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Loultry Department'

Edited by

JAMES FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.

To whom all communications, items of news, &c., on this subject should be addressed.

DATES.

Toronto, Dec. 8th to Yith inclusive. Guelph, O. P. A., Jan. 12th to 15th, inclusive. Owen Sound, Jan. 14th to 17th, inclusive. Stratford, immediately following O. P. A. Show. Listowel, Jan. 19th, 20th and 21st. Bowmanville, Feb. 3rd, 4th and 5th, J. Y. Bicknell, judge.

Poultry Notes.

Mr. J. Y. Bicknell writes us from Buffalo that all his time for judging this winter is already taken up, and that he is refusing invitations faily. Secretaries, remember this, please.

Mr. Aldrieve, of Kingston, writes us that the exhibit of fowls at that Fair was very fine, and the competition close. He thinks the prize winners will be hard to beau at the winter shows.

We hear from Mr. Odell, of Sherbrooke, that they had a fine exhibition there. Judging from the prize list he, Mr. F. James, and Mr. Bonneville, of Dunton, seem to have taken the lion's share of red tickets.

Our Canadian friends are again agitating the question of scoring. It seems to be a popular demand, opposed by a few old fogies who cling to old methods, only because the methods are old.-Poultry Bulletin.

We had, recently, the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Bogue Smart, of Brockville. He is an enthusisastic defects, etc., much more quickly than by any other W. F. B. Spanish fancier, and tells us that in an exhibiting tour through New York State this fall, he captured no less than 35 prizes, including 30 firsts.

Mr. Murton writes us with regard to the Ontario Association Show at Guelph (the ad of which appears in another column), that "a large special list not a little of the misunderstanding that has arisen in will be got up, and published in good time. Mr. John Nunn, the well known Black Spanish breeder, will give a silver medal for the bird scoring the highest is required is to determine correctly who have a right number of points.'

We hear that the arrangements for the great International Show, to be held at New York next Febru-can't change one award that I make." Again, we ary, are about complete. We understand that the have heard it remarked, "Let the beginners learn foreign department is to be placed in the hands of as we did." Then why ask or expect a beginner to Spratts Patent, the celebrated English poultry and attend or exhibit at a show? But any man can see dog supplies firm. No doubt the entries from Eng- in a moment that the first and by far the most importland will be very numerous. Why should not our ant object of these shows is to teach, to educate. Canadian fanciers club together and hire a car and Indeed the prizes are only offered as a stimulant, and try their luck? It seems to us altogether a feasible will yet be acknowledged as a hindrance rather than idea. Let us have suggestions as to the best way.

The Brahma (Continued.)

THE TORONTO SHOW.

Editor Review.

Again, unless recourse is had to incubators, etc., which are never likely to come into general use, some sitting variety must necessarily be kept to do the sitting. For the life of me I cannot understand where the advantage is in having an absolutely non-silting Why it would not be as cheap in every variety. way to have a hen sit on her own eggs as to provide a substitute is something in henology I do not yet clearly understand. Therefore, as a general purpose bird, especially where only one variety is kept-and I think where people keep fowls either for pleasure or profit only one variety ought to be kept, though it took me a long time to learn this practically-I am led to conclude that the Brahma is, in this respect, almost, if not altogether, perfect.

THE TORONTO SHOW.

But at this point I feel disposed to offer a few remarks upon the coming shows. That Toronto possesses natural facilities for making an exhibition of an agricultural character, a success is apparent. And that the Toronto fanciers have gone exactly the right way to work to supplement these natural advantages by intelligent provisions and inducements will not be denied by many.

Now, to the beginner, let me say: .Do not let this opportunity pass without taking advantage of it. It is just what you need; indeed, I may say what WE need, for after seven years of careful study and observation, aided by the best books and periodicals, I find that with a score card in my hand and the living bird before me, I can educate the eyes to detect means. But I think we cannot better understand the value of the opportunity now offered by Toronto to the fanciers of Canada, especially to the younger ones, and it may be to a few more advanced in the mysteries of poultry breeding, than by considering what is the primary object of these exhibitions. I believe that Canada respecting judging has had its origin just here.

A great many seem to have the notion that all that to the prizes; and they therefore argue "if I can do this correctly by the old system what need of a new?" "So correctly can I do this," they say, "that scoring a help, as they have been in our schools. Now, the

old system of judging makes no provision for this at all. Why? Simply because the leading and only object had been lost sight of, as the boy who is working for a prize loses sight of the object which that prize was intended to secure.

Again, if scoring is used just to determine the winning birds it is not used in its legitimate way, and fails to provide what is its peculiar province to provide. This is only prostituting the art of scoring. Any man can see that if it is to be educative all must be scored. Then every exhibitor takes his score cards home, and they furnish him with the best text book for the study of this subject that has been proved upon any subject in the world.

Now, I would advise the beginner to exhibit as many of his birds as he can, for it is not likely they will all have the same defects. Say one is defective in comb, another is marked perfect; now you have the living difference before you, and you can't but detect it. But this is not enough. You know how vitally necessary reviewing is; you forget so soon, but here you are supplied with living demonstration till your mind becomes familiar with it, and it is yours for life.

Again, what a help in mating your birds for next year's breeding you have, so as t. offset the defects of one by the perfection of the other.

Again, it pays to have a lot of your best stock scored when it can be done for 25c. You may not be able to say to a purchaser just what your birds are worth, and as you are a beginner he may not like to take your judgment for it. By this means you are able to get just as much for a 92 or 93 point bird as P. Williams or I. K. Felch can. Without this you may either sell a good bird for a dollar or two or keep it. You may send your bird to a show where only the prize birds are scored, or if scored you must pay \$I per pair for entrance, then 50c. per pair to have them scored; and if you don't choose to pay this, if you get no prize, you may never know that probably your bird came within a half point of the winner.

Now, Toronto show, as you see, is got up with the true and only object of such shows in view, and has therefore made ample provisions to furnish every exhibitor every encouragement to continue his exertions, and to spread abroad the knowledge of fine poultry through the country, as every exhibitor, furnished with his score cards, will become a little education centre. Others seeing and comprehending will be led to admire, and your sales will increase.

I may say in conclusion that, remembering the many hours hard work I have done in comparing and examining to learn my birds, leads me to be all the more importunate that every beginner should show at Toronto, where all birds are to be scored by I. K. Felch, whose score card is legal tender throughout the continent, and all for the sum of 25c. per bird. Yee, I do most heartily agree with Mr. Doel: Toron to ought to take the lead when she can detect the spirit of the times and govern herself accordingly.

Yours fraternally, STANLEY SPILLETT.

Nantye, Nov. 2, 1885.

Our Egg Trade.

We find, by referring to the Trade and Navigation Reports of the Dominion of Canada that there has been quite a falling off in the quantity of eggs exported in the year ending 30th June, 1884, as compare: with the previous year. The figures are as follows . --VALUF.\$1,335,638 208,152 117,738 137,768 160,901 New Brunswick..... P. Edwards Island... \$2,256,586 \$1,960,197 Our imports for the same year were as follows :-
 Our imports for the same year.
 VALUE.

 1883.
 VALUE.
 1284.
 VALUE.

 Ontario.
 \$28,783
 Ontario.
 \$12,623

 Quebec.
 2,056
 Quebec.
 3,475

 Nova Scotia.
 457
 Nova Scotia.
 66

 Mew Brunswick.
 18
 New Brunswick.
 26

 Manitoba.
 27,860
 Manitoba
 32,538

 British Columbia.
 5,803
 British Columbia.
 11,719

 P. E. Island.
 10
 10
 10
 منتر . \$84,977 \$60,457 Our surplus of eggs last year was 11,189,531, valued at \$1,899,740.

It will appear strange to many that having such a large surface we should figure so heavily as importers, but the explanation of this is, that having no reliable market of our own, our shippers avail themselves of that of New York, which is the great egg market of the continent; and in the desire to place their stocks. before cold weather almost denude the country of pickled eggs, and in case of a severe winter, and a consequent scarcity of the fresh article, prices go up, and the eggs are re-shipped to us from New York. Eggs that have been sold by our packers for 18c. per dozen in New York have been shipped from that city and retailed in Montreal at 45c. and 50c. per dozen.

Manitoba and British Columbia are large consumers of American eggs, and the latter imported 8,465 dozens from China in 1884. Manitoba will rapidly decrease her imports, and we see no reason why British Columbia should not do the same.

It is impossible to arrive at any reliable estimate of the increase in the home consumption of eggs, but it must have been very great. We believe we are within the mark when we say that the production was at least one-quarter greater in 1884 than in the previous year.

A Word for the Wyandotte.

Editor Review.

DEAR SIR, — Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable journal for a few remarks in the interest of Wyandottes. Having attended many exhibitions this fall, I am astonished at the—I don't know which to call it—ignorance or impudence of breeders, in entering so many worthless birds as representatives of this most useful and beautiful breed. If it was not so serious as affecting the Wyandottes, it would be absolutely laughable. It seems to me that when some

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know what it is, he at once calls it a Wyandotte, and I do not spare, in the least, certain ridiculous or enters it for exhibition. It would not much matter if exaggerated expectations. When Sir Henry Thompthe judges withheld the prizes in such a case, but it is son or others complain that poultry are not so judged not so. And it made my heart sink for the future of as to prefer the "best layers," a moment's reflection this excellent breed, when I saw the first prizes, in will show that this could not possibly be done in any most of the exhibitions, placed on such unworthy way. No man has even been able to suggest how it specimens of their kind. I do not mean to be person-|might be done. Take any fowl as she stands in her al, and will mention no names or places, as my object pen, and there is no conceivable test of outward ap is not to wage war but to get breeders interested in pearance by which any judge can decide that she is a this excellent variety of fowl.

In the interest of the Wyandottes, I beg respectfully to suggest, that it would be only right and just for the judges to exercise their right to rule out such birds, as they must know, are no good at all, and whose appearance would suggest that they are not even distantly related to these most beautiful birds. Although well acquainted with the breed, at one exhibition I could not find any, and happened to express my regret to another exhibitor. He told me there were a few pairs, and took me to see them. I had passed them several mes, but they were so unlike Wyandottes, I did not even think to look at the name on the card, and certainly if the card had not said they were Wyandottes no one would have known it.

Now I do not say there are no good Wyandottes in Canada, but I think they are like angel's visits, few and far between. Let every breeder of this variety wake up to the fact that there is a lot of weeding to be done before the birds can take their proper place in the eyes of the public. Let them study their matings, and religiously select only those birds for the breeding pen that will give good results in chicks next year. It will certainly pay better in the end. So that, even from a business point of view, it recommends itself to every one interested in them. In the United States, this breed is fast becoming a great favorite, a place the birds have won simply by their merits, and even promising to rival the ever popular Plymouth Rock. I could say much more, but fear I have already trespassed too much on your limited space.

I think all your readers would rejoice to see your valuable paper double the size it is at present, even if it were double the price too. In common with many others, I read with great pleasure the articles from Mr. S. Spillet, in your September number. Hurrah! for the day when we, in Canada, have a man so devoted to the poultry interest, and such an indefatigueable worker in the cause as the world renowned I. K. Felch. Hoping you can find room for this,

I am respectfully, W. C. G. Peter Angus, Ont., Sept. 10th, 1885.

Meat and Eggs vs. Feathers.

BY LEWIS WRIGHT.

ing might be made more effective in the real "improvement" of domestic poultry for economical and such entries as were made have chiefly been

breeder finds a mongrel among his flock, and don't purposes, it is desirable to make perfectly clear that better layer than her neighbor. Evidence might be brought upon such a subject, but even if perfectly trustworthy, such would have nothing in common with a competitive show. Again, Sir Henry Thompson very plainly implies in his letter that some "French" system of judging is the cause of a great superiority in French fowls. As I have stated before, there is not very much real superiority in the French fowls, and supposing there were, "French judging" will not account for it. For years past the Paris shows of live poultry have been attended by skilled English reporters of various schools, and they are all unanimous that the one thing which really characterizes the judging is the neglect of all real standard at all, and the presence instead of the most gross and unblushing favoritism. French exhibitors have lamented to me only very lately the utter absence of a. conscientious attempt, such as they see in England, to select the best fowls irrespective of their owners. So far as it is a question of standard at all, this has peen mainly kept in view by breeders themselves; as to the shows, French awards in past years have been practically a distribution of favors.

On the other hand, the large French classes of dead poultry probably really have had, and at least it is reasonable to suppose they have had, a real influence in promoting table fowls of good quality. They attract large numbers both of exhibitors and of spectators, and probably help to train both. If we could have such, it probably would be good. But is Sir Henry Thompson justified in blaming the fanciers, and charging it upon *them* that we have no such exhibitors? Such a charge can only be made with an ignorance absolutely phenominal, In the first place, those who exhibited the French dead poultry are market feeders-those country raisers so plentiful in France and so scarce in England, from causes alluded to in my last. Still, we have some in England, and it would be their business to get up such shows as this. But in the second place, these market feeders not having done so, the despised "fanciers," anxious enough to promote useful poultry for the table, have for years past established classes both for live table fowls and dead ones. At some of these attempts liberal prizes have been offered. And so far the Before discussing to what extent our poultry judg- result, broadly, has been a failure! The feeders have not exhibited in the classes meant to tempt them,

those of "fanciers," trying to do their best, but ent papers. In 1881 I bought a farm near the city; naturally unable to turn out such specimens as pro-then it was thought that everything was at its lowest, fessional dressers would approve. They have tried and that things must brighten up. But expecting and tried, but these latter would not exhibit, and the good times did not make my payments. I could not public would not look at the classes, such as they were. Even as regards the judging, this was placed at first purposely in the hands of breeders, from an anxiety to have it free from all "fancy" element, and the result of that was the award of the prizes to just such large, coarse-bred specimens as move Sir Henry Thompson's wrath !

Still, this is one direction in which good may be done, and is being done. With perseverance, slow and discouraging as the work is, there are signs of somewhat increased support of, and interest in, these "dead classes" at our shows. I am not without hope that in time they may become large, and that the public may deign to look at them, and that our poulterers may learn to judge them. But let it never be forgotten that if this ever comes to pass, it will have been done by the despised "fanciers," against heavy and sore discouragement, and without for years any real support from the especial classes on whose behalf they are foolishly attacked every few years by people who know nothing about the work they are really doing.

But over and above the dead classes of poultry, I have always thought, and still think, that something might be done in the direction of directly altering, somewhat, our standards of judging. Those familiar with my own works will remember how constantly I have stated that the standards given in them are based on analysis of English judging as it is or has been, and very often do not represent my own opinion as to what the scale of points ought to be. In this respect they differ in principle from others which have been framed since, as by the Poultry Club, for instance, though avowedly based upon mine to start with. In these latter cases each of a committee has given his views as to what "ought" to be the value of the points, and in some way or other an agreement has been arrived at. I venture to say that in one or two breeds I have carefully considered, the scale thus theoretically arrived at, if really and faithfully applied, would upset all recent judging to an extent that would considerably surprise the authors.

(To be continued.)

Fish Culture.

BY W. BAIRD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have a few thoughts to present to my fellow farmers all over the country. I know the times are hard, and we are all anxious to turn an honest penny. When wool is only 28c. and wheat 8oc. or 9oc. we have to look sharp to make ends meet, and a free exchange of thought often does much to assist us.

raise cattle or sheep with any profit, so I was driven to look for something new. I struck raising fish. I will say to start out that the United States Government will give free of charge, to anyone desiring to start in the fish business, from 12 to 15 German Carp Fish to breed from. Our Government is doing all in its power to advance fish cultur as it is a valuable field and almost entirely moon.reed. It requires no capital, and brings in a large revenue, and there is always a market for the fish. There is no doubt but what more money can be made by fish culture than in raising sheep, cattle or hogs. One-eighth of an acre devoted to German Carp Fish will make a profit of \$800 at the very lowest estimate. I think I hear a host of fellow farmers say, just as I did, "I would like the \$800. Where can I get information regarding the fish business?" Ans.-Write to the United States Fish Company, Columbus, Ohio, inclosing a plainly addressed envelope, and you will receive the information you desire, free. "Will they tell me how to get the fish which the Government offers to begin ners?" Yes, they will send you blanks to be filled out, by which you can get the fish without cost. "Is there any doubt about my making money in the fish business?" There is no doubt. Do you think the Government would go to the expense of raising fish and shipping them to different parts of the United States and then giving them without any pay to her citizens unless she were positive it was a profitable trade for those citizens to engage in? "How large a pond must I have to start with, and what will it cost?" Ans.-A pond 15 or 20 feet across will do for a start, and it will cost nothing but a little digging. You need not pay out one cent. There is no stream on my lot. What will I do for water? Carp Fish do not require running water. They do better in still water, even in swamps. They delight in mud. What section of the United States is best and most profitable for raising fish? Any place in the United States will do-North, South, East or West-you will find a market for your fish. Kansas is as good a State as New York, Missouri as good as Michigan. The German Carp are such excellent fish that they command a good price everywhere. Will it not take a long time to get a start with the 20 fish which the Government give? Ans .-- No, indeed. Each female Carp lays from forty to fifty thousand fish every year. They increase amazingly fast, and will increase your dollars just as fast if attended to. What season of the year is best to make a fish pond? Right away. The Government will send the fish between November 1st and March 1st. Do you have to feed the fishoin winter? No, they eat nothing during the winter feel that I owe all I have to ideas gleaned from differ | months, but lie in a dormant state, while sheep and

would offer to send a fine pair of pigs to any farmer they do not like to pay out for new blood. who sent for them every farmer in the land would send in his name. Then why not get some fish, when purchasing high priced fowls and yet I do not say so,, they cost you nothing? I wish every paper in the land would urge this matter on their readers, as I know they would be conferring a lasting benefit.

Commencing to Keep Fancy Poultry.

BUYING EGGS OR STOCK.

For the beginner these two roads lie open, and some choose one some the other, but before starting on either careful consideration should be given as to which breed is to be kept. Many send for settings of eggs of three or four kinds and say they will try them and decide which they will keep, with the general result (as they are trying to do too much at once) of getting the breeds mixed or finding the work too heavy, it being more than twice the work to keep 20 hens, 10 each of different breeds, than 20 of one, as each breed has its peculiarities which have to be studied and remembered, as what suits one may hurt the other.

The beginner should carefully consider the different breeds and if he has a prediliction for any one stick to it ; all bave their useful or ornamental qualifications.

After selecting the breed he should take time to consider the best way to begin, either by buying eggs or birds; if the former, he will find dealers advertising at all prices, from \$1 to \$6 per setting, and according to the advertisements the first are equal to the last. Now, I have seen it stated that it sometimes Editor Review : happens that the one dollar man has purchased eggs from the six dollar man and is selling eggs from the chicks raised from the six dollar eggs, and that therefore the one dollar eggs are as good and cheaper. 'To thickly standing corn shocks, set us thinking to the this I take exception; firstly, the \$6 eggs were all fertilized by the same Cock, which was probably mated of poultry. Instead of the killing cold and usually with only five or six hens, so that of the thirteen eggs oper. shed what delightfully warm quarters at little, three were sure to be from one hen, and if the chicks if any. expense could be constructed therefrom-and are again in-bred there will probably be deterioration how cheerfully would the old hens shell out their eggs in size or strength, or in some other way. Again, if during the cold days of winter to repay the builder of a breeder asks a high price for his eggs it is either such for his trouble and kindness. In my mind's eye because he, through long experience, has learned to I had built a comfortable, if not beautiful, winter mate his birds to throw a large percentage of good house for the fowls of each farmer as I passed along. chicks or has purchased a pen which has been judged The more I thought of and worked out the idea the to be so mated, and yet experience teaches that only better I liked it, and but for the fact that our fowls about 10 per cent. of chicks raised, if that, are what already possessed a good, comfortable, paper-lined can, from a scientific breeders point of view, be called home, I would have put the thought into practical fit for a good breeding pen, so that the man who pur-luse at once. As it is, I cannot refrain from telling chases a setting of \$6 eggs and then breeds in and sells your many readers of our cogitations (how in our mind his eggs for \$1 or \$1.50 is not the right man to buy we constructed said houses for the fowls of our neighfrom as a rule, though he may have been lucky and bors) trusting that they may find some good therein got good chicks, still he is in-breeding and if there is and the so-doing may prove of benefit to their feathany slight defect (not a disqualification even) in the ered pets. Selecting such site as we thought best original \$6 stock, and no bird is perfect, he is perpet-suited for each location, generally a nice sunny knoll uating and intensifying it by this in-breeding, which is facing the south, we set up four strong, heavy posts the stumbling block of many would-be breeders who (either in square form or like unto an inverted V) of

cattle are eating their heads off. If the Government|start well, having good birds of their own raising

From the foregoing it will be supposed that I advise as the outlay is considerable for a beginner. What I advise is this, let him carefully consider the different advertisements and place his order with some of those who keep the breed of his choice and that one breed only, then he can be sure the eggs are not mixed and, that the seller in all probability has thoroughly studied and understands the habits and requirements of his birds. Let the would-be buyer pick out two or more such men and get a setting of eggs from each, mark his chicks by punching the web of the foot and mate his birds carefully next season without in-breeding, after which he can infuse new blood by the purchase of a cockerel or cock, always raising his own pullets, or he can buy eggs and keep a cockerel from the chicks.

Imported stock costs very high, and eggs from such are generally quoted at \$5 and \$6 per setting, but there are plenty of reliable breeders who sell eggs from \$2 to \$3 per 13 and they are the men to buy from! Carefully selected stock cannot be profitably kept and eggs sold for lower prices.

Again I say most emphatically place your orders where one breed is kept and thorough attention given to that one only. J. STEWART KENNEDY, Cowansville, Quebec.

For Farmers.

DEAR SIR,-Whilst riding out in the country a few days since, the sight of numerous old straw stacks, and that which so gladdens the farmer's heart-the extent such material could be utilized for the comfort

about six feet in height and as far apart at the bottom, with good, strong forks at the top. In these forks we placed poles so as to form a top, planking up the south front (double) filling in (save at door and window) with chaff or leaves. We then covered this structure (except the south part) with straw so as to make quite a stack, placing in the interior the necessary roosts, nests, dust box, &c. Upon the ground, and at the east and west ends, and before placing the straw, we placed a long open-ended box, opening into the main room, and beyond the straw when stacked. Before, from and beyond these openings (and for any required distance) we set other forked posts of about four feet in height, upon which poles were laid and against which fodder was placed so as to leave a Λ shaped opening-thus forming an open and covered run connected with the main room, in which the fowls could run and beyond which they would seldom go except in good weather. On the south side of the fodder ricks an occasional opening should be left for light, where the birds could lay and scratch to their heart's content upon sunny days, sheltering themselves in the interior from the rain and cold blasts of winter. To our thinking this was a jolly old home for the bird, and if the same could be built in such position that a pipe leading from a spring could be passed into and again out of the main room it would be perfection for winter purposes, feed then being the only remaining necessity for their comfort, and is such an one as most farmers can construct without further aid or expense than that which can be picked up about the farm. Properly built, such a structure would last for many years, the fodder being fed out in the spring and replaced in the fall. If the spring is not comeatable, a barrel with a pipe attached could be buried in the interior, from which (with filling) a perpetual and neverfreezing fountain could be made---the water running from a faucet as needed. By adding hot water to replenish the daily waste the water could be kept moderately warm and to the better comfort of the birds.

Trusting the foregoing may be the means of adding somewhat to the comfort of the feathered tribes. I am

> Fraternally yours, J. J. FULTZ, X. L. C. R. Poultry Yaids, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held in the Russell House, Ottawa, on Monday evening, the *sth* inst.

The following officers were elected for the current year :---Wm. McYeitty, President ; F. W. Smith, 1st Vice-President; T. F. S. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Vice-President; T. A. Willitts, Secretary; Alfred Geddes, Treasurer ; Executive Committee, Messrs. John Clay,

Nicholson, Jos. Firth, and E. H. Benjamin ; W. H. Thick, Auditor.

Several changes were made in the Constitution and By-laws, and the usual votes of thanks to the retiring officers were passed. The meeting was well attended. and a number of new members proposed.

T. A. WILLITTS, Sec. Ottawa, Oct. 13th, 1885.

Central Fair.

HELD FROM 21ST TO 25TH SEPT., 1885.

POULTRY

Pair Dorkings, colored. Allan Bogue, London; 2nd Dorkings, grey, Allan Bogue, 2nd, do. do. Pair Dorkings, white, Allan Bogue; 2nd do. Pair Plymouth Rocks, Wm. Mitson, Dundas; 2nd Geo. B. Smith, Hamilton. Pair white crested black Polands, Allan Bogue, 2nd, do. Pair golden crested black Pol-ands, Allan Bogue; 2nd, do. Pair silver crested black Polands, Allan Bogue; 2nd, do. Pair white Polands, Allan Bogue: 2nd do. Pair black breasted red Game. Cocker & Ireland, Brantford; 2nd A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton. Pair red Pile Game, W. M. & J. C. Hamilton. Hamilton. Pair red File Game, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2nd, L. Mc Intyre, Norwich. Pair golden duckwing game, L. McIntyre; 2d, A. G. H. Luxton. Pair silver duckwing game; W. M. & J. C. Smith. Pair buff Cochins, Wm. Maine, Boyne; 2nd, Hewer & Gordon. Pair black Cochins, J. Peart, Freeman; 2nd do. Pair partridge Cochins, Allan Bogue; 2nd, Cocher & Ledned. Pair Largebare, W. C. Swith. Cocker & Ireland. Pair Langshans, W. H. Crowie, St. Catherines; 2nd, Geo B. Smith. Pair dark Brahmas, J. Peart; 2nd; do. Pair light Brahmas, J. Peart, 2nd, Cocker & Ireland. Pen of light Brahmas, one Pen of light Brahmas, one cock and four hens, J. Peart. Pair black Spanish, ohn Nunn, Toronto; 2d, A. G. H. Luxton. Pair silver pencilled Hamburgs, A. Bogue; 2d, do. Pair golden spangled Hamburgs, 2d, Chas. Foster, Mill-grove. Pair silver spangled Hamburgs, A. Bogue; 2nd, do. Pair black Hamburgs, Thorpe & Scott, London; 2d, Wm. & J. C. Smith. Pair white Leg-horns, Whiting & Hamill, St. Catharines; 2d, do. Pair brown Leghorns, Whiting & Hamill; 2d, Jos. Rooke, Dundas. Pair Hcudans, A. Bogue; 2d, Geo. B. Smith. Pair golden sebright Bantams, W. Main; 2d, George B. Smith. Pair silver sebright Bantams, Wm. Main; 2d. Wm. & J. C. Smith. Pair black breasted red Bantams, W. H. Crowie; 2d, A. G. H. Luxton. Pair duckwing Bantams, W. H. Crowie; 2d, J. Peart. Pair heaviest bronze Turkeys, Wm. Main ; 2d, Geo. Crapie, Hamilton. Pair black Turkeys, Alex. Thompson, Waterdown. Pair white Turkeys, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, do. Pair Geese, white, Wm. Main; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Pair Geese, colored, A. Bogue. Pair Geese, Chinese, Hewer & Gordon; 2d, do. Pair Ducks, Aylesbury, A. Bogue; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Pair Ducks, Rouen, Wm. Main; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Pair Ducks, Pekin, A. Bogue; 2d, W. H. Crowie. Pair Guinea fowl, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, Chas. Fos-tor Milleroup ter, Millgrove.

CHICKENS AND DUCKS OF 1885.

Pair colored Dorkings, A. Bogue ; 2d, Wm. Main. Pair silver Dorkings, YM, Main; 2d, do. Pair buff Cochins, Hewer & Gordon; 2d, Adam Sacks, Ham-ilton. Pair black Cochins, J. Peart; 2d, do. Pair dark Brahmas, J. Peart; 2d, W. H. Crowie. Pair light Brahmas, J. Peart; 2d, George B. Smith. Pair W. H. MacCuaig, Fred. Addison, R. Switzer, Geo. golden spangled Hamburgs, A. Bogue ; 2d, do. Pair

Pair silver spangled Hamburgs, A. Bogue; 2d, John Pair golden pencilled Hamburgs, A. Bogue; 2d, John Hobbards—Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, Geo.
Nunn. Pair golden pencilled Hamburgs, A. Bogue; Bentley. Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d: 2d, do. Pair silver pencilled Hamburgs, W. M. & C. A. Gillespie, London.
J. C. Smith; 2d, A. Bogue. Pair white Leghorns, Whiting & Hamil; 2d, Thorpe & Scott. Pair brown London. Chicks, 1st, W. H. Crowie; 2d, B. Harding, London. Chicks, 1st, W. H. Crowie; 2d, C. A. Gillespie; 3d, W. Cousins. Leghorns, Whiting & Hamill; 2d, do. Pair Hou-ians, A. Bogue; 2d, do. Pair black Hamburgs, W. Barber, Toronto; 2d, Thorpe & Scott. Pair black framburgs, W. Barber, Toronto; 2d, Thorpe & Scott. Pair black Sganish, John Nunn; 2d, do. Pair Plymouth Rocks, W. C. Niblet, Dundas; 2d, W. H. Crowie. Pair black breasted red game, W. Barber; 2d, W. Main. Pair silver duckwing game, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Dair golden duckuing game, J. M. Statter, J. Smith. Pair golden duckwing red game, L. McIntyre ; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Pair red pile game, L. Mc-Intyre ; 2d, do. Pair Aylesbury ducklings, A. Bogue; 2d, Wm. Mitson, Dundas. Pair Rouen ducklings, Hewer & Gordon; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Pair Pekin, W. H. Crowie; 2d, T. Cockburn, Hamilton. Pigeons—Pair fantails, white, II. B. Donovan, Parkdale: 2d, do. Pair fantails, black, H. B. Donovan. Pair carriers, H. B. Donovan ; 2d, do. Pair pouters, white, H. B. Donovan; 2d, do. Pair pouters, blue-pied, H. B. Donovan; 2d, do. Pair Jacobins, H. B. Donovan; 2d, do. Pair barbs, W. Barber; 2d, do. Pair trumpeters, H. B. Donovan; 2d, do. Pair Antwerps, H. B. Donovan; 20, do. Pair Goudard, Listowei. Chicks, Ist and 2d, Whiting & Antwerps, H. B. Donovan; 2d, do. Collection of native singing birds, Mrs. W. M. Wheeler, Hamil-ton. Rabbits—Páir lop-eared rabbits, W. Barber; 2d, Chas. 2d, do. Pair common rabbits, W. Barber; 2d, Chas. Foster. Pair ferrets, J. Fothergill & Sons.

Provincial Fair.

HELD FROM 7TH TO 12TH SEPT., 1885.

DORKINGS-White, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue,

Chicks. same. Golden, 1st and 2d, James Smith. Chicks, same. F. Williams, London; 3d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. BANTAMS-Golden

London. B. dark, 1st, F. Wixon; 2d, Kelly Bros., London; 3d, H. R. Tozer, London. Chicks, J. W. Bart.ett, Lambeth; 2d, W. H Crowie; 3d, Thomas Mungall, London.

Mungan, London.
COCHINS—Buff, Ist, J. Hemer and C. Gordon; 2d,
Wm. McLeod; 3d, W. H. F. Bartlett, London.
Chicks. Wm. McLeod. White, C. M. Forles,
Ist and 2nd, Wm. Main, Boyne; 3d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Any
McLeod; 3d, G. H. Parish, London: Chicks,
H. Saunders; 3d, G. H. Parish. Partridge, 1st, A. &
Back, J. & G. W. Hay, Woodstock; 2d,
Hyde Park; 3d, Wm. Main; 2d, W. M. &
McLeod; 1d, Wm. Main; 2d, W. M. &
McLeod; 2d, W. M. &
McLeod; 2d, W. Main; 2d, W. M. &
McLeod; 2d, W. Main; 2d, W. M. & Ist, 2d and 3d, G. H. Parish. Partridge, 1st, A. & GEESE-Bremen, 1st, Wm. Main; 2d, W. M. & D. Bogue; 2d, J. H. Saunders; 3d, Wm. McLeod. J. C. Swith. Goslings, 1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith; Chicks, 1st, Geo. Bedgood, London; 2d and 3d, A. 2d and 3d, Wm. Main. Toulouse, 1st, J. P. Ander-& D. Bogue.

HOUDANS-Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue ; 3d, Geo.

WYANDOTTES-Ist, W. H. Crowie: 2d, A. Flawn, London. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Wm. Moore ; 3d, A. Flawn.

GAMES-Black breasted and other reds, 1st, Wm. McLeod; 2d, W. Cousins; 3d, E. Tolhurst, London West. Chicks, 1st, Wm. Main; 2d, Wm. McLeod; 3d, Wm. Main. Duckwing, 1st, D. McIsaac, Bur-ford; 2d and 3d, Kelly Bros., London. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Kelly Bros.; 3d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Pile, Ist, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, Kelly Bros. Chicks, Ist, Kelly Bros.; 2d, J. C. Kelly; 3d, Kelly Bros. Any other variety, 1st, Kelly Bros.; 2d, Wm. Mc-Leod. Chicks, 1st, E. Tolhurst, London; 2d and 3d, Kelly Bros.

3d, Kelly Bros. LEGHORNS—White, Ist, Wm. Moore; 2d. Whit-ing & Hamill; 3d, F. Wixon. Chicks, Ist and 2d, Wm. Moore; 3d, Thorpe & Scott, London. Brown, Ist, Whiting & Hamill; 2d, Wm. Moore; 3d, Hy. Goddard, Listowel. Chicks, Ist and 2d, Whiting & Humiltonia Wm. Moores, Spanish Let, C. P.

HAMBURGS-Golden pencilled, 1st and 2d, H. R. K. Tozer. Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue ; 3d, Hart & Taylor, London. Silver pencilled, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue ; 3d, H. R. K. Tozer _ Chicks, 1st, H. R. K. Tozer; 2d and 3d, G. W. Freeman. Golden spangled, 1st, S. K. Stewart ; 2d, H. R. K. DORKINGS-White, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue, Golden spangled, 1st, S. K. Stewart; 2d, H. R. K. London; 3d, Wm. McLeod, Lucan. Chicks, 1st, 2d and 3d, A. & D. Bogue. Silver grey, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; no third. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Wm. & D. Bogue; 3d, Wm. McLeod. Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, Wm. McLeod. Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. & A. & D. Bogue; 3d, Wm. McLeod. Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke. Black, 1st, Thorpe & D. Bogue; 3d, Wm. McLeod. Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, H. R. K. Tozer. Chicks, 2d, A. & D. Bogue. POLANDS-White, 1st, 2d and 3d, A. & D. Bogue. Chicks came Colden ust and 2d Jamed Smith Chicks same

F. Williams, London; 3d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Chicks, Ist, A. & D. Bogue; 2d and 3d, J. F. Wil-liams. Golden, bearded, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, S. K. Stewart, London. Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, Samuel K. Stewart. Silver, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, J. F. Willia: IS. Ist, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Bcarded, A. & D. Bogue: White crested, black, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, London. Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, London. Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, London. Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, London. Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, London. Chicks, Ist and Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, London. Chicks, Ist and Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, London. Chicks, Ist and Chicks, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke. PLYMOUTH ROCKS-IST, W. R. Garner & Bro., London; 2d, W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines; 3d, L. Smith. Chicks. Ist and 2d, W. Hay; 3d, W. M. & J. C. F. Williams. Chicks, Ist and St. Smith. Chicks. Ist and 2d, J. & G. W. Hay; 3d, W. M. & J. C. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke, London. Chicks, 1st and terbottom. Chicks, 1st and 2d, W. H. Crowie; 3d, 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, R. Oke.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS-Ist, W. R. Garner & Bro., London; 2d, W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines; 3d, J.
F. Williams. Chicks, 1st, R. D. Dulmage, London; 2d, W. H. Crowie; 2d, G. W.
F. Williams. Chicks, 1st, R. D. Dulmage, London; Winterbottom; 3d, Hart & Talyor. Japanese, 1st, 2d, Mm. Moore, London; 3d, W. H. Crowie.
BRAHMAS - Light, 1st, F. Wison, Ingersoll; 2d and 3d, R. Oke. Chicks, 1st and 2d, R. Oke; 2d, and 3d, J. H. Saunders, London. Chicks, 1st and 2d, R. Oke; 3d, G. W. Winterbottom.
London B. dark, 1st, F. Wixon; 2d, Kelly Bros., Turkey, Young W. M. & I. C. Smith. White

TURKEYS-Young, W. M. & J. C. Smith. White, Ist and 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Chicks, Ist and 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Chicks, Ist and 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Wild, Ist, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Chicks, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Any other variety, Ist, P. C. Lewis, London; 2d, W. M.

on, Guelph. Goslings, 1st, John Hord & Son; 2d,

J. P. Anderson. English Grey or Common, 1st, W. H K. Talbot ; 2d, Wm. McLeod ; 3d, Neil Camp-Beil, Gladstone. Goslings, W. H. K. Talbot. Geese, Wild, 1st, W. M. & J. C, Smith. Gos-lings. W. M. & J. C. Smith. Any other kind, 1st and 2d, J. Heemer and J. C. Jordan. Goslings, J. Heemer and J. C. Jordan.

DUCKS—Aylesbury, Ist, A. & D. Bogue; 2d, W. M. & S. C. Smith; 3d, A. & D. Bogue. Ducklings, Ist and 2d, A. & D. Bogue. Rouen, 1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d and 3d, Wm. Main. Ducklings, J. C. Smith; 2d and 3d, Wm. Main. Ducklings, Ist, Wm. Main; 2d, J. P. Anderson; 3d, J. Hemer. Pekin, 1st, A. & D. Bogue; 2d, David Battie; 3d, Walter Cousins. Ducklings, 1st and 2d, A. & D. Bogue; 3d, J. Hemer and C. Jordan. Cayugas, 1st, Kelly Bros.; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 3d, Wm. McLeod. Ducklings, 1st and 2d, Kelley Bros.; 3d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Any other kind, 1st, Wm. McLeod; 2d, Margaret Wells, London; 3d, W. M. & J. C. Smith

& J. C. Smith. GUINEA FOWLS-ISt, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 2d, Thomas Patrick; 3d, Geo. Nixon, Hyde Park. Chicks, 1st, J. W. Bartlett; 2d, Geo. Nixon; 3d, T. Patrick.

Pair any other kind of fowls not included in these sections, Ist, J. & G. W. Hay; 2d, H. Goddard; 3d, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Chicks, 1st, J. & G. W. Hay; 2d, H. Goddard

Dominion Special Prize Collection Poultry, 1st, A. & D. Bogne; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith; 3d, Richard Oke. Chicks, 1st, A. & D Bogue; 2d, W. M. & J. C. Smith ; 3d, Richard Oke.

PIGEONS—Carriers, 1st and 2d, H. B. Donovan, Parkdale; 3d, G. H. Parish. Pouters, 1st, 2d and 2d H. P. Donovan, Turblar, 1st, H. B. Donovan, 3d, H. B. Donovan. Tumblers, 1st, H. B. Donovan, 2d and 3d, G. H. Parish. Jacobins, 1st, 2d and 3d, H. B. Donovan. Barbs, 1st, Tucker & Cooper, London. Trumpeters, 1st and 2d, H. B. Donovan; 3d, G. H. Parish. Special prize for collection of Pigeons, any other kind, \$10, 1st, G. H. Parish; 2d, H. B. Donovan.

RABBITS-Lop Eared, 1st, 2d and 3d, J. & G. W. Hay. Common, 1st, C. Hardie, London; 2d, R. D. Dulmage; 3d, Edwin Smith, London.

EXTRAS-Highly recommended incubator, J. W. Bartlett.

Listowel Notes.

The prospects for the second annual exhibitron of the Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of January next, are good. Quite a number of outside breeders have already re. sponded to the circular issued by the association, and a large list of cash prizes, as well as specials, will be offered. Mr. L. G. Jarvis, of London, has been engaged to judge the show, and every bird not disqualified will be scored. It is unnecessary to make any comment on the qualifications of Mr. Jarvis for the work. He is known to the poultry fraternity as being the best all-sound judge in Canada, and no doubt his decisions will give satisfaction. Prize lists will be issued about the 1st of December. Exhibitors from a distance can depend upon as good railway and express rates as last year.

A new poultry firm was founded here last week, in Mr. Thos. Male's stock. The new firm intend going expelled before closing up time in the fall.

into games and game bantams extensively. Success to them.

At a late meeting of the Poultry association, it was decided to add several new varieties to the premium list for the coming show.

The coming show will be held in the town hall (same place as last year), so exhibitors need not fear having their bird's combs nipped by the frost, as the building is heated with hot air, and is perfectly frostproof.

Several local breeders report quite a number of sales which are directly attributable to the REVIEW. Our experience is that the REVIEW is extensively read, and that it is par excellence as an advertising medium.

Listowel, Nov. 9.

R. E.

The Toronto Show.

The most encouraging reports reach us of the prospects of the show to be held in Toronto, under the auspices of the Toronto Poultry Association, from the 8th to the 19th of December next. Toronto fanciers have never before been so generally enthusiastic, and fanciers in all sections are becoming greatly interested. Toronto fanciers have undertaken to give scoring a fair and square trial, and we believe their efforts, if successful on this occasion, will lead to the establisment of an annual exhibition in Toronto that will take first rank among the poultry shows of the Dominion. They are undertaking a heavy responsibility and great labor, and deserve the hearty support of all fanciers. They have secured the services of the veteran breeder and judge, I. K. Felch, which is guarantee that the best birds will win. All birds not disqualified will be scored. In lieu of money prizes in the regular list, handsome diplomas will be given for 1st and 2nd prizes, v. h. c. cards for third. These will be supplemented by a large list of valuable specials. We hope every fancier in the country, who desires the advancement of the poultry fancy, will patronize this show. Remember this, young fanciers, if your birds are not disqualified they will be scored ; and even if you do not win 1st or 2nd premiums, you will have the score-card to show how your birds compared with the winners. All can appreciate this feature when compared with the plan that leaves the unsuccessful exhibitor in ignorance of all but the fact that he is not successful. Send at once to the Secretary, H. G. Jackson, Toronto, and get prize lists and entry forms.

"Hard luck seems to be my lot in the chicken business since I came here; lost over 30 chicks with roup, and could not imagine what was the cause. But I know now. I built a new house, and filled it with concrete, which did not dry. Dampness was the trouble. I dried the house thoroughly with a stove, and apprehend no further trouble on this score."

Thus writes an enthusiastic fancier, and his experience has been that of many before him. The most robust fowls will succumb to continued damp in their houses. When concrete is used in the construction of the walls of the poultry house the building should be Mr. Johnson Rolls, of this town, buying a half interest done early in the season, so that all moisture will be

Bennel Department.

All communications, items of news, etc., on this subject, should be addressed to the Editor Kennel Dep't, Poultry Review, Chatham, Ont.

FIXTURES.

FIELD TRIALS.

Dec. 7. -Seventh Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, Grand Junction, Tenn. Entries for Derby close April 1. B. M. Stephenson, La Giange, Tenn,, Secretary. Nov. 17, 18 and 19.-Second Annual Field Trials of the Philadelphia Kennel Club at Rio Grande, N. J., for tembers only. Entries close Nov. 1.

Dec. 7. - Seventh Annual Field Trials of the National Field Trials Club, Grand Junction, Tenn. Entries for Derby close April 1. B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn., Secretary. BENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 15, 16, 17 and 18.—First Annual Dog Show of the West-ern Connecticut Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. Frank D. Hallet, Superintendent, Winsted, Corn.

March 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1886 - Western Pennsylvania Poul-try Society's Dog Show, at Pictsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Secretary.

April 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1886. - Second Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club. Jean Grosvenor, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

Notes.

Owing to the lateness of the English mail this week we are unable to give either our promised article on St. Bernards or the next article of Mr. Sewell's series on Diseases of the Dog.

A record of wins consisting of 166 cups and other prizes entitles a dog to more than ordinary notice. Such is the history of the St. Bernard Champion Barry, who breathed his last on Tuesday, the 18th ult. Imported from Switzerland by Mr. Smith, of Leeds, Barry remained in that gentleman's kennel throughout his successful career, which he commenced by taking first prize at Darlington in 1876, his final success being obtained at the first St. Bernard Club Show in 1882, where he secured the prize for the best stud-dog when shown with two of his progeny. He leaves behind him sons, daughters, and grandchildren innumerable, the most celebrated of which are Duke of Wellington and Lady Eva.-Eng. L. S. Journal.

The Observer has been dwelling upon the fancies to which the dog world is subject, inspired by the Toy Dog Show held at the Aquarium last week. True, as our contemporary states, that "Fashion plays an important part in toy dog worship," but scarcely to the same extent as it assumes. Although fashion does lemon ticks; and black tan and white. The former change, the picture drawn in The Olserver is rather color represents the Blue Beltons, a breed which has too high colored. We can, however, let that pass, existed now for many years, and from which the late Even were it true, there must never be forgotten the Mr. Laverack partly raised his magnificent team, great influence which the love of pet dogs has had which have gained a name which will live as long as upon the treatment of all the lower animals. This is Setters exist. To the exertions of that gentleman undoubted. Some may go to a ridiculous length in {may be traced that important quality "character" their treatment of dogs, and make themselves a laugh which is to be found in most of the animals which ing stock. We know of one laly who has five dogs, carry their lineage in direct line to his kennel. From not one of which, from a show point of view, is worth other strains have sprung many handsome dogs, but its collar, but every year she takes a co tage in the the Laveracks are the aristocrats of the breed, and country and goes there for the benefit of *their* health. bear the stamp of purity of race. Liver-and-white

The English Setter in England.

(From the English Live Stock Journal.) (Continued from page 249.)

There are three varieties of Setters-the English, Irish, and Gordon, or Black-and tan, but it is of the first-named we are treating in this article. The English Setter is considered by many people to be super ior in the field to either the Irish or the Gordon, being not so headstrong as the former, and quicker over the ground than the latter. That the opinion is worthy of consideration may be gathered from the fact that in the record of the Field Trials are the names of very few Irish or Gordon Setters as compared with English. In fact, we think we are correct in saying that an important stake has seldom if ever been won either by an Irish or Gordon Setter, and that the best performance yet made by an Irish was that of the Rev. R. O'Callaghan's Aveline, who ran into the third ties for the Derby Stakes at the Kennel Club Field Trials this year, and was within an ace of winning right out.

In build the English Setter is on gailoping lines, with oblique shoulders, deep chest, strong loins, and well let down quarters; a slightly lengthy neck gives character to the dog, and the head is long and lean, with expressive eyes; the skull slightly domed, the ears, which are rather long, being set low. The carriage of the flag is an important feature in the Setter ; it is set on rather low, and carried straight from the body, and i somewhat short in length; many otherwise good Setters being spoilt by their flags being too long. The coat is flat, and rather soft in sture, the ears, chest, back of fore-legs, toes, and quarters being covered with longer hair, commonly called feather; the limbs are straight, and the feet close, with rounded toes, the whole contour of the dog being one of gracefulness and activity, but at the same time with substance and bone sufficient to render it capable of performing the hard work for which it is sometimes required. There has been a growing inclination on the part of some judges to encourage small and rather weedy specimens for the sake of the quality they display, but for shooting amongst the heather in the mountains of Scotland substance and quality are necessary adjuncts. The most fancied colors are blackand-white, with blue ticks; lemon-and-white, with

and also entirely white Setters are sometimes to be previously mentioned.

well up on its legs when at point, but Setters took up the result? a crouching position. In the present day Setters more often than not stand to their game. There are his Cripple at four or five months old to weigh more certain rules which a well-trained brace of dogs than he should in hard, healthy, growing condition always observe. They never leave the field in which they are at work until their master passes out. They one makes a point the other also points in the same times that he is glad to dispose of? There seems a direction, which is called backing, and as the dog method in some men's madness. with the point draws up to the birds, the other stealthily follows. Should the birds rise out of dis-forced his Monsterflesh to still greater weight, does tance or any be shot they remain perfectly motionless not like to be outdone, and therefore reports his until ordered to move on.

in Mastiffs.

The prevalence of deformity of the limbs, flaccidity of the muscles, and general inactivity of habit in our modern English Mastiffs, are defects that cannot be denied, and there is some reason to fear that they are on the increase; and the subject demands our most serious consideration.

Our American cousins have, to use a sporting expression, "spotted" these imperfections, and mentioned them in no measured terms of ridiculc and contempt, and, although they have not exactly assigned the true causes, I believe, unless alteration is effected, our English Mastiffs are not unlikely to lose much of the high prestige they have so long maintained.

Like Demetrius, I may say, Sirs, I perceive our craft is in danger, our Mastiffs are likely to become of this sort :- "I have a valuable (?) Mastiff puppy, despised.

Yet I do not think that the fault lies in the breed or in any particular strain or strains, nor that the practice of breeding from animals closely related is in itself necessarily conducive to it to any great extent. I believe rather that the real fault lies with ourselves. It is our manner of rearing puppies; in fast, overforcing them while quite young, with the mistaken idea of producing great size thereby; instead of which, however, we more often enlarge their livers and injure their digestive organs, causing a rickety tendency in the limbs, an anasarcous condition of the flesh, and serious state of the blood. And the breed that even fifteen years ago was hard and firm in muscle, and sufficiently active to jump a five-barred gate or gallop after anyone on horseback, is now best represented by animals with weak and distorted limbs and puffy obese bodies, that on the smallest neglect and chronic lameness.

We are constantly treated with information from found, but these colors are not so fashionable as those modern breeders of extraordinary weights attained by their puppies at an early age, and these said The Setter derives its name from the position it puppies being in a general way the offspring of only used to take when setting game. The Pointer stands medium-sized parents. But what is the cause, and

Mr. Cramped-quarters Walk-little, having forced at nearly double the age, writes to the papers to report his folly, or rather with a view to obtain a quarter the ground regularly, taking care to keep the gratuitous advertisement, perhaps, that he is a wind as much as possible in their favor, and when Mastiff bro-der, and therefore has surplus Cripples at

Mr. Little-room Cat-hams, reading this, and having specimen as a sort of hitherto unheard-of prodigy. Thus the evil is encouraged; but what is the result Deformity, Weakness, and Inactivity of this forcing? The majority of these over-fed animals (instead of growing on to fourteen or eighteen months, as really very large dogs take to develop) stop growing at about ten months old, and instead of making, as their early weight warrants, 180lb. dogs (like the 1871b. Druid, who was sufficiently powerful in the limbs to drag a pump after him, that it took the united strength of three porters to lift and carry back to where he moved it from); they grow up short-bodied, weak-hocked, deformed animals, weighing some 140lb. to 150lb. perhaps, when fed up to such obesity that their weak limbs can hardly move their ungainly bodies for any distance.

> In a general way, how few prematurely heavy forced puppies have made really large dogs?

> How few now have the bone of the older noted specimens? How frequently may we read complaints four months old; he was perfectly straight when I bought him at about seven weeks old, but now he has given way in all his legs, especially the fore-legs, so that he can scarcely walk. He eats well, and has plenty of good food, etc. What is the best treatment I can follow?" The answer may easily be anticipated. "Your puppy has rickets. Give phosphate of lime, lime-water, etc."

> I have observed the rickets usually appear in puppies from two to three months old, but sometimes the disease does not appear until a later date. The first symptoms are a turnid or enlarged belly, with the articular epiphysis enlarged and spongy, and the bones large, but soft. As the dog grows older, the ribs become depressed, and hollowness of the back appears. The muscles are extenuated, and curvature of the spine frequently presents itself.

The generic characters are low stature, twisted or adverse circumstances are very prone to atrophy limbs, shortness of body, flesh flabby and tabid. The appetite seldom fails, but the digestion is manifestly

disordered. On dissection the liver presents an enlarged appearance, and is usually of a light unhealthy color.

The immediate cause of rickets is generally considered owing to the want of a due absorption of To whom all communications, items of news, &c., on these subphosphate of lime or bone earth. But the primary cause in most instances is a disordered state of the digestive organs, brought about by over and injudicious feeding, and also the want of sufficient liberty and gentle exercise.

The best treatment is open air, regular, gentle, and especially passive exercise; bathing the limbs in seawater and playing on the sands being highly beneficial; small quantities of nourishing food, phosphates and other preparations of iron and lime (the powder of reduced iron may be tried with advantage), keeping the bowels open with castor-oil, and free from worms with vermifuges.

Although I have written this for Mastiff breeders, fanciers of Great Danes, St. Bernards, and other large dogs will do wisely to consider these facts, as quite recently I have heard complaints of several cases of deformity and rickets in Great Danes and St. Bernards.-Alcmaon, in English Stock Keeper.

Sheriff McKee says that the intelligence or the nose of the dog referred to in yesterday's Press does not amount to anything compared to the nose of a dog a friend of his owned. He thinks that any dog with a half way decent nose ought to be able to smell out a flock of woodcock even if the birds are concealed in the stomach of a pickezel. The Sheriff says he had a friend who had a wonderful good dog for coons. Ií there was a coon within a mile of the dog the coon's doom was sealed, for the dog would certainly smell him out. One day the dog was out with his master after coons. They stopped at a small railroad station just as the train drew up. The dog came to a dead point on the train. The owner of the dog insisted that there must be a coon on board the train or that the train had run over a coon. His dog could not be mistaken. The train was searched, but there was no coon and no gore on the wheels. The man's faith in the dog did not waver for an instant. "Are you sure that there is no coon on board this train?" he inquired of the brakeman. "I am sure there is not. The nearest thing to a coon is the conductor, and his name is Loon." "That settles it," said the owner of the dog; "I knew there was a coon on this train."-Paterson Press.

A very second rate actor, Emmett by name, tried hard while in England to buy Plinlimmon, but having failed to do so, he has characteristically resorted to abuse of the dog since his return to America, and says his own dog Rector is better. It is the old story of the sour grapes. Now that sour tempered, ugly beast is dead, he is "sorry he spoke."-Kennel Review.

Ligeon and Let Stock Department,

Edited by

H. B. DONOVAN, PARKDALE, ONTARIO.

H. B. Donovan's Pigeon House

This house is built on cedar posts raised one foot from the ground, thus avoiding any trouble from rats. It faces the south, the entire length being 50 feet by 12 feet in width, 6 feet 6 inches in front and 9 feet 6 inches at back (inside measurement). It is built of rough lumber on 4x6 sills, the studs are lined on the outside with tarred felt and boarded outside that, in ed inside with tarred felt and again boarded, thus forming an air chamber. It is well battened all round with 2-inch battens, the floor is of inch boards, planed and matched; the roof is of No. 2 shingles laid on boards.

The house is divided into 9 pens, each about 9x5 feet, boarded two feet high and then lathed to the top. Along the back runs a passage 2 feet 6 inches, with doors opening into each pen, the partition between the pens and passage is made entirely of work. In each pen, facing the south, is a sash 2x2 feet, made to slide up.

At one end is a stand of pens 5 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet high, used for wintering pheasants and odd birds. These pens are all easily reached for cleaning, etc., from the parsage.

The doors are all hung on iron hinges, with iron buttons for fastenings. The floors of the pens are kept thickly strewn with sawdust, which is clean and dry.

The crocks for water are placed outside the pens in the passage close to the lath-work, so that the birds have to drink through the partition and are thus bept from bathing in or soiling the the drinking water. Water for bathing is frequently supplied in a proper bath dish outside the pens. This is an important point, as bathing birds in the pens is sure to make the floor in a mess, and a wet, dirty floor, with all its attendant evils of roup, canker, etc., is the bane of a successful pigeon fancier.

The nest-boxes and shelves are all made loose so that they can be removed at the end of the breeding season and thoroughly cleaned and washed.

The arrangement of perches is not yet complete, as we can find no plan entirely satisfactory.

It is intended to run an outside flight along the entire front, next season, made of wire netting, the width to be nine feet and divided off in the same manner as the house (minus the passage way) thus giving each pen an outside flight or enclosure of about 9x5 feet.

Questions and Answers.

SILVER.-QU. Breeding owls. ANS. You may breed silver to silver, or silver to blue.

J. B. O.-QU. Angora rabbits. Ans. See this issue.

J. V. VISE.—QU. Article on Australian Paroquets. ANS. We will endeavor to oblige you in the near future.

CARRIER.—QU. Carrier with canker. ANS. Touch twice daily with a solution of one part of carbolic acid to ten of glycerine. Feed on husky food.

An Apology.

We owe some reparation to the readers of the RE-VIEW for the strange mixture which appeared under the P. and P. S. Department last month.

On receiving our copy of the REVIEW we certainly thought that the printer who put the paragraph in shape had been taken suddenly insane or else the type had been struck by lightning.

It took two bunches of burnt feathers, a bottle of salts and four pails of water to bring us back from the swoon we fell into when we found that we had been made to call Mr. J. O. Weldon's marriage "a severe family affliction." We look forward to our next meeting with him with fear and trembling. The apparent contradiction of the season's success in breeding in the REVIEWS for September and October may be explained by the fact that our "copy" reached the publisher too late for insertion in the September issue, and he "fixed" the pigeon notes.

If that printer ever comes to Parkdale—well! we "travel" now with a six-shooter in our hip pocket, and thirst for gore. *Whoop*!

The Angora Rabbit

This rabbit seems to be growing in favor among Canadian fanciers. We have had several inquiries lately as to its management, etc. It certainly is a hard rabbit to keep in proper show trim, as it requires almost daily grooming; but we think it is well worth the trouble. We can do no better than to give in its entirety the able article on this rabbit to be found in "The Practical Rabbit Keeper:"

The Angora rabbit is peculiar to itself. It occupies, in fact, a distinct place in the fancy rabbit world, from the fact that its wool is very long, and quite different in every respect from that of any other rabbit. Instead of being hair or fur it resembles wool, soft and fleecy to the touch. It is, therefore, easy of description, and once having been seen it can never be forgotten.

First, let us state that while long hair is essential to Angoras, Angoras are essential to long hair. There are other rabbits with wool represented to be

French rabbits, or with other names, but the general opinion is that they have all come from one source, that they are crosses from the Angora.

The Angora looks a very large rabbit; in reality it is not really so, although it is certainly larger either than the Dutch or Himalayan. The best of the breed are white; colored ones occasionally take the prizes, but not so often now as formerly, and we think that one result of more careful attention to the breed has been to confine the young ones to what is unloubtedly the pristine color of the variety. The eye is pink, generally a little paler than the Himalayan. The animal should be well built, but the same compactness of form cannot be expected as in the Himalayan. The flesh of the Angora does not seem to be so firmly set, and the limbs are certainly not so strong.

As we have seen, the wool of the Angora should be fleecy and long, the longer and softer the better; it should lie in thick clusters all about the body and head, quite obliterating the outline of the figure, and being often a little unsightly. Still, the longer the fur is, the more valuable is the animal.

To keep the wool free from knots—and it is obvious that this is a most essential point—the occasional use of a small brush is recommended. We don't want to puff any articles here, but have found the electro wire brushes, applied very lightly, to be the best, and as one will last for years, the extra outlay is not much of a drawback. Knots are excessively unhealthy, tending as they do to check the respiration through the porces of the skin. Experiments have shown that a rabbit whose wool or fur is varnished quickly dies, and these lumps of matted wool or fur are nearly as bad. When one is found, a little warm water may be used to get it out, taking care not to wet the rabbit too much. In the event of this failing, cut it bodily off, and watch well the wool as it grows again.

Extreme cleanliness is the only sure preventive against this nuisance, and to carry this out three points should be observed. (1) The hutches should be kept dry, and be cleaned out at least three times a week once a day is better; (2) large numbers should not be kept in the same hutch, or by jumping over one another they will cause the fur to be dirtied; and (3) Angoras must not be kept in the bottom tier of a stack, unless the middle floor is absolutely water-tight. If not, the urine driping through and on to the back of the Angora, will make a terrible mess of it.

The Angora is prolific, the doe taking kindly to the sire, and generally having from five to nine at a litter. Evhibition does spoil themselves very much by baring their breasts for their young when breeding, and thus make very beautiful nests. It is therefore important with valuable does that they should not be allowed to breed too often, and that, if possible, they should be prevailed upon to use a little "imported" wool.

(To be continued.)

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Canadian Poultry Review. IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT CHATHAM, ONTARIO, CANADA. -BV- J. M. MACPHERSON,	New Advertisements. Jason Ellars, Bookwalter, Ohio. J. Loring Thayer, Boston, Mass. Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Toronto Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association.							
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Poultry Account Book. Price, only 25c. We send the REVIEW from now until January, 1887, for only \$1.00. We also send the American Standard of Excellence to any address, postpaid. for \$1.00; and we will send both REVIEW and Standard for \$1.75.	FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. . I divertisements of 27 words, including address, a.c. ed for the above objects only, at 25 cents for each n l c. ery insertion, and 1 cent for each additional word. Payment strictly in advance. No advertise- nent will be inserted unless fully prepaid.							
Are the rain and cold winds we have had lately making your fowls and pigeons look mopish and dumpy? If so, send to J. H. Cayford, box 1168, Montreal, for a quarter's worth of roup pills, and see them regain their usual health at once. Don't fail to read W. Stalschmidt's change of ad.	1. & G. W. HAY, Woodstock, Box 524. I.OP EARED RABBITS-3 bucks, one of which won first at London, 1885. Enclose stamp for reply to J. & G. W. HAY, Box 524 Woodstock, THE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL that won second at London, 1885. Will sell cheap. Enclose stamp to J. & G. W. HAY, Box 524, Woodstock. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-Three pair Black B. R.							
Business compells him to give up his pets. Write to him for prices. We are anxious to increase the size of the REVIEW to three columns at the beginning of the year, but we cannot do so unless those whose accounts are in arrears will pay up before December 15th.								
Send in your ads. for December number AT ONCE. We shall issue as soon after the 1st as possible, as we intend to get out the January number and all subse- quent numbers on the 1st of the month.	THE FIRST 430 takes six Wyandotte hens, one cock and thirty-three chicks, all I had this scason. LEVI F. SELLECK, Box 14, Morrisburgh, Ont. FOR SALEWhite-creste I Black Poland cocks and cockerels, from prize and imported stock, Prices moderate. J M. BUTHWELL, Barrie, orceder of W. C. B. Polands only. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGEThree pairs of Exhibition B. B. Red Games; one pair old for Light Brahmas or Duckwings or Pile Games. Address HeikBERT DELL, Strathrey, Ont.							
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FOR SALE—Three pairs of Bronze Turkeys at \$4 per pair, or the lot for \$10; also one pair Golden Spangled Hamburgs, price \$3.50. HUGH J. BLACK, BOX 1164, Glencoe, Ont.

FOR SALE—Prize winning White Leghorn chicks, 15 cock-erels, \$2 each ; 25 pullets, \$1.50 each ; or \$4 per trio. Guaran-teed first-class stock. J. B. LANG, Box 495, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—The finest lot of Game Bantanis 1 ever bred, including Black Reds, Red Piles, Silver and Yellow Duckwings. Can furnish birds not related for breeding 1 arposes. Address C. C. Thurs, New Perford News, M. S. S. S. Address F. G. TRIPP, New Bedford, Mass., U. t.

FOR SALE—One very fine Black and Tan Tentor Bitch; also one dog puppy, bred from her, or will exchange for Game Bantams, if fine stock. F. G. TRIPP, New Bedford, Mass., U.S.

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A FEW PAIR of Brown Leghorn chickens for sale, from Hammil & Whitting's stock; also a few pairs of Plymouth Rocks (Pilgrim strain). Will exchange for Houdans or Black Javas. W. G. Bisserr, Exeter, Ont.

THOS. J. C. EMBLIDGE, 111 Carolina street, Buffalo, N. Y., pair of Black Spaniel pups for \$12; dog \$7.00, bitch \$5.00. Brown Leghorns \$1.25 each.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Ten pairs White Crested Fantails, ten pairs White Smooth head do., eight pairs Blues, six pairs Blacks, two pairs Reds. N. JEFFREY, Box 170, Guelph.

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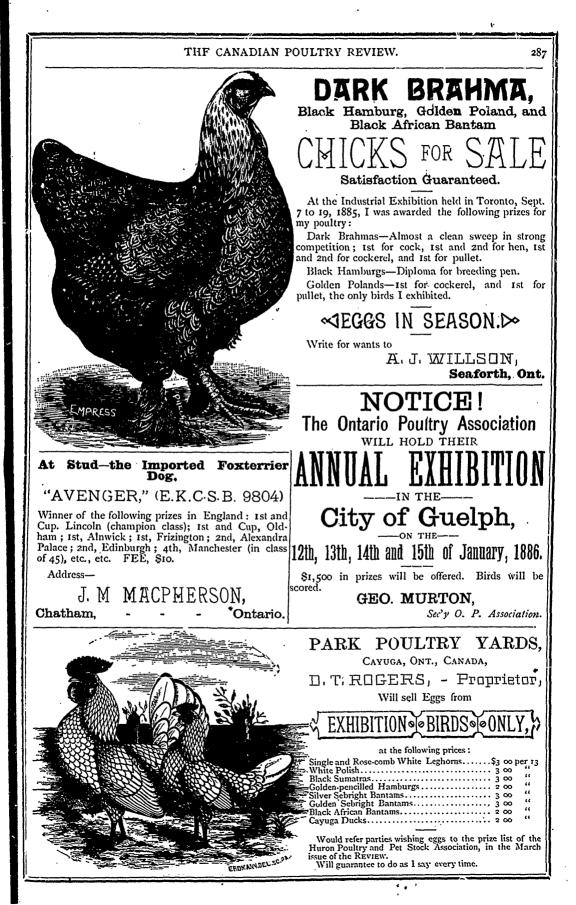
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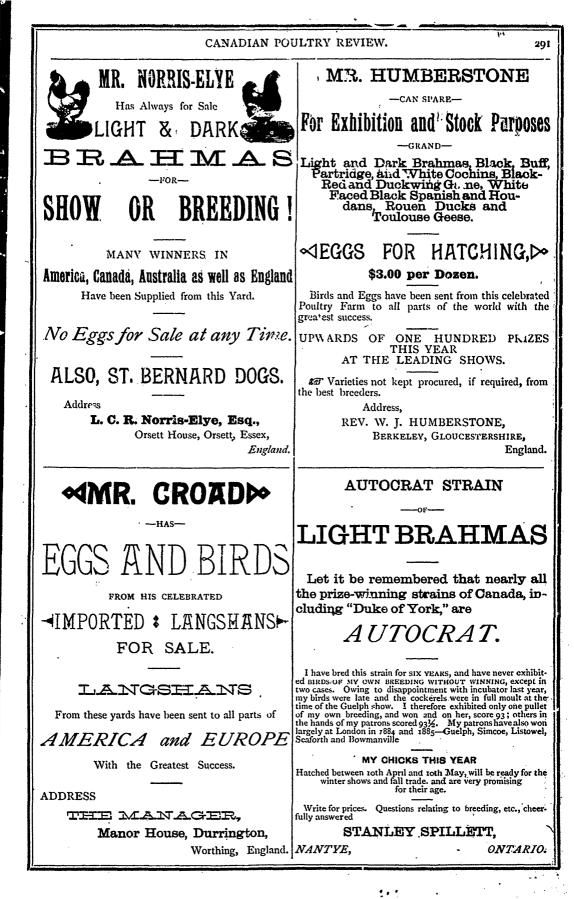


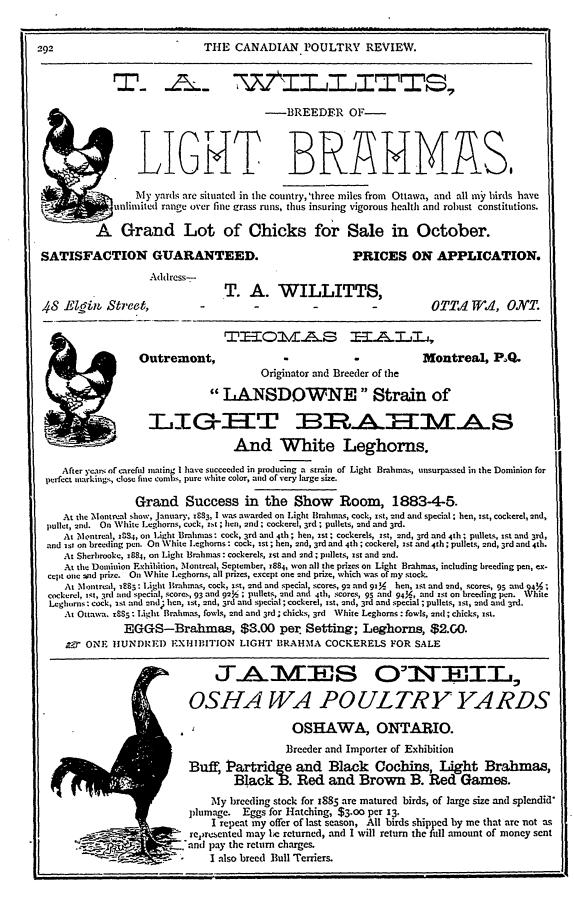






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T. M. GOFFATT.

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