. Buzzell informed me that they were great layers. While in conversation she mentioned a curious result from setting a double yolked egg; it produced a chick with four legs, which unfortunately only lived for a day or two. I also paid a visit to M. J. P. Stinehour's yards which are certainly worth a visit. His Light Brahmas and Wyandottes are very fine, especially the former, which have been his specialty for some years back, he has a comparatively non-sitting strain, and very large well marked birds which will compare favorably with any of the great prize winners. Mr. S. will be away up if he exhibits the coming winter, or any other time, he knows what a good bird is, and he has some to.

We are at a disadvantage in not having any shows in this locality except the District Agricultural Society held in September, when young birds are not given separate prizes and in consequence are not shown, and sending birds to exhibitions at a distance when express charges and care are in opposite ratio is not encouraging to say the least.

Chicks are doing well; the broods being generally, with the season, a good deal earlier than last year, but there was a great percentage of dead in the shell at different ages, among the early broods particularly.

Re Express charges: A strange incident happened to me; having arranged with another breeder to exchange eggs, I shipped to him at different times 3 settings and he paid freight 65c., 50c., 75c., respectively, all shipped in precisely the same way and style of package (Messer's patent egg carrier). I paid on my three packages, 1st a basket 50cts., 2nd a box 45cts., and 3rd another box 40cts.; but the joke comes in on the second setting. He received mine and having to return a setting at once he used my own box which they had charged him 75cts. for, and they only charged me 40cts. for it. I purchased a pair of Pekin Bants from an Ohio breeder this spring and they came via a specified route in the States, through a town about half way from which, a not larger, if perhaps 5 pounds heavier box, containing a single bird, cost me nearly double the money a year ago. There seems to be no rule to their charges, just go as you please. I see Mr. Hurley is moving in the above matter and trust Canadians will not be behindhand. Send in your scrip or stamp to the REVIEW—a small sum each will make a mighty big show when the Canadian fancy wakes to it.

[Why not form an association and hold a show of your own, friend Kennedy? There are enough energetic fanciers down your way to support it. Try it.—Ed.]

FEEDING CHICKS AND FOWLS.

BY STANLEY SPILLETT.

In providing food for chicks and adult birds, it is important that economy shall be practiced, still it is not economy to purchase certain kinds of grain because they are cheap, wheat screenings for example are dear at a gift, oats mixed with other grains when ground may supply in a larger proportion than other grains, muscle forming material, but, be that as it may, my experience don't put a very high value upon them as bird feed, the meal is too sticky unless mixed in very small proportions with corn meal. For chicken feed on the whole, I find nothing as good and, therefore cheap, for small chicks as Johnnie Cake made of about one-third wheat middlings, and ground peas, and two-thirds corn meal, this wetted with sweet milk, in my opinion, forms the very best food for chicks the first few weeks. At the end of four or five weeks wheat good and sound as the principle food cannot be improved upon. The largest L. B. Pullet I ever saw was allowed to run at will about a farm, from the day of leaving the shell to maturity, fortunately the hen and chicks had free access to grain fields and they lived among the wheat, in the fall this pullet weighed 10½ pounds.

For winter feed for hens, I have fed no soft feed for years, nor do I intend returning to it at any future time. I have fed grain with satisfactory results, and do not see where the advantage either to the fowl or the buyer comes in by, having the grain ground. For morning feed; if wheat be scattered among a good lot of forest leaves, or chaff, or straw, they will soon warm themselves searching for it, and this heat will last, while that produced by warm food will soon pass off, leaving the poor birds worse than before. A few vegetables may be fed, but unless it is a raw turnip or cabbage to pick at on a very cold day, cooked vegetables are preferable, and should not be fed upon

a very cold day. For animal food refuse meat of various kinds can be used, but in most localities accidents are likely to happen among cattle or sheep. A quarter or half of a beef killed by cars or by any other means makes the very best food. I got two hind quarters of a large fat cow last winter, which had hanged herself, and this was the very best meat food I ever used.

But over feeding is the cause of all our losses. I feel confident in saying that if a flock of fowls were to get no food but solid grain in winter, and that worked for by having to search and scratch for it, not from a few straws but from among four feet of it, so that it will require hours for them to get enough to satisfy them, there will be no trouble with chicks dead in shells and unfertile eggs, &c. Why do farmers have no such experience as this? simply because their poultry is obliged to dig into a straw stack all day for all or part of their food.

A farmer in this neighborhood, who had personally no experience in this direction, had, unfortunately, last fall a lot of poorish spring wheat, this he fed liberally to his hens last winter, and the result has been few eggs, chicks dead in shells, and unfertile eggs, the first time in his experience with hens that such occurred.

Mr. Mooney, of Strathroy, writes me that he followed this system of feeding last winter, and the result has been a good strong chick in almost every egg. If wheat could be bought in the straws or not thrashed, it would be the very thing; I fed a quantity of wheat in this state, or allowed the fowls free access to it, and they dug away all day long and I have never had fowls look so well and lively as when thus fed. This feeding so many different things so many times per day is sure to lead to too much feed.

I hope that the scoring question is a settled fact and further discussion therefore unnecessary.

WATCH DOGS, ELECTRICITY AND POULTRY.

BY PEA-COMB.

In reply to Mr. W. C. G. Peters enquiry in June REVIEW as to the best dog to have around, that will keep thieves out, and not frighten visitors out of their lives; I beg to offer my experience in this matter.

One of the greatest difficulties that Fanciers have to contend with, is thieves. It is a very easy matter to construct a fowl house that is proof against foxes, skunks, minks, weasels and all such vermin; but to construct a building that is proof against two legged thieves is another and much more difficult matter; you may purchase first-class locks, but we frequently hear of them being smashed, and the enterprising chicken thief walks off with his prey, with about as little trouble as though there had been no lock; sometimes though, the lock baffles them, and they rip off a board and crawl in that way, or go through the window, or many other ways too numerous to mention, but it is all one to the disconsolate fancier the next morning, when he discovers the loss of his best birds.

Now it generally happens, that the trusty watch dog is away on a moonlight excursion at the time Mr. Hen-thief calls, so he has it all his own way, and helps himself to any or all of the fowls at his leisure.

Dogs are all very well, to a certain extent, but they cannot be relied on implicitly; I keep a dog and always have done so, but although he is as good a watch dog as any other, yet I don't keep him for his qualifications in this line, but, because I like a dog. The objections to dogs as guardians of the poultry establishment are many, they may be poisoned, or they may be approached by somebody who knows them, or they may not be on duty when most wanted; or if you keep them chained to your fowl house they may be killed by the thieves without you

being awakened by the barking; most dogs bark so much that it is difficult to know when they mean business, and when not, and after several times getting out of bed at midnight and parading the premises in scanty attire to enquire into the cause of so much barking, and finding none; you return to bed, vowing that you will not get up again if he barks himself blind.

On my fowl house I use neither locks, bars, nor bolts, and anybody can open the door and walk in at any time, there is nothing to prevent them; but at the same time they cannot get in without instantly notifying me of their visit. To make a long story short, I have an electric burglar alarm on my fowl house, which is so arranged, that the instant a door or window is opened a bell rings in the dwelling house, and it makes no difference if your fowl house is half a mile from the dwelling the bell will ring the instant the door opens, so that you are made aware of the fact that you have visitors before they get their foot inside the door, while the thief is in blissful ignorance as he sees and hears nothing.

An effective alarm for a fowl house costs no more than a good dog, and after you have it, costs infinitely less to maintain, and is a thousand times more reliable, and it is always on duty, never sleeps, and never lies to you; and the alarm once given, the bell keeps on ringing, until you get up and turn off the electric current, when you are at liberty to introduce the business end of your shot gun to the midnight marauders.

CHICKS, ETC.

BY W. C. G. PETER.

So much has been written on this subject, I fear I can say nothing that is new; but it is so very important, that in hopes it may prove useful I will give my method of treating, feeding, etc.

I think if any one can raise chicks to the age of two weeks there is very little

chance of any being lost after that time. One very important item is feeding often and very little at a time. Few people can be made to understand how very little a chick eats; hence the importance of a constant small supply, every two hours at least, (I feed mine oftener than that) for two weeks. Always give the yolk o. a hard boiled egg for the first two meals, but give the hen a good feed first of something nice, a few scraps or anything handy, one yolk will feed forty chicks or more the first time, if the hen is not hungry too I am a great advocate of bread and milk, egg, and millet seed for first week's bill of fare. After that take small rice nicely boiled in milk and water, not made sloppy, when cooked add fine oatmeal, corn meal, and a little bran and shorts, enough to season of salt and red pepper, and to every pound of this mixture add 3 oz. of fine bone meal, make it all into a cake with milk or buttermilk and bake nicely, enough can be made to last a week. A piece can be taken and rolled with a rolling pin and moistened with hot milk or water, and you have a wholesome nourishing food at little expense. If eggs are plentiful add a couple of them, it is a perfect food. Give as much milk as convenient, but water should always be provided clean and cool; an earthen fountain is best, and protect it with an old box or any other suitable covering from the rays of the sun. As soon as the chicks can eat it supply good wheat, a little hemp seed, and if they are closely confined meat minced very small, twice a week; remember "variety is the spice of life." Green food must not be forgotten and the best way to supply it is to cut a large sod and let them help themselves, and it is also amusement for them; of course if they have their freedom for a few hours daily this is unnecessary. All soft food for poultry should be mixed with boiling milk or water and made quite crumbly. I shall never forget the mixture I once saw put down by an attend-

ant employed by a breeder, a dish full of sloppy corn meal, mixed with cold water, and no addition of any kind to make it more palatable; he took it out to the yard and about thirty chicks came running up, took a peck or two and left it. I did not wonder at that; I told him they would have eaten it all had he made it warm and properly, but he made answer, "they would eat it if they were hungry." I mentioned it to my friend and he soon made that youth act sensibly.

A good way to feed chicks running at large with their mothers is to make a coop of laths, with a board floor, which should *not* be attached to the coop for convenience in cleaning; eighteen inches high is enough, the food for the chicks can be thrown in, and it is a good plan as it prevents the hens from pecking each other's chicks. The distance between the laths should be regulated according to the age of the chicks, making say one coop for chicks two weeks old, one for five weeks old, and if necessary one for two months old chicks. These last will often be as spiteful to the younger ones as strange hens, besides robbing them of their share of feed. It vexes me to see in some places the young chicks abused in this way, when the remedy is so easy; our seasons are so short that chicks need the very best care, and hard pushing forward to get well on in growth before the fall.

Let me here call attention to providing some kind of shade for the hot summer days; it is cruel to see young tender chicks exposed to the scorching rays of the sun for hours, an almost certain producer of diarrhoea and cholera. A handy way and quick too of making a rough shelter is to take old boards and nail them slanting to the fence or side of a shed or barn. Another is to make a long V shaped covering open at each end of light lumber; it is simply made by cutting the boards of an equal length and nailing them to light scantling in a slanting

form. When made cover with cedar or any other green boughs, it will make a delightful coop and agreeable shelter, and the content of the flock will amply repay the trouble.

When you begin to house your young stock, be sure to secure as perfect ventilation in the building as possible, but be careful to avoid any draughts, sleeping in a draughty house is as hurtful to chickens as it is to human beings. Be gentle in your manner and kind to your stock and a host of fowl can be controlled without any trouble, whereas rough manners, bustling movements, etc., will make them entirely unmanageable. I provide a cheap, warm, nutritious breakfast for about 200 fowls, old and young, in this way. I keep on the back part of the kitchen stove a two gallon saucepan, it is in fact an old preserving kettle, this I fill three parts full of water, or liquor from boiled meat if I have it, and then I put in all the scraps from the table and kitchen as they are gathered after each meal; also the small bones, never mind what it is, pudding, porridge, every scrap I can get hold of. I leave it on the back of the stove all the time covered with a tight lid; in the morning I put it on the fire, and by the time I have had breakfast it is near boiling or quite so. I then fill an old deep bread tin with shorts, bran, a little bone meal, and red pepper, (very little pepper), mix it, and turn the contents of my saucepan over it, mix it nice and crumbly and feed warm. I then wash and fill my saucepan again with water ready to receive the scraps for the day. For a small flock the amount I mention would be too large to prepare at once, as it would sour, and *all food fed, to chicks especially*, should be as sweet as for young children.

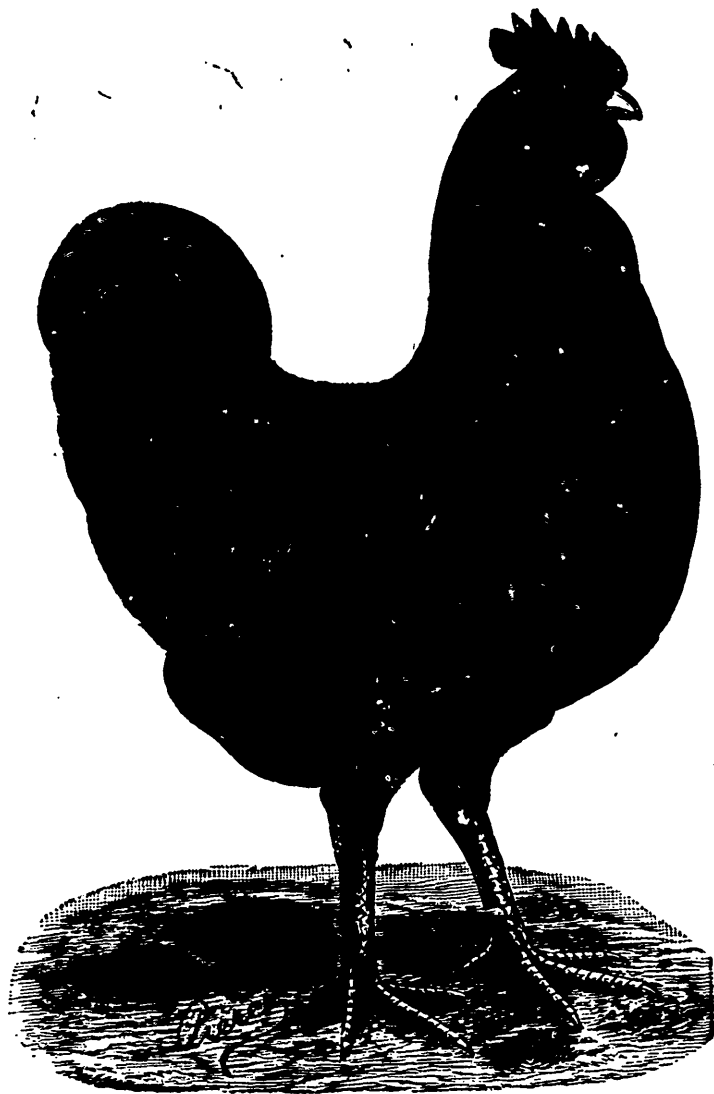
Now Mr. Editor, I fancy you are thinking I am a "long-winded" chap, so I will bring this to a close, with this remark; that I am astonished, when I consider how well Canada is adapted for poultry farming, and that many

people own as much land as would give run enough for several hundred fowls, that this branch of industry is so much neglected. It is a certain source of wealth if undertaken in a sensible way, and I venture to say it would make the average French peasant green with envy if he could only know how we are disregarding this (should be) home industry. But poultry farming must not be engaged in by one with the "hen fever," but by a practical and thoughtful man, or woman that likes such stock.

I like Mr. Wixson's remarks re symmetry. It is a broad farce to judge the symmetry of Brahmas, P. Rocks, or any large breeds, when in coops that will not let them stand upright, let alone turn round.

I am glad to see an article on duck raising in your last issue; and can say from experience they will pay well. I prefer the Rouen, they are so easily kept at home, grow exceedingly quick, and are fine in flavor. They are, too, very contented with a limited supply of water. I have often wondered how it is that some people succeed best with fowls, others with geese, and perhaps where one has tried turkeys with no success, will succeed with ducks, and so on. I have tried geese for five years but can do no good with them at all. I do not seem "to get into their ways," but with ducks I always had splendid results, also with fowls and it has often puzzled and annoyed me, to think that the geese are ahead of me.

I desire to mention that when I say poultry farming will pay, I am not theorizing or basing my statements on visions of broilers at two pounds weight fetching the sum of \$1.00 each. The people who pay those prices never come near me. It may be so in American cities, as it is in London, Eng., that at certain seasons a few will fetch such fancy prices, but experience teaches me that 4lb. roasters dressed that will fetch 60cts. per pair will pay as well as most speculations if not better. In early spring I have had 80cts. per pair for



Plymouth Rock Cock, owned by Geo. E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y.

chicks weighing 6 lbs. per pair, and have never had enough to supply customers, so that there is a field and market at present open, and to all appearances will be for some years. For market poultry I would advise thoroughbred fowls without hesitation, above any cross, they are so uniform in appearance when dressed, and you can almost count on their weight for a given age. We have too, such excellent fowls as Wyandottes, (there are none better for

market), P. Rocks, Light Brahmans, Langshans, and the White Leghorns are by no means to be despised, they grow so fast up to three months. If a cross is used the very best is a fine White Leghorn cock on Brahma hens.

YOKOHAMAS, OR SHINAWARATAS.

BY J. F.

This is the name by which is known a long-tailed and handsome breed of

fowls lately introduced into Europe from Japan, and later from Europe to America. The first name was likely given them by Europeans, because the first specimens were shipped from the city of that name; the latter is probably somewhat near the sound of the name by which they are known in their native country.

While visiting Paris last year, Mr. John M. Macpherson, of Chatham, Ont., saw these birds in the Jardin d'Acclim-

ation, and being pleased with their beauty and oddity, purchased and brought over a trio. He did not succeed in raising any chickens from them last year, and this spring, requiring all the room he had for his Dark Brahmas and dogs, he entrusted them to my care. I have now had them for about two months, and am very much pleased with them, in fact I like them better the more I see them. One of the hens began laying about the middle of March, and the other a week or so later. So far I cannot speak highly of them as egg producers. Their eggs are of a light-buff color, and a fair size for the bird. All the eggs laid by them so far are under hens, and I hope to raise a nice flock of chicks this summer. They are very tame, the cock especially seems delighted at being noticed and handled. They cannot fail to prove a great acquisition to the ranks of fancy varieties and a great attraction at our exhibitions.

As a full description may prove interesting to the readers of the REVIEW I will give it of the trio in my possession, which were selected from a large number as being good specimens of the breed:—

COCK.—Head: a mixture of white and rich chestnut-red, alternate feathers or nearly so, very fine and silky; small and neat. Beak, flesh colored, strong and well curved. Comb, bright red, pea, rather large behind and inclined to fall to one side and forward, dubbing would greatly improve the appearance of head. Face, red, ear lobes and wattles small and bright red. Eyes, small red, bright and quick. Neck, long fairly arched, hackle white, very long, full and flowing. Back, rich golden brown each feather bordered with rich golden bronze (the best description I can give of it) and ending with a small tip of white, of medium length, rather broad at shoulders, and tapering nicely to the tail, saddle feathers very abundant, narrow and very long, in color white splashed with rich golden brown.

Breast, not very prominent, white splashed heavily with golden brown. Body, neat, marked similar to the breast becoming nearly white at shanks and fluff. Wings, large and strong, carried well up and close to the sides, butts prominent but covered by hackle, points well covered by saddle feathers, primaries and secondaries pure white, butts and coverts rich golden brown, splashed with white. Tail, white, well spread, carried horizontally, coverts very plentiful, long (several of them on the bird in my possession measuring over two feet in length) very narrow not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width, at widest part, soft in texture, and beautifully curved, sweeping the ground and trailing after the bird like silken ribbons, sickle feathers are now about a foot in length, somewhat wider than coverts. I understand that when these are fully grown they frequently exceed four feet in length, and are beautifully curved. The tail of the cock is the greatest point of beauty in this variety, and needs to be seen to be appreciated. Legs, thighs, white mottled with golden brown, becoming white as they approach the shanks. The shanks in this bird are flesh colored, but I believe yellow is the prevailing color. Feet, broad and flat, toes, long and well spread, weight about five pounds.

HEN.—Head, white, small and very neat, beak yellow, stout and well curved, comb, bright red, very small, single, but somewhat thick, serrated, straight. Ear-lobes, red, small, neat and close to the face. Wattles very small, imperceptible without handling. Eyes, small but bright and quick. Neck, rather long and heavily feathered with long feathers, which they have the power to erect like a pheasant, hackle, white. Back, flat and broad across the shoulders, narrowing nicely to the tail, white slightly splashed with rich fawn color, primaries and secondaries white. On breast, wing-coverts and butts the fawn color predominates a small white cres-

ent marking the end of each breast feather. Tail, thick at base, very long, narrowing to a point at end like that of the pheasant, which bird they very much resemble in shape, quills, white, coverts shaded with fawn color. Fluff, white, shanks yellow, feet strong and well spread, weight about four pounds.

It is scarcely necessary to say this variety require very clean quarters. Although they do not seem to relish our cold climate they stand it very well.

PURE BRED VERSUS COMMON FOWLS BY PEA-COMB. (Continued.)

One great reason why thoroughbred fowls are held at about eight times the price of common stock, is that they are comparatively scarce; you run across mongrel hens everywhere, but you do not see pure bred stock so often; indeed, in the rural districts they are very seldom met with. But they are rapidly increasing in numbers every year, and when once adopted, I have never known or heard of them being discarded for mongrels. Mongrel fowls viewed as a body, are distinguished for nothing, unless it may be their unsightly appearance; while all, or nearly all of the pure breeds are specialists. There are some pure breeds of fowls, that are of little practical use, and are kept by their owners to satisfy their craze for oddity, (I have known people to keep monkeys and consider them lovely pets) there is no accounting for taste. But the great majority of poultry keepers leave these useless varieties alone, and keep something that will bring in the mighty dollar.

Some folks want a fowl that is a first-class layer, and will continue to be so until several years old, they do not wish to raise any chickens, or at any rate, only very few, therefore, they do not want half their hens broody in the spring, for broody hens, although exceedingly useful at times, are an abomination when not wanted; it is manifest that these people would not be

suiting with common hens, for although they might lay well for a time, yet with the approach of warm weather every hen would go on strike, and sit with a determination that would discourage her owner. But among the non-sitting pure breeds a variety could be selected that would fill the requirements of the case completely, the Hamburgs, Leg-horns, or any of the Spanish races would prove highly satisfactory as layers; and if in addition to egg production, good edible qualities are looked for, the Houdan could not fail to please.

Then again, in the neighborhood of the large cities many people make a speciality of raising Spring chickens for market, to be killed when they weigh from three to six pounds per pair; in order to make the greatest possible profit, they must have chicks that are hardy, grow rapidly, feather quickly, and look well when killed. Buyers demand a plump chicken with yellow skin and clean bright yellow legs. If our chicken raiser is long-headed he will soon discover that chickens sent in lots for sale, to a first-class city trade, will always command the highest price, if in addition to the qualifications already mentioned, they also present a uniform appearance.

Here again it will be seen that the mongrel fowls would not suit; suppose they were as hardy, grow as quickly, and feather as well as any others, still they would not meet the requirements of the consumer; some might have yellow skin, but others would be white, others again would present a reddish and some a bluish tinge that is not at all appetising. Then, in the colour of the leg the mongrel chickens would be away off, exhibiting all shades from black to white. But it may be asked what difference does this make? as consumers do not eat the shanks; it makes a great deal of difference, appearance is not everything, but it is next thing to it now a days; custom demands a yellow leg and turns up its nose at a blue one, and I don't blame it either, for it cer-

tainly does not look nice. A poulterer with a lot of such chicks as these for sale, would appear to considerable disadvantage alongside of his neighbour who raised for this purpose nothing but thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks, which fill the bill completely; for early spring chickens they certainly have no superiors, and in my opinion no equals, they are hardy, grow and feather rapidly; have bright yellow legs and skin, and present a better appearance than any others; I am speaking of the markets of Canada and the United States; in England they would not do at all, custom demanding white legs and white skin.

(To be continued.)

POSTAGE.

Editor Review:

I have just read Mr. Kennedy's letter in regard to why breeders ask for a stamp for reply, etc. I, for one, am not in the habit of doing so, but, Mr. Editor, I will endeavor now to explain the above question and in a manner which will throw some light on the subject. Every breeder of long experience is fully aware that it is only out of ten to fifteen letters of inquiry that one order is received. This is not only my experience but the experience of all experienced breeders, as I have frequently seen articles or letters written to this effect in different poultry journals.

The poultry business is not the same as that of the merchant or grocer. It is to some a mere hobby, to others a luxury in a manner, and others breed for curiosity for a time. We must have our tea, sugar, and other articles, etc., but every person is not bound to buy fancy poultry. How often have we breeders, while attending the poultry shows, noticed strollers marching around the rows of coops, taking a casual look at the poultry, enquiring from exhibitors the different prices of fowls, and when they are told the price they

will say "humph," (excuse the word,) and finally pass out of the show room without buying a single bird. Now those are the persons who when writing us, we would be pleased to receive a stamp from. I have just lately had a case of this kind. A person wrote me five times about P. Rocks, stating he would pay no fancy prices. I gave different prices, according to quality, from \$3 to \$6, and as much higher as he wished to go, but all fell through. Five letters, fifteen cents worth of stamps, not including my time, which was worth more than the postage. Now, say ten of such letters for each and every order, on an average would be \$1.50.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is not because I do not sell and make as much money out of two varieties of fowls as any other breeder, that I write this, for my sales last year amounted to \$182, which I consider very good.

Yours truly,

JAS. CARSON.

Orangeville.

HOUDANS.

Editor Review:

In an article on Houdans in a June contemporary the writer, Mr. J. A. Wilson, states that he thinks he can solve the problem why Houdans have not been among the foremost standard breeds. First he states that "they are handsome when well bred," (which nobody will dispute), "but great care must be taken of them or their beauty is lost." Now I find that it does not take any more care to keep them looking well than it does any other kind of thoroughbred fowl. I would also like to ask Mr. Wilson what kind of fowl does look well when wet? In regard to their being in greater danger of becoming sick, my experience is the very opposite, as it is very rarely that one gets sick. The writer also states that "he has had some splendid layers, and some very poor ones;" I would like to know what breed there is that

you won't find some poor as well as good layers? But why not select them and keep only the splendid layers? As for winter layers, I think that the writer of said article must have a very poor house or he does not feed them properly. As to their not being "a saleable food for eating purposes." I think that the writer makes a big mistake. I can not say whether it is in New England or old England, or any other country, the fowl with a good plump round white skinned breast will have the preference over a yellow legged, yellow skinned fowl with scarcely any breast at all. If the crest is so very large that the bird cannot see, (which it seldom is), why not cut part of it away?

Now Houdans are my favorites, for these reasons: They are splendid layers of large white eggs; the eggs are very seldom unfertile. The young chicks are very pretty, (prettier in fact than any other chicks that I have seen), they are very strong and active, feather very quickly, and are easily raised. When full grown they are very handsome birds, and non setters. For market purposes they cannot be beaten; they are so plump, white and clean looking that they take the eye (as the saying is) of intending purchasers, and for flavor I don't think they can be excelled.

I will write you a letter before long giving some experiments that have been made with this breed, "What they were in the past, and what they will be in the future."

Yours, etc.,

ALEX. DELAPORTE.

Toronto, June 20th, 1886.

G. H. PUGSLEY.

Editor Review:—Being a subscriber to the REVIEW I take great interest in its reading matter and advertisements monthly, and am a new beginner in the poultry business.—

I was about to write something to this effect, when I came across Mr. A. H. Bennett's letter exactly expressing

my ideas on Mr. P. as a fraud. I am sorry to say I have been caught a little worse than Mr. B, as the sum he holds of mine is a great deal more than \$2. Having written him since he moved to Lockport, I received the following answer: "I will ship you three or four sittings of my best eggs the coming week from birds as you desire, and will return balance or give you stock. Please excuse my delay as we have been so very busy moving and getting things in shape, and I have neglected all business this spring, with thanks."

Now, Mr. Editor, that week came and more since, and not one word more from him. What would you call a man like that? Wishing the REVIEW every success, I remain yours &c.,

W. H. FORDE.

Pembroke, June 17th, '86.

Editor Review:—Will you kindly grant me space in July REVIEW, to acknowledge the receipt this day of \$2.00 from G. H. Pugsley. This is the \$2.00 complained of in the June No.

Yours thankfully,

A. H. BENNETT,

Barrie, June 10th, '86.

OUR COLORED PLATE.

We present in this number a colored plate of the Andalusian cockerel the property of Mr. J. Dilworth, Springhurst, Parkdale, Ont. Mr. Dilworth's career as an Andalusian breeder is well known, for the last ten years he has been an ardent admirer and breeder of this valuable and beautiful fowl, as well as an enthusiastic fancier and breeder of many other varieties. We understand that Mr. Dilworth exhibited the first pair of Andalusians shown at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, some years ago, which called forth the admiration of all lovers of poultry. We would also add that he has very recently purchased a valuable property in Parkdale, and we have no doubt when the time comes he will give a

good account of himself, as the situation of Springhurst is particularly well adapted for raising poultry, magnificent shade trees and orchards abound on all sides.

He says that no one can deny the fact that six or seven Andalusian eggs will weigh a pound, whereas in nearly all other varieties it takes eight or nine. As far as the year's record is concerned he defies competition, not barring any breed.

THEIR CUTS WILL KILL THEM.

If the Wyandotte breeders persist in their cut making, or perhaps I should say group illustrations, they will kill the reputation of the breed.

It is safe to say that of many cuts claiming to be photos of breeding pens, none are true to life and the originals could not be recognized by their pictures.

We admire Bro. Bicknell's Mottled Java pictures, also his frank admission that he nor any body else ever saw such a bird but it is what he would like to see. Now after such an explanation you know that friend Bicknell or any other breeder of Mottled Javas have no such birds, but that the cut is simply used to draw attention to Mr. B's advertisement and if you order expecting to get such birds and are disappointed you have but yourself to thank for that disappointment.

But of late the Wyandotte breeders are acting foolishly. The past three years they have mated to light colored males and low scoring birds have been the result. Now once having discovered the cause they are flocking to the other extreme and the consequence is these cuts representing very dark birds, which if bred together, as represented will result in coal black females, and we will have some clamorers wishing to make room for them in the Standard as a new breed, just as we have the Black Javas and Plymouth Rocks and now

they are asking a place for White Plymouth Rocks.

Dark males in Wyandottes can only, with consistency, be used with light females, when the dark female progeny are invariably high scoring birds. But to put out a group as a breeding pen that are all too dark by standard rule and description, is all wrong and is leading the breeders into a false position and the novice gets a false understanding of the breed. They buy eggs expecting their chickens are to be in a general sense like the picture, they do not get a single one like the picture. What is the result? Many abandon them as scrubs, many abandon the breed because of their disappointment. Our first impressions are strong, if they be the result of a false "steer," as the boys say, it is hard to correct. You hear the remark that "it is hard to keep the run of a judge, they want dark birds and our birds are all light." To make sure of pleasing the judge the breeder goes to the very opposite extreme and finds himself again, as he terms it, in the wrong, and he accuses the judge of fickleness, when he is the one that has used little judgment. The middle ground is the only safe ground. "Avoid all extremes." This should be constantly on the breeder's mind, and he should also be careful that he does not give other impressions for it comes back to bother him and you will find that those now issuing extremely dark colored cuts in Wyandottes are making a lash for their own backs. If they represent their stock to be of a peculiar type and to score 96 points the buyer is not going to be satisfied with 90 points and birds decidedly different to that represented.

I am well aware how any new breed tries the breeder and how even the breeder's own tastes fluctuate as the different types come and go in the struggle to reach standard points. All this changing is legitimate before a bird has been voted into the standard type, for then each breeder has the right to

breed his stock to whatever type he chooses, taking the chances in the vote of the fanciers to establish it as the standard. But when he with all others come together and agree on a standard form of body and comb and a standard color, all subscribing to it, then all judges become bound to so judge it; and any false cut in color or form only makes trouble for all.

The amateur feels hurt because the judge does not appreciate his stock, and goes home to feel the reason he did not win was because "he was not in the ring." And when disabused of this thought then he censures justly, the breeder who has placed him in a false position by those unconscionable teachings through his "picture" advertisements for they cannot be illustrations as they have no merits of being likenesses of things or fowls. Why is it not as well for you, breeder, to have a cut made true to life? It will attract to your advertisement all the same. We pray that this foolishness may be carried no farther and that moral courage may be exhibited if cuts are to be used that they may be portraits, not pictures, from this time forth.—I. K. FELCH in *Fancier's Weekly*.

COLOR OF WYANDOTTES.

This question is often asked and the tastes of breeders fluctuate and I will ask the question back: what do the breeders want?

I looked into one of the monthlies and saw seventy cuts of poultry and I venture the assertion that not a single bird could be picked out of the breeder's yards by the cuts that are claimed as likenesses of the birds named under them. I am more and more convinced that our excessive poultry illustrations are working much harm to the poultry interests and are promulgating a false conception of the breeds. And if we are to consider the most recent Wyandotte illustrations, the pendulum has been swinging from the early light color

to the very dark extreme, and if the mating of birds designated in the cuts should be indulged in, it will result in quite black specimens; and my advice to use dark males with light females be condemned, not because they have been so mated, but because the breeders are mating dark males and dark females together.

But come to color—we do not hesitate to say the male should have the colors of silver gray and black so blended as to give a hackle nicely striped with black the outer edge of feather being as near silver color as possible; that the back proper should be a silver gray; the saddle should be free from all bronze or yellow or dark copper color, but like the hackle should be a silver gray with black centres tapering toward the point of the feather. The breast should be a black feather with a white centre large enough to occupy one fifth of the surface of the web, and merge into nearly black near thighs; they and the tail should be as near black as possible to get them; the lesser coverts of tail may be edged with silver gray; the fluff, stone color shading to black, either color to be good enough to save them from being cut in judging.

The wings—in the flight, if black or black with the outer web silver gray, should be deemed perfect, and when white or any other color than black appears in the inner web of primaries or secondaries they should be cut for defect. The wing-butts should be black or the same mixed with silver gray; the wing bow, silver or roan gray; the wing bar of a solid grayish black or a double bar spangled with white, either in abjurgating for prizes should not in my estimation be cut when we consider the question of breeding. It is not an unsafe prediction to make, that the next revision of the Standard will demand a solid wide bar in the wing of Wyandottes, or at least that they compete on an equality with a "double spangled bar." Three years ago the

writer saw but three male birds with the 1 w so considered perfect wing bars, today nearly every breeder has none other in his breeding pens. The smutty neck and copper stained saddles are disappearing and beauty as found in the color, silver gray and black is coming to the front and inside of two years more we will have a uniform breeding as to color so much desired. But the cuts that represent the hens are now being made too dark in their representation and its evils will soon be apparent. The silver edged black centers now to be prized in the females will be growing too dark and smutty in the hackles. To secure prime hackles, we can secure but very few perfectly black with pure white centers in the cushion plumage.

Were we to write out exactly that which should be accepted as free from being cut for color in females we should say: hackle silver color, striped with black; breast plumage, white laced with black; wings—bows, with white centres that cover one half the web surface; wing coverts, the white covering one half the web surface. Back, black with a white center covering one fourth the web surface or if the white be one half the surface, the lacing coal black, the white more or less pencilled with pure black—such to be considered free from punishment further than to place the specimen second in case of a tie with one with pure white centres. The primaries and secondaries should be like the male. Outer web in primaries a silver gray or white and the outer web of secondaries fully two thirds white, but any color other than black in balance of primaries or secondaries must be cut as defective. As near black thighs as possible, is desirable in both sexes, but in lower part of body in front of thighs, a slight frosty look of no importance to be cut. Fluff of a pure stone color is the most beautiful and a quite dark one should not be cut, but smutty black fluff in females must be cut as defective. Judges have winked them in, heretofore, because of

the prevailing lighter color of the specimens, but if breeders persist in going to the black extreme, judges will be compelled to cut even severely for the smutty black in back and fluff and the dark penciling in the outer silver color of secondaries: Cut in fluff and wing secondaries when quite dark have been dealt with kindly, but the dark color desired to secure the wing bar must be controlled. We do not in the breed want breeders breeding nice males to black females to secure males, and dark males to light females. This breeding continually extremes and we will have the Plymouth Rock experience over again.

If the breeders act in harmony, securing first, prime females by mating dark males with light females, then mating the standard females from such mating with standard males, the progeny of dark males from standard colored females, the fact that the sires in both cases being dark, the power of reversion will control the waste in color of breeding and the dark cockerels from dark sires from standard females mated to the faded hens that have lost color in breeding the previous season will be made valuable as breeders and the darker males (cockerels) secured against loss in color of their progeny.—I. K. FELCH in *Fanciers' Weekly*.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department

Address all communications to CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, 168 King street East, Toronto.

THE ENGLISH POUTER.

BY OLLUF.

(Continued.)

In addition we have what are known as the "non-standard" or "off colors" useful in breeding but seldom seen in the show pen.

1st Mealy.—A soft red mealy with red bars, useful for crossing with blues too dark in color.

2nd Sandy.—A hard colored mealy without bars, useful for breeding with blacks and reds.

3rd and 4th Black chequer and Blue chequer.—Differing chiefly in depth of color also used to breed with blacks occasionally.

5th Silver.—With dun bars, a rare color but useful to soften the color of blues.

6th and 7th Dun and Dun chequer.—Both occasionally bred from black and may be crossed to black again.

8th and 9th Kite and Kite chequer.—These are blacks with a bronze or brown tint on them, bred from blacks but a very undesirable color to breed from.

10th Splashes.—Whites more or less mismarked or splashed with color, generally on head or tail.

The eyes of all these birds should be a deep orange or gravel color except the white which has brown or "bull" eyes. A white with gravel eyes is a splash even though no colored feathers are apparent, it is a hundred to one they have been extracted and in any case such a bird is ineligible to compete in a class for whites. The toe nails of all birds should of course be white, if colored they are evidence of colored feathers on legs or feet. The beaks of blacks and blues should be black, those of reds and yellows flesh color, and of whites white. A stain on the beak of a white bird is evidence of colored blood and should disqualify it in a class for whites only. Finally astomarking. When held up by the wings, the whole of the body below a line drawn round the waist under the wings should be white, except in blacks and blues which have the tail and tail coverts colored. In reds and yellows the tail should be white, though it is usually more or less stained with the body color. The line across the breast or "belt line" should be sharply defined. If any colored feathers are found on the legs or thighs the bird is said to be foul-limbed or

foul-thighed as the case may be. This fault is one very predominant in blacks.

The ten primary flights in each wing should be white. If the outer flight is colored the bird is said to be "sword-flighted" or "sworded."

There should be a small cluster of white feathers on the front of each shoulder called the rose or pinion marking. These should be distinct from each other as far as possible, and not in a patch. If this marking extends to the edge or butt of the wing the bird is said to be "bishopped," or as the old fanciers said, "lawn sleeved." See fig. 8. The moon is a crescent shaped white mark on the front of the crop, this should be as regular as possible gradually tapering to the ends which must not rise too near the eye or the bird is said to be "whiskered" (Fig. 8), in this case the eye instead of being a deep orange becomes a brown or bull eye or is sometimes half and half, when it is called a "broken," or "wall eye."

The moon, sometimes completely encircles the neck of the bird which is then said to be ring necked or ring headed as the mark is low or high on the neck. This is a very serious defect and difficult to breed out (Fig. 6).

The bib or colored portion under the beak should be as large as possible, if it is very small or absent altogether the bird is said to be swallow throated (fig. 8.)

Such birds are very liable to the next fault a patch of white over the beak which is known as a snip or if large as a blaze. Strange to say blacks are most subject to these last three faults, next to them the blues though in a less degree.

A bird having too much marking is said to be said to be "too gay" or "too open in marking," one with very little marking is "close marked," or if without entirely, "plain," plain on crop," or "pinions" as the case may be.

(To be continued.)

THE TRUMPETER.

BY ALMOND.

The Trumpeter is a short, stout bird much heavier than the common. It receives its name from the peculiar sound which is a continuation of the ordinary coo. The bird commences cooing as does the common, when his crop is fully inflated with air, the cooing is stopped and a gurgling sound similar to the word tum, tum, tum, tum, tum, rapidly repeated takes its place. It is produced by the movement of a valve like folding of the tissues of the gullet and continues for some moments. The bird seems to have no control over it, and I have frequently seen them when they wished to be rid of the property.

The Trumpeter I shall describe is a black bird, stoutly made, rather broad across the back and is short legged. The black is a rich deep black with the shoulders mottled with white and a few white feathers on the head and neck. The beak is dark and stout just where the skin joins the upper part of the beak is a tuft of feathers or rose, formed by the feathers growing forward and sideways instead of lying flat upon the skin. This tuft or rose is one of the most important marks of the Trumpeter. It should at least be the size of a silver quarter. Those with a small narrow snip don't amount to much. Their eyes are pearl and should be so in all Trumpeters, though this color is hard to obtain in white birds. The hood is large reaching a little way down the sides of the neck, which is a great desideratum, the upper edge smooth, breast full and broad, the feet are covered with very long feathers, much longer than any other variety. In this specimen they are about four inches long. These birds have to be kept very clean and must be bred as purely as practiceable, some of the books lay down the idea that one-sixteenth of any other blood in them will

cause the loss of the trumpeting property. I have had half bred Trumpeters that were good performers, but I prefer the pure bred, even for that, and should certainly buy no other.

There are Trumpeters of all colors solid black, white, red, yellow, duns and blues, as well as the mottles on the colors.

The mottles are the most admired, as a general thing they are too much mottled, that is the black and white feathers alternate all over the body of the bird, and they might just as well be called white birds mottled with black as black mottled with white. A purely mottled Trumpeter is a solid (or whole) colored bird (black, red, yellow or blue) with from one to three dozen white feathers on the shoulder of each wing and a few white feathers scattered over the head and neck. The five points are as follows:

1st, Trumpeting—This is of the first importance, as without it the bird is of no value as a representative of the variety. By showing a stranger, you can generally produce the sound. If the cock bird won't play, don't buy unless you can depend upon the word of the dealer; don't take any excuse, such as "the birds are very wild" and won't coo when you are looking at them." that is gammon, for the Trumpeter is the most familiar of all pigeons. Be sure of the trumpeting, for the other points can't make up for the loss of that one.

2nd, Rose on the skin just above the junction with the upper half of beak, large, spread in all directions and lying close to the skin.

(To be continued.)

FRAUDS.

Editor Review:

Under the above head in June number of REVIEW, I was pleased to see that Mr. Barber, of Toronto, had shown up Mr. J. H.

Andrews, formerly of Matawan, N. J., and now of New York City, as he deserved to be; for I saw the so-called "Barbs" referred to by him, and for the price Mr. B. paid for them certainly a greater swindle there could not possibly be. There was not a semblance of "Barb" about them; they were nothing more or less than half-bred long faced Tumblers. They were bought for yellows, but there was nearly as much white as yellow in them, with a considerable sprinkling of slatey blue, in fact they were perfect *scrubs*.

He advertised his birds for sale in the *Rural Long Islander*, in April last, winding up his Ad. with "Closing out the following First-class Fancy Pigeons at a sacrifice." If the Barbs were a sample of his first-class birds, I am sorry for those who purchased the rest of them. I think it well that such as Mr. Andrews should be exposed through the medium of the poultry journals, and there are very many of them who deserve it, and if necessary, I can give you the names of some who advertise very largely, and from whom I have made purchases, but have yet to know the first transaction that there has not been something crooked about it and as one, I will give you my latest "take in."—A few weeks ago I wrote Mr. J. W. Noedel, York, Pa., whose name I saw in one of the poultry papers, having Archangels for sale. I told him I wanted a *good dark* hen. He replied that he had a good one and assured I would be pleased with it. I sent him his price and ordered the bird on. In due time I met it at the Express office, and found it in a box which it could scarcely move around in. As soon as I saw it, I drew the Express agents attention to something being wrong about it, to which he replied that, "its leg was broken, and so remarked on way bill at Elmira when received from connecting road." It was then taken out of the box, and examined, and was found with one leg twisted right around, and laying straight

out under the birds tail. I, at first refused to take it, but not knowing where to get another, and thinking with care and attention it might recover, I paid the charges and took it; but it is no better yet, and never can be, which is a great disappointment, for the best part, if not the whole of the breeding season is over. There is not the slightest doubt, as all say who have seen it, that the bird was in that condition when shipped, and a long time before, besides being nearly starved to death. He got a clear receipt from the express company for it, as a matter of course, as they would not think of examining the bird, or even suspect that anything was wrong with it. The color of the bird too was light instead of dark as ordered.

But this is only one of many cases I could give where myself and other fanciers here have been swindled, and I think it is a pity such men are not punished for it, and I would be willing to subscribe my quota towards making an example of some of them.

This advertising of first-class stock for sale both in pigeons and poultry, is altogether too thin. There is too much of it done both in the United States and Canada, as anyone knows that is a judge, and has visited most of the lofts and yards, that there is little approaching first-class stock,—indeed most of it is not worth the price it takes to keep it. There is no reason, however, that I know of, why there should not be common honesty amongst fanciers, and I hope to see more of it in the future than I have in the past.

J. B. JONES.

Toronto, June 14th, 1886.

Kennel Department.

All communications, items of news, etc., on this subject, should be addressed to the Editor Kennel Dept., Poultry Review, 168 King st. east, Toronto.

FIXTURES.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 8.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 22.—Eighth Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Cofer Secretary, Flatbush, Kings county, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS.

July 20, 21, 22 and 23.—Milwaukee Dog Show. John D. Olcott, Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.—First fall dog show of the New Jersey Kennel Club, Waverly, N. Y. A. P. Vredenburg, secretary, Bergen Point, N. J.

MAD DOG.

This ominous cry having created widespread terror and much commotion in many sections of the United States, we have thought it wise to copy from *Forest and Stream* the article by C. J. Peshall, which appears in this issue. We take no stock in this cry and do sincerely hope that no such fallacy will find foot hold in Canada. We have never yet known a case of rabies, nor have we found amongst medical practitioners of any standing a single instance of such a disease having come under their notice. We shall be pleased to have this subject discussed in our columns, and in the meantime commend this article to our readers for careful perusal.

APOLOGY.

We must ask the indulgence of our readers if our Kennel Department was last month less interesting than usual. Press of important business having prevented us giving the time and attention to our work in this department that we intended, however, we trust to compensate for any disappointment sustained in the fulness of our succeeding numbers.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

Regarding enquiries under this head we have two letters of enquiry for remedies which we have replied to in this issue, both of whom requested an answer by mail, as we may not have

stated before we now wish to announce that we cannot answer enquiries of this nature except through the medium of this paper.

We would like to do so but as we expect to have in the future many such enquiries we must not attempt more than we can perform, and besides our desire is to give our readers the benefit of all such information. We trust therefore our correspondents will await with patience our reply, and look forward with interest to the succeeding issue of the REVIEW for the necessary information.

Q. "I have a valuable King Charles Spaniel that seems to have got a violent cold in her head with almost constant sneezing, is it influenza? and will you kindly tell me what to give for it? I enclose stamp for reply.—S. H. B. Montreal.

A. Give your bitch four grains of compound ipecacuanha powder twice a day, in the form of a pill, for two or three days; follow with a grain of sulphate of quinine once a day for a week make into pills with any common extract. Keep warm and feed liberally.

A.—I have a Grey Hound bitch that has had distemper and is very weak and thin and does not seem to get any better, what shall I do for her? Does it matter whether you breed a bitch the first time she is in heat? I have heard it does. Your advice will greatly oblige. Enclosed find stamp for reply.

C. H. H., Woodstock.

A. Give your bitch a tablespoon full of Cod Liver Oil twice a day, if no appetite give small doses of phosphate of iron.

A good deal depends upon the breeds, if you want size or weight in your bitch, do not breed until at least 18 months old, if size is not required you may breed first heat, of course the produce of such a litter is not usually as strong.

Q. My St. Bernard bitch is losing her coat in great patches. The fresh hair is growing evidently, but it has lasted so long. (over two months), and she is dreadfully thin. What do you advise me to give her? She has pups a fortnight old, and she will take hardly anything besides meat and bones. I soak what little biscuit she eats in milk, oat meal, or fat. She is only bringing up four. I suppose it would not do bathe and comb her just yet?—W. E. WHITEHEAD.

A. Give bitch two grains of quinine every day, made into a pill, with some common extract; also a tablespoonful of cod-liver oil twice a day. When the pups are weaned, try her for worms, by giving, in a little milk, two scruples of powdered areca nut and five grains of santonin; to be followed in two hours by a dose of castor oil. Dress hairless spots with compound sulphur ointment. It would not be advisable to wash just now, but she might be brushed and combed.

A curious story comes from Toulouse of a laboring woman who, during her work in the fields, was in the habit of leaving her baby in a shady corner, returning to give the child the breast as opportunity occurred. To protect the child from harm the dog (a bitch) was left in charge. The mother noticed after a time that the child no longer exhibited the same impatience for the breast as formerly, although its general condition was excellent, and its indifference could not be attributed to a failing appetite. One day, in returning to take charge of her offspring, she was astonished to see the dog standing tranquilly across the child and suckling it. The mother, who saw no objection to the proceeding, allowed the habit to continue, and the child seemed to thrive on the milk of its novel nurse. The dog exhibited a truly maternal tenderness for the child, and as the

child grew older this tenderness was heartily reciprocated.

WORMS IN PUPPIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

For the benefit of fellow sportsmen and the lovers of the dog, I wish to give a little of my experience in doctoring for worms. The pests have been the bane of my most cherished hopes and ambition in breeding fine setters; my choice pups, evenly marked and best in form, were sure to fall victims to these fell destroyers. I have used most every worm remedy with little success, except one, this remedy in most cases proving as fatal as the disease, my pups often dying after the worms were discharged, and on a post-mortem I found a high state of inflammation with effusion of blood throughout stomach and intestines. The remedy referred to is Dr. C. McLane's vermifuge, which I think the great panacea for worms, and with which I have had grand success. I am satisfied many pups could be saved by treatment such as here related. Two of a last litter in my kennel, while in fine form and condition, were suddenly taken with spasms, the fits following in quick succession until they were perfectly prostrate, and lay apparently unconscious, my hope of saving them was so slight that I ordered my man to chop off their heads to end their sufferings. He begged to be excused the unpleasant task, and I confess I had not the courage to do it myself. I had, however, given each a small spoonful of McLane's vermifuge, and as I left for my office I remarked, "Well, let them live, they will be dead before night any way." On my return I found them living, the spasms had ceased, no worms had been ejected and they seemed nearly dead. I poured a little milk punch down each and gave them an injection of warm water, and the result was like magic, a great number of dead and living worms were at

once ejected. In less than forty-eight hours they were on their feet, and are living to-day, fine, healthy dogs. I believe if the above remedy was given in small doses when pups are but two weeks old, before these pests get such headway, very few pups would die with worms.

All druggists keep this old standard medicine, and I hope your readers will try it and report results. If you can't get the vermifuge of your druggist, send to Fleming Bros., Wood Street, this city, and I will warrant it genuine. —I. R. S. in *Forest and Stream*.

CANINE LORE.

Editor Forest and Stream :

The New Jersey Kennel Club have offered one hundred dollars reward for a living dog with the rabies. About every dog that is now taken sick, the cry is raised (not only by the urchin in the street, but in the many sensational newspapers now published), mad dog; and as the members of this club know that the disease now raging among the dogs is a malignant form of distemper and not rabies, the club has taken this method to counteract and allay the public excitement over this mad dog scare. I do not believe there is any such disease as rabies. Dogs, like all other animals, must pay the debt of nature and die from disease. A dog's brain may become affected from disease, and when so affected the animal may even bite his own master, but if the wound is properly treated by a physician, no bad effect will follow. History teaches us that for thousands of years the dog has been domesticated and has become the almost constant companion of man. That man had made the most extensive use of this animal in every way, and now I think it is time we should begin to give the dog his dues, and do justice to him and his race.

I find that David was among the first to show his aversion to the dog. "For dogs have compassed me, the assembly

of the wicked have enclosed me. They pierced my hands and my feet." Psalm 22nd, 16th.

Now, evidently, in these days of David they had dogs and dogs would then bite. Yet we will find upon examination of the traditions and writings of the ancients that the disease rabies or hydrophobia is never mentioned. Yet we do find that in the case of persons afflicted with sores it was a very common habit to have the sores licked by a dog, as it tended to heal and soothe the angry flesh, and even to this day in country places where the mad dog craze has not penetrated, you will find the same custom. Whenever a dog has a sore or wound on its body he will lick it, and it is a very common saying "the lick of the dog is good for the bite."

No, the disease called rabies is a modern disease created by superstition and kept alive through the influence of sensational newspapers.

The first authentic case of rabies I find is recorded by Plutarch in his tract upon superstition, in which he says that "Aristodemus, the King of the Messians, was in the war which he maintained against the Lacedemonians so alarmed at the dismal denunciations of the prophets when the dogs howled like wolves, and a wild herb had grown near the hearth of his house that he laid violent hands upon himself in a paroxysm of despair." Evidently in the days of the ancients the only rabies they dreaded was created out of the "howl" and not from the bite; and these are the days when superstition ruled the world and governed the actions of men.

In Stehelius's rabbinical literature on the traditions of the Jews contained in their Talmuds, and other mythical writings, we are told the two following passages give a very curious rabbinical account of the different behaviour of dogs in a town, sometimes grumbling and howling, at other times gamesome and full of play.

(To be continued.)

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"Got there" at Bowmanville
Show in the keenest kind of compe-
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score of 1528½ points on 16 birds,
winning all the 1st, specials, and
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classes competing. EGGS, \$3.00, from four grand
yards headed by Bicknell, 96¼; Nero, 96½; Ingomar,
95¼; Yuhli, 95¼; and containing all my winners.

Order early. Also Langshans.

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**Langshans and
S. C. White Leghorns.**

I make a specialty of these varieties and
have as fine stock as can be found in the
United States. My birds are noted for size,
style and laying qualities. Langshans, headed
by cockerel scoring 96 (by Felch) mated with
high scoring females. Fowls for sale.

Eggs in season:—Langshans \$3 per 13.
\$5 per 26. Leghorns \$2 per 15, \$3 per 30.
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**Brant Poultry Yards**

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Don't buy eggs for this season's
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Catalogue. Send your address for it at
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—Eggs \$3.00 per setting.—



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Importer and Breeder of

STANDARD BLACK RED GAMES.

Eggs in Season, \$3.00 per Setting.

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BREEDERS OF

**Light Brahmas -
WHITE COCHINS, WHITE LEGHORNS**

Black Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks,

—AND—

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs for hatching in Season.



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—BREEDER OF—

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

(Two yards)

Black Breasted Red and Pyle Games.
White Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks.

Eggs and birds for Sale.

Correspondence solicited.



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Breeder and Importer of

Plymouth Rocks, Langshans,

—AND—

HOUDANS,

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

Correspondence invited.



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—BREEDER OF—

LANGSHANS & WYANDOTTES

Am Breeding this Season
from two yards of each.

Eggs from each variety \$2.00
per setting warranted fresh
and true to name.



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Eggs For Sale

FROM
Langshans.....\$2 00 per 13
White Cochins..... 2 00 " 13
Red Pyle Game (imported) 2 00 " 13
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HIGH CLASS AND THOROUGH BREED

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Eggs for hatching in season.

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

Pure White Rabbits for sale at low prices.

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**Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons
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Send 5 cents for proof-sheet to this office.



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OUR SPECIALTIES.

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Black Red Games Exclusively.

I have bought from Mr. Sanderson, Stratford, his grand pen B. R. Games 1 Ball cock 94½, 1 imported hen, 1 hen 96 (1st prize a Stratford) 1 hen 95 and 5 fine pullets, these added to my own stock makes my yards equal to any in Canada. My breeding pen scores, Cock 94½, Hen 96½, 96, 95, 93, 92½ and 92, and containing stock from Ball, Cooper, Lyons, Heaten, Matthews, Allen and Ficklin, great station and size light hackle, whip tails. Eggs \$2.00 per 13, 75 per cent hatch guaranteed. Agent for GUEST'S ROUP PILLS.



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A SPECIALTY.

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

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Listowel, Ontario,

Plymouth Rocks, Exclusively.

True - Essex - Strain.

Yard No. 1.—Females direct from Philander Williams, Eggs \$3.00 for 12, \$5.00 for 26.

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SIR OBO, A. K. R. 3453.

—BY—

Champion Obo II, ex Blackie III.

Brother to SHINA who has in every instance headed the list.

This dog is long and low, small in size, yet of great substance, fine flat coat and the very best of his class.

FEE \$10.00.

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WEEKLY—ONE PENNY—(2 CENTS.)

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—AND—

Waterloo Roup Lotion,

A certain and speedy cure for Roup and aggravated Colds. The two preparations are used together for a complete cure of Roup, &c., sufficient for the cure of 50 sickly Fowls, price, only \$1.00

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A sure and quick remedy for all forms of Diarrhoea in Chickens

WATERLOO EGG FOOD,

For all kind of feathered stock. The Greatest stimulant for Egg Production of the nineteenth century. 2 pound package, 20 cents.

GROUND BONES, in 25 lb. tins, for 75 cents each.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, 50 cents a pound.

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EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

—FROM MY—

White & Brown Leghorns

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

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

W. Stahlschmidt, Preston, Ont.

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McKay's Champion strain of Non Setting

Light Brahmas

Best record as prize winners &c., of any in Canada. Also P. Rocks, B. Javas, W. Leghorns, Langshans and W. F. B. Spanish.

All the above have proved their excellence by winning where ever exhibited. Eggs for hatching. L. Brahmas, \$3.00, Other varieties \$2.00, for setting of 13.

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One Trio of Black Cochins,

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Best and Cheapest in Canada.

2	inch	mesh,	No. 19	wire,	1	tc.	yard	36	ins.	wide
2	"	"	18	"	12c.	"	36	"	"	"
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The above prices are for original bundles of 50 yards; less than that quantity one cent a yard charged extra. Hardware and Poultry appliances a specialty. Write for prices.

WILKINS BROS.,
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166 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

STANLEY SPILLET,

BREEDS

THE AUTOCRAT STRAIN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.

(For Prizes won see "ad" in February Review)

But better than prizes won is the fact that I guarantee all breeding stock sold by me to score 85 points and upwards. All Exhibition stock 92 up. Breeding stock this year have averaged over 87½. All birds not up to these scores can be returned and I shall pay expenses.

For prices of fowls and eggs, etc., send card for circular.

NANTYE,

Ontario.

CANADA'S GREAT
INDUSTRIAL FAIR,
—AND—
Agricultural Exposition

—1886—

TORONTO

September 6th to 18th

—OVER—

\$1.000 are offered in Prizes
FOR THE

Poultry Show

alone, in addition to \$24,000 in other departments. This is the great Poultry Show of the Dominion.

The Show of Poultry is confined to the second week of the fair, from the 13th to 17th September.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 21ST.

For Copies of Prize List or any other information drop a Post Card to

J. J. WITHEROW,
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H. J. HILL,
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WILLIAM J. WEAVER,

Originator of the

"St. Clair"

STRAIN OF

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Bred from "non-setting" hens and high-class Cockerels that will score from 92 to 97 Standard points. Their neat combs, clean limbs and lustrous plumage will be appreciated by fanciers.

Wyandottes, 3 Yards.
Langshans, 1 Yard.
W. Dorkings, 1 Yard.

Cockerels in a fenced field, surplus pullets have free range.

Any purchased fowl that does not please can be returned at my expense.

Enquiries relating to Eggs for hatching can be directed to

Point Edward, Lambton Co., Ontario.

Danville Poultry Yards
DANVILLE P. Q.

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

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

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

U. BONNEVILLE, PROPRIETOR.



EXETER POULTRY YARDS.

PICKARD & SPICER,

EXETER, - - ONT.

BREEDERS OF



Land D Brahmas, Wyandottes, S S and G P Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and W C B Polish.

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

We have purchased some of the first prize birds at Toronto Exhibition, and also imported some grand birds from the United States, comprising birds that have won highest honors at Madison Square Garden, New York. No circulars. Write for wants.

SEAFORTH LIGHT BRAHMA YARDS.

JOHN FINCH,

BREEDER OF

GEO. C. BUCKNAM'S CHAMPION STRAIN OF

MAMMOTH - LIGHT - BRAHMAS,
EXCLUSIVELY.



GRAND SUCCESS IN THE SHOW ROOM, 1885. At Guelph, in strong competition, I was awarded 1st on cock, scoring 95 points; 1st on hen, 94½; 1st on pullet, 95, and special for best breeding pen. At Listowel: 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet. At Seaforth: 1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hens, 2nd on cockerel, 1st and 2nd on pullets, 1st on breeding pen, winning three specials, and also silver medal for best female on exhibition. At the Industrial, 1885, in strong competition, 1st on Cock, 1st on Hen, and special for the best pair. At Toronto, Dec. 1885, the best breeder of Light Brahmas being in competition, I won 1st on cock, 90; Hen, 2nd, 92, and 3rd, 91 1-2; Cockerel 1st, 91, and 3rd 90, scoring the same as 2nd prize Cockerel; Breeding Pen, 1st and special, and special prize for best pair of Fowls.

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

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

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Please enclose stamp for reply

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Canadian Poultry Review

168 KING ST. EAST,
Toronto, Ontario.

Palisade Poultry Yards. R. E. BUTLER,

BRIGHTON, ONTARIO

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

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

Eggs, - Eggs, - Eggs.

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

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

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

R. E. BUTLER, Brighton, Ontario.



Importer and Breeder of

Light and Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, B. B. Red Games, Partridge Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, and Silver Polands.

Fowls and chicks for sale at all times.

Eggs in season \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26.

Prizes won at Shows this winter, 1886. Ottawa: 6 prizes on 8 birds. Bowmanville Show: Silver Bearded Polands, 1st cock 92 3-4, hen 93 1-4. Diploma for the highest scoring hen 96 1-2. On Silver Polands; 2nd on chicks, cockerel 88 3-4, pullet 92 1-4. B. B. Red Game; 2nd cock 95, hen 96 1-4. City beaten 3-4 of 2 point on pair. Two pairs show: cock 95, hen 95 Partridge Cochins; 1st cock 87, hen 93 1-2, and diploma. Brown Leghorn chicks; and cockerel 93 1-2, pullet 95 1-2, tie with first on pullets. White Leghorn Pullet 96 1-2. I own White Leghorn cockerel that won 2nd prize at Toronto in December, score 94. Cockerel by Felch. S. S. Hamburgs; 1st and prizes, 88, 89 1-4; pullets 85 1-2, 91 1-2. Plymouth Rocks; 2nd prize cock 88 1-4, hen 88 3-4, no pullets shown. Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, judge. Diploma for best collection poultry. R. G. MARTIN.

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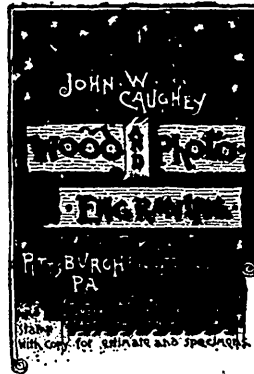
Also Design Ad. cuts for Breeders, Newspaper Headings, Magazine Covers, Labels etc. Send four cents postage for a general Catalogue and specimens of Wyandottes, Langshans and Plymouth Rock Fowls.

TESTIMONIALS.

S. W. GUTHRIE, Homer City Pa.—Your cuts of Wyandottes, Langshans, and Plymouth Rocks are fine, will get away with them all.

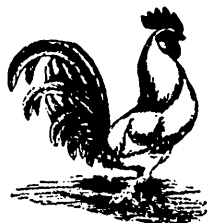
W. D. RICHARDS, McLeansboro, Ills.—My Portrait is excellent you beat them all.

DR. C. A. ROBINSON, Norristown, Ind.—The cut of Plymouth Rock is the best I have ever seen. Every one agrees with me on the excellence of your work.



FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING.

Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large! James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.



J. B. LAING,
P.O. Box, 495, Guelph, Ont.

BREEDER OF

White Leghorns

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

Honors at Ontario Poultry Association Guelph, January 14th to 15th, 1886—1st on White Leghorn Cockerel 91 1-2; 2nd on W.L. Pullet 96 1-2; 3rd on White Leghorn Cock 92 1-2.

Special for Leghorn Hen or Pullet of any variety. Making a total of four prizes out of five entries.

As I breed only the one variety, my birds have an unlimited range. My breeding pens are selected from the best strains, birds all scoring from 92 to 97.

Those favoring me with an order for either Eggs or birds can rely on getting pure blood every time.

Eggs for Hatching \$2 50 per 13
4 00 " 26

A few good birds for sale now. No circulars, correspondence of a business character cheerfully answered.



BONE MILLS

For Grinding Bones Oyster Shells and Grain for Poultry.

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

1886.

1876.

BOB HAMILL,

—BREEDER OF—



98 1/2

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

St. Catharines, Ont.

My strain of Browns score the highest of any in America, 98 1/2. Circular by return mail.



LANGSHANS

(5 Point Strain)

Chicks in Broods, Pairs, Trios, Etc.

Blanchard's Poultry Account Books 30 cents each.

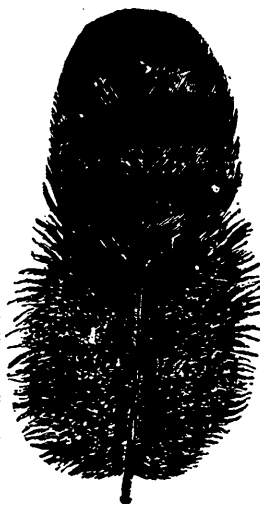
J. Stewart Kennedy, - **Cowansville, Que.**

Northern Canada Poultry Yd's

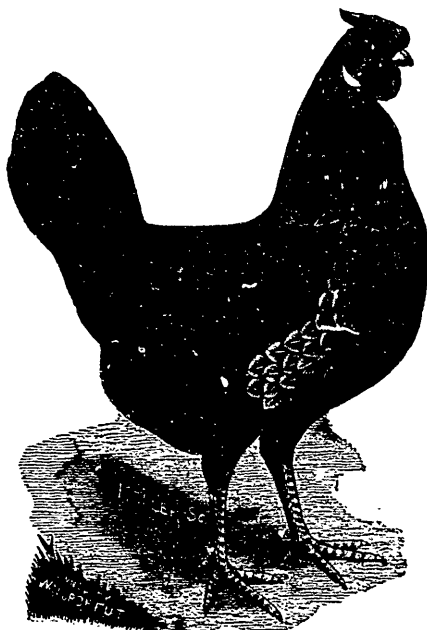
—ORILLIA, ONT.—

PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

The issue of my illustrated circular was delayed by the death of one of my best male birds and my desire to see his successor in it. I had some difficulty in finding one to take his place in the shade of colour wanted, after considerable correspondence with American breeders I bought "Ontario Chief" from Mr. L. J. Bundy, Ontario, N.Y., a full brother to the first-prize Cockerel at the New York show, held in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 3rd to 10th, 1886, he will equal the winner, and head one of my yards this season,—a low comb breed—"Blue Prince," score 95 1/4, will head another, (Conger's Finest Strain.) I have had this cockerel specially scored he will breed winners, his score will be his best description. Symmetry 3/4, Comb 1/2, Neck & Back 1 1/2, Breast & Body 1, wings 1, Tail 1/2, outs 3/4. "Napoleon" another, with famous connections, brother to the prize Cockerel in the class, and in the first breeding pen at Glen Cove, N.Y., Jan. 22nd, 1886, score 95 Al. F. Stevens, judge, and to the Pullets in the first breeding pen at New York, 45 pens, his sire won first at Taunton, Mass, last year and out scored all others at the New York show this year, he was in the winning breeding pen of Scudder & Townsend, Glen Head, N.Y. (A grand Strain of E. L. Miles.) "Napoleon has a future. I have not space here to follow up descriptions of others, a 90 point bird with an honest score is a good one, 92 is better, 94 is very fine, 95 is a grand specimen, I have sufficient of this stock to produce chick, some of which will be difficult to beat, mind you honest points, come slow after these figures, the score of the winning Cockerel at New York was 94 1/4, cut 1 point on weight, this was the grandest display of Plymouth Rocks ever seen together in the world, 350 in the class. I own a larger number of high scoring birds than any other Plymouth Rock breeder in Ontario, and won more prizes in 1885 and 1886 than any other exhibitor in the Province, this is beyond contradiction, time will tell who has the stock to produce chicks to make marks. Send in your orders for eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 for 26, and you will receive them from the same birds that produce my own chicks, then if I can raise winners so can you, I have no graded yards.



T. M. GOFFATT.



BLANCHE, No. 6205,
Winner of first at New York, score '95 1/4.

W. N. Croffut,

BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

Breeder of High Class Thoroughbred Rose and Single Comb.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

16 Grand Breeding Pens of the Highest Scoring Brown Leghorns in America.

Containing Victor, No. 6204, and Blanche, No. 6205, winners of FIRST and several SPECIAL PREMIUMS at the great New York Show, February, 1886. Also my noted Cock Chief Bruno, No. 6030 and mates, and my Rose Combs, Earle, No. 6207, and Lulu, No. 6208, winners of first and special premiums at Sherburne, N.Y., January, 1886, where I took all first and special premiums offered on Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Also many other prize-winning birds, mated to produce the best possible results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8, 1886.

MR. CROFFUT,

DEAR SIR:—The pair S. C. Brown Leghorns you sent me last November were a very fine pair, and in fact perfect beauties, and at San Francisco Cal. Show, they won in strong competition, 1st and several special premiums. They were the highest scoring pair in the Leghorn class.

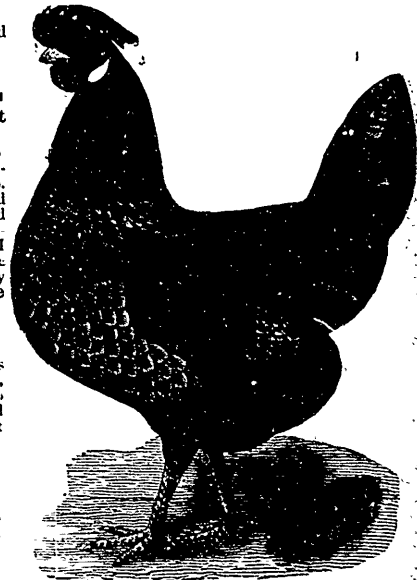
Yours truly,
C. N. COUSENS,
Prop. Cohasset Poultry Yards.

Eggs for hatching from my choicest matings through July, August and September. \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 39, packed in baskets, and warranted pure and fresh. A Choice lot of Breeding Hens for sale. Send for Illustrated Circular.

W. N. CROFFUT,

[No. 71 Pine St., Binghamton, N.Y.

V. 1111
W. 1111



LULU, No. 6208.
Winner of first at Sherburne, N.Y., score 93.

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

Breeder and Importer of Exhibition

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

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

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

I also breed Bull Terriers.



THOMAS HALL

Outremont, Montreal P.Q.

ORIGINATOR

and BREEDER of

—THE—

“Lansdowne Strain”

—OF—

: LIGHT : BRAHMAS :

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

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

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

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

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

W. BARBER,

242 Queen St. West,

Toronto.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Black Reds and Duckwing Games,

Barb Pigeons, and Lop-Eared Rabbits. Young of the above stock for sale.

Agent for Foster's Celebrated Pearl-Coated Roup Pills.

Recommended by such noted fanciers as Lyons, Matthews, Eaton, and most of the leading fanciers. Price 20c, 35c. and 65c. per box postage paid. Please send stamp for reply.

