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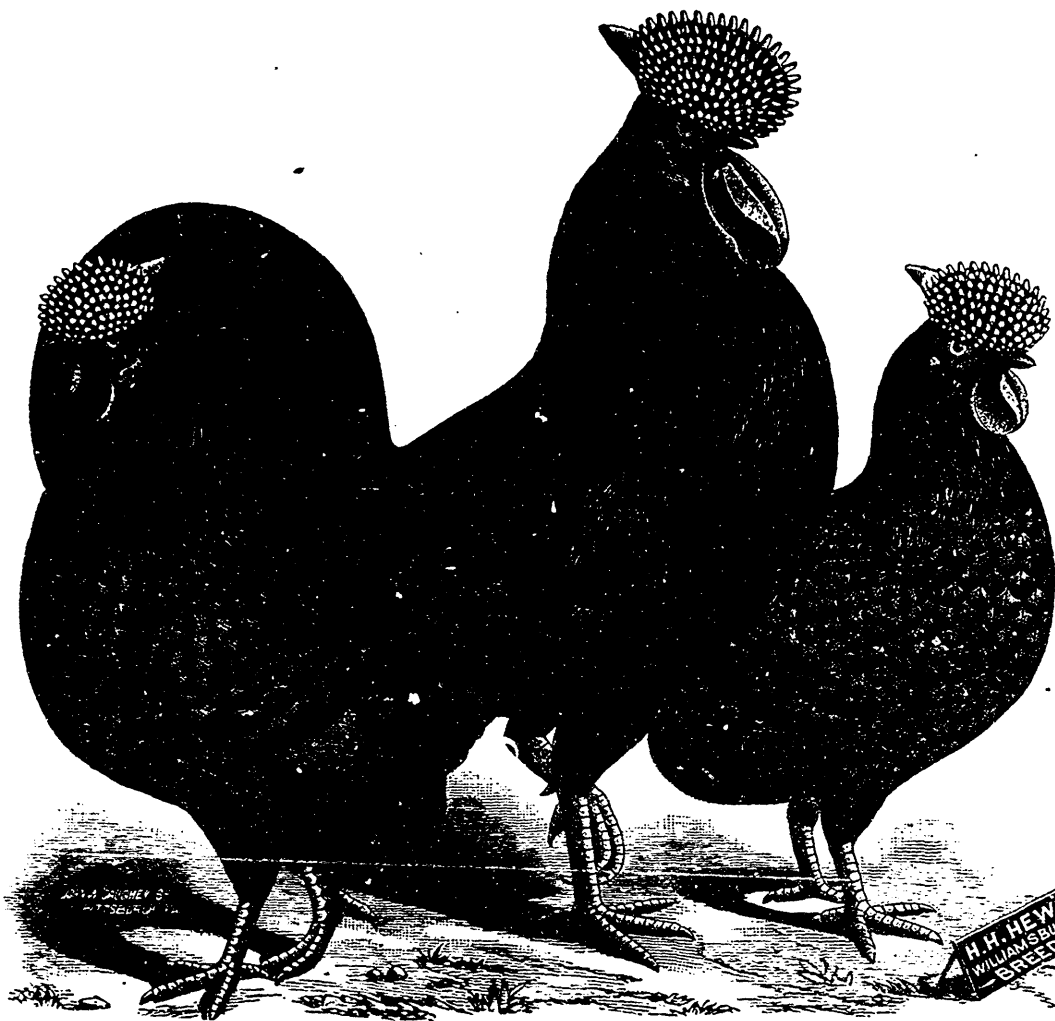
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TRIO OF RED CAPS.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1888.

No. 4.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

POINTERS.

Feed oats to the breeding stock.
 Get down useless fat on laying hens.
 Use tobacco stems under "Biddy" and
 Keep down lice.
 Don't put large and small eggs in one nest.
 Don't set eggs if Asiatic and Spanish breeds
 under one hen,
 As the chicks require different treatment.
 Don't breed from cockerel and pullets
 Except in Bantams,
 As it reduces size.
 For early fertile eggs use a cockerel and old
 hens.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

The American Columbarian Association to
 grow and prosper,
 And to extend the popularity of the Pigeon
 fancy.
 A lively time in Game Bantams next fall,
 Or the REVIEW to be greatly mistaken.
 White Rocks to "catch on" in Canada,
 White Dots ditto.
 Minorcas with smaller combs next year,

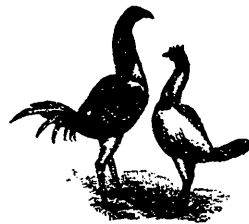
WHAT THE REVIEW WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Shekels.
 An early spring.
 More Pigeon matter.
 Every exhibition next winter to be a success,
 Financially.

We regret to learn of Mr. T. COST-
 ENS continued illness, more especially
 as he has been obliged to forego any
 active part in "chicken culture" this
 year.

Mr. E. B. NORTHWOOD writes us
 that he is now at work on his new poul-
 try house which will be 100 x 14 feet.

In a letter from MR. W.F. ENTWISLE
 a few days ago, he tells us he is trying to
 breed CuckooCochin Bantams this year,
 and so far has been fairly successful,
 having both black and white pullets
 with distinctly visible bars across the
 feathers and has a perfectly marked
 Cuckoo cock with them.



PLYLE GAME BANTAMS.

As bred by Thompson & Son,
 75 King St. E., Toronto.

Mr. Geo. G. McCORMICK wishes to
 correct a slip of the pen in his letter
 last month. He states the Q. P. A.
 lists were taken to the post office on
 Monday January 2nd and that he called
 there on the ensuing Thursday not Sat-
 urday.

We have received from MR. JNO.
 CROWE a fine photo of his Rochester

winning buff Cochins, which we much
 appreciate.

"Pusher" Geo. E. Peer writes us,
 "The A. C. A. is just booming I
 hear the committee on Pouters have
 already their *Standard* ready to send
 in and we have bright prospects ahead.

The Buff Cochin Club also met with
 great success and we have more than
 twenty members already."

Good! may it continue.

Two Stratford men while on their
 way from Carlingford to Fullarton, a
 few days ago called on Mr. James
 Waddell, who has lived on that line
 for a long time. On observing that
 his usually cheerful countenance was
 beclouded with sadness they asked the
 reason and elicited from him the fol-
 lowing story: Twenty years ago a
 friend of mine sent to me from Darling-
 ton in Durham county two geese which
 she had raised and kept for many years.
 After settling in Fullarton the geese
 seemed to improve with the country,
 until about a year ago, when the gray
 goose eloped and has not been heard
 of since. This so affected the old gan-
 der that he never recovered and died
 of a broken heart on Monday at the
 age of 34 years." His faithless spouse,
 Mr. Waddell added, is one year his sen-
 ior, and if still alive will celebrate her
 35th birthday sometime this month.
 It is hoped if this notice happens to
 meet her eye that she will repent her
 heartless desertion of the stricken
 gander.

MESSRS. THOMPSON and SON, 75 King St. East, Toronto, are preparing a frame of photos of Toronto fanciers, and will be happy to receive a visit for a free picture from Toronto gentlemen of this "persuasion."

MR. R. HAMILL, has resigned the secretaryship of the St. Catharines Association.

MR. H. G. CHARLESWORTH, Toronto, formerly of Cochin fame, purposes again entering the arena, and we understand has blacks, buffs and whites on order from England.



RED CAPS.

BY H. H. HEWITT, WILLIAMSBURG PA.

A breed of domestic fowls possessing the unexampled qualities of the Red Caps, and pushing into favoritism with such speed, has attracted the attention of many who never gave poultry a thought before; and is being the means of enlisting in the ranks of breeders for practical purposes a number of individuals who will prove a credit to the profession.

This new and beautiful variety seems to be taking a firm hold in England and America. So strong are its claims for the "chicken of the million" that the most prominent fanciers of France, Belgium, and other parts of Europe are taking up the breed.

It is being exhibited at most of the leading shows of Europe in a class of its own. A Red Cap Club is being formed in this country, in keeping with those of Europe. Our poultry shows have and are noticing the breed by placing them on the list of new breeds.

It has come to stay. Why? Because they possess more important qualities

than any other breed. To properly realize the beauty of the breed, one must see it.

Imagine on a green lawn, standing proud, stately, a cock, weighing six to eight pounds; large, bright, red rose combs, well spiked and dotted nicely over top surface with small points; hackle, red striped with black; wattles and earlobes red; breast, black; saddle red striped with black; wing coverts, red; tail black; medium size; sickle feathers well developed; legs, slate; body, round, plump.

Again, imagine, beside this male bird, as if plucking the beautiful lustre from off its plumage, a hen, not the less beautiful, a rich chestnut color; each feather spangled with black; weighing five to six pounds; then, to cap it all, large, finely shaped, rose comb, being extremely attractive and from which they derive their name, Red Caps.

They are the best layers in existence, and, while they have this "par excellent quality," they embrace other desirable qualities, such as fine flesh, compact like the game, therefore a first class table fowl.

They dress up yellow, mature early, and for hardiness nothing equals them but the game. In my experience of fifteen years they are the brightest, peep from the time they leave the nest, and earlier raised, next to the game. If you can carry in your "mind's eye" their bright colors, their proud, erect, commanding appearance, together with their useful qualities, you then have the destined to be famous English Red Caps. I would state here, that all tendency to destroy the good qualities of this breed by endeavoring to breed on some "fanciers pet mark" in keeping with his "pet idea," I will strenuously oppose. Several late breeds that I know have been injured especially in that quality of others paramount, laying, by breeding on small combs, others by enlarging the size, etc. You show me a hen with a nice large comb, and

I will show you a good layer (just put a pin in here). Get your combs on Red Caps as large as you can and I will say, amen!

Disqualifications—Combs other than rose; wry tail, or deformity of any kind, or any indications of impurity, such as feathered legs, or foreign colored feathers in any part of plumage.

REDCAP COCK.

Head—Short and deep, in color reddish-brown; beak, dark horn color; eyes, red, full and bright; face, bright red.

Comb—Rose, setting firmly on the head, top full of small points, with straight spike behind; the larger the better, so it is firm and even and well off the eyes.

Ear-lobes and Wattles—Ear-lobes, red; wattles, medium size and bright red.

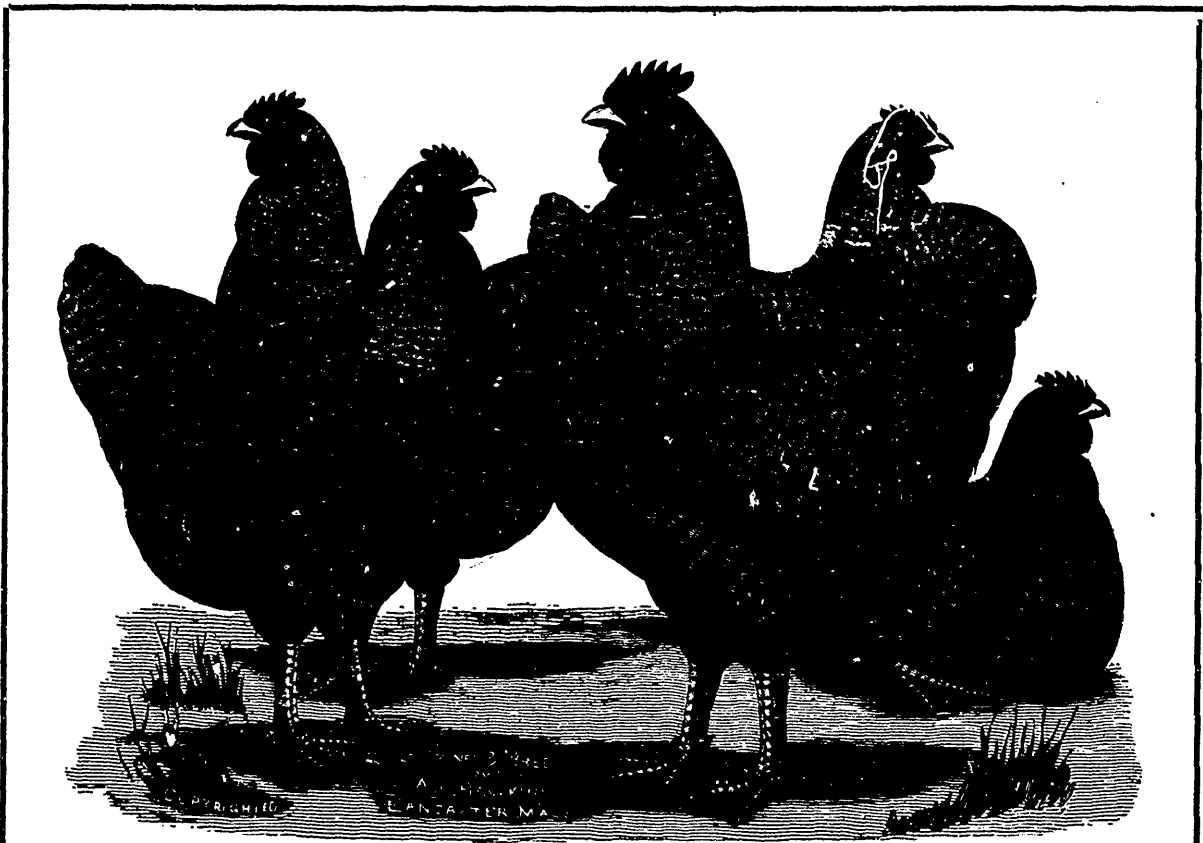
Neck—Rather long, with abundant hackle, flowing well over the back, in color dark golden red, each feather having a black stripe through its centre.

Back—Of medium length, sloping downward to tail, color black and rich red; saddle feathers, long and sweeping, in color deep rich red striped with black.

Breast and body—Breast rich purplish-black, full, round and carried well forward; body, long, round, heaviest forward, tapering to tail; underpart, dull black.

Wings—Closely folded; wing-bows, deep, rich, nut brown, each feather tipped with bluish-black spangle; wing-coverts, the same, except the spangle extends farther down the feather, forming the solid wing-bar; secondaries, black, the outside web of each feather broadly edged with brown, when wing is folded, presenting the appearance of a solid brown tipped wing; primary dull black.

Tail—Full and abundant, well furnished with sickles nicely curved; tail throughout should be black, sickles and coverts with rich greenish reflections.



BREEDING PEN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Legs—Thighs medium length, color black ; shanks and feet, leaden blue.

HEN.

Head—Small and neat, in color brown ; beak, rather long, well curved, light horn color ; eyes, red and bright ; face, bright red.

Comb—Same as cock's only smaller.

Ear-lobes and wattles—Ear-lobes red ; wattles, medium size, bright red.

Neck—Rather long and graceful, color black laced with golden red.

Back—Long, color rich brown, each feather tipped with a bluish-black spangle.

Breast and body—Breast, full and round, color rich nut brown, each feather tipped with a bluish-black span-

gle ; body, long and deep, shading off lighter in color on underparts than breast.

Wings—Coverts, rich nut brown, each feather tipped with black spangle ; primaries, dull black ; secondaries, black, outside web of each feather broadly edged with brown.

Tail—Long, upright and full, small at base, spreading like a fan, color black, coverts brown spangled with black.

Legs—Thighs, of medium length, color light brown ; shanks and feet, leaden blue.

Cocks should weigh 7 lbs. ; hens, 5½ lbs. ; cockerels, 6 lbs. ; pullets, 4½ lbs. ;

REDCAP SCALE OF POINTS.

Symmetry.....	10
Weight	6
Condition.....	8
Head	5
Comb	12
Wattles, 3.. }	6
Ear-lobe, 3. }	
Neck.....	8
Back.....	8
Breast, 6. }	12
Body, 6. }	
Wings.....	8
Tail.....	7
Fluff.....	4
Legs, 4. }	6
Toes; 2. }	

FEEDING THE YOUNG AND THEIR CARE IN GENERAL.

BY P. T. H. ERMATINGER.

By this time I suppose some of our fanciers have three or four broods running around, and with your permission, MR. EDITOR, I shall tell you how I have fed my little pets in the past, so that the younger portion of the fraternity may know how to handle theirs this season.

Pretty nearly every breeder has his own way to feed chicks, and I suppose I have my fashion as well as the rest.

I used to be very much in favor of soft food for the first days, that is, the yolk of a hard boiled egg with cracker crushed, corn meal, a little soaked bread or biscuit, etc. But I think that feeding wheat (cracked) as soon as the hen deems it necessary to take her young from the nest, is a far better and more nourishing food than anything else. It has been proved that a chick from the shell has enough moisture in its craw to take and digest a grain of wheat and derive enough nourishment therefrom to thrive and continue eating wheat, etc., without the assistance of soft food. I am certain that the chicks prefer soft food at first, but I doubt whether it is as good or as nourishing as cracked wheat—anyway I believe that chicks can be pushed forward much faster by the assistance of cracked wheat when they first leave the nest. The proper way to assure yourself of the rapid development of the young fowls, is, firstly, the systematical way, you must feed them from the start. For the first week let us have the following bill of fare, sharing both hard and soft food at each meal:—

The hen will not venture out with the chicks, until they are perfectly rested, and "Biddy" knows this "racket" better than we; but in case the beginner feels disposed to *help* "Biddy," by way of asking her to come out and eat with her family. (I shall say here, that by all means let the hen alone and

mind your own business. A young chick, remember, has enough of the egg left in him to keep him nourished and alive 36 or even 48 hours after he has smashed his way out into this world of ours—and you must consequently, not begin the *stuffing* process so soon. The hen shall leave the nest with the chicks, when they are hungry and well rested—then is the time to be "gallant" towards "Biddy," and you might offer her the following: A little cracked wheat and bone meal, or hard boiled egg chopped up fine with cracker, or a little corn meal and milk. Don't give all these together or you will "bust" the chicks. You can use any of the above for a week or two, always augmenting the cracked wheat and diminishing the soft food until you do away altogether with it. Feed often and little at each time—this, remember, is an essential point. I generally feed every 2½ hours, and not much each time. A capital thing to keep scattered among the broods for them to lunch on is the largest sized oat meal. Just feed it dry—give them all the milk you can spare, it is the finest thing in the world for young chicks.

Bone meal must form a part of their daily food, for when chickens are growing they must necessarily have good nourishing food, and bone meal contains everything required for bone growth.

Chickens born in March and April require a nice dry place in a well glazed house, with southern exposure. No artificial heat is necessary, provided the house be well glazed as mentioned above. The sun in March is generally strong enough to afford comfort to the young chicks.

Keep the chickens dry and comfortable, for their progress depends as much upon the way they are kept as the way you feed them.

What makes a capital and cheap house for the first three or four weeks, is a common flour barrel. Take a barrel and lay it on its side; fix it so as

it will remain perfectly steady, with no tendency to roll; cover with a good tarpaulin to keep the rain and dampness out, scatter over inside cut straw nice and clean, and here you have a first class chick-house for a start. Close the front of the barrel up every evening with a square board perforated. This will guard your pets from cats and rats, and the perforated door will afford ample fresh air for the hen and chicks during the night. Never let them out in the damp grass in early morning. This indeed is one of the reasons why our farmers are not as successful in raising poultry as they might be. They should never be let run in the grass until all the dew has disappeared and the sun high in the heavens. Turkey breeders would do well to take this in note, for the turkey is one of the hardest of the "feathered cattle" to raise, and the damp morning foraging expedition indulged in by the turkey hen and the young is fatal to them. Hence, for the rapid development of young chickens, the two essential points are these:—The manner in which they are kept, with regard to cleanliness, ventilation, and comfortable temperature; and 2nd, the systematical way in which they must be fed from the start.

In concluding this little chapter, I must express to you MR. EDITOR the loss the fraternity has sustained through the retirement of Mrs. H. H. AUSTIN, from the ranks of the amateurs. I believe this step has been taken on her part through ill health. I visited Mrs. AUSTIN's place some time ago, and a handsomer lot of *Mammoth* Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks would be hard to find. Let us hope that ere long Mrs. H. H. AUSTIN's health will permit of her taking up the breeding of these fine fowls with as much success in the future as attended her efforts in the past. The fraternity can ill afford to lose such successful breeders as Mrs. AUSTIN.

[We also are very sorry to learn of Mrs. AUSTIN's retirement, which was

due to ill health, but hope for a speedy recovery. Lady fanciers in Canada are all to few to loose any.—ED.]

ESSAY READ BY MR. JNO. McCLELLAND, PETERBOROUGH.

BEFORE THE WEST PETERBORO FANCIER'S INSTITUTE.

MR. McCLELLAND, said the value of poultry and eggs exported annually was \$1,854,241. As to profit, he said everything depended on good management, the proper housing, sheltered from the north with a good light, and, if possible, an earth floor; if boards, covered with earth or sand. Ladder perches should be dispensed with altogether. The perch should be on a level. A drop board is sometimes put under the perch 6 or 8 inches, leaving space under the board to give room for nests. Instead of having the drop board flat, two 14 inch planks might be used and shaped like a trough. He suggested that the bottom of the trough be dusted either with road dust or slacked lime. That helped to prevent vermin, one of the greatest troubles in poultry raising. A great many people complained that their fowl laid no eggs and were not fat enough to kill. Underlying this was the question of vermin. The food that should produce eggs and fat went to feed this vermin. Poultry manure came very near to the value of Peruvian guano, and was sold for manufacturing purposes also. If it was packed properly and kept free from dust it was a source of profit. Referring to the comparative prices of beef and fowl, the price of the latter was 50 per cent. higher. He held that poultry was the best paying stock on the farm. A hen will lay from 15 to 20 dozen eggs a year, which at 15c. a dozen comes to \$2.25 for 15 dozen. It is estimated that a bushel of corn will keep that hen a year if well looked after in other ways. A bushel of corn will cost 84c.—a clear

BALANCE TO PROFIT.

He quoted from a report of Mr. Whitman, of Fitchburg, showing a profit of

over \$4 a head per year on his poultry. Another gentlemen reported a profit of \$5.15 per head. Regarding feed, it is estimated that a dozen eggs will weigh a pound and a half. It will require 2-1/16 pound of corn to raise a pound of eggs, while pork requires 5 1/8 pounds to the pound of pork. In other words, a bushel of corn will raise 11 pounds of pork, which at 8c. a pound will give 88c., leaving a profit on a bushel of corn (at 84c.) of just 4c. Compare that to poultry and you will see the difference. The nutritive value of eggs and the cheapness of their raising was scarcely recognized. If the food value of meat and eggs was compared it would be found that the latter were far ahead. A good fowl was as easily kept as a cross-bred. Their eggs sold as well, for breeding far better, and as stock often ten times greater than the common breeds. Mr. McClelland gave instances supporting his statement. He would recommend a man to stick to one variety. Poultry to be well marketed must be fat. The secret in getting them [fat was in looking after them. They may have been fed extravagantly, but they were infested with lice and that was where the food went. For marketing the better plan was to not feed from 15 to 24 hours before killing so that their food may be well digested and they will look better. A secret in marketing was to make a good appearance. He recommended that they be plucked dry. If scalded it

DESTROYED THEIR APPEARANCE,

and the fowls would not keep. The body should not be allowed to cool before the feathers are taken off, which can be done then as easily as if scalded. In marketing to a distance the head and feet should be left on, the feet and wings drawn close to the body, and packed in straw, breast down. In no case should the feet be taken off turkeys. In fact it would make all fowl more presentable, and if this was adopted the farmers would reap the reward.

MR. BELL asked if he recommended corn as an egg producer.

MR. McCLELLAND said corn was good for fattening, but for egg producing mixed food was better. In winter time warm feed in the morning was a good thing. Poultry should be watered well and regularly, and in the winter a little iron mixture kept the fowls in good health. Milk given to fowls would make them produce more eggs in summer than they otherwise would. MR. F. J. BELL asked what breed he would recommend.

MR. McCLELLAND replied that it was a question of choice, but Dorkings was a good breed.

In reply to questions as to how to exterminate lice, he said he would first whitewash his house and then inject into the feathers of each one a little German insect powder. Sulphur was good, but not up to this powder. The use of carbolic acid or petroleum acted as a preventive.

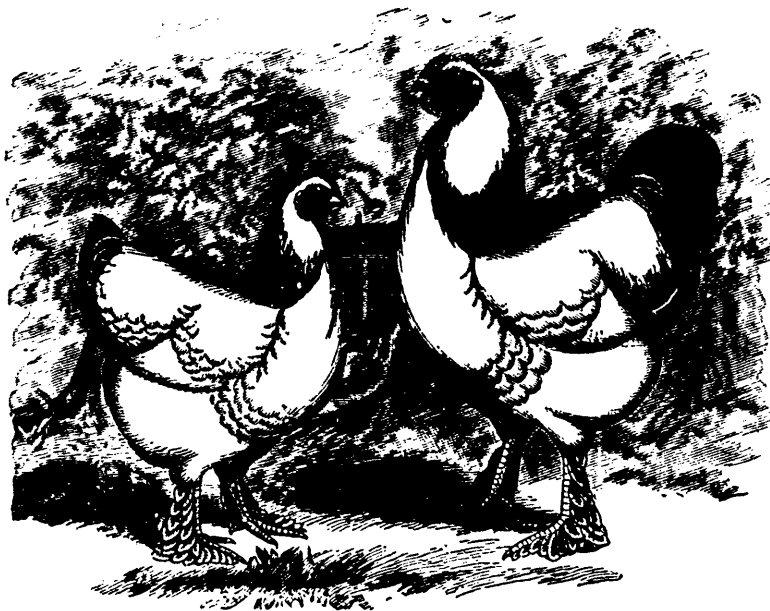
He recommended the perches not to be too high, the drop board probably 16 or 18 inches above the floor and the roost 8 or 10 inches above that. Regarding the temperature, he said the house should not be kept too warm, for that bred diseases.

The convention adjourned till evening—

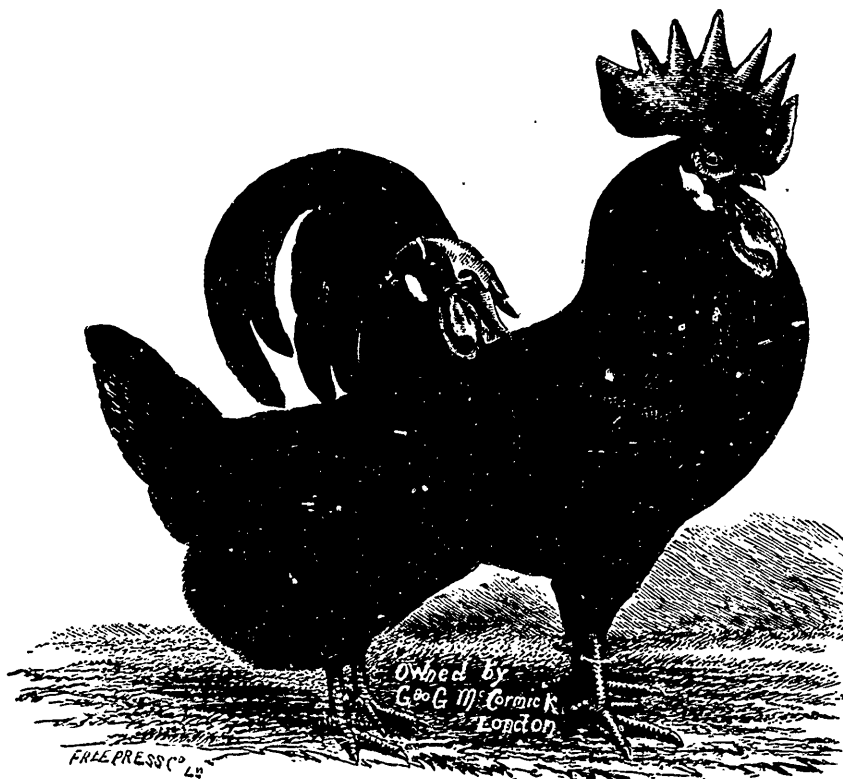
REPLY TO MR. DILWORTH.

Editor Review:—

Please allow me to say a few words on Mr. DILWORTH's article in March REVIEW on the Ontario Poultry Association. He says it "has been a failure financially," in this I agree with him. That it has been so, is a burning shame, when we consider that other shows stand on their own foundation, and in most cases pay in full, while the Ontario has an annual grant of five or six hundred dollars. But with regard to the last show held in London, the chief cause of failure seems to be one over which the management had no control,



PAIR LIGHT BRAHMAS
As bred by R. H. Trimble, Napanee, Ont.



PAIR BLACK MINORCAS.

viz: the prize list coming out at the eleventh hour. There is no doubt that this caused the discount so many of us were called upon to loose. MR. DILWORTH spoke of the same men being kept in office year after year. MR. D., if I mistake not, was on the Board one year, and not only those who won above five dollars were called upon to lose a percentage, but all parties had to loose a much greater amount than this year. Again, it little becomes one who seldom or never goes outside of Toronto to the show to throw stones. Again he wants the plan for holding the show, selected at the fall show in Toronto. Now what would prevent the same means being used to take the show to "Hogs' Hollow" as he puts it, as might be at any other time, and further is he prepared to say this has been done? I think not; if so, when? It is time enough to remedy abuses when we find they exist. He says "it was promised to Peterboro, and because they were not represented in person, they got the grand bounce."

Now, MR. D. should know that the president, vice-president and directors are to be elected at the annual meeting, and notwithstanding that there had been correspondence between one of the directors and leading members of the Peterboro Association, they did not take enough interest in getting the show to send names, much less persons to be elected as officers, and under the circumstances it was absolutely impossible to send it there. On the other hand, St. Catharines was well represented by live fanciers, and it went there. The feeling of the meeting was decidedly in favor of Peterboro if it had been possible to have had it so. Again as to the judges, Toronto has tried American judges, so has Seaforth and some other places, and so far as I have learned, think our own judges as well or even better qualified. If there are better, I for one would be glad to know of them, as it is not the man, but the ability to judge that I admire, and there certainly

is not better than those employed this season in Canada.

As to advocating the division of the grant, part going east and part going west, thus sowing seeds of dissension, does not seem best for the breeders in general, although it might be very nice for Toronto to have that grand union of the two every third or fourth year. Perhaps Mr. D. does not mean it so, but his letter sounds like Toronto first, Toronto last, and Toronto all the time.

That the prize list should be kept down, so the prizes could be paid, is certainly right, and the folding coops as well, although of late, most places large enough to hold a show, have either a poultry association show, or else the fall fairs have a place available.

There is one point on which MR. DILWORTH did not touch, viz: the salaries of the secretary and treasurer, who receive seventy-five and twenty-five dollars respectively. Now, there are in most cases, men who do more for nothing than those high salaried men. In London this winter "WILLIE" MCNEIL certainly did. I mean no reflection on the officers, but those who pay them. At the last show I spoke to several members on the subject, and two persons who had acted as secretary for poultry shows, and every person spoken to, thought forty dollars for the secretary and ten dollars for the treasurer, would pay for the work. Accordingly a motion was made to that effect at the Annual Meeting; a St. Catharines man offered to second it, but the first man to speak to the motion, one of these salaried officials, used such strong language that the motion was not put, when a motion was made to adjourn.

Now, MR. EDITOR, I purpose pressing this reduction at the next Annual Meeting if I am spared to be there, and trust your readers will give the matter consideration before that time. We want no fat offices, they do not look well in connection with unpaid prizes,

and there are plenty of good men to fill them at these salaries.

J. W. BARTLETT,
Lambeth, Ont., Mar. 14th, 1888.

HINTS FOR THE BREEDING SEASON.

BY W. C. G. PETER.

(Received too late for March.)

The very interesting extra number of the REVIEW is to hand. It was a pleasant surprise to me, and I feel sure your readers will all agree with me in saying, that I think we are exceptionally fortunate in having such an energetic and capable gentleman as editor of our Canadian journal. I hope that your repeated earnest efforts will be most highly appreciated, and that the fraternity will do all in their power to extend the circulation, and thereby the usefulness of our Canadian REVIEW. Unfortunately I am not able to do much here in that way, but I never miss an opportunity wherever there is any "chicken talk" to mention our paper. A big OUR, if you please, MR. EDITOR.

I have read with much interest friend SPILLETT'S letters, and note his remarks re-selling eggs, and the attending vexation and trouble. There is only one way to conduct the egg business successfully, or at least with satisfaction to the buyer or seller, as far as can be viz., the breeder must sell eggs from such stock as he breeds from; in fact from his own breeding pens. The stock he sells and breeds from must be vigorous, and the eggs fresh; and best, and most important the birds must be matched with skill and intelligence for the best results in progeny. And then the breeder must be honorable enough not to accept of more orders for eggs than he can fill from these. Of course if he does all this there will still be a few grumblers, and some dishonest complaints for the sake of getting sittings duplicated, but a little careful inquiry will settle this latter class, and when a man has done

his utmost to deal justly by all, he can please the average egg customer as well as he can most people in other of our regular business. It is impossible almost to give complete satisfaction to everybody. As a brother fancier once said to me on this subject, "A customer not only experts thirteen prize chickens, but he would like to find a P. O. O. for the prize money left in the egg shell when they hatch." Still in the egg business, I think, many are greatly benefited, because they can get good thoroughbred birds in this way if their means are limited, and they could not perhaps procure them at all if they were compelled to pay the price of such stock in the fall.

The breeding season is at hand, and now the most risky time for the stock is close on its heels. I would say to all, endeavor at any cost of trouble or time to give the birds that are used for breeding a few hours of fresh air daily and lots of exercise. MR. EDITOR, I am a crank on the exercise question; it is too little understood, or estimated by many fanciers. If you have not done so, begin now to add the precious "Douglas Mixture," to the drinking water, twice per week. If there is sourness of crop, or too relaxed state of the bowels, add lime water to the usual drink, *but not when using the "Douglas Mixture."* The lime water can be used on the days the other is not allowed. It is a splendid remedy.

Friend ERMATINGER'S article has lots of serviceable hints, especially as to forcing the breeding hens to lay; it is disastrous to their success as breeders of vigorous stock. Most hens will be greatly benefited for their coming work by the addition of a little boiled meat about twice a week, and also a good cabbage to peck at. The latter are rich in sulphur, and much needed as the stock season begins. If the damp weather of spring causes catarrh or throat affection, the best thing (in my humble opinion) is to fumigate the hen house. Take a pan of red-hot

coals or embers, and throw on them say three handfuls of flowers of sulphur and about a desert spoonful of carbolic acid; place in the centre of the house if possible, and shut the doors, ventilators and other holes, or apertures to keep in the fumes; let it remain till it dies out, but be sure to remove it before you retire for good in case of accident. Of course this is always done after the birds have gone to roost, it is very easily done, and not only benefits any birds that you can see are suffering from colds, but also cures many incipient cases not advanced far enough to be noticeable. One man I told of this plan, put the sulphur on the coals, and then undertook to carry the pan into the poultry house, but he did not get there as fast as he thought he would, nor so comfortably as he might, if he had taken the trouble just to do a little "think" for himself.

The following is from J. C. WARD'S book, for making the Douglas mixture. It might benefit many beginners to know how to make it, perhaps you can find room for it.

Eight oz. sulphate of iron, sulphuric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid oz., put one gallon water in an earthen vessel, add the sulphate of iron, when it is dissolved, add the acid, stir a few times, when clear it is ready for use, pour off and bottle; keep from the frost; a gill to every 40 head twice per week.

[Personally we think the acid quite superfluous, and prefer the iron alone; we find a few drops tincture of iron in the water the best and easiest to give. — ED.]

A SURPRISE,

On Friday evening, March 2nd, a deputation from the Bowmanville Poultry Association, consisting of Messrs. J. M. HERN, JOS. JEFFERY, J. W. DUTTON, D. DAVIS, J. ARCHIBOLD, G. WRIGHT, T. SMELT, S. OKE, and J. J. MASON surprised Mr. A. HOBBS, the President, at his residence, and

presented him with the following address, accompanied by a beautiful carved ebony cane, mounted in silver. On one side of the head of the cane is the cut of a Dominique, holding in its beak a sickle feather; and on the other side, the following inscription: "Presented to A. HOBBS, Esq., by Sec. of B. P. A., 1888."

ESTEEMED FRIEND HOBBS.— It gives us great pleasure to be able once more to congratulate you on being the winner of the prize presented by the Secretary of the Poultry Association, Mr. J. M. HERN. It is our earnest wish that you may be long spared to use it, and that it may prove a firm support to you as age comes on. Hoping that you may be long our President and a Director of our Association, and that you and your partner may enjoy length of days and good health, is the united wish of the Directors of the BOWMANVILLE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

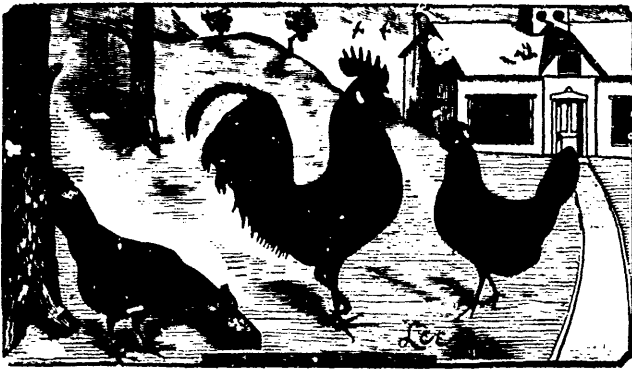
Mr. HOBBS replied as well as his feelings would admit of, thanking his numerous friends for their appreciation of his services. Just as he had concluded, another surprise greeted him in the arrival of a beautiful trio of Andalusians, from Norfolk, England. A sumptuous repast followed, after which the remainder of the evening was spent in songs, speeches and a good time generally.

EXPERIENCE.

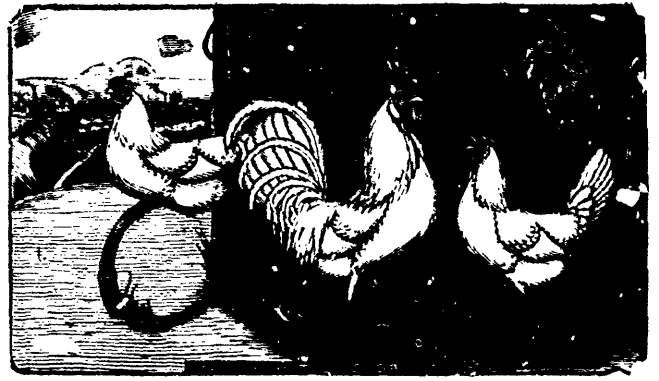
BY A. A. W.

The question asked by friend BULLER, in the February REVIEW, introduces a very important subject "Experience." Why don't more of the poultry fraternity give us their *actual experience* and not some pet theory of theirs which is better on paper than anywhere else. What we (amateurs) want is the result of actual practice, whether successful or unsuccessful. Don't hide your light under a bushel, but let it shine that others may see the rocks and shoals as well as the haven.

In answer to friend BULLER, I have had no experience with the small mills

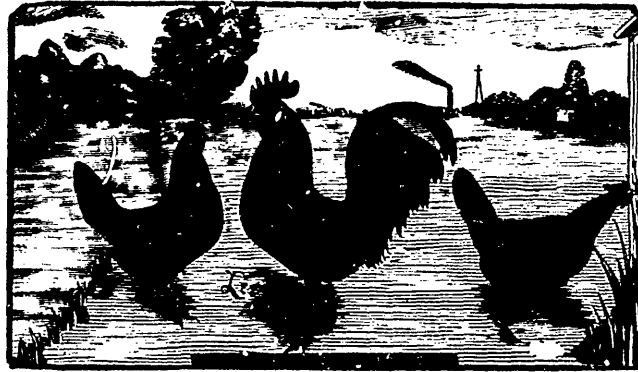


Florence Strain of Black Leghorns.



White Plume Strain of White Leghorns.

The Specialties
OF
Earl Barney.



Red Star Strain of Brown Leghorns.

Schenectady,
NEW YORK,
U. S. A.



White Wyandotts (Mohegan Strain.)



Silver Laced Wyandottes (Horicon Strain.)

but use one of Wilson's \$15.00 green bone hand mills, which I consider best, for you can grind the bones green from the butcher and not burn or dry away the most essential qualities for poultry. Charcoal may be procured from any tinsmith at the cost of carrying away, as the fine pulverized coal, which is of little use to him, is best for you, and if you have never used it put some in a shallow box and you will see it disappear gradually if left where they have free access to it.

Now is the time to prepare for hatching. If you have been feeding corn and soft food to your breeding pens and expect fertile eggs and strong, healthy chicks, don't be surprised if you be disappointed. The best food for breeding stock is oats, wheat, and barley, with sufficient green food and meat. Too much soft food is injurious, and fowls fed on it, principally, are good subjects for disease. Furnish them with sufficient gravel and feed whole grain and they will do their own grinding as nature intends. I have tried both kinds of feeding and know whereof I write notwithstanding others to the contrary. The above applies to chickens as well as adults. When I fed corn meal mush and other soft foods I lost a large percentage before maturity and always was troubled with sickly chicks, which led me to experiment and if possible find the difficulty. For the last few years I scarcely loose a chick except by accident, and the following is my method of feeding now. First two weeks stale bread soaked in sweet milk, oat-meal porridge and dry granulated oat meal, continue with the foregoing as long as you like, the longer the better, and in addition give good sound wheat and oats, and as they grow older add buckwheat. Buckwheat is a good thing to gloss the first coat and add lustre to their appearance. Oats may be fed to very small chicks, for Bidy will do the hulling, and should compose about 60 per c

of their food, (whole, granulated and porridge.)

Now, MR. EDITOR, I have extended this farther than I intended, and hope you will pardon the intrusion on space better suited to an abler pen.

[The above is just what we want.—Ed.]

MONTREAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the above society was held in the hall 2268, St. Catharines St., on the 8th of March, 1888. MR. THOS. HALL, 1st Vice-president in the chair.

It was moved by MR. AINSLIE, and seconded by MR. MCNEIL, that MR. R. FOSTER, act as Secretary, pro tem. Carried.

The Secretary's annual report and statement was read as follows:—

I have much pleasure in presenting this, the tenth annual report of the Society. During the past year we have held our regular show, and we are pleased to report that from a fancier's point of view it was a success. The hall was one of the most suitable that could be found for holding a poultry exhibition. The main hall was large enough to hold all the coops on the tables, thus preventing any birds from being placed on the ground out of sight of the visitor. There was a separate room for the pigeons and another for the singing birds. The entries were about the same as last year. The bantams were well represented, and there was a pen of White Wyandottes exhibited by MR. JOYCE, the first seen in Montreal. It was originally decided that 60 per cent of the entrance money should be given in first prizes and thirty per cent in second; but we regret to say that owing to the small attendance the expenses were greater than the receipts, and consequently the executive at its last meeting resolved

that only 40 per cent of the prize money be paid. This is to be regretted. During the year the executive purchased one hundred cages belonging to the Horticultural Society for the sum of sixty dollars which was advantageous to both societies. Twenty five dollars was promised towards the purchase of the cages which has not been paid as yet. Handsome prize cards were obtained from Scotland, which were the first of the kind used at a show in Canada, and were very much appreciated by the fortunate winners. We have to regret the serious illness of our esteemed president (MR. COSTEN) who for the first time in the history of our society was absent from the Annual Exhibition. He has the sympathy of every member, and we trust that he may long be spared to his family.

Can we make our exhibitions still more successful in the future? We would like to see a show held in Montreal, at which birds from all parts of the Dominion would be present and compete. The next meeting of the American Poultry Association will be an important one and attract a large gathering of fanciers. Why cannot we invite them to hold their meeting with us? and let our next exhibition be the show of the year on this continent. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer is \$32.20. The whole respectfully submitted.

Signed,

JAMES H. CAYFORD,
Secy.

It was moved by MR. JAMES AINSLIE, and seconded by MR. PHILPOT, that MR. THOS. HALL be elected president of the Association for the ensuing year. Elected unanimously.

Moved by MR. W. LAVERS, SR., and seconded by A. J. DAWES, that MR. PHILPOT be 1st Vice-President for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by MR. W. LAVERS, and seconded by MR. AINSLIE, that MR. LINDSAY be 2nd Vice-President for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by MR. MCNEIL, and seconded by MR. PHILPOT, that MR. R. LAVERS be 3rd Vice-President for the ensuing year. Carried.

There was considerable discussion on the following motion—as to the utility of separating the office of Secretary and Treasurer; the general opinion being to separate; but finally it was concluded to wait the revision of the by-laws, which no member seems to have a copy of.

Moved by J. AINSLIE, and seconded by J. MCNEIL, that J. H. CAYFORD be elected Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by J. AINSLIE and seconded by MR. LINDSAY, that A. JOYCE, R. G. FOSTER, J. EDDY, J. MCNEIL, C. CURRIER, A. J. DAWES, WM. LAVERS, JR., B. OLROYD, R. C. WILLS, T. BASTIEN and W. MINEO, be general committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by DR. ANDRES, and seconded by MR. PHILPOT, that a letter of sympathy and recognition of past services be sent to MR. THOS. COSTEN, Past-president. Carried.

Moved by J. AINSLIE, and seconded by C. CURRIER, that W. ARRAHIL and R. G. FOSTER, be auditors for the ensuing year. Carried.

DR. ANDRES, MR. WM. LAVERS, SR., and MR. PHILPOT were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws for next quarterly meeting. MR. PHILPOT gave notice that he will at next quarterly meeting make a motion to alter by-laws in reference to secretary and treasurer.

R. G. FOSTER,
Sec. pro tem.

**TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND
PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.**

There was a fair meeting of the Toronto Poultry Pigeon and Pet stock Association held Thursday March 8th. Our delegates MESSRS DILWORTH and BARBER reported that as the Industrial Association was trying to get part of

the old rifle butts to make a new horse ring in, and the present ring to be used for the much need buildings, one of the first buildings to be erected will be for the Poultry but it cannot possibly be done this year. It is the unanimous wish of the members to keep the agitation up and we want all the outside help that can be got. MR. R. HAMILL's letter asking our aid in procuring an increase in the present grant to the Ontario Poultry Association from \$600 to \$1,000 was read and it was the feeling of the meeting as it was already too late for this year to bring it before the house we take no action in the matter. Through this letter the late Ontario show was discussed in detail which let a decided impression on those that were present that there is something seriously wrong somewhere. This Association would like to see the bylaws of the Ontario Association in the columns of the REVIEW for the general good of the Poultry Breeders in Ontario. also the report of the last show in detail so that we can see what is done with our money, which is only fair to the breeders of Ontario that it should be published in the columns of the REVIEW. Our next meeting will be for the purpose of revising the prize list of the Industrial Exhibition also to see if possible, who will serve us best in the way of judges.

E. J. OTTER,
Secretary.

"AWAY UP" LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Editor Review :—

I notice an advertisement in the March issue that leads the reader to think that the Brahmas shown at Ottawa by R. H. TRIMBLE of Napanee would have won had they been up to weight, and also that the birds which did win were bred by him. Now in the first place my birds were also cut for weight, so I think the reason they won over his, was on account of their being of superior quality, and so thought

MR. BICKNELL. In the second place all the birds that won were raised by me from eggs imported from the United States with the exception of the cock and he or any of his ancestors were never owned by MR. TRIMBLE.

E. TURCOTTE.

Ottawa, March 9th, 1888.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Review :—

Please answer the following questions in the next issue of the REVIEW :—1st, Which is the best sort of Poultry to keep in confinement for eggs? 2nd, And where are stone drinking founts to be got? 3rd, And price.

I remain yours truly,

G. H. HARRISON.

London, March 14th, 1888.

(1st, Leghorns are as good as any, or for winter laying Plymouth Rocks.

2nd, Any crockery store can get them for you.

3rd, 40c. to \$1.00 each, according to size and pattern.

Would advise you to use an open dish, with a lath or wire protector in preference to any fountain which, as a rule, can never be properly cleaned.—ED.)

COOKING EGGS.

RECIPES NEEDED.

Editor Review :—

It has occurred to me that it would be an additional feature of interest (and utility too) in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, if you inserted in each number one or two recipes for the cooking of eggs and fowls. I saw it mentioned somewhere the other day of there being no less than 500 different ways of cooking eggs. No doubt, there are those among your readers who are able and willing to furnish recipes. I hope you will not think me intruding in making the above suggestion. I have to thank you for your courtesy in showing me the different

English Poultry papers when I called at your office on the 29th ultimo.

Yours truly,
ALFRED TRIGGE,
Hamilton.

(We shall be only too happy to afford the necessary space, and would suggest that our correspondent be the first to give his experience.—ED.)

A CORRECTION.

Editor Review:—

I wish to correct a mistake in the prize list of the Ontario Poultry show, where you credit George Carrie with first for any Barb hen, I should have the credit of it.

WM. HART.

London, South, March 16th.

PIGEONS

TORONTO BANTAM PIGEON AND PET STOCK CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the above club was held on the 20th inst. about 20 members being present.

One new member was elected.

A long discussion was held on the idea of holding a winter exhibition, but no decision was arrived at.

Mr. Miles bought a pen Brown-red Game Bantams and Mr. Burroughs a pair Blue Antwerps.

HOMING ANTWERP.

(CONTINUED.)

Now let us take for an example the English Carrier, it is just as MR. BROOKS describes his ideal homer "with its clear intelligent eye, (not a broad skull through,) but thick beak and legs, muscular frame, broad shoulders and shaped like a wedge from his shoulders to the tip of his tail, hard feathered, deep in color, with a disposition like a

bull dog, (just as if it were able to fly through an inch thick board) and that is able to take care of a perch or nest, or take an intruder by the scruff of the neck and shake him as a terrier does a rat."

We have here a first class description of an English Carrier, and most of what is said of it is perfectly true, but where is his intelligence for voyaging. or even his faculties for flying? They are nowhere, and any fancier who has bred English Carriers knows it.

with lighter birds in flying from distances of from 300 to 500 miles.

Is it not the same with horses? why don't breeders of horses mix their stock with the French Percheron or Scotch draught horse? because, they well-know that by breeding them heavier and stronger, they will only lose in quickness, and it is no doubt the same with homing pigeons.

Have we not heard often that our wild American pigeons which are only small birds, have often been caught



HEAD OF EXHIBITION ANTWERP.

As bred by A. J. GROVES, Toronto.

When young they can fly quite good, but hardly one year, they get too heavy and the second or third year they can hardly fly on a perch, and it is quite the same generally with homing birds which have too much Carrier in them, as no matter how good their pedigree may be, they are only good for one or two years, getting too heavy later and being generally beaten in competition

with their crops full of rice 700 or more miles from the nearest rice field; this may be true or not, but certain it is that this little bird is an extraordinary swift flyer and one of the most difficult for a hawk to catch, while an English Carrier has no show at all with birds of prey.

MR. BROOKS in his communication gives the names of several birds which

have distinguished themselves no doubt, most all heavy birds, but he could not omit the small birds as shown by their names, such as "Lillie Fritz," "Little May," not naming "Ned Damon," also a small bird, and among these four last named are two of the only five [seven—Ed.] which have accomplished the voyage of over 500 miles in one day, beating hundreds of heavy birds, which failed to accomplish it.

Have we not other small birds which have flown extraordinarily well in long distances and different voyages in which their strength and perseverance have been tried? among them "Lady Florence," the famous little hen bred by MR. DAMON, of Northampton, Mass. from a small Hansenne blue checker cock and a hen of my own breeding, from Antwerp. This "Lady Florence" bred "Ned Damon," the first bird in this country to do 500 miles inside of one day, and MR. C. O. BARRET, of Boston, who bought "Lady Florence" and her mate, writes me under date of November 10th, as follows: "I started a lot of 25 youngsters, which I flew without a loss up to 164 miles, at this station they were in the basket for 8½ days; among the lot I trained a bird bred from "Lady Florence" and mate direct, the only one I trained, and like his illustrious brother "Ned Damon," he did credit to his blood, he won the "Volunteer" fly after the long siege in the basket, averaging 117 yards, which under the conditions was not bad time, another half Hansenne bred by me this year from Forest, Ontario, 542 miles, the longest distance yet covered by a young bird in this country and won the prize for the longest distance offered by the Federation of Fanciers of Pigeon Flying. I bred this bird from a small blue checker Hansenne cock I bought of you in August of last year.

MR. JAMES MCGAUHEY, of Philadelphia, won in 1886, the longest distance record for young birds also with a small bird of the same breed, and MR. JOSEPH

IVERSEN, of Brooklyn, also in 1886, won the Bowerman gold badge, flown for by young birds, from a distance of 200 miles or over, making the best record of all young birds entered for the prizes. This was also won by a small bird of the Smerle breed, bred by myself. I could mention numerous other instances in which small or medium sized birds have won first prizes for short as well as long distance races, but the few I have mentioned I think are sufficient, and will prove that it is not to the large sized birds we must look to win Federation honors.

The good qualities of the best homing pigeons are to be looked for in their pedigrees and whether small or a little larger, has not much to do with it, provided they have been bred good and healthy, most fanciers, no doubt, and I include myself, like the large Homers best for their looks, principally those which show the most Carrier, these are no doubt, very fine looking birds, but for flying purposes the most of them will be beaten by birds of smaller size. This is really my candid opinion.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL
New York.

THE MAGPIE PIGEON.

Editor Review:—

This variety of Fancy Toy Pigeons is receiving unusual encouragement in England in regard to its development, and the classes for it at shows are vastly on the increase. Not many years ago they were entered in the A. O. V. class, but now, besides having a class for the breed there are separate classes for the colours. The chief points in this breed lie in the markings, and all I can say about shape, is that they should be exactly like a long faced tumbler, and with clean legs and feet and pearl eyes. The usual colours are, black, red, dun, yellow and blue; other shades sometimes occurring. The head, neck and back are black, red, yellow, or other colouring, and the sides of the

wings are dark. The flights are white, and the definition of the lines should be as sharp and even as possible without any plucking; the belly should be white a little up the breast, and here the line across should also be even. The tail should be coloured, and any white feathers here spoils all; the whole make-up should be small, sprightly and compact, and the feathers should be tight or what is termed by game-breeders, "hard," for what good would a Magpie be though perfect in all else one could desire, if it were not hard in plumage so as to set off the lines distinctly. I find this bird a fair breeder and feeder and to breed very true to colour and markings. It needs a rather large loft if kept altogether confined, and so does better when it has its liberty, for what would look more beautiful than a flock of a score of Magpies escorting their mates around on a roof, or in a wire aviary? The nests should be dark, as they are inclined to be of a wild nature when setting, though some are very tame and can be picked up at any time. They are peculiarly liable to a disease known as "going light," and when in this condition they are very weak, and sometimes eat amazingly, but never seem to recover sufficiently to continue breeding operations. otherwise they are quite free from disease, and I never saw one with the canker, and I have seen a great many, both here and in England. With these few and incomplete remarks I will close my letter for this month, and if it is of any use to your valuable journal, I may write again on some other subject.

Yours truly,

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Toronto, March 19th, 1888.

[Happy to hear from you at any time. We give below the *Standard* adopted by English fanciers.—ED.]

The *Standard* is as follows:

SIZE. Small: Good average-specimens I find weigh 9½ to 10½ ounces

for cocks, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ for hens. When standing in a natural position the height from sole of foot to top of head is 8 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the length from tip of beak to end of tail, is from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 inches.

SHAPE. Apparently long and slender, the chest round and full but not broad; the body round and thin, tapering from front to vent with no tendency to Owl or Tumbler form;

ing a continuous easy curve—the Hogarth line of beauty—but the neck must not incline backward, head and beak carried nearly horizontally, flight and tail neatly folded complete the *tout ensemble*. When possible birds should be trained to the show pen before exhibiting, to enable them to display their proportions to the best advantage.

HEAD must be long and thin, round on top of skull, showing an easy curve

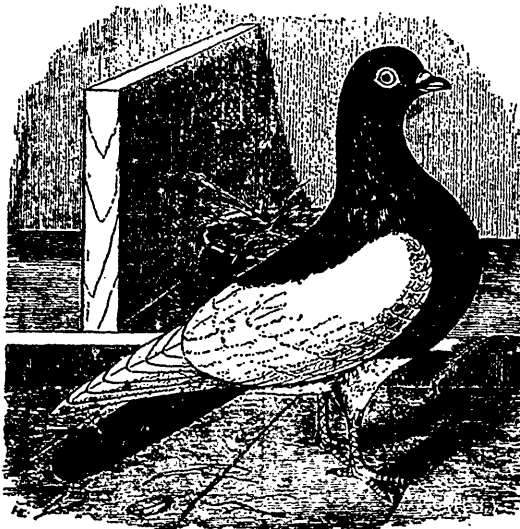
BEAK should be long, thin, and nearly equal in substance throughout, with slight hook at end of mandible but no dip at end of mandible, free from coarseness, furnished with slight wattle of fine texture, pale, in colour approaching white, free from stain or marking, except in blacks, blues and duns, in which colours a very slight Vandyke mark on top of upper mandible is admissible.

NECK, long, thin, quite free from gullet or fulness at the throat, and thinnest at the point of junction with the head, swelling gently towards the shoulders, which it should join with gentle, and graceful unbroken curve.

EYE AND EYE CERE. Eye white or pearl color, pupil intensely black and clearly defined. what is commonly known as the "fish eye." The eye-cere is seen in various tints from nearly white to coral red. I consider in blacks the deeper red the better, but in other colours prefer a shade of pink. the cere should be small and fine in texture, and just enough to show a delicate and even border to the eye, and no more. No approach to the Barb eye is admissible. The general effect of the eye, although prominent, is mild in expression, not bold as in some breeds.

LEGS AND FEET. Legs rather long than otherwise, straight, not knock-kneed or cow hocked. Shanks thin, lean, and free from feathering, covered with fine scales. Toes, long, thin, and well separated, also free from feathering. Toe nails white. Legs and feet bright red in color.

TAIL AND FLIGHTS. Tail rather long, the feathers narrow and closely folded, and numbering not more than twelve. Not Swallow-tailed or divided in the centre, the tail should be carried in a line with the back, just clear of the ground, but not cocked up at all. Flights rather narrow, closely folded and carried close to the sides, the tips



BLACK MAGPIE.

shoulders well defined but not carried too prominently forward, as in the Dragoon; legs set well back to show breast.

CARRIAGE is very important, but if the shape is good and true the proper carriage is almost sure to follow; it should be smart, sprightly, and if I may use the term, lady-like. The body well poised on the graceful and slender limbs; the neck and body form-

in every direction. It should be as nearly even in substance throughout as possible, not wedge-shaped, and no stop at junction of head and neck, but rising with a gradual curve from front to back, fine and neat at the back of the skull, and with no approach to Owl or short-faced Tumbler form. The junction of head and neck to be neat and almost imperceptible, and without throatiness.

resting on top of the tail about half an inch from the end, and not crossed.

COLOR. The whole of the body, except the head, neck, breast, back, saddle and tail pure white, the color on the colored portions to be bright, deep and lustrous as possible; in blacks the iridescent colours and metallic sheen are most important. Wherever the color extends it must be of one rich, even depth, extending even to the shafts of the tail feathers. Many otherwise good birds often run checkery or ashy about the top of rump and root of the tail, which is very objectionable. In order of value I place blacks first, then yellows, reds, blues, silvers and duns; blues and silvers should have black wing and tail bars.

MARKINGS. Cut on breast sharp and evenly defined without artificial assistance, the color extending downward to about the tip of the breast bone or a very little below, running across the breast either in a straight line or slightly curving upwards towards the shoulder, showing a slightly convex form. It is advisable to raise the wings, and if many foul feathers are discovered between breast and vent markings, the breast should be carefully examined for foul feathers or trimming. The shoulder cut extends across the broadest part of the back at the shoulders from side to side at intersection of the wing with body, tapering evenly and smoothly towards the tail, and forming an elongated heart or V-shaped saddle, showing no ragged edges on the shoulder. The cut at vent should be even, and extend only a very short distance from beneath the root of the tail, with no foul or colored feathers extending towards the thighs or belly.

PLUMAGE should be close and compact, but not hard feathered.

DISQUALIFICATIONS are trimming or plucking of foul feathers, dyeing or oiling: dark or gravel eyes; heavy markings on back; feathered legs or feet; Tumbler form of head or body; check-

ered or ashy back or rump; want of condition.

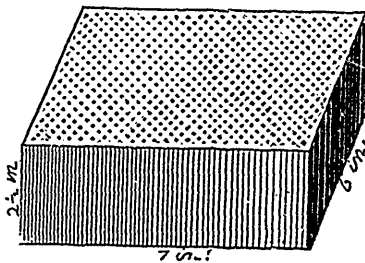
SCALE OF POINTS.

Size 10; shape 9; carriage 9; head 8; neck 5, eye and eye-cere 5; legs and feet 3; tail and flights 4; color 12; marking 12; cut on shoulder 12; cut at vent 3.—Total, 100.



DEVICE FOR CRUMBLING EGGS.

We illustrate this month an easy method of chopping eggs for canaries when feeding young. Get a small box knock the bottom out



and nail a piece of fine zinc in its place. To use, after the shell is removed from the egg press it through the zinc top with the knife, or a stout chisel is better.

To those who advocate feeding chicks on egg the first few days, this will prove of value.

THE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF CANARIES.

BY G. H. D.

Vinton's Gazette has lately been offering prize's for the best essays on the above subject, and this article has been awarded first premium out of nineteen competitors. It cannot fail but prove most interesting and instructive.

As a breeder and exhibitor of canaries for many years, I think I may try to offer my knowledge and experience for the benefit and guidance of the young beginner, and perhaps others, in the fancy.

In the limited space at my disposal it is not possible to give a full, minute, and exact account of the thousand and one details connected with this interesting subject, but I trust to place sufficient material before my readers to enable them to take up this entertaining and healthy "hobby" with a fair and reasonable chance of success. In order to make matters as plain as possible it will be best to begin at the beginning, consequently I commence with cages, to be followed by food, then pairing, breeding, moulting, ailments, and egg-binding.

CAGES.

Of course in the matter of cages much will depend upon what you intend doing; if you are just going to keep a bird or two for singing purposes than any roomy cage will do (oblong-shaped), with good broad perches and proper receptacles for seed and water. But, if as I suppose, you desire to try your hand at breeding, then I should recommend you to buy or make a four-pair cage, or more, according to the number of pairs you intend to put up. A four-pair cage will, of course, accommodate four pairs of birds, and is simply a box about 36 in. square and 10 in. from front to back, with wire front: it is divided into two compartments, one above and one below. These are again subdivided by means of two slides, making the four compartment cage each about 18" x 18" x 10". This is, I think, the handiest cage a breeder can have, so easy to lift and carry about. I use four of these, and greatly prefer them to a sixteen-pair stack.

When buying a cage see that the back is sound and well put together, and the wires are firm and in good order. Avoid a cage with a lot of fancy work or carving.

A good sized flight cage is very necessary to put your young birds into. It is far better than putting them into small cages two or three together. Give as much room for exercise as possible to develop vigour and growth. A small cage or two will come in very useful for spare birds. It is best to keep one or two cages apart as far from the stock as possible as hospital cages, and these should be used for nothing else, and should be frequently washed with carbolic or Jeyes' fluid.

PREPARING BREEDING CAGES.—Always be particular in preparing your breeding cages. You will find it time well spent. This is how to do it: About the beginning of March take your cage into the back yard, and with hot water and soda or washing powder give it a thorough good wash both in, side and out; then make a solution of carbolic acid or Jeyes' purifier—a tablespoonful to the pint of hot water—and with a sash tool paint the cage all over both inside and outside. Be very particular to work well into all the cracks and joints; allow it to dry; then colour the inside with whiting, to which has been added a little blue and flour paste or glue; varnish the outside, and when dry and free from smell it is ready for use. I should like to draw particular attention to the perches. Most people make them far too small. Give a good flat, substantial piece of wood—say, about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. broad and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick—the flat side uppermost; round off the edges with sandpaper. The water vessels must be of glass; never zinc or metal. Drawers are best for seed, not open ones, for the birds waste too much but with holes to put their heads through; and mind you make the holes large enough. For crested birds they ought to be not less than the size of a penny piece; for plainheads they need not be quite so large.

FOOD.

The staple food of canaries should be plain white canary-seed, with which the drawer should be filled, and not with

mixed seed, for in order to obtain the sort they like the best the birds will very soon scatter the contents of the seed vessel, and in five minutes waste as much food as ought to serve them a day. Where a number of birds are concerned the food question is a matter of serious consideration. A very good mixture of seeds is made as follows:—Take of ingo seed two parts, small linseed one part, small hemp seed half part; mix and keep in a tin for use; a tablespoonful of this mixture may be given to every three or four birds, twice or thrice a week—during the breeding season it may be given every day; put into a separate vessel, or throw it on the bottom of the cage.

Egg food is prepared as follows:—Boil a fresh egg ten minutes; when cold, remove the shell, and either chop up the egg (yolk and white) or press it through a cholander, or similar article; mix with three tablespoonfuls of powdered biscuit or stale bread crumbs. This food should be made fresh at least once a day. During the hottest weather it is better to make it twice a day, for nothing tends more to disarrange birds than sour food.

Green food may consist of any of the following:—Groundsel, chickweed, dandelion leaves, lettuce, inner cabbage leaves. Whatever the sort of green meat selected it must always be fresh, young, and free from frost. During the early breeding season it is necessary to be very careful in this matter, and a good plan to follow is to always soak your green stuff in warm water for five or ten minutes, and allow it to stand until quite day, before giving it to your stock. As the season advances this precaution will not be necessary. Moulting food for colour is simply egg food mixed with certain colouring matter, such as cayenne, cold pepper, turmeric. The proportion is usually one part of colouring to two parts egg food.

PAIRING.

The general rule in breeding is to pair a yellow and a buff, but this rule is

occasionally broken for some special object, particularly is this the case in crest-breeding, when two buffs are generally put together—one a crested bird and the other a plainhead (crest-bred). Two yellows breed high-coloured, thin-feathered birds; two buffs breed flat-coloured, thick-feathered birds. Bear this fact in mind when putting your birds together.

(to be continued)

PHEASANTS No. 2.

BY W. B. HINSDALE, M.D., WADSWORTH, OHIO.

FOOD.

After a Pheasant has attained a size two-thirds of its full growth it will thrive among the common kinds of grain and seeds. An occasional handful of bread crumbs, green apples, tomatoes, fresh clover, lettuce, onions, or cabbage will make a fine relish. No one would think of their flourishing without free access to grits and gravel. They enjoy scratching in fresh earth, I usually spade-up once a week, a portion of their runs during the summer so as to provide them with fresh, clean earth.

In this connection we will speak of food for the little ones. There are certain patent foods manufactured claimed to be of great merit. Several of these the writer has tried, hoping that some of them would prove to be just the thing, but it did not turn out so satisfactory as had been anticipated. Our main reliance for food for the chicks is maggots, crackers, eggs, milk, bread and earth worms.

Maggots may be easily secured by suspending a liver or other refuse from the butcher's over a barrel or box, in a few days the meat will swarm with big fat worms that will roll out and fall in the box below. The floor of the box should be covered with sand, bran, or meal; in this the maggots will clean

themselves and be in better shape for handling.

Cracker crumbs and milk made into a stiff dough, hard-boiled eggs chopped up, bread and milk make substantial every day dishes. The demand of the little Pheasant for animal food must be met and these are the articles that will supply it.

CARE.

Pheasants seem to endure any severity of cold, but experience has taught us that they must be well protected from cold winds and damp. Ordinary cleanliness and precautions in regard to winds and moisture are all the essentials of thrift so far as care is concerned.



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.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a visit to Mr. EDWARD LAWSON'S Poultry Farm, West Toronto Junction. A brief description of the main house may prove interesting. It is 130 feet long and 16 feet wide, with a 3 foot brick foundation. On this the frame is built, covered with rough boards over this tarred felt is tacked, and then a final covering of dressed bevelled siding painted with three coats. The roof is shingled and ample pens are provided outside. Inside the house a wide passage runs the entire length with doors opening into each pen, and provided with openings to the soft feed boxes, nest boxes, etc. In each pen is an almost impregnable apartment to close the birds up in very cold nights. The building is well ventilated and is a model in every way. The birds consist entirely of Black and White Minorcas and Andalusians, which need no praise from us, we should say in all there must be between 150 and 200 head.

All those interested in the breeding of sheep should send a stamp to the *American Sheep Breeder* for a sample copy. The *Sheep Breeder* is an illustrated monthly published at Chicago, Ill., at \$1.00 per year. The publishers are now offering a premium that should adorn the parlor of every sheep-owner in America. It is an exceedingly fine engraving, entitled the "Sheep Fold," a reproduction from the famous prize painting of Jacques the noted French artist. This is no *Cheap John chromo*, but a magnificent work of art. The paper for one year with the engraving sent post-paid will be \$2.00. The C. S. Burch Pub. Co. are the publishers. Address, *American Sheep Breeder*, W. W. Burch, Manager, Chicago, Ill. 3 4

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. 1 6

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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed in his

name or another, 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.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion. Longer advertisements, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One page.....	\$20 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
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One column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	20 00
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Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half-yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Breeders' Illustrated Directory, 1 year, \$8; half year \$5.

These are our only rates for advertising, and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Yearly advertisements paid quarterly in advance, changed every three months without extra charge.

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 20th to insure insertion in issue of next month. Toronto address,

H. B. DONOVAN,

Toronto, Ontario

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

A. J. GRIFFIN, LESKARD, ONT.

Breeder of G. and S. Spangled, G. and S. Pencilled Hamburgs, B. B. Red Game Bants, Pekin and Rouen Ducks.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT., Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water owls.

R. G. MARTIN, Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry, Marysville, Ont

H. PEARCE, STRATHROY, ONT., Breeder of Langshans, Only. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13.

J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT. Breeder of Americas Choicest Houdans, Don't Exhibit.

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT. Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese a speciality.

R. ELLIOTT, WINGHAM, ONT, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 or 13.

H. GODDARD, LISTOWEL, ONT. Sreeder of W. & B. Leghorns, B. Javas and B. S Bants. Eggs \$2.00 per setting or \$3.00 for 26.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT. Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Houdans. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

STOCK TRANSFERS.

Advertisements of 27 words, including address, received for the above objects only, at 25 cents for each and every insertion, and 1 cent for each additional word. Payment strictly in advance. No advertisement will be inserted unless fully prepaid.

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

Canadian Poultry Review,

Toronto, - - - Ontario.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF ADVERTISERS WHO ARE CONTINUALLY USING THIS COLUMN AND WHO FIND IT A GREAT TROUBLE TO BE CONSTANTLY REMITTING SMALL AMOUNTS, WE HAVE ADOPTED THE PLAN OF ISSUING COUPONS (AS ABOVE) GOOD FOR 30 WORDS EACH, 4 FOR \$1.00. ANY ONE BUYING THESE COUPONS CAN USE THEM AT ANY TIME, IN LIEU OF MONEY, WHEN SENDING IN AN ADVERTISEMENT. NOT LESS THAN FOUR COUPONS SOLD.

For Sale.—Brown Leghorn Cockerels, Rose or Single Comb; or will exchange for one of each variety. Stahlschmidt and Croffut strains. Write quick. R. ELLIOTT, Wingham, Ont.

Pigeons for Sale.—A few first-class Rollers and performing Tumblers. W. E. MACKAY, 580 Queen St. West, Toronto.

Wyandotte Fanciers.—I will sell ten Pullets and two Cockerels, At breeding stock for \$15.00, less number at same rate. Speak quick. P. G. KIRBY, Ottawa, Ont.

A Chance.—A gentleman who is tired of fowl^s asked me to try and sell his stock, which consists of 2 trios each of Silver and Golden Polands, 3 Pekin Bantam Cocks and Japanese Bantam Hen. Will be sold at a bargain, McNeil's stock. Address W. G. M. BYERS, Gananoque, Ont.

For Sale.—5 Black Breasted Red Game Cockerels of Royal Blood, each scored by Felch last December, here, 90 to 95 points. WM. FLEMING, Owen Sound, Ont.

Away Ahead.—On ten entries at Ottawa, my birds won, viz., W. Leghorns 3 firsts, 1 tie for 1st, and 4 specials, including Silver Medal for best Exhibition Pen in Class, III Spanish. S. L. Wyandottes, 1st and tie for 3rd, black Minorca Pullets, 1st and and and Special, Golden L. Wyandotte, 1 1st. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. ALFRED G. MOMENT, Orono, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange.—Imported Collie Dog, "McGregor," and English Setter Bitch, "Corrie Roy," cost me \$50.00 each, will exchange for Light Brahmas, Ducks, Turkeys, Leghorns, or Suffolk Pigs. H. G. CHARLESWORTH, Toronto, Ont.

I have now for sale a choice lot of Fancy Pigeons in different varieties. Birds carefully selected and every satisfaction guaranteed. Write for wants, with stamp to ROBERT BURROUGHS, 14 Phoebe Street, Toronto.

For Sale.—A new Breech-loading Gun, English, cost 12 guineas (\$65.00) or would exchange for Light Brahmas, or fancy stock of any kind. A. J. GROVES, 13 Sword St., Toronto.

Light Brahmas.—For Sale, 7 Cockerels, 10 Pullets and 3 year old Hens, cheap for quality of birds; bred from imported bird, first prize where ever shown this winter.

For Sale.—One yearling Cock, by imported Cock Washington, scored 92½ by Jarvis, will sell very cheap having no use for him. Also first prize Pullets at Ontario show, London, score 94½, by Butterfield. JOHN COLB, 105 Hughson St., Hamilton.

For Sale.—One pair White Fantails, one pair Blue Fantails, and one White Fantail Cock, will be sold cheap. F. HAMILTON, James St., Hamilton.

For Sale or Exchange.—Y. Duckwing Cock; first at Ottawa last February. Will sell cheap or exchange for B. B. Red Cock or Cockerel. E. EDWARDS, 112 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.

Eggs for Sale.—From a Breeding-Pen of Y. Duckwing Game, scored 182¾ at Ottawa last February, or will exchange for eggs from Red Piles or B.B. Reds. E. EDWARDS, 112 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale.—A pen of R. Comb Brown Leghorns, Cockerel winner of 1st at Toronto Industrial, 1 Hen and 7 Pullets, all fine birds, Hen scored 94½ by Bicknell, Pullets will crowd her closely, \$12.00 cash takes the lot, worth \$25.00, have no room for them. Also 1 Light Brahma Hen and 2 L. B. Pullets, \$3.00 the lot, refund \$5.00 for her last summer. T. A. WILLITTS, 48 Elgin St. Ottawa.

For Sale.—Don't lose this chance, for this is your last chance. 6 Brown Leghorn Pullets, in good order for breeding birds, \$6.00. 1 Cockerel and 2 Pullets, Partridge Cochins, the Cockerel won 5 1st prizes last Fall, price for trio, \$5.00. 2 Light Brahma Pullets and 1 Cockerel, the Cockerel won 5 1st prizes last fall, price for the trio, \$4.00. All these birds are in first-class order for breeding. Speak quick. H. J. BLACK, Glencoe, Box 304.

Thorpe & Scott, 221 Talbot St., London, Ont., offer for sale 3 Black Hamburg Cocks, all fit to show. Also one White Cochin Cockerel and 3 White Cochin Hens, 2 years old. Will exchange Cochins for the like number of S. D. Bantams, which must be good. Stamp for reply.

Fresh Eggs from prize-winning strains of Houdans, Rocks and Bantams. Houdans score 96½, 94½; Egg one dollar per 13. A. R. BERT, St. Thomas, Ont. 4 5

For Sale.—Fox Terrier Bitch, as fine as there is in Canada, in pup by Grand Dog. One Canary Singer, fine bird. Cheap for cash. HALL & WEBSTER, Box 77, Napanee, Ont.

Chas. Massie, Port Hope, Ont., offers for sale 3 grand Owls, 1 blue Cock, 2 Silver Hens, pair good blue Fans, pair white Fans, pair English short-faced Tumblers, pair red Jacobins, pair Turbits, 1 white and 1 red, Pied Pouter Cock. No better stock to be had. Will exchange for red or black-pied Pouter Hens. Mention REVIEW.

G. Wood, Jr., 34 Slater St., Ottawa, has for sale or exchange, black, blue and yellow Fantails, red and black wing Swallows, black Nuns, black Barbs and others. Prices a matter of correspondence.

Rockdale Kennels, New Bedford, Mass., have for sale choice Bull and Fox Terriers, stock small, to 25 pounds. Prices reasonable. Mention this paper. 4 5 6 7

M. Salt, Parkdale, Ont.—Owing to want of room I will dispose of 6 Light Brahmas, 4 Pullets and 2 Cockerels, one of these Hens took first prize at Toronto Industrial, 1887. These are Felch and Autocrat strain. Eggs per setting \$3.00.

Black Minorcas.—I was one of the first to re-import this grand laying fowl into Canada, and have been able to more than hold my own against all comers. Eggs \$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 26. See my ad. in this number. G. R. BRUCE, Guelph, Ont.

For Sale.—2 Minorca Cockerels, \$1.50 each; 2 Andalusian Cockerels, from Abbott Bros., direct, \$1.50 each; 1 Langshan Cockerel, Croad Strain, \$4.00; 1 Plymouth Rock Cockerel, \$1.50, Combs slightly touched, trio of each \$5.00, Pullets or Hens \$2.00 each. Eggs for setting from either strain \$1.50 per 15, unfertile replaced. G. WEST, Forest Poultry Yards, Forest, Ont. 4 5

Black Javas for Sale.—1 Cock and several Hens of 1886, also a few Cockerels and Pullets. Good stock. ALFRED TRIGGE, Hamilton, Ont.

J. Barrand, Gravenhurst, Ont.—Wyandotte Eggs for sale, \$1.00 per 13, good stock, well marked. Cock and Hens unrelated. Orders booked now and shipped in rotation.

For Sale.—Three Pit Game Hens, 2 years, one Brown Red Hen, O'Neil's stock, score, 97 points. Pair Golden Polands and a few Black Spanish, Abbott's and Nunn's, extra fine. Write for prices. PEARD & BEATON, Orilla, Ont.

A Hobbs, Bowmanville, Ont.—I have bought of J. Nunn the Andalusians imported from Abbott Bros., England. Andalusian Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Black Javas, Houdans, American Dominiques, \$2.00 per 13. Warranted pure. 4 5 6 7

Pigeons Wanted.—Two Blue Owl Cocks, Jacobin Carrier Hen, Short Faced Antwerp Hen. Also Jaegers, Trumpeters, Pouters, Barbs, &c., for sale and bought. Write to E. F. DORT, 47 Wellington Place, Toronto. Enclose stamp for reply.

Creve-Coeurs.—Having bought 1st prize pen from Rochester Show, will sell eggs from this grand breed for \$1.00 per 13, \$3.00 per 26. C. J. EISELZ, Guelph, Ont. 4 5

Black Minorca Eggs.—\$2.50 per 13; Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, \$2.00 per 13; Cockerels for sale at \$5.00 each. All first class birds. JOHN PLETSCH, Shakespeare, Ontario.

Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns (Croffut Strain). My Rose Combs have taken prizes where ever shown. Eggs \$2.50 per 13, Chicks in Fall. G. GOING, Tilsenburgh, Ont.

For Sale.—One fine Black Cocker Spaniel Bitch, 17 months old, by Obo, jr., ex-Topsy. Address Daniel J. CARD, Doon, Ont.