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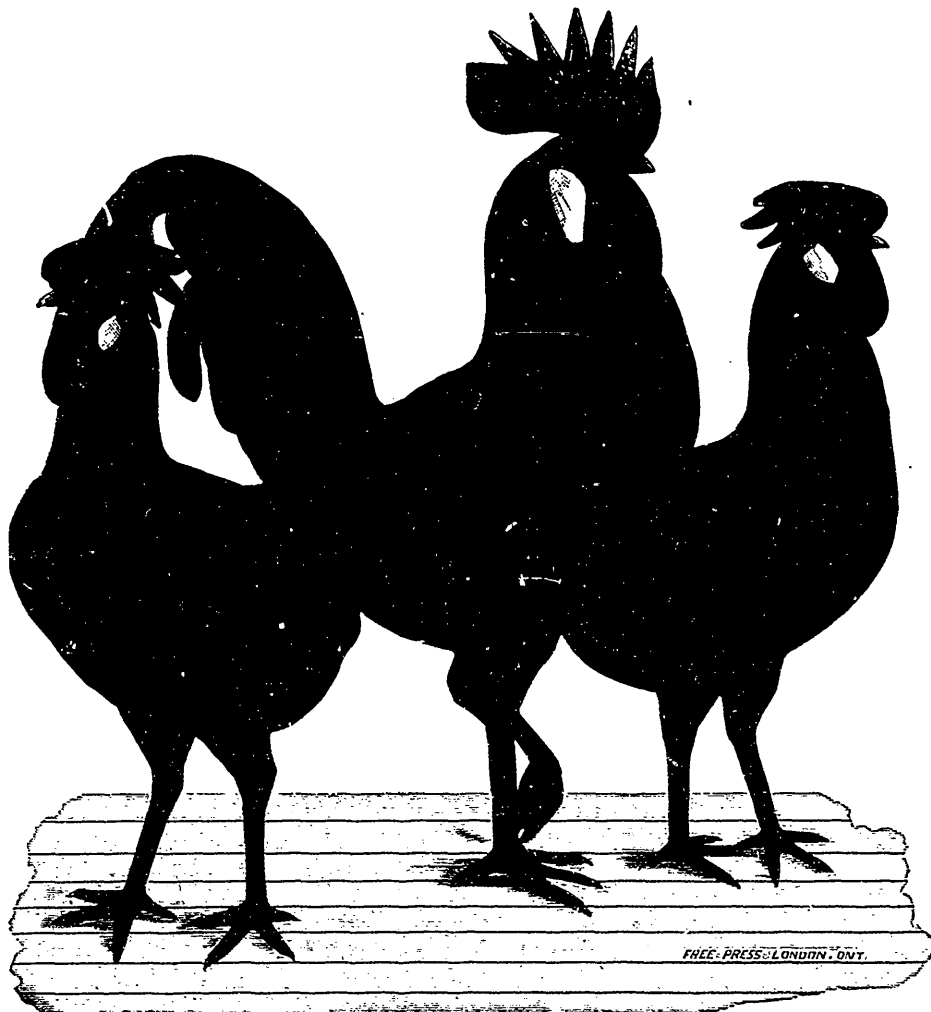
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"Pride of Elmsleigh."

"Sarmatian."

"Stafford's Belle."

**TRIO OF IMPORTED BLACK MINORCAS OWNED BY SAM O. BURGESS,
WOODSTOCK.**

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO

POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, MAY, 1888.

No. 5.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. GEO. LAMPREY, Guelph, has imported several Pouters from England and Scotland this spring, and MR. J. B. BRUCE, of the same place, a pair of almond short-face Tumblers.

MR. SAM O. BURGESS, of Woodstock, has bought out MR. F. WIXSON'S entire stock of Black Minorcas, including the birds imported by him; he has also purchased the entire kennel of St. Bernards, owned by MR. ANDREW LAIDLAW of Woodstock.

W. BARBER, & Co., have imported from England the fawn lap-doe, "Lady Vancouver" and two pairs of Barbs.

MR. JAMES AINSLIE, Montreal, writes us:—"We are in the midst of a host of new fanciers. MR. ARAHILL is going in heavy for Jacks and Carriers, and is in possession of a few good imported birds. MR. ELLIOTT is going in heavy for Fartails; possessing some fine ones in this variety. MR. CHAS. CURRIER is our almond and kite Tumbler and Barb man, and has got from England some fine specimens in both these varieties. The western men will have to look out for their laurels in the coming season as they will probably meet some of the present occupants of those seats."

HALL & WEBSTER, Napanee write us of an extraordinary large egg one of their hens laid, the size was 9 inches long by 6¾ and weighing 4 ounces.

MR. H. P. HARRISON, Toronto, left for New York, on his way to England, on the 17th inst. We wish him a pleasant trip.

The fanciers of Dunnville and neighborhood purpose forming an association and holding a winter exhibition.



PAIR SULTANS.

The second show of the Eastern Michigan Poultry and Pet stock Association will be held at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 7th to 12th, 1889. W. RUMSEY, Secretary.

Reports of the meetings of the Poultry Committees of the Industrial and Western Fairs will be found in another column. We regret to see the former has been obliged to reduce their list by some \$150, but the latter has increased their list by about the same amount.

The regular meeting of the Toronto Bantam Pigeon and Pet Stock Club was held on the 17th inst., several members brought Pigeons and Bantams for criticism.

During the summer months, when other matters are quiet, we purpose taking up some special subject each issue and getting the opinion of prominent breeders on it. We have fixed on "Roup, its cause and cure," for June, and can promise a fund of information on this subject which will prove invaluable. We shall be happy to have the ideas of any one on this subject, to whom we have as yet sent no circular. Don't wait for a special invitation.

POULTRY

POULTRY.

AN ESSAY READ BY MR. JAS. ANDERSON BEFORE THE SOUTH WELLINGTON FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

Mr. James Anderson read an exhaustive and exceedingly instructive paper on the subject of poultry. He said that the rapid strides made in poultry in the Dominion was wonderful. Some eight or ten years ago the Ontario Poultry Association was inaugurated and the Government granted \$600 towards it through the influence of the late Peter Gow, Esq. As a proof of the

great interest taken in poultry, there were over ninety professional breeders advertising in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, a great many of whom made their living by the business. Mr. Anderson then read several quotations from the press, showing that the products of the poultry yard were assuming extraordinary proportions. He next gave a synopsis of his experience in poultry raising during the past 25 years, having commenced in 1862 by trading a Berkshire boar for two pair of Light Brahmas, and paying \$6 express charges on the fowls from Baltimore. He had been breeding six or eight of the leading varieties of fowls ever since, and considered the Light Brahmas still to the front for general purposes and the Plymouth Rock for a farmers use. With the mercury averaging from 5 below to 15 above zero he averaged nine eggs a day from 12 laying hens. Another farmer with 45 hens got 1,218 eggs in three months. The diseases, he said, of poultry were not so numerous if they are kept comfortable and clean. He here described the different diseases they are subject to, and the proper mode of treatment. Continuing he said the turkey was the next bird in value to the farmer. It is a great forager, and picks up any amount of grasshoppers and other insects destructive to his crops. Among all the different varieties the Bronzes were the best, being the largest, hardiest and nearest allied to the wild bird. After describing the best manner of raising turkeys Mr. Anderson entered into the subject of breeding geese, and the profits to be derived therefrom. He also expatiated fully on the merits of the different kinds of ducks, and showed the mistake some farmers made in supposing that they were not profitable.

THE SETTING HEN.

BY P. T. H. ERMATINGER.

It must be taken into consideration that the manner in which the fancier

cares for "nature's incubator" has almost everything to do with the great success of hatching.

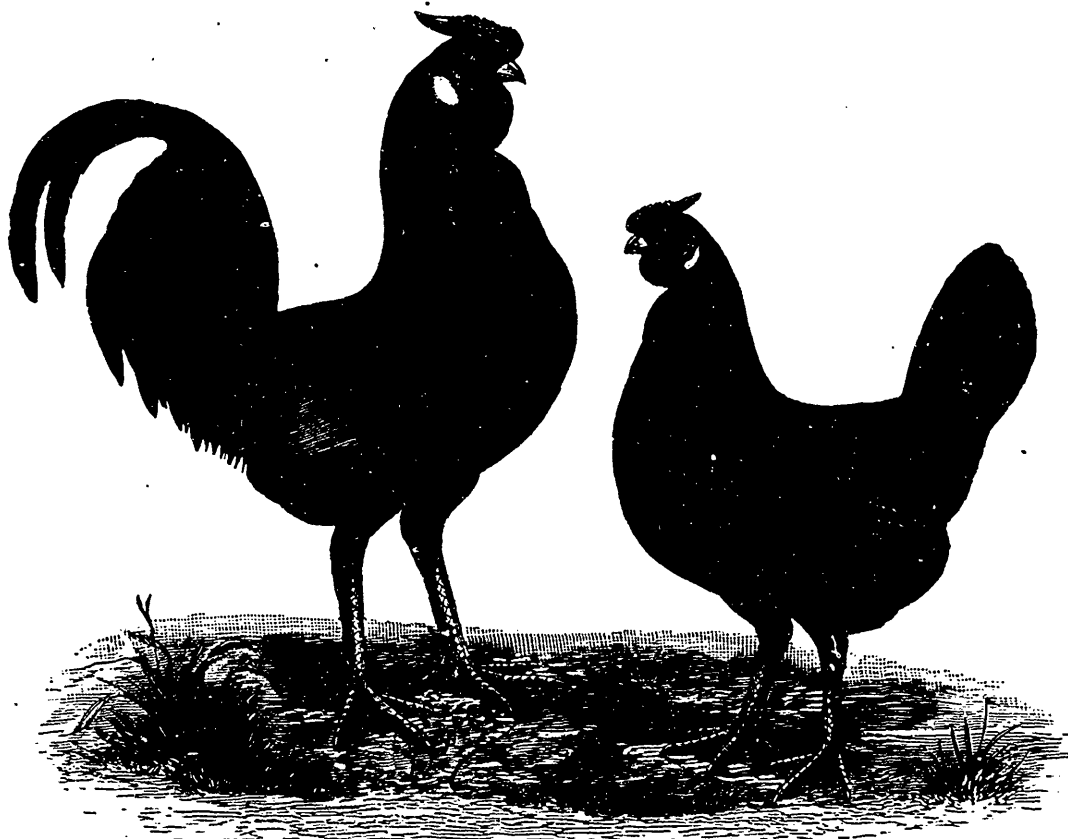
Unlike the "artificial hatcher" (at the side of which a brass band would not scare worth a cent) the hen must be most delicately dealt with for the twenty one days of confinement to her nest. Now I have never been an advocate of all the imaginery high-faluten ways of putting hens to set, such as warming the eggs before putting the hen on, or the sprinkling of the eggs at different times during incubation. Now to settle this question I would immediately ask the fraternity whether they believe that in a wild state fowls in general have their eggs warmed for them before they start to hatch? For it must be remembered that the wild fowls, such as the Partridge, Duck, and all such fowls that bring forth large broods, never lay more than one egg per 24 hours and the above mentioned wild fowl generally hatch as many eggs as the domestic fowl, viz., 12 to 15. Hence before the last egg is deposited in the nest, which we will imagine to be the 14th, I think that the 1st egg laid will have had time to cool in 14 days?

I am also under the impression that there is no sprinkling of the eggs in incubation in the wild state. I doubt very much whether the Partridge, for instance, is provided with a watering can so as to hold good the opinion of some of our fanciers.

No, I decidedly think that the best way to assure oneself of a good average hatch is to leave the eggs free from heating them prior to setting your hen and also to use the watering can on the *flowers* and not on the *eggs* during incubation. A hen that steals her nest away under some barn or in some nook under the gallery in the vines, etc., etc., will most likely come out some day with fifteen chicks, as the case may be, having hatched 100 per cent—*straight flush!*

Now why is this? simply because she has been left alone and has had no bothersome fellow pulling her wing up on this side and lifting her body up on that side, taking up the eggs, twisting and turning in all fashions.

The way I very simply set my hens (and I generally succeed pretty well) is this, first I make positive that my hen really wants to set, and I generally leave her choose her own place in the chicken house, which generally turns out to be the box in which she has laid all spring. I then prepare a nice nest in a dark coop with the box the hen has chosen to be her own. I now take this box and just lay about half an inch of common earth, and over that I scatter cut straw, I then deposit my 14 eggs in this box, and mind you I never heat them before. I now take the hen and shut her up in this coop, but I never put her on the nest myself, just put her in the coop and close the door and go about your business. Next morning open the coop and wait till the hen comes out to feed, after she has fed, dusted and drank, she will all at once remember that she has some business to attend to and run off and very likely return to the place where she used to lay, now just drive her quietly to her coop and close the door and all is O.K. Repeat this two or three mornings and then leave the coop door open altogether, don't you bother with this hen until the 21st day. I am of the opinion that fanciers handle the setting hen altogether too much during incubation, for the hen must be left perfectly quiet, and if she is at all disturbed or frightened she very naturally will hatch in a most unsteady manner, and ten to one come off with a poor average hatch. A great injustice is done to sellers of fancy eggs in this way, simply because the purchaser knew nothing about setting his hen, or disturbed her ten times during the incubation, and after his poor success he puts it on the sellers back and says he sold him infertile eggs, etc., etc. Care should be taken



EARL, Score 95½.

BESS, Score 96½.

PAIR OF ROSE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS,

Owned by F. R. Ecker, Lowell, Mich.

that nothing should worry the hen during her long confinement, if any other hen should intrude in the setting hens coop it would then be more advisable to close the door of the coop altogether and feed inside. For where there is a fight for nests between hens the chances are that all eggs will get smashed.

Due care to the hens comfort during the 21 days will repay you amply in your expectations being realized in the shape of a good hatch. I generally take a look at the eggs about the 20th day, at night, by placing my hand under the hens breast and lifting her gently up, taking good care not to lift her so as to make her shuffle or stir her feet. If you see that any of the chicks have smashed their way out above all shells, as the chicks generally break the shells in such a fashion as to leave one part of the shell the shape of a cap and this portion often works its way on to the other eggs, and in many cases kills the chick in the eggs on which it settles by preventing the little fellow picking through two shells instead of one, and here he remains until the old shell is removed or he eventually dies.

With regard to the care of the chicks after birth I believe I gave you my experience in April number.

REFORM WANTED.

BY PEA-COMB.

In looking over the March special of the REVIEW I was struck with the letter of MR. P. H. FANQUIER of Brampton, respecting the irregularities and shortcomings of the managing committees of Poultry Associations with respect to exhibitions.

There is undoubtedly too much truth in MR. FANQUIER'S remarks respecting favoritism in the show room, it is perfectly sickening to see the amount of deference and attention, heaped by the great moguls (who pull the Association

wires) on some much advertised breeder who lives a hundred or two hundred miles away, and who, in nine cases out of ten, is not half such a wonderful fellow at home as at the poultry show; and his only object in being there is to win all the prizes he can, and take every cent of his prize money even if he breaks the treasury in doing so, while the poor devils of local fanciers, who have worked hard and contributed their money to get up the show, must be content to go without any, and unless he belongs to the such (?) upper ten is voted a confounded nuisance by the said great moguls, whose knowledge of poultry is, in many cases, exceedingly limited. I have seen three or four of these fellows doing a show act in such a manner that conveyed the idea that they were the whole association and owned the whole outfit, birds, coops, hall, everything, the town included. We have had about enough of this kind of thing, what all sensible men want is fair, honorable and *respectful* treatment to everybody, let him be a hod-carrier or a cabinet minister, we want no distinctions of class in the poultry show-room, the labouring man who pays his one dollar membership fee and fifty cents to enter his pair of chickens is entitled to exactly the same treatment as the millionaire who sends his birds to the show in care of his man, indeed if any distinction is to be made, in nine cases out of ten it should be in favor of the working man, who is a much more useful member of the association than your millionaire.

In new associations that have had no experience in managing shows it is somewhat excusable if matters do not run smoothly the first time, but in the case of shows where there has been previous experience there is no excuse whatever.

Is it fair to the exhibitor who has gone to the trouble and expense of sending his birds to a show to put them in a coop, and never even put his name

on it during the entire show, the winning birds of course have their owners name on the prize-cards, but the birds that do not win, although scoring perhaps half a point less than the winners, are totally ignored; what justice is there in this? for what purpose does a man send his birds to a show, is it to win the paltry dollar or two that is offered in prizes?

Certainly not, he sends his birds there to advertise his stock, and if they win neither first, second, nor third prize, they may score very little less, and if the owners name and the score of the birds were on the coop, the public could readily see how these birds compared with the winners. Mind you I don't believe in putting names on coops before the judging is done, but afterwards the name should be on every coop in the room, also the address of owner, name of variety, for the guidance of the visiting public who are not fanciers, also the score; I would not attach the score-cards to the coop because they are too large and the birds tear them down, but the total score could be marked on the same card that bears the name and address of exhibitor.

If shows were managed differently it would be the means of greatly increasing the number of fanciers, but matters are usually managed so unsatisfactorily that many are deterred, like MR. FANQUIER from having anything to do with them. I am glad to see that some associations are showing promise of reformation, and trust that they will continue to improve until the complaints that are now so common shall have become a thing of the past.

Like MR. FANQUIER, the breeding of poultry is one of the greatest pleasures of my life, and it is a shame and a pity that there is not more good-fellowship, and less petty spite, and mean contemptible trickery among fanciers.



PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK,

Owned by Joe S. Graves, Black River, N.Y.

THE ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

IT'S FORMATION FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.

Guelph, March 4th, 1874.

A meeting of the principal poultry breeders took place last evening for the purpose of ascertaining their views as

to the advisability of organizing an Ontario Poultry Association.

JAMES GOLDIE, ESQ., was appointed chairman and GEORGE MURTON, ESQ., Secretary.

REV. W. F. CLARKE spoke of the want of such a society and thought it expedient that a Poultry Association

should be formed, and after a general conversation on the matter by those present it was moved by W. F. CLARKE, seconded by A. GOBELL, that an Association be established. Carried.

A general discussion took place in regard to the form of organizing a society, and after several remarks from

those present, the first step in that direction was taken by MR. JNO. BOGUE moving, seconded by H. M. THOMAS, that the REV. W. F. CLARKE be President of the new Poultry Association of Ontario. Carried.

Moved by J. W. BUCK, seconded by A. GOBELL, that MR. GEO. MURTON be Secretary. Carried.

Moved by F. STURDY, seconded by JOHN BOGUE, that MR. GOLDIE be Treasurer.

Moved in amendment by A. GOBELL, seconded by H. H. SWINFORD, that MR. GEO. MURTON be Treasurer. The amendment was carried.

Moved by MR. BUCK, seconded by MR. BUTTERFIELD, that MR. GEORGE ROACH be 1st Vice-President. Carried.

Moved and seconded that MR. GOLDIE be 2nd Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by MR. BUCK, seconded by MR. FEARMAN, that the President, MESSRS THOMAS, BUCK, BOGUE and MORRIS be a committee to name a list of directors and submit at a meeting to be held at the Secretary's office tomorrow at 2 o'clock p.m. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Guelph, March 5th, 1874.

An adjourned meeting was held this p.m. to receive the report of the committee appointed to draw up a list of directors and submit the same for the consideration of the meeting.

PRESENT—REV. W. F. CLARKE in the chair, MESSRS. DAVIDSON, BUCK, DEAN, ALLEN, BOGUE, THOMAS, BUSSELL, BAKER and MCNEIL.

The committee then made the following report:—

Your committee beg to report the following gentlemen as Directors of this Association:—W. WRIGHT, Sandwich; ALLAN BOGUE, London; JOHN PETERS, London; W. H. VANINGEN, Woodstock; A. GOBELL, Mitchell; THOS. PUZEY, Simcoe; JNO. EASTWOOD, Hamilton; DANIEL ALLEN, Galt; D. McR. KAY, Galt; PHILIP BREEDING, Berlin; ED. MORRIS, Guelph; T.

STURDY, Guelph; J. W. BUCK, Brantford; J. M. MILLER, St. Catharines; J. W. BUSSELL, Hornby; A. MCLEAN HOWARD, Toronto; JOHN CARAHENS, Toronto; W. SIMPSON, Port Hope; H. M. THOMAS, Brooklin; T. S. HENRY, Oshawa; D. NICHOL, Kingston; MILES RANKIN, Belleville; J. W. SHIPMAN, Brockville; A. TYREL, Woolwich; Dr. WOOD, Ottawa. Your committee also suggest the following gentlemen as members of the Executive Committee, viz.:—The President, the Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, E. MORRIS, Guelph; F. STURDY, Guelph; D. ALLEN, Galt; P. BREEDING, Berlin; A. BOGUE, London. Five to form a quorum, all of which is respectfully submitted. W. F. CLARKE, Chairman of Committee.

The above report was then submitted to the meeting and adopted.

The President then submitted the following constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

Art. I.—The name of this Society shall be the Ontario Poultry Society.

Art. II.—It's objects shall be to promote and watch over the poultry interests, manage exhibitions, fix rules and Standard for judging, and when deemed practicable establish a Poultry Journal.

Art. III.—Any person may become a member on payment of one dollar entrance fee and one dollar per annum.

Art. IV.—The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Board of Directors chosen from all parts of the province, and an Executive Committee of nine, of which the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members, five to form a quorum, and that the same be elected annually at the annual meeting.

Art. V.—The first annual meeting of the Society shall be held at Guelph, during the Guelph Central Fair, and

thereafter at such time and place as the Society may determine.

Art. VI.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to propose By-laws for the Society, and regulations for the Exhibitions, which shall be subject to alteration and revision at any regular annual meeting or adjournment thereof.

(Signed) W. F. CLARKE,
Chairman.

Editor Review:—

In your special edition I find an enquiry for the By-laws of the Ontario Poultry Society. I send you herewith a copy of the organizing meeting in 1874, with list of Officers and Directors and also the constitution adopted.

In regard to what MR. DILWORTH says in regard to the *Past, Present and Future* of the Ontario Poultry Society in your March number.

The first exhibition of the Society was held in Guelph in 1875, and also in 1876, where everything was paid in full. Galt in 1877, at London in 1878.

In Galt the Society was guaranteed \$600, but as far as I can learn they never paid a cent to the Exhibitors, in London it was also a failure, and exhibitors only got a small portion of their money. In 1879 and 1880 the exhibition was again brought back to Guelph, and when the show was over we handed over to Brantford \$168.27, and this after paying for a lot of coops, and everybody received 100 cents on the dollar. It was then taken to Brantford in 1881 and 1882, and left there \$350 dollars in debt. It was then taken to Toronto, where they were going to do great things, but when their two years were over, the last year only paid 75 cents on the dollar. It then returned to Guelph in 1885 and 1886, where the first year we expended nearly \$100 for coops, &c., at the end of two years we again made both ends meet and paid 100 cents on the dollar to everybody, and for the past two years



The above cut represents the Silver Medal and the Sweepstake Silver Cup for the best exhibit of Leghorns and Minorcas, awarded at the exhibition held in the City of Stratford, January, 1888, and Owned by F. Wixson, Ingersoll.

it has been in London again and I understand only paying 85 cents on the dollar.

Taking all things into consideration I do not think that the Ontario Poultry Show will pay in any place but Guelph, and it should be centered there. It is the only place where the exhibitors have been paid in full, and where that is done is surely the place to hold the exhibition permanently, and this, in my opinion, is the only way to make the Ontario Show a success, is to hold it permanently in one place with good railway facilities such as we have in Guelph. I see by the supplementary estimates that the Government have placed \$300 to the credit of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association, so that the division of the grant is now done away with and the Society will still draw the \$600. The show next year certainly should have gone to Peterborough instead of St. Catharines, though I hope the breeders, and others there, will do their best to make it a success and not only pay 100 cents on the dollar but have a good balance to their credit.

I still think that Guelph is the only place in Canada that can make the Ontario Poultry Show pay 100 cents on the dollar to everybody, there is no place where the show has or ever will be run so economically.

Sorry for troubling you with so long a letter.

I remain, yours truly,

GEO. MURTON.

Guelph, March 27th, 1888.

YET ANOTHER.

OXFORD COUNTY FALLS INTO LINE.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Poultry and Pet Stock Association for the County of Oxford, was held on the evening of Friday the 6th of April, 1888, at the Royal Hotel, Woodstock, in response to a circular issued by S. O. BURGESS, and H. H. WALLACE.

Moved and resolved, that ANDREW LAIDLAW be the chairman of said meeting.

Moved by J. BUDD, seconded by S. O. BURGESS, that the name of the Association shall be the "Oxford Poultry and Pet Stock Association." Carried.

Moved by J. BUDD, seconded by JOHN MCKENZIE, that S. O. BURGESS be President. Carried.

Moved by S. O. BURGESS, seconded by MR. BUDD, that F. WIXSON, Ingersoll, be 1st Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by S. O. BURGESS, seconded by WM. MUNDAY, that J. BUDD, be 2nd Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by J. BUDD, seconded by S. O. BURGESS, that JOSEPH THOMPSON be 3rd Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by J. BUDD, seconded by JOHN MCKENZIE, that H. H. WALLACE be Secretary and Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by S. O. BURGESS, seconded by WM. MUNDAY, that the annual members' fee of this Association be \$1. Carried.

Moved by H. H. WALLACE, seconded by J. BUDD, that S. O. BURGESS be appointed the delegate to represent this Association at the meeting of the "Industrial" to be held in Toronto. Carried.

Moved by S. O. BURGESS, seconded by J. BUDD, that the next meeting of this Association be held at the Royal Hotel first Monday in May. Carried.

H. H. WALLACE, Sec.-Treas.

There was a good fair attendance, and every one present was thoroughly in earnest to help and push forward the interests of the Society, with the determination to hold a "big" winter show in Woodstock this year, as the central location of this town with two leading lines of railway running into it makes this "prospective" city, one of the best in the Dominion for holding a large and successful winter show. The leading and influential business men have also heartily expressed their concurrence in the objects of the Associ-

ation, and have promised to assist in every way to make it a grand success, and allow the poultry interest to share in the "big boom" which has these several years past given a large impetus to our commercial prosperity, and made our town the "observed of all observers." Poultry breeders would do well to bear us in mind, and remember not to estimate too lightly the capacity of the Oxford breeders, in case they may get a trifle disconcerted, when they see where the red tickets go. More anon!

H. H. WALLACE, Sec.

[It shall give us pleasure to see this society go ahead and prosper.--ED.]

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL FAIR,

TO BE HELD AT BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPT. 4TH TO 14TH, 1888.

We give this month an illustration of the main building in which this great fair is to be held.

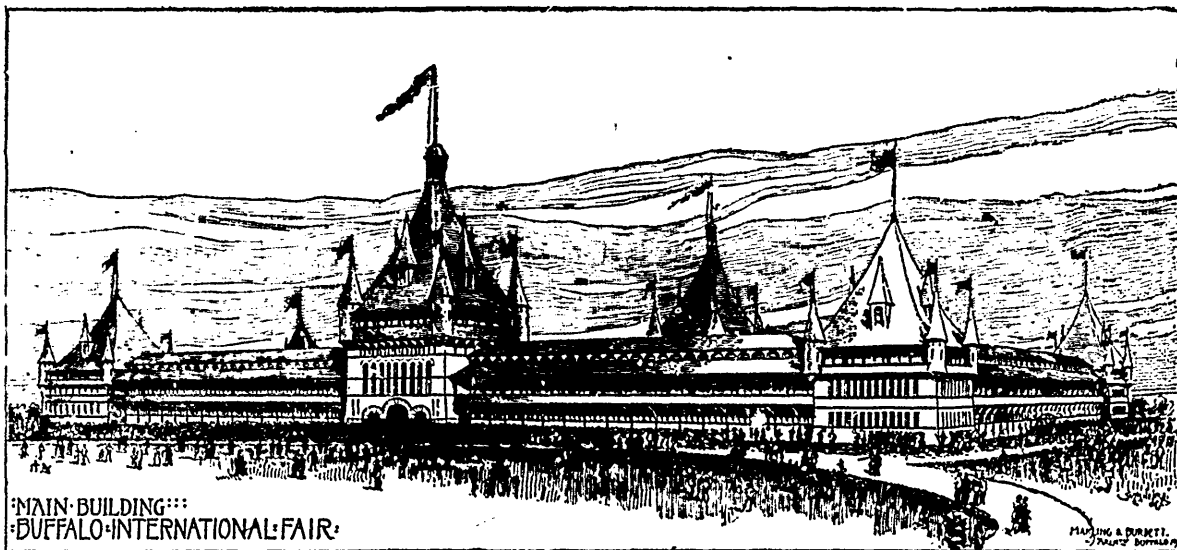
A special building is to be devoted to "the fancy" and designated the "Fancier's Building." On one side fowls are to be shown, and on the other, dogs.

WESTERN FAIR.

MEETING OF POULTRY COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of above committee, the following changes and additions were recommended, viz:—additions to fowls and chicks, white Plymouth Rocks, black Leghorns, any variety French and Pekin Bantams. Additions to Bantam breeding pens, Golden Seabrights, Silver do., black or brown-red Game, Pyle do., Duckwing do., black African, Japanese and Pekin. Additions to Pigeon class, Carriers A. O. V. Tumblers do., Jacobins do., Fantails do., Barbs do., Trumpeters do., Archangels, Owls and Swallows.

Also that first prize in chicks, turkeys, ducks and geese be increased from \$2 to \$2.50.



MAIN BUILDING:
BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR MEETING.

The above Association held its regular meeting April 12th, which was well attended. Messrs. DILWORTH and BARBER, delegates to the Industrial Committee, made their report of the last meeting, which was about the prize list and judges. The prize list is not yet definitely settled as it has to go before the board. The committee have made \$150 of a reduction in the prize list this year. The first prize \$2.00, second prize \$1.50.

Judges elected by committee, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD, JARVIS and SMELT.

Messrs. BACHE, BENNETT and MILES had on exhibition some dark Brahmas, Mr. DILWORTH showed a Yokanama which was very fine. After some friendly criticism about the merits of the birds the meeting adjourned.

E. J. OTTER,
Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

MEETING OF THE POULTRY COMMITTEE.

The above meeting was held on the 11th April, the following members be-

ing present:—Messrs. BONNICK, Toronto, (in the chair), and JNO. COLE, Hamilton, representing the Ontario Poultry Association; BARBER and DILWORTH, Toronto Association; BOGUE and MCNEIL, London; SMELT and HERN, Bowmanville; RICE and HAWES, Whitby; SCOTT and WHITE, St. Thomas; BURGESS, Woodstock. Mr. P. J. HORROCKS, Toronto, was present as Stratford's representative, but on a vote of the committee his appointment was not ratified.

Mr. H. B. DONOVAN acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following changes were made in the list, viz.:—Wyandottes was changed to read, Wyandottes Laced and Wyandottes A. O. V. Malays struck out. Black Leghorns added and the Rose-Comb Leghorns separated, thus making a class for each. The word *Standard* was struck out of the A. O. V. class. White Polish Bantams were added, Cayuga Ducks were cut off. In the pigeon class black-pied Pouters were cut off and blue-pied made to read blue or black-pied. Dun Carriers made to read Carriers, A. O. V. Trumpeters changed to single birds and

Oriental Frills cut off. Blue Owls made to read blue or silver.

The first prize in fowls and chicks was reduced to \$2.00.

The Game cup owned by the Toronto Poultry Association was handed over for competition, for the best black-red Game cockerel shown by a Canadian and bred by the exhibitor, to be won three times before becoming the property of the holder.

The following judges were appointed:—Messrs. BUTTERFIELD, JARVIS and SMELT on Poultry and BLACK on Pigeons; on Poultry appliances Messrs. BARBER and BOGUE. Mr. C. J. DANIELS, the caretaker of last year was again given the supervision of the Poultry Building. He is to be instructed to put the classes in order as nearly as possible. Discussion again arose as to the placing of names on the coops prior to judging, but on vote the motion to have them left off was lost.

The Toronto delegates, Messrs. BONNICK, BARBER and DILWORTH were asked to distribute the classes to the judges, which they at a subsequent meeting appointed as follows:—Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Games,

Bantams, Turkeys and Geese.—**BUTTERFIELD.**

Dorkings, Houdans, French, Wyandottes, Ornamental class 68, Polands, Ducks.—**JARVIS.**

Plymouth Rocks, Hamburgs, Javas, Leghorns, Andalusians, Minorcas, Spanish, any other variety.—**SMELT.**

Same judge to judge breeding-pens in his own varieties.

At a meeting of the Board on April 17th the list as above was finally ratified.

"GIGANTIC" LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Editor Review.—

Replying to the strictures of **MR. TURCOTT** *re* my advt, I beg to call that gentleman's attention to the fact that there were some other birds in that class at Ottawa besides his. His words are "all the birds that won, &c." Now the facts are as follows:—The 1st prize, hen; two 2nds, hens, (tie); 3rd, hen; 2nd, breeding-pen; 3rd, cock, (no 1st); and 3rd, cockerel, were all the progeny of trio imported by me. As to the weight phrase of the question I can afford to let that go.

As life is too short and **REVIEW** space too valuable for personalities I promise no further inflection in the matter.

Thanking you for space,

I am fraternally,

R. H. TRIMBLE.

Napanee, April 21st, 1858.

THOSE "COCK TAILS."

Editor Review.—

In your March Special, **MR. P. G. KEYES**, after informing your readers that the Ottawa show was held on February last (which fact, by the way, was announced in the **REVIEW** three weeks before **MR. K.**'s communication appeared in print) goes on to say, that **MR. BICKNELL**'s judging gave great satisfaction, which is also stale news, but a fact nevertheless, at any rate your correspondent heard nothing but expressions of approval of **MR. BICK-**

nell's scoring; and recollect, I am not becoming **BICKNELL** either, he does not require it, either from me or anybody else. After relieving himself of this startling communication, **MR. KEYES** laments thusly:—But what a "gigantic fraud on the fancy, to invite "a gentlemen all the way from Buffalo "to act in the capacity of judge, when "we have in our midst so able (?) a "sector of the *Gallus Bankiva*, as your "regular correspondent appears to be. "(Vide March Review.) From the report just furnished you, it is evident "that there are large "cock tails" not to "be found in the Game bird your correspondent attempts to describe."

Now what on earth is the man driving at? I assure you **MR. EDITOR**, I have not the least desire to usurp **MR. BICKNELL**'s position, nor have I ever dreamt even in my most sanguine moments that I was qualified to judge a whole show; but it would be presumption on my part to say, that a man of such colossal (?) brain power as **MR. KEYES** could not do it infinitely better than **MR. BICKNELL**: but if nobody but a professional judge has the right to criticise the awards at a poultry show, then the less we say in future of the vaunted freedom of this grand country the better.

In report furnished you, the only large tail spoken of, either "cock tail" or hen tail, was that of the 1st prize **Y. Duckwing** cock, which certainly has a much larger tail than is considered the correct thing among Game fanciers, and I probably know something of the subject, having bred Games years before I heard of **MR. K.** as a "hen man."

Six years ago I was the happy possessor of some of the best red piles in Canada; I never exhibited them, but as an indication of their excellence, I will mention that I obtained my stock direct from **GEO. M. WATERMAN**, Esq., of Albion, N. Y., whose red piles seven and eight years ago swept the decks at all the largest American shows, and are

well known to all Game fanciers of those days; I also bred black-reds, and although I don't pretend to know all about it, yet I flatter myself that I know almost as much of the subject as **MR. KEYES**, who is undoubtedly a great authority (?) on Games in particular, and all things in general.

The fact is **MR. KEYES** does not care a button whether the birds had large "cock tails" or small ones; but I think **MR. K.** must have had one before he wrote his report, and it did not seem to agree with him, at any rate, he shows indications of bile.

If I have deprived **MR. K.** of an opportunity of displaying his journalistic abilities by reporting the show ahead of him; then I am very sorry, and I ask his pardon; I wish to assure him that my only object was the good of the Association, and a desire to furnish our old friend the **REVIEW** with anything in the shape of poultry news it is in my power to impart.

MR. KEYES should recollect that the **REVIEW** likes reports of shows as soon as possible after they occur; and if he had sent one in time for the regular March number, no doubt, friend **DONOVAN** would have published it, as it would, of course, have been a more masterly criticism than my feeble effort: and mine would have been consigned to the waste paper basket, and I should have been happy afterwards, in the knowledge that I had once more been saved from displaying my ignorance; yes Sir, ignorance, for when I am in error it is from "sheer ignorance" nothing more or less.

With this explanation, **MR. EDITOR**, I will, with your permission, sign myself

YOUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.
Ottawa, March 26th, 1858.

"FROM ACROSS THE POND."

Editor Review.—

We note **MR. HOPKINS**' letter in **REVIEW**, Feb. number. All we have to



TRIO SILVER WYANDOTTES,

Owned by Frank R. Ecker, Lowell, Michigan.

say to Mr. H., is that we still claim to be the breeders of the Andalusian hen 1st Birmingham, but Mr. H. will not give honor to whom it is due. We well know that this Andalusian hen won for Mr. H. several prizes, and we think we are correct in saying 1st and cup, Watford. MR. HOPKINS generally gives you a list of what his other Andalusian hens have won, but he carefully avoids naming the 1st and special Bridgewater hen, (except that she was V. H. C. at Brighthouse.) Well, we have only Mr. H.'s own words for this. MR. HOPKINS' hen was nowhere at Birmingham in 1887. We had two hens which got the same honors.

Jenkinson's Revivers, are no doubt, very good, but they cannot always make a sure win. We notice one part of MR. HOPKINS' letter which is far from being correct. MR. HOPKINS says it is quite true that he claimed the 1st and special Andalusian hen at Bridgewater, just for the name, and not because he thought her the best; far from it, as they were badly judged.

Now Sir, In MR. HOPKINS' previous letter, he made the small excuse, that several could have beaten the hen in question had they only been in condition. Now, which of these statements are we to believe. They are both incorrect and false. All the English Poultry Journals spoke in the highest terms of the 1st and special hen, and said she was the best Andalusian hen yet seen. We can send you reports cut from two or three journals if you wish. Now, MR. EDITOR, MR. HOPKINS has made the offer for us to prove that the 1st and special Bridgewater hen is the same that won 1st at Birmingham. We are quite prepared, and we therefore ask MR. HOPKINS to forward to you his £200, and we will forward our £40.

Cable us MR. EDITOR as soon as

you receive the £200 and our £40 will be sent at once.

Yours faithfully,

ABBOT BROS.,

Hingham, Norfolk, Eng.

[We must decline to allow any more space to this subject.—ED.]

**WHEN YOU FIND HIM PASS THAT
GENIUS UP WEST, CAYFORD.**

Editor Review:—

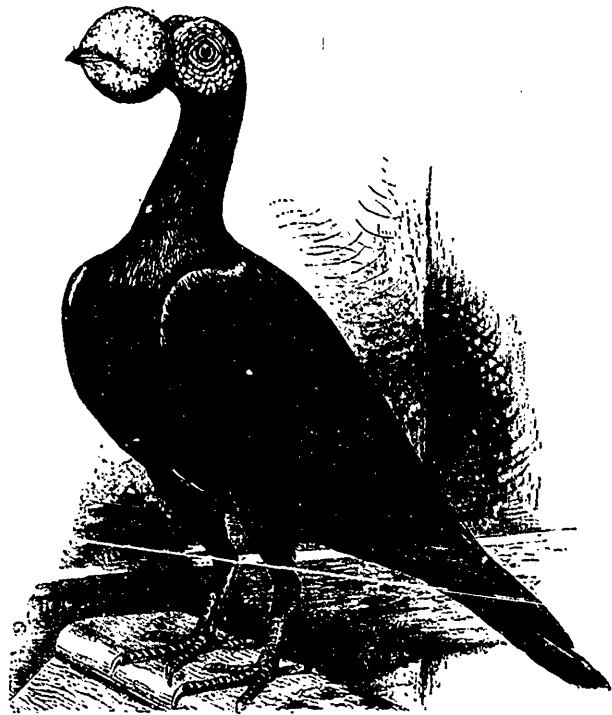
Allow me to offer a few remarks in regard to MR. ERMATINGER's letter in March REVIEW. And in the first place let me thank him for signing his name, so that we know who to reply to. It shows how little interest he takes in the Society that he did not know anything about the exhibition. Last year's show we advertised in the REVIEW, but this year's January number had gone to press before a hall had been secured for the exhibition, owing to the scarcity of suitable buildings for the purpose. So there is nothing "ridiculous" about it not being advertised in the REVIEW. And it was better to have the boards marked in this fashion, "go to the Poultry Show, etc." than in any other fashion that I know of, to fill the object for which they were intended.

There is a difference of opinion as to having *strange* judges, but for MR. E's information, I can tell him that the Montreal Society was the first to introduce American judges in this country and have their birds scored by the "Standard of Excellence;" and this was done year after year till the Executive thought that their own members had been sufficiently educated to do good work themselves. In our Society our largest exhibitors happen to be our best judges, and as it is a member's show, and they have sufficient faith in their honesty and uprightness, it is hardly the business of outsiders to take exception. We lost the valuable services of one of our best judges, MR. COSTEN, through severe illness, which prevented him from being present for

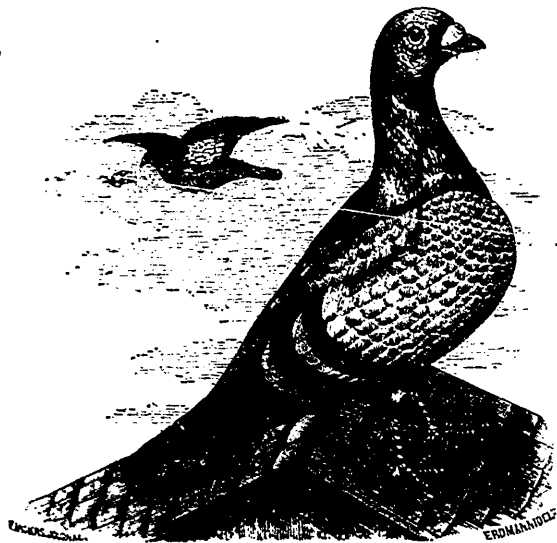
the first time in the history of the Society.

With reference to the "pit games" called "dung hills." Last year the Society added a class for pit games to the prize list at the solicitation of their admirers. This year, not one of these fanciers paid their subscription to the Society with the exception of one young fellow who entered three birds. The Game judge told me that he could not score that class, and as there was no competition, they were awarded the prizes. So much for the "dunghills," which relieves the judges from the odium of not knowing "a pit game from a barn door fowl," and also obviates the necessity of their "getting" as they did not pass judgment on them. Two out of our three judges at the late show certainly know more about Brahmas, Rocks, etc., than Games; but the third judge, J. C. NICHOL, knows as much about Games probably as any man in Canada, and scored every Game bird in the show; and I repeat the remarks in the March REVIEW. "His thorough business-like manner of procedure was most marked, and his awards met with general approval," and consequently all classes were judged to *advantage* and none neglected.

There was very little difference of opinion at the show with regard to the "rain bow colored prize cards," and instead of *less*, *more* were wanted. The general opinion was that they were the best given at any show in Canada as yet, and the society was congratulated on its enterprise in procuring them. MR. WIXSON, of Ingersoll, in his account of the Detroit show, at which I am glad to see he was a successful exhibitor, says: "The regular premiums were not cash, but silk badges, beautifully gotten up, and I value the collection I was fortunate to secure much higher than money prizes." So at least there is one successful exhibitor who does not need "a little more cash" to induce him to compete. The entry fee at



ENGLISH EXHIBITION CARRIER.



HOMING ANTWERP.

our last show was 20 cts. for each fowl, which included the use of coops and feeding; a reasonable rate for fanciers, and somewhat lower than the "way most other associations do about it."

Now a word or two in regard to the advice MR. E. offers. He says to have a successful show hold it in March. MR. C. J. ODELL, who is no novice in the show business writes me: "If you want to have a successful show hold it in December." Thus there is a difference of opinion in regard to the time of having the "biggest show Montreal ever witnessed."

The suggestions, "secure judges (not local) known to be good ones," "advertise in poultry journals," "good cash prizes and specials," are first class, but they are to fanciers, what are called "Chestnuts." To do all this requires money and plenty of it; we have tried it in the past and have had to pay for it out of our own pockets; and when the money comes in we will do it again, but unfortunately there are many in Montreal who will not assist us with the small membership fee of one dollar per annum, and who think 20 cents too much for an entry fee. What we require is a genius who will show us how to expend large sums of money with small receipts, and come out clear at the end of the year. There is room for such a man in more places than Montreal.

Yours truly,

J. H. CAYFORD.

Montreal, March 17, '88.

[NOTE.—This was in type for last issue of REVIEW, but owing to pressure on our space was, with others, obliged to be held over for May number.—ED.]

BONE MEAL FOR CHICKS.

Editor Review:—

Can you inform me which kind of ground bone is best for use for promoting the growth of young chickens, coarse or fine, as I see both are advertised for sale.

Also, how much of the ground bone should be mixed with the food of, say a dozen chickens, and how many times a week should it be given.

ENQUIRER.

Bowmanville, April 9, 1888.

[We prefer the fine meal, say two teaspoonsful twice a week to a dozen chicks. Very little is required.—ED.]



OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We show this month a fine cut of an English Exhibition Carrier, for which we are indebted to *Poultry*. Also an illustration of a Homing Antwerp, between which two a great many people are apt to get confused from the common habit of calling Homing pigeons, Carriers.

THE FLYING TUMBLER.

BY WOLVERHAMPTON.

The variety of pigeons of which this article will solely consist is a very large one indeed as far as colour, marking, and different styles of performance goes. First they are divided into several classes, viz.: TIPPLERS, then those which fly high and in coming down spin for twenty feet or so, these are known as ROLLERS, and in some localities BIRMINGHAM ROLLERS. The last are the commonest of all, viz., those which have no set style of performance, but both tittle and roll. In markings we have Rosewings, Saddles, Badges, Balds, Beards, Tip-wing, solid-colours, solid colours with white boots, Splashes Mottles, and Pies. Some claim other markings, but I think all the markings will be found under the above headings.

Flying Tumblers naturally show the best colours of any varieties, excepting Scanderoon, for where do we see such reds, blacks, and yellows as in the "common flyers." Of course it is well known that these birds are good breeders and

need no assistance in raising their young, and with ordinary treatment will do well, being peculiarly free from disease. They need a trap for their convenience, and I find none better than a wire-netting cage about three feet square attached to the pigeon pen. In the front of this should be a door, indeed the whole front should consist of a door, and this should be hinged to the bottom of the trap, which should be of wood, and a string attached so as to open it and form a ledge in front when wanted so, or to close up. This should be painted with several coats of white lead to make it conspicuous. In the side of the pen, inside the trap, should be made several small holes, say four by six inches in size, with bolting wires attached. Well, so much for the trap, the next consideration is "where shall I buy my birds?" and, "shall I buy old or young?" My advice is, get reliable birds, you must watch home stocks flying and pick *the best the owner will sell*, or if you prefer young ones in starting (which I do myself) buy them as soon as they are able to pick up grains, and if you are not positively sure as to the dealers honesty, see the old birds fly.

A few hints on training and I have done. Now, I think, for the benefit of flying Tumbler, fanciers, and this article on training, I could do no better than repeat, on paper, the actions of one day of a first-class Birmingham or Wolverhampton trainer and his birds, and I sincerely hope that in the near future I will have the pleasure of seeing Canadian fliers acting upon the same principal. He rises about half-past 5 a.m. say, and donning his garments proceeds to the pigeon-house, he then opens the trap and the birds being accustomed to it immediately fly out, some rise at once, others light on a house, but at the first shake of his hand are off to the clear blue sky. After flying for an hour they are whistled down and fed, (they are never flown with grain in their crops) they are then shut up until noon when

they are allowed their liberty for another fly and again called in to feed, the same performance is gone through in the evening also, and the birds are then fed and shut up for the night, this is the general way of training. On Sundays they are sometimes flown for hours and hours together, and I have seen many a bird bought for a shilling an hour as long as it would fly, and I have seen several give two and three shillings an hour, many are known to have flown from six to eight hours together.

Now, readers, if you differ in opinion to anything I have here written I would like you to let me know through the columns of the REVIEW, as that is the only way to make the Pigeon Department thrive, viz., in getting up some friendly controversies.

THE MAGPIE.

Editor Review:—

On reading over the "English Fancier's Standard" for Magpies, I would like to make one or two remarks in regard to it. In the first place, the Magpie being a white-winged bird I do not understand the statement, "blues have black bars." This simple objection is obvious to all, I think.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Toronto, April 9th inst, 1888.

[Evidently a mistake in the drawing up of the Standard. Will "Wolverhampton" kindly send his P.O. address to the Editor of REVIEW.—Ed.]

CHALLENGE CUPS.

Editor Review:—

Could it not be managed so that we could have a challenge cup or two at our Industrial Exhibition, in say, classes for Carriers, either cocks or hens, and Pouters either cocks or hens? If they could not be offered at the Industrial, they could be offered at the winter society show for 1888, or early in 1889. I think if such a thing could be managed, it would greatly increase

the interest taken in Carriers and Pouters, or whatever breed these cups were offered for, and especially the former, as they sadly need improving in this country, in numbers, quality and fanciers of them.

By publishing this letter in the REVIEW for May, you may probably help the thing along at great speed, or at least, awaken some of our bottled-up fanciers, who are full of knowledge on the subject.

Yours, &c.,
J. BAKER,

Toronto, April 20th, 1888.

[The proper way to go to work, would be for the fanciers of any variety for instance, Carriers, to get together and subscribe for a fund to be expended on a cup or medal to be competed for as may be decided on. We shall be glad to help in any way in our power. Ed.]

RABBITS & PETS

CAVIES.

A writer in *Poultry* advocates the following standard, and says:—

I have simply bred the White Long-haired variety for fancy, until last year I exhibited (just to see if my pets were as good as others) when I was successful to win money prizes. The following is the standard to which I have endeavored to breed to, and think it is not far out. I, with many others, would be pleased if our Cavy judges would give us their ideas of a standard it would be the means of raising our pet to perfection.

	Points.
Length of hair.....	20
Quality of hair.....	20
Colour.....	10
Head.....	10
Eye.....	5
Ears.....	5
Legs and feet.....	5

Well split up coat.....	5
Size.....	10
Condition.....	10
	100

CONSTITUENTS OF FOODS.

We have already called attention to Mr. R. O. Edward's useful little book on "Food for the Rabbit." This deals with all kinds of food, and the following quotation from that section dealing with the constituents of foods is of great importance:—

"Water will be found to form a very considerable proportion of most articles of food, and although water alone could not support life, still it plays an important part in all the organs of the body, the digestive not being the least. Pure water consists of two elements, oxygen and hydrogen, and is known in the chemical world as H. O.

"Albuminoids, or nitrogenous compounds, are the 'flesh formers,' or formative and reparative constituents of food. The chief of the albuminoids is *albumen*, which substance takes its name from the white of an egg, it being rich in albumen, and plain to the naked eye. Albumen is also found in many juicy plants, and in animal flesh and blood. It is the most easily digested matter of all the albuminoids. *Fibrin* is the next most useful ingredient which comes under the heading of albuminoids; it is chiefly found in the cereals, buckwheat and maize being particularly rich in it. *Gluten* is very closely allied to fibrin. *Casein* is chiefly found in milk, also in a few cereals, juicy plants, and pulse. Casein is the cheese-forming matter in milk. Several minor substances come under the heading of albuminoids, but as they are but little different to those mentioned they are not treated upon.

"CARBOHYDRATES.—The carbon compounds speak for themselves as being the heat givers. The body of a rabbit, or any animal or bird, like that

of a man, holds a quantity of warmth; and to keep this up it is necessary to burn an inward fire, or in other words, to eat and digest some description of the carbohydrates, of which the first and foremost is a substance with which we are all more or less acquainted—viz., *starch*. Starch is a large component part of all cereals and pulse. Rice, rye, barley, peas, millet, &c., are all very rich in starch. Arrowroot, sago, and tapioca are nearly pure starch. Many roots and leaves contain considerable amounts of starch.

"*Sugar* comes next, and differs in several ways from starch. Its sweetness is too well known to need any particular attention. Sugar is soluble in cold water, but starch is not. Sugar is commonly supposed to be a great flesh and fat-forming matter; this is erroneous; it cannot claim any position under the heading of formative matter. Several kinds of sugar are to be found, but they differ very little in reality. Sugar is present in milk, beetroot, clover, &c. Being liable to cause disease of the liver, if used to any considerable extent, it should be avoided as a regular article of diet for the rabbit.

"*Cellulose* is a substance of little use in the human frame, and we endeavor to avoid it in our manufactured foods; but cellulose is digested partly by rabbits, and therefore it need not be likewise avoided in the rabbitry; however, it is, at best, a second-rate food. Cellulose is found in most vegetarian compounds; bran, hay, straw, grass, &c., being rich in it. Bark of trees, which rabbits will eat, contains large proportions of cellulose. In this country it is a rare occurrence for rabbits to eat more of the bark of a tree than can be reached from *terra firma*. In Australia it is not at all uncommon for the rabbits to almost entirely devour a tree; they begin with those parts within easy reach, and eat up until they are forced to climb the tree, and when once they begin that then 'good-bye' to the foliage. Cellulose

being treated upon separately in most analyses, and really being of but little value, it will not be included in the carbohydrates, but under the heading of fibre. Fibre must not be confounded with fibrin.

"*Mucilage, pectose, dextrin and maltose* are minor compounds, which are classed as carbohydrates, and exist in many things given for food to rabbits. Having no special qualities they need no further comment,

"Fat is in reality one of the carbon compounds, but owing to its partly forming the fat in the body it will not be treated under the carbohydrates, in the analyses. Fat is very essential for rabbits, and other such animals, and foods rich in it should be selected. Linseed, sunflower seed, oatmeal, and maize, all contain good proportions of fat. No rabbit, or other animal or bird, could be kept alive on fat alone.

"Ash includes all the mineral matters found in most foods. Common salt, phosphate of lime, potash, soda, and iron are among the chief ingredients. They are essential in forming blood, muscles, hair, claws, &c. More will be said on the importance of ash under another heading."—*Fanciers' Gazette*.

THE SILVER-GRAY.

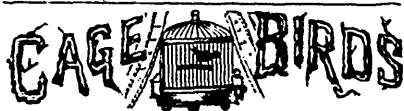
In writing this short treatise on the above variety I shall do my best to point out to the young beginner the several points of an exhibition Grey, the breeding, and pairing, and conditions under which the greatest amount of success will be obtained. The Silver-grey variety is divided into three shades—the light, the medium, and the dark—each distinction of shade being beautiful and grand in a good specimen. The rabbit itself is a sprightly, intelligent, and very interesting specimen of the bunny tribe. In my opinion (having kept very nearly all sorts) there is no other variety that can equal this in the amount of pleasure to be derived from its keeping. As to its origin, I shall

not treat of that, it having now become so well known. The ground-colour of a light-shade Grey should be a light steel-blue, beautifully interspersed on top with hairs of a darker tint, which, if nicely and evenly mixed, will give to the specimen that beautiful frosted which is so dazzling, and on which the fancier loves to feast his eyes. The specimen itself should be of one tint from tip of nose to tail, ears erect and short, nicely carried together, well silvered, and when laid on the back matching exactly; the chest must be of the same sound colour, the undertint being carried well to the roots and nicely silvered on the top (*white chests and black noses* must be carefully avoided); the feet must also match, care being taken that they are not too dark, this being the usual fault; the eye must be bright and sparkling, not dull or heavy-looking, and the tail must match the saddle, but it is often here that a little darker shade is apparent; the style of the rabbit must be cobby, the fur of the coat short and springing back into place if smoothed the wrong way. The above description is also applicable to the medium or dark shades, the only difference being in the ground-colour, which, in the shades mentioned, should be each darker than the other.

The young of a Silver-grey are quite black when born, and remain so for about the first two months of their existence. This, by the way, alters in different strains, some silvering much quicker than others, but at about the end of three months your little black rabbits will have become quite changed, and in place thereof you will have a silvered rabbit. These, although now silvered, will not have attained their full beauty until another moult has taken place, when their coats will be much shorter, and then the fancier is able to tell with certainty what results have been obtained from certain pairings, and whether he has been successful in breeding that "champion" which is to

make his name famous in the annals of the Silver grey. In regard to the breeding and-pairing of this variety, as of all others, it is well to remember that in most cases like produces like; therefore procure specimens for your breeding stock as near perfection as you can get them. However, it is to those who cannot procure such I preface my remarks, and in them will endeavour to show how, by careful selection and pairing, good results may be obtained.

(To be continued.)



THE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF CANARIES.

BY G. H. D.

(Continued.)

BREEDING.

Having previously (about the beginning of January) selected the birds you intend to breed with, and given them as much room as possible for exercise, with an occasional treat in the way of a little egg food now and then, and a little extra mixed seed, you may about the end of March or beginning of April, according to the state of the weather—but don't be in too great a hurry—place your hens in the breeding-cage. If you intend to run two hens with one cock you can put the two hens together, so that they may become used to each other; but if you think of putting one cock to each hen, which I think is the best way, put in your slides (I am supposing you are using a four-pair-cage). My own are made of obscure glass; I like them better than wood. Place one hen in each compartment, and leave them to themselves for a day or two. If the birds were in good health to begin with you will soon have the satisfaction of hearing them "calling," and seeing them jump about, flapping their wings, and carrying anything they can find. Now is the time to introduce the cock bird; see that he is light in

feather, bright in eye, and loud in song. It will be advisable to keep your eye on your stock for the first day or two after pairing, for it sometimes happens that they will not agree, and take to knocking each other about very seriously. I have seen birds laid up for a whole season through being injured in this way. Take no notice of petty quarrels, they seldom lead to much harm; generally in a few days you will find they have settled down to the serious duties of housekeeping together. When matters have arrived at this happy condition, hang a nest-pan in each compartment, and give each pair a little nesting stuff (moss and cow's hair), only a little, for they will only play with it for a while, carrying it about, putting it into the nest and tossing it out again, nearly all day long, but when you see that business is really intended—and you will soon know if you take notice of your pets—clean out the cage, put a good coating of sand, and await results. We will now suppose the birds have been paired ten or twelve days, and so far things have progressed as we could wish. The hen is on the eve of laying her first egg. It will be noticed that she does not look so bright as usual; in fact she appears decidedly mopey, as slowly, and with evident trouble she hops in and out of the nest, and we leave her at night, not without some anxiety as to how we shall find her in the morning. Well, the morning comes, and with it the egg, and, to our great satisfaction, we find her ladyship hopping about as lively as ever. I always remove the eggs as they are laid, until she has laid three. Then having cleaned out the cage, and put the eggs into a clean, felt-lined nest, I give them to her to commence sitting, and do not disturb her (except to examine the eggs on the eighth day of sitting) for three weeks, or until the young ones are about a week old. Some breeders do not examine their eggs, but I do, and this is how I do it: I take the opportunity when the hen is

off feeding to lift the nest out of the cage, and take the eggs one by one (an expert can tell by simply looking at the eggs in the nest) with the finger and thumb, and hold them between the eye and a strong light. The eggs that look dark are fertile; those that are clear are barren. A lot of valuable time may be saved in this way, for it sometimes happens that the whole batch may be barren, or just one may be "full." When such is the case the hen may be set at liberty to begin again. But when the eggs are proved all right, lose no time in returning the nest back again so that the eggs may not get chilled, and that the hen may resume her duties with as little delay as possible. On the twelfth day of sitting be sure and provide a fair supply of egg food for the young ones that may be expected to make their appearance on the morrow (a canary sets thirteen days), and also a moderate supply of greenmeat. The egg food and greenmeat must be given every day until the young ones can crack canary seed; it is advisable to gradually reduce the greenmeat after the young ones are three weeks old—for when they have an unlimited supply and constant access to it, they are very apt to eat more than is good for them, so limit the supply as soon as they begin to begin to peck for themselves. When the youngsters are able to crack seed and look after themselves, put them in a flight cage (the bigger the better). Nothing is so conducive to health, growth, and condition as exercise.

NESTS.

Canaries, as a rule, are bad nest-makers—some, apparently, have not the least idea how to construct a good substantial nest. Some few there are who could run a wild bird a close race for neatness, compactness, and stability, but these are few and far between. I always make my birds' nests. It is very simple. Just line the nest-pan with thin felt or old carpet, fasten it in

with paste as close and neat as possible. The birds soon take to them, and will as soon lay and hatch in them as in the best nest that was ever made by a canary.

Every breeder should provide himself with a "Glance Guide." It is made in a few minutes, and its use saves time and prevents mistakes; and this is how it is made:—Take a sheet of foolscap paper and rule as many horizontal lines as there are breeding-cages; then run half-a-dozen perpendicular lines across, beginning about an inch from the edge of the paper, and leaving the same space between each line. On the top of the first, or left-hand column, write "cage number," on the top of the next "when paired," the next "first egg laid," next "when set," next "number set," and the last "when due." Every cage should be numbered, and corresponding numbers put in the "cage number" column. The headings of the other columns explain themselves. Further details, such as breed, breeder, age, number hatched, &c., must be left to the breeding book, which every systematic breeder should possess.

(To be continued.)

PUBLISHERS' NOTES

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

SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUMS.

Editor Review:—

If you don't mind I will give to the first one that sends you the largest number of new subscribers, from May 1st to May 31, 1888, a setting of my W. P. R. or S. L. W. eggs, they to send you \$1.00 for each, and you let me know who the lucky one is and I will pay the express and guarantee the eggs.

WM. PHILIPS, JR.,
Box 450, Galt, Ont.

To the first person sending three new subscribers and \$3.00 to the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW I will send a setting of eggs from my Plymouth Rocks, or Brown Leghorns, and to the second person sending in three new subscribers and \$3.00 after this notice appears, I will also send a setting of P. Rock or Brown Leghorn eggs.

T. A. WILLITS.

Ottawa, March 16th, 1888.

AN EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., the publishers of the American Newspaper Directory, undertake to rate newspaper circulations; very much as the mercantile agencies give the capital and credit ratings of the business community. About one publisher in every ten is willing to have his exact issue known, and tells it with truthful precision: but some of the other nine decline to tell the facts concerning their own issues because they assert that those who do tell, do not tell truly. Messrs. Rowell & Co., after an experience of twenty years, have come to the conclusion that the facts will not bear out this view; and in the twentieth annual issue of their book, now in the binders hands, they plainly designate every paper which is rated in exact accordance with a detailed statement from the publisher; and offer to pay a reward of one hundred dollars for each and every instance of a misstatement for which a publisher is responsible. THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW is one of the papers which is willing to have it known how many it prints and whose good faith the Directory publishers express a willingness to guarantee to the extent of one hundred dollars.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

To any one sending us five new subscribers with \$5 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50, a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these books so don't be afraid the supply will run out.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—

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

Respectfully,

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St.
Toronto, Ont. I 6

LEGAL DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

READING NOTICES.

2 CENTS PER WORD.

Editor Review:—

I have sold to Mr. W. C. SHAPLEY, Carlisle, Pa., a breeding-pen of Plymouth Rocks, 1 Cock scored 93, and including Hens scoring 92½, 93, 93, and 94. Also trio Cockerels, scoring 91 and 92½ respectively. These birds comprise the winners at our late show in Stratford.

W. SANDERSON.

Stratford, April 11th, 1888.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that MR. FLEMING, Owen Sound, Ont., who advertises *Special Prizes* for the next Poultry Show at Owen Sound, has removed the *Obstruction Clause* in his advertisement. Now every person who purchases his eggs has an equal chance to win the two handsome cash prizes of \$10.00 each which he offers. See his advertisement. Let every lover of *Games* try a setting of his Celebrated Eggs and hatch the prize-winners.