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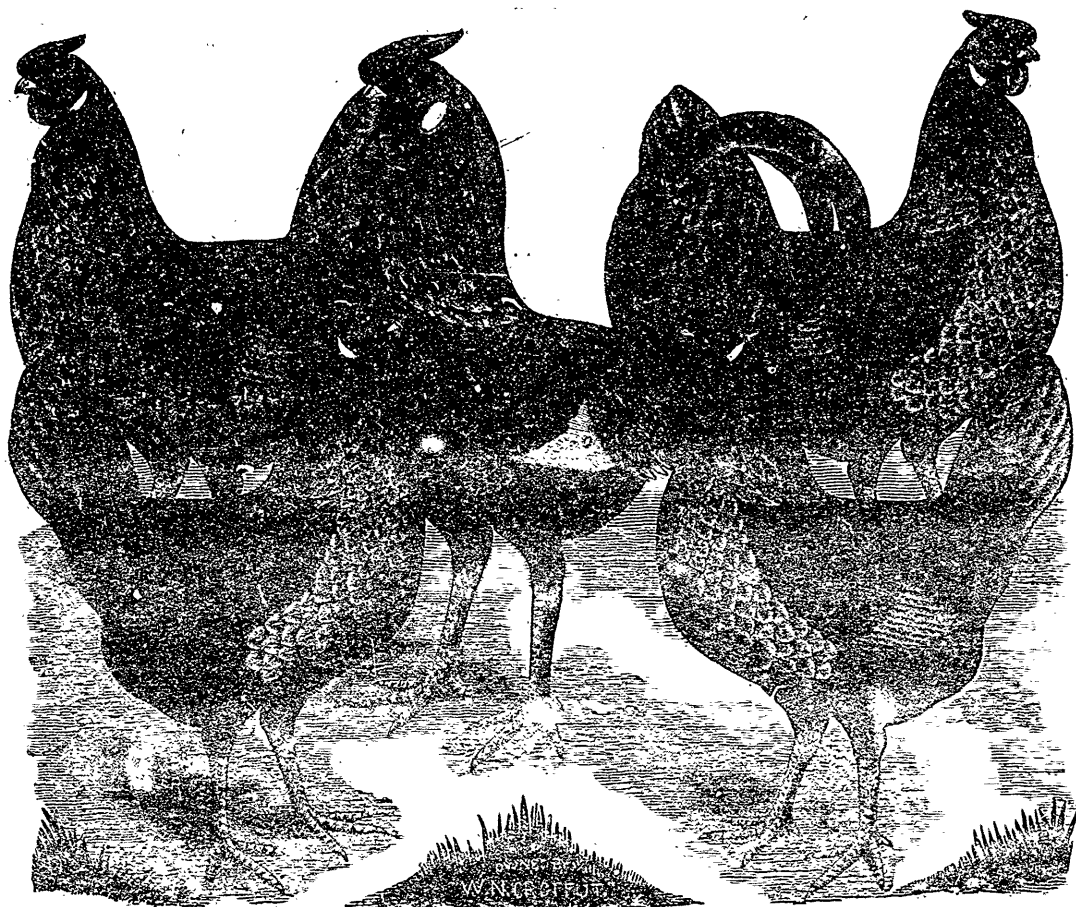
The Canadian Poultry Review.

Devoted to Poultry, Dogs and Pet Stock.

Vol. 9.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, MAY, 1886.

No. 5.



FIRST PREMIUM BREEDING PEN ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

COCK LEO (8029) AND MATES.

OWNED BY W. N. CROFFUT, BINGHAMPTON, N.Y.

The above illustration represents a breeding pen of registered rose comb Brown Leghorns, owned by Mr. W. N. Croffut of Binghampton, N.Y. Cock Leo, No. 8029, and mates have taken several first premiums and are probably as fine a pen of the above variety as

can be produced. Mr. Croffut also owns and raised the handsome pair rose comb Brown Leghorn chicks, Earle, No. 2607, and Lulu, No. 6208, that took first premium at Sherburne, N.Y., January, 1886. They were the highest scoring pair rose comb Brown

Leghorns there. The only difference between the rose and single comb Brown Leghorns is in their combs. The principal argument in favor of the rose comb is that it is more compact and fits closely to the head and is less liable to be injured by frost.

Poultry Department.

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

CURE FOR EGG EATING.

About a week ago I received the following from a fancier from whom I had ordered eggs:—"I am sorry to disappoint you, but under the circumstances think you will excuse me. The two pullets I got from ——— I found, a few days after they arrived, were regular egg-eaters; so I at once darkened the nests and placed three china eggs in each. All went fairly well until last week, but the day after I wrote you they broke out afresh, and I have only three eggs saved since. I gave them a dose to-day which made them take a back seat. I took the inside out of an egg, then mixed powdered ammonia with the yolk, and it was some satisfaction to see them shake their heads when they broke the shell and dipped into the contents. I am making the nests still darker and more difficult to get at, am also filling empty shells with Plaster of Paris, and placing them in the pen. These they pick at for a time, but soon become disgusted and quit. They soon forget, and try again however, but with less persistency each time. I think this treatment has a tendency to wean them from attacking the eggs in the nests. I am also filling with Plaster of Paris three eggs for each nest, taking care to have brown eggs so that they cannot tell them from their own (the culprits are Langshans). I am bound to come out victorious in the contest if I have to hire a small boy to watch them all the time. My fowls get meat two or three times a week, and always have plenty of straw to scratch among. As none but those two have the habit I must conclude that it was acquired before I got them."

When a live fancier makes up his mind to cure his fowls of a bad habit he will succeed every time. In this case success crowned the writer's efforts speedily. I got a post card from him

last night, in which he appeared to crow almost with satisfaction:—"Glad to say I am boss of the ranche, and will ship eggs on Wednesday."—and he did. The plan he adopted will cure in nine cases out of ten, and the tenth case had better go to the chopping block.

J. F.

PRICES.

[WRITTEN FOR APRIL REVIEW.]

Editor Review :—

It has often been remarked that the prices asked and received by fanciers are not represented by any substantial value in the thing sold, and to prove this absence of value those reasoners don't take into consideration what the improved varieties have done and are capable of doing for the improvement of our ordinary stock—that is, for the increase in quality and quantity of food. Now, sir, though our improved varieties have done and are capable of doing a great deal in this direction, no one can be deceived in the fact that this is not the fancier's object in keeping and producing fine poultry, but, my utilitarian friend will enquire with no little astonishment, "Then why are they raised, and what represents the money asked and paid?" In reply I would say, simply "Beauty." But does beauty supply any need of the human race, and does it constitute any value? In answer to the latter we have only to take a walk along the street and note how much ornamentation costs in connection with buildings, gardens, clothing, and indeed in all human surroundings. Let any man who needs a good and useful horse be offered one, true in every respect but lacking that beauty of color and proportions which attract the eye, then let him be offered one just similar to the first in usefulness but having color, &c., to please the eye, and the man will pay fifty dollars, probably more, for the latter animal. Now that fifty is paid for beauty alone. Then

beauty is bought and sold, and is as much value received as wheat. But does it supply any need? I think it supplies a divinely created need. And this innate love of the beautiful in the whole human race, from the most cultured to the most brutish savage furnishes a strong proof of the correctness of the biblical account of man's creation. God said, when viewing what he had supplied for man's satisfaction, that it was "Beautiful" and good for food. Thus premising the fact that man was created with a disposition to admire the beautiful.

But many do not see any beauty in a fine bird. Still that is not proof that it is not beautiful. Many do not see beauty in the rose, nor in the thousands of beautiful objects with which we are surrounded. But is the fault in their surroundings or in themselves is the question.

Now, the supply of really beautiful birds is bound to be limited, as no more than 10 per cent of birds raised are 95 per cent of perfection in race or that perfect arrangement of parts and colors which fanciers have defined to be the perfection of beauty, and as demand and supply regulate prices, we may safely conclude that the demand for high scoring birds is bound to be maintained. Such a bird,—that is one 95 per cent, perfect,—is worth from \$25.00 to \$35.00, just as much as any other article of merchandise is worth its price.

I must say in conclusion that I am much pleased, and have been not a little benefitted, by many of the suggestions thrown out by friend Peters, and hope he will continue to give us a monthly treat. I am also pleased to have "Simcoe" taking an active part in the discussions of the day, but as I am in a hurry to-day I shall be obliged to leave off for this time.

Yours truly,

STANLEY SPILLET.

Nantye, March 15th, 1886.



FIRST PREMIUM BREEDING PEN SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

CHIEF BRUNO (6030) AND MATES.

OWNED BY MR. W. N. CROFFUT, BINGHAMPTON, N.Y.

The above illustration represents a breeding pen of registered single comb Brown Leghorns, owned by Mr. W. N. Croffut of Binghamton, N.Y. Chief Bruno, No. 6030, and mate took first and special premiums at Sherburne, N.Y., January 1886. They were the highest scoring Brown Leghorn fowls in the show. Mr. Croffut also owns the pair single comb Brown Leghorn chicks that took first and special premiums at the great New York Show, February 1886. Also many other prize winners.

Mr. Croffut says "Brown Leghorns

are the most beautiful of the Leghorn class. They are acknowledged to be the best layers in existence, laying (if properly bred) as large an egg as the Asiatic. They are of medium size and non-sitters. They have gay plumage, smooth white ear lobes, golden yellow legs, good length of tail and neck, and very proud upright carriage, lively appearance, and in fact every feature connected with them is attractive and pleasing; and in this variety we must recognize the leading class of fowl, whether for pleasure or profit.

They are great foragers, and in Sum-

mer if given their liberty need but little feeding. They mature early. Cock-reels crow at six weeks and pullets commence laying at three or four months, continuing to lay during the entire season. For the table they are unexcelled, the meat being very delicate and sweet.

The chicks are undoubtedly the most handsome of all breeds from shell to maturity. They get their tails and wings when a few days old, and have the symmetry of a Game Bantam, and are very hardy and easily raised."

WHY NOT?

[WRITTEN FOR APRIL REVIEW.]

Editor Review:—

The *Review* came to hand to-day and I am pleased to see it out so early in the month, and to learn from it that the Bowmanville Show was such an unqualified success. It seems that the arrangements were excellent all through, and no doubt had the intention of the directors been more widely known, in respect of meeting exhibitors at the trains with conveyances, there would have been many more birds on exhibition. It certainly was a very courteous and thoughtful proceeding.

I rec'd a communication from W. L. Ball in the January number, which mentions the Crystal Palace Show; about which I beg space to make a few remarks. I know our season for breeding is too late for sending *young* birds to compete with those bred in England, but I fancy some of the old birds would take a lot of beating. By this I mean the high class birds that I have seen on exhibition this season;—and some of the most promising of the young ones, many of which bid fair to be, something extraordinary. The score-cards of such judges as Messrs. Felch and Bicknell, showing birds so well up in the nineties are conclusive proof of the excellence of the stock in the hands of Canadian fanciers. And this leads me to suggest that our fanciers combine to send an exhibit to the Crystal Palace this year. Any among your readers who know the Palace will remember what an excellent place it is for such a purpose, and the many, many thousands of visitors these shows always attract. (It would be interesting to know the total number of visitors at the last show.) And I feel sure the fanciers in England would be only too willing to extend a warm welcome to us, should we decide to show at their great National Poultry Exhibition. I know every foot of ground in the Palace, and I can assure those

who may not be so fortunate as to have this knowledge, that it is *the* place of all others to show birds to the best advantage. I know nothing of the rules of the society under whose auspices the show is held nor anything relating to coops, etc., I only know it is *the* poultry show, of England, and a grand place for such an exhibition, such as no one can imagine that has not seen it. I received a clipping from a paper from a friend in England with an account of the last show, (which I have mislaid), and in it is mentioned the intention of the society to offer a prize for the *best design in feathers* at their next show. It mentions the sum but I forget what it was.

Now here is a chance for the Canadian fanciers. I feel sure we could do something extra good in this line, and it is not too soon to begin working, if this suggestion meets the approval of Canadian breeders. If it does we must begin at once, so that there will be no hurry about it. Of course it cannot be done without expense, but if all combine and share the outlay we might send at least a design which both for beauty of feathers and as a work of art would be a credit to the fanciers of our great Dominion. I only wish it were possible to send such a work to the Colonial Exhibition, but it is too late, as if hurried in the process, it is probable it would not be so well executed. We can place no estimate on the value of such a work as an advertising medium for our fanciers, but there is one law we must keep before us pre-eminently, that *the work must be first-class in every respect*. I shall be happy to give any information that I can, and answer any questions. I really think our fanciers would do well to show, and if it is decided early, intending specimens could have special care for the season, to fit them up in first-class condition, special attention being given to legs, which through being housed so closely during our long winter are liable to become rough. If possible birds should arrive in England two weeks before

time of exhibition and a careful attendant can then get them in good shape. Hoping this suggestion may meet the approval of all fanciers and that they will unite to make a Canadian exhibit worthy of our Country. Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space.

Yours Respectfully,

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, Ont., March 15th, 1886.

CARE OF THE SETTING HEN.

Editor Review:

As the breeding season is now right upon us, a few words on behalf of our motherly pets may not be amiss.

I suppose more young chicks are killed in the nest, than by any other mishap, or even perhaps disease itself; at all events it is always more or less a source of annoyance to many fanciers, and especially if the chicks are more than usually valuable. The management of setting hens is almost an art. As I have been always very fortunate in this respect, I will give my views on it. In the first place; in early spring the nests should *not* be on the ground. A cheese box cut down a few inches makes a nice nest, (if thoroughly free from the odor of cheese); into it put a sod which has been previously kept a few days in the house to get all the chill off and also to dry up a little, on this put oat straw about two inches deep, sprinkle with sulphur as this will not hurt the chicks. Make the sod and straw fill the box completely, leaving no room for an egg to get down between the filling and the box. As soon as you have a hen show signs of brooding, dust her thoroughly with insect powder or sulphur; if she has no lice do it just the same, and it will make her free all the time she is setting. Let at least one day elapse after the dusting before she is put on the nest, and here a word on dusting fowls, very few do this properly, simple as it seems. Some use so much powder or whatever it may be, that it really makes the

birds ill, others throw it on so carelessly that very little of the remedy gets on them at all, and as many of my neighbors have asked me how to apply it, I may mention for the benefit of those in a similar fix that the best way is to procure an "insect gun," I forget what the cost is but think about 30 cents. With this a large number can be dusted with very little inconvenience to the operator, and it is also very quickly done.

To return to the clucking hen; food, water, gravel, and a dust box (in which put a little flour of sulphur) should always be at hand, and within easy reach of the hen, also a little chaff and short straw on the floor; the little extra exercise this affords has a wonderful influence on the health of the fowl and rests her cramped limbs.

After she has been set one or two days, when you go every morning to change the drinking water, (as I hope you do), accustom the hen to be handled on the nest every time, treat her gently, and speak to her, and let your every movement be exceedingly quiet, without any bustling about. If your birds are very tame you can do this without any trouble. If she screams at you and threatens your life with her bill, proceed with your work and show you mean to touch her, if you get pecked, bear it as if it was pleasant and rather to be desired than otherwise, never show fear. I have conquered very spiteful hens by this plan, the benefit of which is that by the time of hatching, the hen is so certain of what you will do that she will offer no resistance when you approach to examine her nest for empty shells, and in consequence will not get into that nervous and excited state of mind that causes hens to trample hundreds of chicks to death every year. Last year I lost only three in this way from over three hundred chicks, and as I hired 16 strange hens for mothers, I call that good. I simply stoop down in front of the nest and put my hand under the hen very

gently, and sometimes raise her breast up a little, as if to look at the eggs; of course I have my hands wounded sometimes but I regard such scars with honor. I will own that it takes moral resolution to enable one to bear the pecks and not flinch or withdraw the hands suddenly, which must not be done, or it is the signal for your hen to fly and be frightened of you for that sitting. Hens that will allow themselves to be petted at any other time will be nervous and excited at the hatching period very often, unless they are used to some such treatment.

To save the lives of valuable and early chicks, when hatched all right, is a subject of much importance. I have found that hens that have lived together, if set in one place are very friendly and will not often interfere with each other, providing the difference in ages of the chicks is not more than a month. In fact they will share and trade their chicks in the most obliging manner. I did not try it till last year, when the late spring made warm quarters scarce; and now I have two Wyandotte hens that are quite friendly. One cares for all the chicks while the other has her bath and a good run round, and then the other has a turn; it is very amusing to watch them. I have often heard it remarked concerning hens with broods, that it is such a waste of time and so long before they lay again, and have even been advised to give two broods to one hen and put the other back in the breeding pen. I have experimented with some and the result of my observation is that hens will lay again before their chicks are a month old, if well fed and kept comfortable, and be in excellent condition for breeding again if necessary, if they are allowed to carry their chicks—and I can see that it is most beneficial to allow nature that much time to recuperate. On the other hand, the hen deprived of her beloved nestlings, droops for days, and after her apparent grief is conquered, will not do so well as her more favored sis-

ter with the chicks around her, and in my experience has not laid earlier than the others; but the most careful attention is necessary to get such in the best condition for breeding again. I wish Mr. Spillett or some other fancier would enlarge on this subject.

I am sorry to read some hasty remarks in the last few numbers of the REVIEW. There is room for a great deal of Christian charity between judges and exhibitors. Let such subjects as call for remarks be treated with courtesy and temperance. A judge on the one hand cannot please every exhibitor, unless indeed all took a prize, and on the other hand exhibitors sometimes have just cause of complaint. Each should be able to express an opinion without giving mortal offence to the other, and not let petty quarrels disturb the prosperity of our Associations. Let us cultivate above all friendly feeling as far as possible, it is a great help to the cause.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. G. PETER

Angus, April 2nd, 1886.

WANTED.—AN EXPLANATION.

Editor Review:

I write to give a flat contradiction to statements in the advertisements of Messrs Miles and Cooch, and A. J. Willson in your March number.

In Messrs Miles and Cooch's ad., they state that they have all the prize-winning birds of that variety (Dark Brahmas) at Ottawa—".

This is *utterly untrue*, as my pullet took 1st prize, and my cockerel 3rd prize, although two days *en route*, and although I was exhibiting at Stratford on the same dates.

In Mr. Willson's ad., he states that his pullet was "the highest scoring Dark Brahma in the show" at Stratford. This again is a mistake, as my imported hen "Lady Hertford" (winner of 12 cups and 1sts in England) scored 95½, equal with his pullet, which latter Mr.

Willson thought so little of previous to the judging that he did enter her in the single classes but only in a breeding pen, and had sold her for \$5.

Hoping you will grant me space in your April number to correct these glaring misstatements.

Yours, etc.,

J. M. MACPHERSON.

Chatham, March 20th, 1886.

Editor Review.—

In the April ad. of Miles and Cooch they claim to have all the prize-winning Dark Brahmas that were shown at Ottawa. Please note that I took second on cockerel and second on pullet (the only Dark Brahmas shown by me) in this class at Ottawa. I owned the birds then and own them still.

Very truly,

R. G. MARTIN.

Marysville, Ont., April 1st, 1886.

GAME FOWLS.

Editor Review.—

The four leading varieties now recognized as the standard, are the Black Breasted Reds, Brown Breasted Reds, Duckwings, and Piles; and of these, the first named are the most numerous.

Shape and carriage, otherwise style, is the most important point in game fowl. The points required are, fine long, narrow, graceful, curved heads and necks; broad shoulders and chest; short bodies, wedge shaped, tapering away to the fine, narrow stern. Short wings, carried well forward and close up to the sides of the body. Long straight legs, standing well apart; long straight toes, the back toe well developed, and flat on the ground, straight out behind, not twisted sideways. The tail carried close and tightly together, at a very slight elevation; not drooping as if spiritless, but carried firmly and gracefully, well back. It should be composed of narrow medium length feathers—and while speaking about style, I would remark that the points specially to be guarded against, are

long and drooping wings, prominently projecting breasts, spread or fanned tails, carried high or over the back, short and broad heads, thick necks, narrow shoulders, and broad sterns, long bodies, short thick legs: these are common faults and should be scrupulously avoided. Color is the point second in importance. Then hardness and closeness of feather; then markings; then size; and of course condition is always of great importance. And this applies not only to the health of the bird, but to the state of its feathers, etc.

I will now describe the color that I consider good.

Color of Black B. Red Cock.—Face, bright red; eye, clear vermilion red; beak, upper mandible, dark brown; under mandible, greenish brown; neck, hackle, and head feathers, rich orange red, free from black stripes; back and wing bow, rich clear bright crimson, gradually shading into orange in the rump hackle, which should correspond as near as possible with the neck hackle. Shoulders, breast, thighs, and tail, bluish black, wing bars, steel blue; wing flights, rich clean bay; legs and feet willow or olive green.

Color of Black B. Red Hen.—Face, comb, wattles and earlobes, bright red; beak, dark brown to match the cock's; head, and neck hackle, golden and black, the gold predominating—each feather having a golden shaft and margin, with narrow black stripes between. Back, wings, and top outer tail feathers, uniform light brown, inclining to drab, very finely and delicately penciled with black, red or yellow markings are very objectionable; the rest of the tail black. Breast, rich salmon red; the centre of each feather one shade lighter; belly, ashy gray. Thighs, ashy gray, tinged with salmon; legs and feet, willow and olive green.

Next the marking of the feathers, and here we meet with considerable variety, even amongst winners of prizes; though in Black Reds the finest and evenest

markings that can be produced are desirable, yet I would prefer the hen rather bold in her markings, but of very superior shape and style, before the more perfectly marked hen that was deficient either in head, tail, shape of body, or carriage.

In breeding Games, it will be useful to remember that the size and shape depends more upon the hen than upon the cock you breed from, but that color is influenced more by the cock than by the hen. It is therefore very desirable to put one of the best shaped, short hard-feathered hens, to one of the richest, brightest colored cocks, and not as a rule to breed from dull colored cocks, even if of first-rate quality.

In my next I may say a little about breeding for color.

C. J. ODELL.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 22nd, 1886.

WE GET HUNDREDS LIKE IT.

Editor Review.—

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the REVIEW. I also wish you to insert the enclosed ad in REVIEW for April, and send me bill for it and I will send you amount.

I am glad to see the improvement you are making in the REVIEW, I think it is the duty of every Canadian fancier to promote in every possible way the interests of the home paper, as no foreign, imported paper can ever take its place, or be of the same benefit to them, and I think we should all unite in trying to make it *par excellence* the Journal for fanciers.

Yours &c,

WM. SMALL.

Listowel, March 19th, 1886.

ANOTHER "OLD HEN."

Editor Review.—

In the March number of the REVIEW Mr. D. H. Price gives an account of an "old hen," and in reality challenges any one to beat it.

About a month ago I paid a short visit to an old friend, Mr. John Dun-

can, Seymour Township, Ryleston P.O. During our conversation about fowls, his "Irish Grey Games" in particular, he told me he had a hen (Irish Grey) that lived till she was twenty-seven (27) years old, and in fact, to use a Hibernianism, she didn't die then as she was killed, either by a horse kicking or stepping on her.

Wishing you every success with your valuable journal.

Yours truly,

C. E. BONNELL.

Bobcaygeon, March 31st, 1886.

WILL MR. HAWKINS OR MR. BINGHAM PLEASE ANSWER?

Editor Review:—

On looking through the April number of the *Review* I notice two cuts of Wyandottes; the first represents the birds that took first prize for breeding pen at New York city, and owned by Mr. A. C. Hawkins, the other by Mr. C. S. Bingham. I would like to ask, how are beginners to know which cut is correct? I have also received large fine circulars from Mr. L. C. Denham, Mr. Geo. A. Preston, and other American breeders, where the cuts are different again, one cut I find the same as Mr. C. S. Bingham's, others, I find, have all got a greater proportion of white in the centre of the feather, than the cut of Mr. A. C. Hawkins, and not so much as Mr. Bingham's. In fact, every noted American breeder seems to have a standard of his own, which differs from that of his neighbors in some respect, yet they are all prize winners and score away up. If I read the American *Standard* aright, Mr. A. C. Hawkins hens are too dark. The *Standard* reads:—Hen, breast full and round, breast-bone straight, plumage in under color slate, web white, each feather distinctly and evenly laced with black." According to this Mr. C. S. Bingham's are evenly laced with black, in fact all the cuts I see are more

evenly laced with black than the cut first represented, which is too dark, you cannot call the birds laced at all. I would like for the sake of new beginners that some of our American brothers that framed the *Standard* would give us a faithful cut and description of the Wyandotte.

ALEX. DELAPORTE.

Toronto, April 15th, 1886.

Editor Review:—

With your kind permission I would like to occupy a short space in your excellent journal, in looking into, and considering the two cuts of Wyandottes that appeared in your April issue. It looks very presumptuous on my part, to attempt to criticise the fowls of such breeders as Hawkins and Bingham, but the old saying is still true, "fools rush in where angels and good men fear to tread."

In the first place if one cut is right the other must be wrong; that much is sure.

My own opinion is that neither of them is correct, and if this is the case, the next question is where are they wrong? Well, the highest and only resort we have in cases of this kind is the *Standard of Excellence*, and I might say just here, that although there are some journals and fanciers who find a great deal of fault with that authority, we must remember it is the best guide we have at present, and I think it is the duty of all to follow it as nearly as possible until such time as we get something better.

To return again to our subject with this as a basis. Take the *Standard* 9th, Edition, 1883, for Wyandotte Cocks, it says, "Breast, under color slate, web of feather, black with *medium* sized white centres which taper to a point near the extremity." Would any one call the white strip in Hawkins' cut, *medium* size? I should call it small in fact very small.

In the Bingham cut it is the very reverse, large and not tapered to a point

at all. There is a medium between the two, and I think the standard calls for it if I read and interpret its meaning correctly. I think also, that a bird between the two is handsomer than either of them. At any rate, that is what I am trying for, and so far with good results.

We must not however in our endeavours to get standard marked fowls, sacrifice other more important points. While I give to feather all the importance it deserves, and say, get your birds right in that respect, I also claim we should breed for size and laying qualities as well, as, to the great majority of people the market is the place from which they are to realize their profits, not from selling at fanciers prices.

The secret of mating for size, is in mating large hens with a fair size cock,—not "vice versa" as is too often supposed. In the great majority of cases the offspring will take size from the hen, and plumage and symmetry from the cock, so that to insure best results we should look more at plumage and symmetry in cock and less at size, and more at size in hens.

We can improve the laying qualities of our birds by watching the pullets in the fall and picking out and marking those that begin earliest to lay, and breeding from them in the following spring. I cannot see why it is so many breeders complain about Wyandottes being hard to breed true. I have had no such difficulty the last year or two, of course all are not show birds, but I last year had only one single comb hatch and not one with the least sign of feathers on legs.

I am afraid I have imposed too much on your good nature in occupying too much of your valuable space, if I am wrong in any of my opinions I hope some one will show me where and why as my sole object is to get at the right.

Yours truly,

D. H. Price.

Aylmer, Ont. April 9th.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the above association, was held on April 8th, 1886, about a dozen members being present, the president in the chair. Among other important matters a letter was read from the Bowmanville Association, asking for the co-operation of the Toronto fanciers in petitioning the Government to divide the annual grant into two giving each section of Ontario, eastern and western, half. After some discussion it was passed that the secretary be instructed to write that the Toronto Association would sustain the Bowmanville fanciers in their request, and to suggest that the Government be petitioned to increase the amount of the grant.

Some discussion was caused, by the action of the Industrial committee, in continuing to have the names placed on the coops before the judging was done, some of the members present being of the opinion that steps should be taken to request the Association to try the plan of having duplicate sets of tickets same as used at the Toronto Associations show last Dec., one or two even going so far as to volunteer their services for part of the necessary labor.

After the formal business of the meeting was finished, the chairman spoke at some length on the almost universal practice of fanciers shipping their birds to exhibitions, in any old box or basket, that comes nearest to hand at the moment, causing shipping committees and often the fanciers themselves no end of trouble and annoyance.

MEETING OF THE POULTRY COMMITTEE OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A meeting of the above committee was held on April 7th, in the Board room of the Industrial Exhibition Association, the following members being present:—Alex. McGregor, Esq., chairman; Messrs. Bogue and McNeil,

London; Charlesworth and Aetzel, Seaforth; Smelt and Hern, Bowmanville; Kaulbfleish, Stratford; Bonnick and Dilworth, Toronto Poultry Association; Donovan and Barber, Ontario Poultry Association.

The first subject discussed was the disparity in the prize list between the old and young sections, the prizes for old fowls being, 1st \$3.00, 2nd \$2.00, and those for chicks being only 1st \$2.00, 2nd \$1.00. Several members spoke of the injustice done the chicks, as most of the old fowls at this time of the year are in pretty bad shape. It was decided to change the list, giving to each class the same amount of money, viz:—For 1st \$2.50 and for 2nd \$1.50.

"The Judges" was next discussed, when some six or seven names were proposed, the following being elected by ballot:—Mr. W. H. Doel, Doncaster, to take the Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Ornamental classes. Mr. John Aldous, Georgetown, the Games, Hamburgs, Javas, Leghorns, French, Spanish and Andalusians. Mr. S. Butterfield Sandwich, to take the remaining sections. Mr. Ham Cooper, Hamilton, was elected to fill the position of Pigeon Judge. Messrs Bogue, London, and Barber, Toronto, to take the "Poultry Appliances."

The prize list was then brought up when the following alterations and additions were made:—Javas, black, was changed to Javas, any variety, French any variety was cut out and Houdans substituted, Seabright Bantams was changed to read Seabright Bantams Colden, ditto Silver, thus opening separate classes for the two varieties.

The following sections were added, Black Leghorns, White Crested White Polands bearded, ditto, plain. Any other variety large, ditto, Bantams. Any other variety Ducks. These changes apply to both old and young sections alike.

In the breeding pens, Black Javas was changed to read Javas any variety,

and Houdans were added. In the Ornamental class Rabbit, Angora buck ditto doe were changed to any other variety buck, ditto doe, and the prizes raised to 1st \$2.00, 2nd \$1.00. The pigeon list remains the same as last year.

The question of having the names placed on the coops before judging brought forth a good deal of discussion, most of the delegates present being in favor of not having them on. However, the chairman being strongly inclined to think that the Industrial board would make no distinction in this matter, from the other departments of the exhibition, one reason being the large amount of extra labor given the secretary, the matter was finally let drop without being put to the vote.

This ended the business to be discussed, when, after a few words of thanks from the chairman to the various delegates, for their presence, and the assistance they had given, the meeting closed.

TURKEYS.

BY J. T. BARBER, Millersburg, Ky.

The rearing of turkeys is one of the most profitable pursuits in which any one can engage. For breeders, selected broad backed, full breasted and short legged ones of any variety you decide to raise. Twelve hens to one Tom is about the correct number and we prefer young hens to adult ones, as they will lay more eggs and if they are heavy weight varieties, when incubating will not break so many eggs or mash so many of the young chicks as the old ones would do. It will not be long before the young "turks" make their appearance and our method of rearing them might probably interest your readers. We have our turkeys to lay and set in large rooms of coops 2½ feet long by 2 feet wide, 2 feet high in front with a slope of 6 inches to the rear. When the turkeys get through with them we turn them over to our young

chickens. We keep our turkey hens in the orchard until their broods are a few weeks old when they are permitted the range of the farm, the hens are kept from flying over the fence by a light board or shingle 10 inches long by 5 inches wide secured on their backs by soft felt strings run through holes in the board and tied under their wings by this method they can be as readily confined as sheep or other small stock and it does not injure them in the least. The young should be first fed egg bread, curd or light bread crumbled in a shallow pan of milk, after they are a week or so old crushed corn boiled the same as hominy makes a fine feed for them. By the time they are five or six weeks old grass-hoppers and other insects are plentiful and they will thrive upon these, but should be given one feed in the evening to teach them to come home to roost. This county—Bourlow—claims to be the champion turkey producing county of the world; over \$100,000 worth of turkeys are annually exported to the eastern markets and to be used for breeders. Quite a number of varieties are reared here and all attain the very highest perfection. The noble Bronze is the most extensively bred and is the king of all turkeys, 40 lb. toms are to be met with on every side, while in a three year old form they sometimes reach the mammoth weight of 50 lbs. The Narragansett rules next in size and is quite a favorite with those who have near neighbors as it is a very gentle turkey, they have a dark metallic plumage, with salmon colored legs, they are sometimes called Silver grays. The Bourlow Butter Nut is a new variety, and is rapidly coming to the front, as one of our best market turkeys; this is a beautiful turkey, being in color a deep golden with white wings, this variety is not yet recognized in the American standard of excellence, but should be as it is a better turkey than most of the standard ones, and breeds true to color. The White Holland turkeys are bred in a

considerable number, and when prepared for the table are considered the finest flavored turkey we have, but are less hardy than other breeds, they are pure white in color. The Buff or Yellow turkeys have their admirers but are not very extensively bred. The Kentucky Crested turkey is another new variety and is quite a handsome bird, they have crests similar to the Pea fowls. The Slate is a favorite with some and is not wanting for names, as it is also known as the Blue Maltese or Lavender. The Domesticated Wild turkey is also reared and is the hardest turkey we have, one of its peculiarities are they have no wattles like other varieties. All of the prominent turkey breeders of the U. S. and Canada procure their fresh blood here in Central Ky., as they attain a greater size here than anywhere else in the world. But the demand for Kentucky's celebrated turkeys is not confined within the limits of America but reaches out across the briny deep to merry England and to gay France. Perchance some one may enquire why is it that turkeys attain a greater size here than elsewhere. In reply we will say why is it that Central Ky., has produced the fastest trotter as well as the fastest running horse, and here are reared the largest mules and the finest cattle, this is the home of the fairest woman and the bravest man. There is undisputably a strong affinity existing between Blue grass and Blue blood.

NOTES.

The pages of the REVIEW are freely open to correspondents on any subject of interest to the fancier, but we must request that all communications will be kept as free from personalities as possible.

In looking through the pages of *Poultry*, we notice that Mr. John Nunn of Toronto, has been elected a member of the English "Black Spanish Club."

In his report of the last meeting of the Toronto Poultry, P. & P. S. Association, the secretary omitted to mention the name of Mr. W. H. Doel as one of the judges chosen by that association to be recommended by the delegates to the Industrial Board. As will be noticed in another column, Mr. Doel has since been elected to judge several classes.

Through an oversight of the Poultry committee of the Industrial, rose comb Leghorns were omitted from the prize list, in fact, we believe none of the delegates present were requested to have them put on. The REVIEW has since been in communication with the Board, and we have succeeded in getting a class added for them, viz: rose comb Leghorns, brown or white cock, do. hen, and the same for chicks. In doing this, we had to guarantee forty entries, and we hope the breeders of this variety will not see us out of pocket by it.

Through the efforts of Mr. E. Lawson, Toronto, and one or two other fanciers, Minorcas have been placed on the Industrial prize list, since the meeting of the Poultry committee.

Mr. W. Eddy, Toronto, has been appointed superintendent of the Poultry Department of the Industrial Exhibition. This will make the third consecutive season in which he has held the position.

We are glad to see that the two illustrations of Wyandottes in our April issue, are likely to lead to a discussion as to the standard color of this variety. As we look at it now, every prominent breeder has a standard of color of his own, no two of them being alike. We know for a fact that several Canadian breeders have given them up through this fault, having purchased birds from one fancier which were almost black, and from another almost white. We will be pleased to see

the matter taken up, and freely discussed by both our American and Canadian friends, and if possible some definite conclusion arrived at.

The President of the Toronto Poultry Association, has handed us a communication from the Natural History Society, relative to the wholesale destruction of insectivorous birds for millinery purposes, and asking for co-operation in having the slaughter abated. The letter was received too late to be brought upon the last meeting of the above Society, but will be discussed at the next regular meeting.

We hear that Mr. Thos. Gain, of Hamilton, has almost decided to go into fancy and market poultry again on a large scale.

Mr. E. Lavon, Toronto, has purchased from Dr. Andres, Montreal, his imported pair of Minorcas, consisting of 1 male and 7 females. These birds were imported on the recommendation of Mr. Bealle and are said to be something extra fine.

Judging from what we can learn from all sources, Minorcas are going to have quite a boom in Canada. We know of several fanciers who are importing eggs and birds. They are said by some of the prominent English breeders to have an egg record "second to none," averaging from 200 to 235 per year, and from what we have seen of them, the eggs are very large and very uniform in size, shape and color.

Even with eight extra pages, the pressure on our space this month is so great, that we are obliged to hold over several interesting communications.

LISTOWEL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held on the 29th of March, the following were elected the officers of

the association for 1886-7:—A. J. Collins, president; Geo. Love, vice-president; H. Goddard, treasurer, R. Elliott, Secretary; Wm. Small and H. E. Karn, auditors; T. Male, P. Knapp, P. Love, T. H. Willoughby and Wm. Small, executive committee. By resolution it was decided that the regular monthly meetings of the association be held on the last Tuesday of each month.

Several of our local fanciers have chicks out, but poor hatches are generally reported.

Messrs. Male and Rolls have lately added a fine cock bird to their yards—a B. B. Red Game—which has been a winner at Birmingham and Crystal Palace.

Mr. P. Knapp, another of our enthusiastic Black Spanish fanciers, is importing eggs from England, and we trust he will meet with success in his venture.

R. E.

Listowel, April 20th, 1886

STRATFORD POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this society was held in Mr. Lawrence's office in the City Hall on Tuesday evening the 6th inst. Owing to the violent storm the meeting was not very fully attended. The Treasurer submitted the financial statement for the past year showing that the receipts and expenditures balance each other and a large quantity of material on hand for future use. The statement was passed unanimously.

The following officers were elected:—Jas. P. Woods, president, W. Johnson, 1st vice-president; A. Filey, 2nd vice president; W. Sanderson, secretary; G. W. Lawrence, treasurer; James Welsh, J. L. Corcoran, H. Kalbfleish, I. Swift, Jas. Barker, T. Woodcock and C. Pitcher, directors; H. M. Johnson and Jas. L. Corcoran, auditors; L. P. Woods and H. Kalbfleish, delegates to Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Several of the members spoke of the

late show having been such a grand success, and also eulogized the judge, Mr. A. F. Stevens, for the thoroughly straightforward manner in which he did his work; and of the benefit of having as judge a gentleman free from all outside influences.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president

W. SANDERSON, Sec'y.

Stratford, April 14th, 1886.

TORONTO BLACK SPANISH, MINORCA AND ANDALUSIAN CLUB.

The above club was successfully launched on the 21st of April, with a membership of 15. The following gentlemen being elected as officers for the year:—A. F. Banks, President; A. V. De La Porte, 1st Vice-President; A. Henderson, 2nd Vice-President; E. Lawson, Treasurer; and E. A. Lawson, Secretary.

The object of the club is the furtherance of these particular specialties, and to see that competent and unbiased judges are appointed any show at which they exhibit; if the judge is not competent in their opinion, they, as a club, will abstain from exhibiting. They will also make a special effort to prevent the names of exhibitors being placed on the coops until after the judging.

The club starts out with a good membership, and having many ardent fanciers and hard workers amongst them, are sanguine of success.

The Secretary will be pleased to hear from any fanciers of these varieties, who are desirous of joining. The annual fee has been placed at \$2.00.

MONTREAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At the regular monthly meeting held on the 1st of April, the President elect refused to take the chair and declined to accept the office owing to very pressing business engagements. Mr. Corsten, 1st Vice-President, presided. Mr. Hall brought for scoring practice a Light Brahma Cockerel that had never

been exhibited. The members who took part in the scoring were: T. Costen, T. Hall, H. Beckham, M. I. Kentinge, and James Ainslie. When the score cards were made up a lively discussion ensued as to the relative scores, and many interesting and instructive points were brought out. For the next meeting Mr. Costen will bring a Plymouth Rock Cock for scoring. Mr. Joyce also promised to bring a pair of Mottled Javas and inform the meeting as to their standing in the poultry fancy. Mr. Costen showed his beautiful little pair of Pekin Bants that he secured on his late visit to New York. This was the first monthly meeting of the new financial year and it is expected that these meetings will grow in interest.

SECRETARY.

EXPRESS CHARGES.

Editor Review:—

I have noticed a great deal of complaint recently about the above, and I myself have frequently received letters saying "Fowls arrived safely but charges were higher than I expected," and again have been asked prices, freight paid to a certain place, and after quoting received a card, saying, "charges would be too high," and thus the dealer loses a sale, and the Express considerable business, the charge frequently being more than the price of the birds, and a possible embryo poultryman is frightened out of the business.

A great deal of this correspondence has appeared in the *Ohio Poultry Journal*, and in April number is a letter from Frank Knowles in which he makes an appeal for united action and suggests what appears a good way to effect the desired change, it is as follows:—

"Let some one write out a copy for a petition to the Express Companies requesting a reduction of rates, setting forth the benefit to be derived by all parties should such reduction be made, and have at least a thousand of such petitions printed and mailed to as many

different poultrymen throughout the United States and Canada, these to get all the signatures possible in their respective neighborhoods, and all such petitions to be handed to the General Manager of his Express Company at one time."

The expense of printing and mailing can be divided among those willing to contribute a small amount.

Mr. Knowles suggests Mr. J. Fletcher Hurley, of Mississippi, as General Business Manager, and requests him to draw up a petition, he having taken a prominent part in the correspondence and Mr. K. offers to contribute one dollar as his share as soon as he hears the plan is approved.

Express Companies, like other corporations, I suppose lack souls; but their managers know that increase of business means more profit and that excessive rates will prevent business.

What we pay the exera rate for I am at a loss to see, the birds get no extra care unless the agent happens to be a bit of a fancier himself; I have had birds arrive from a distance with a bag of grain tied to the side of the coop still full on the third day of this with instructions on card to "please water and feed."

Let the REVIEW and its readers take this matter up, and when the time comes, sign the petitions in thousands, not only sellers but buyers as well, (they are more interested) and show the Companies what a large body they are hindering in their business: and I am sure they will listen to us especially as as they themselves will be benefited by the increase of business done at lower rates.

I will myself willingly contribute towards a Canadian Fund if the Review Publishing Company will take charge of the same until it is required to pay expenses. By starting such a fund, Canadian Fanciers can send in subscriptions in stamps and scrip no matter how small, and the whole can be remitted at once in American money.

Let the Fanciers' motto be "Ordinary rates on live fowls," until the Express Companies concede our demands.

J. Stewart Kennedy.
Cowansville, Que., 6th April, '86.

It will give us pleasure to take charge of such a fund as that mentioned by Mr. Kennedy, and we will be glad to add our mite to it. We also fail to see why "double first-class" rates should be charged when almost invariably only "single third-class" care is given.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Review:

Will you please answer through the columns of next REVIEW the following:

Q. 1.—Which is the best method for washing Light Brahmas or other white fowls?

Q. 2.—What is the proper time for mating canaries?

Q. 3.—Please give a few points essential in Light Brahmas. And greatly oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Toronto, April 6th, 1886.

A. 1.—The necessity for washing fowls should always be avoided, if possible, by keeping them in clean quarters and supplying them with a clean and dry dust-bath. With the best of care, however, the necessity will sometimes arise. Take a wash-tub, fill it half full of clean soft water, about luke warm, make into a strong suds with white Castile soap. Get the feathers thoroughly soaked, and then with a soft sponge rub the feathers from head to tail until all the dirt is removed. Then with the sponge rub all the water you can out of the feathers, and rinse in another tub of clean soft water, but without soap. A second rinsing in a second water is worth the trouble, as the freer the feathers are left from soap the better will they assume the original shape when dry. Then dry as thoroughly as possible with the sponge by rubb-

ing with the lay of the feathers. If the washing is done in the winter, have a good fire ready and put the birds on a roost where a moderate heat will get all about, from below if possible. There is as much, if not more in the drying as in the washing. Do it quickly in an atmosphere free from smoke. Don't put out into the cold until thoroughly dry all over, then give a hot feed and put in clean straw or chaff for a few days, and the work will be satisfactory. Be careful when putting on the roost while wet, that there is no chance of the bird falling, for while wet it will be very helpless. In summer dry in the sun, sheltering the bird as much as possible from the wind. Avoid the use of soap with much resin in it.

A. 2. Now is a good time.

A. 3. It would take up too much space to answer this query here, as all points are found very essential to success in the show room. Provide yourself with a copy of the *American Standard of Excellence* which gives all the points essential in Light Brahmas, and all other recognized varieties. Price \$1.00, to be had at the office of the *Review*.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.

We do not expect under this heading to advance one single new idea, plan or wrinkle for the older fanciers, so, with this notice they may read or skip it as they please; but there may be in this short article something that will prove of benefit to beginners, or to those who may have failed in bringing their chickens along as well or as rapidly as they had hoped to; for these it is written.

To start with, we may say that the fancier who hopes, in these days of keen competition, to raise exhibition chicks without giving them better care and more nutritious food, and more of it than is generally given by those who in the country raise fowls for the ordinary purpose of egg production and the able, will fail in nine cases out of ten,

and the tenth case will be a "flake." Some get the idea into their heads that chicks need very little until they "commence to grow." The chick commences to grow a very short time after the hen is placed on the egg to hatch it, and continues in rapid growth in the shell up to the 20th or 21st day, when all the sustenance, heretofore supplied in the shell is exhausted; then it hunts its way out, and as soon as dry, and sufficiently accustomed to the new order of things, is ready for its first feed. It is now dependent upon you. The rapid growth should be continued right along. The chick looks as large two hours after hatching as it does at the end of the first week, but when the weight is greatly increased during this time.

There is nothing to be gained by feeding the chicks before they are twenty-four hours old. If left in the nest under the hen, all the shells having been removed, they will gain strength rapidly. The first feed should be hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs, equal parts; make it up as follows:—peel all the shell and skin from the egg, put it in a plate and with the back of a table fork break it up quite fine; then take the inside of stale bread and crumble it between the hands until very fine also, and mix thoroughly. First, take the hen off the nest, and give her a good feed of corn; then give her the chickens and a clean dry place, scatter a small quantity of the prepared food among them, and the mother will soon initiate them into the mysteries of picking up a living. They will eat very little at first; almost discouragingly little, and the mother will get the lion's share of the rich food, but this is the hire you give her to teach her chicks to pick. Feed every two hours in this way for the first week, changing occasionally to bread and milk, and give milk to drink if possible. Teach them to feed at night by lamp-light, and continue this until the days become long and the little ones are able to make

their last feed in the evening of grain. The egg and bread feeding may be continued for three weeks with advantage, and even longer, but as soon as the chicks become able to feed well, which will take but a few days, the mother should be prevented sharing the food with them. Give no more at a time than will be eaten up clean. Coarse oatmeal should be scattered about where they can always find it if hungry between feeds; and after the first week cracked corn and wheat may be added. If you cannot get out early in the morning, always leave a feed for them so that they will be sure of it when they first turn out. Never allow them to become hungry. Crumbs are grand feed for young chicks, and those who can should feed them liberally.

When the chicks begin to eat grain plentifully they will not need to be fed so often. Bread and egg, bread and milk, Johnny-cake, wheat, cracked corn will fill the bill very well, for the first two months. After that gradually increase grain and decrease the soft food. Now we must look out that we do not induce leg-weakness by over feeding. The danger of this is greatest in the larger varieties. With plenty of range, a grass run, good sound grain, clean fresh water or milk to drink, a little bone meal in the soft food occasionally and stout legs and well formed compact bodies will be the rule. If you cannot allow your birds a large grass run where they can procure lots of worms and insects, give a little cooked animal food two or three times a week, or oftener if you can resist the temptation to give them too much. If you cannot give the grass run it will be necessary to cut a little fresh grass for them every morning,—but do give them a grass run if possible, no matter how small, for an hour or two each day.

Chickens can be raised, and well raised too, without being given water to drink; some have argued that they are even better without it, but they like it and take it so greedily in hot weather

that it is a sin to deprive them of it. Give them all they can drink, and renew it often. Don't drive them to drink out of dirty pools and stop holes. There they get disease.

We do not advocate the forcing of chicks after three months old. Up to that time they cannot be induced to take too much food. When three months old, development of bone must go before the putting on of flesh or the bird becomes a wreck. For the next two months, exercise, grass, grain, gravel, lime, bone, and milk and clean water is what is needed. When they begin to put on adult plumage a little more stimulating food may be given. The fine bird is made during the first three months of its life, and the better the start the better are the bird's chances. This will apply to all varieties except bantams. Our Leghorns and other medium sized varieties are deteriorating in size every year; we believe the cause can be found in the two modes of treatment, viz:—by under feeding when young, or by stimulating into laying before being fully developed in growth; the latter by keeping up the rich feeding too long.

Two years ago we saw a good illustration of the difference in the effects of what may be called farmer's care, compared with fancier's care. A well known Light Brahma breeder gave a couple of settings of eggs to a farmer to raise chickens on shares. He had a good hatch and so had the fancier about the same time. In the fall the whole flock was brought to the fancier to select his share from, and had he not known for a certainty that the chicks were from his stock, he would not have come to that conclusion from their appearance. In size, color, and shape the fancier's were away ahead. The one lot was fed as farmers always or nearly always feed chicks. They had all the milk they could drink and unlimited range, but early pushing was not their lot, and later advantages could not make good birds of them.

The plan laid down here may be objected to by some, and some may have a better. But, by it, we have always had good success, and are satisfied. We know of a case where a pen of Light Brahma hens, six in number, raised by this method, (the entire female hatch and rearing of 1884,) now in good breeding condition, aggregate 67 pounds, and vary in weight less than eight ounces.

"JUDGING AT GUELPH, 1886,"

STILL CONTINUES.

Editor Review:

Mr. J. C. McKay's letter in the February number of the REVIEW, seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest, judging from the letters pro and con that have appeared lately, and also from the frothy remarks of the speakers at the Second Annual Meeting of the London Poultry Association.

Some of the persons writing do not scan the columns of the REVIEW very carefully, or if they do they profit but little by it. In the April number Mr. R. Elliott of Listowel, and Mr. Wm. McLoud of Lucan, write letters concerning the judging at Guelph this year, and they both harp continually upon the one fact of Mr. McKay's cockerel not scoring 95½ points. Well who says he did? Certainly not Mr. McKay; he only claims 92½, and if Messrs. Elliot and McLoud will take the trouble to read in the March REVIEW, page 60, middle column, second paragraph from the top, they will see where Mr. McKay corrects what was apparent to every one in the first place, an error or misprint in the figures. Why then keep the 95½ point business up for a month after the correction is made.

Now I claim that the public acts, or judgments of a poultry, or any other judge are public property, and as such are proper and fit subjects for the criticism of the public, and in this case of poultry fanciers in particular; still I do not propose in this letter to discuss the

competence or incompetence of Mr. Jarvis as a judge. I will simply say that I am conversant with two or three little jobs of his in the judging line, and I am entitled to hold my own opinion as to their being competent or unbiased judgment. Mr. Jas. M. Carson, of Orangeville, writes in the April REVIEW, and tries to show that because Mr. Felch scored (I think only one bird) in the Toronto show to 96½ points, therefore Mr. Jarvis was justified in such scoring as he made in Guelph this year. Mr. Carson would have us believe that 99¾ birds are not a scarce article, especially in London. Well, Mr. Carson, 99¾ point birds are just as scarce in London as they are anywhere else. I think I have seen most of the London stock that is much good, and I can assure you that there is plenty in Ontario just as good as any in London, and it will not score 99½ points either. If any one will take the trouble to look over the prize list of the Ontario Association at their last show held in Guelph, they will see a curiosity in the way of scoring. Begin with the W. C. B. Poland cock and read the scores through the whole Poland class. With all deference to Messrs. McNeil and Bogue as the owners of the birds, I say such scoring, and more especially in this class of fowls is an utter farce, for neither Mr. McNeil nor Mr. Bogue ever owned a Poland or any other fowl that would go such a score as 99¼ honest points; and for that matter not these two gentlemen alone, but no person else ever did. Mr. Carson cannot understand why a score should not go to 100 points, but the bird never was, nor never will be hatched that cannot be cut on some point, so the 100 points flattens out in proportion. According to Mr. Jarvis, there are birds now only ½ point away, and surely Mr. Carson ought to be satisfied with that.

In the report of the London Association in the April number there are

some very high pressure remarks. Some of the gentlemen who spoke seemed to have boiled over the edge in their desire to belittle Mr. McKay and uphold Mr. Jarvis, and no one can read this report without noticing the "you scratch my back and I will scratch yours" tone of it all through. In fact it was a London meeting, judge and jury all at home on their own dung pile, consequently the loud crowing, and let me say blowing. Mr. Bogue says that "Honor is very good in its place, but a good liberal prize list is better." I do not doubt it—to the London exhibitors at least—for they stick to the liberal prize list shows every time, and generally manage between them to copper the prizes tolerably well. Speaking for myself and a large number of exhibitors throughout Ontario, I would sooner have a diploma from the Toronto show with I. K. Felch's signature to it, than the best money prize the Ontario Association ever gave. The last show in Toronto where Felch judged proved that there are many of the same mind, but one thing I noticed the London men flunked the American judge, and not even one of them had the courage to face the music. Mr. Bogue does not like the idea of importing judges; well, it would not be necessary if we had competent and trustworthy men at home, but this fact remains open for proof, and so far the proof is lacking—mere statement of the fact does not constitute proof. Mr. Bogue is satisfied that J. C. McKay is an assumed name, because the person writing under it is somewhat of a stranger. Read your REVIEW, Mr. Bogue, for March, page 64, third column, last ad. on the bottom, it will tell you who Mr. McKay is and where he is from. I should think Mr. McKay paid more than 10 cents a line for his ad., so I do not see the cheap advertising spoken of. If everyone had to pay for all their cheap ads., some London fanciers would have to pay large bills, for they never advertise in any

other way. I fail to see where Mr. McKay's letter is either base or scurrilous; it is a statement of fact and so far has not been proved untrue. Mr. McNeil gives taffy to the secretary of the Chatham Association, and seems to favor that show; well, he has good solid reasons for so doing, as any one can see by reading over the prize list of their last show. Perhaps Mr. McNeil does breed all varieties of Dorkings, Houdans, Pekin ducks and Game Bants; perhaps he does but it looks too much like coppering a show with some other person's birds, and exhibitors will talk and think too, you know. I will allow that there was some squealing at the Stratford show, but who did it? I think the London men ably held their own in this line. This was the first show where they had not friend Jarvis at the helm, consequently Mr. McNeil got left rather often, and did not manage to get a mortgage on the greater part of the society's prize money. A thoroughly competent and unbiased judge was too much for the 99½ point birds, consequently he was an American N.G., and his judgment of the show a failure. As far as I can learn there was not more than the usual number of growlers at every show, the principal kicking and squealing being done by men who had got so accustomed to coming out first under Mr. Jarvis that they hated the idea of taking a back seat under an American know-nothing. Now, Mr. McNeil, never mind the untruthfulness of Mr. McKay's letter; if it is "false and bosh" prove it so over your own signature, do not hit a man behind the back. If Mr. McKay had no record at Stratford, how was it he took 1st and 2nd on hens, 1st on cockerel, and 1st on pullet, (see REVIEW for February) a fair showing for a person who makes a speciality of one variety. You allowed your dislike for McKay, and your desire to taffy Jarvis to overrule your judgment, so you make a statement that does not require to be proved an untruth. Do you really think

there is only one exhibitor in Ontario who is dissatisfied with Mr. Jarvis? I know there are a considerable number, although they do not rush into print with their grievances, and I also know of a great many birds that will never again go to any show where Mr. Jarvis is judge.

According to Mr. Moore the Ontario Association has always been proverbial for large premiums, yes, and large deficits too. Cut down the unnecessary expenses, save the money for the legitimate purposes of the Association do not give gold-headed canes to every man who happens to fill the office of President or Judge for a year, make a fair prize list and pay it. This is better than blowing about a large and liberal prize list that the directors can not pay when the prizes are won, of which they have to pay less a percentage of from 15 to 25 per cent.

In conclusion, do not take me for a disappointed exhibitor or anything of that kind. Mr. Jarvis never judged a bird of mine in his life, nor never will do so if I know it. I cannot say the same of other Canadian judges.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. McKay, but if he is right I hope to see him stick to it, until justice is done to him at every show.

Yours truly,

J. W. DUTTON.

Bowmanville, April 2nd, 1886.

Editor Review.—

Allow me to reply to the letters of Messrs. Grundy, Elliot, and McLoud also to report of L. P. A.'s Annual Meeting. Regarding the abuse heaped upon me by this western clique, I would merely say, that taking into consideration the sources, and interested motives which prompted it, I can afford to let it pass. Abuse is no argument and is beneath criticism. The misleading statements contained in these letters and report show how low some men will stoop to support a cause which interests them financially. It

would take too much of your valuable space to reply to each separately, so I will just state a few facts which will cover all.

1st. I am not writing under a *nom de plume*.

2nd. I have a record, as claimed, at Stratford.

3rd. Mr. Jarvis *did* disqualify my pullet at Guelph, the same pullet which Felch scored 92 cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ on weight, or 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, and which Stevens scored 94 at Stratford. I hold in my possession the three score cards to prove all I state.

4th. Regarding cockerel; 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ was a typographical error and was corrected in March REVIEW.

I am not alone in my estimation of Mr. Jarvis as a judge. Messrs. Banks and Goffat's letters speak loudly.

Trusting that we will have cleaner judging at the Ontario Poultry Show in the future, which is all I aim to secure.

I am yours truly,

J. C. MCKAY.

Georgetown, April 12th, 1886.

Editor Review ;—

Will you kindly correct the following errors in April REVIEW, viz :—Where it reads Mr. Jarvis of Sherbrooke, it should read Mr. James, and *vice versa*. Owen Sound, or, substitute Mr. James' name for Mr. Jarvis. Also the score 81 by Mr. Felch should read 91.

Yours truly,

J. M. CARSON.

Editor Review ;—

It is not my intention to occupy space to advertise my wares, but I desire to make a remark or two.

Jealousy appears to be a natural offspring of the poultry business. This belief is based upon the quantity of bitter correspondence that has appeared in your journal. It is my opinion that the business could be carried on with a little less of this, and be rendered more promising to build up a Canadian trade—one that, to all appearance, has been successful with Americans. Much

fault-finding has been indulged in anent to judging. As not more than five per cent. of the population of this country know what judging fowls by the "Standard" means the system must be quite new to us. If mistakes are honestly made by our judges in applying the Standard they might be accepted with some regret and not in anger. No one breeder can hope to win all the prizes, any more than one merchant can expect to do all the business of the town in which he lives. If we hope to see Canadians invited to judge at American shows, more amity appears necessary, people without faults are exceedingly scarce. When their faults are accidental much can be borne, if, however, they are intentional they must be deplored. If scores should be a few points too high or too low the effect is temporary. The judge is fortunately not in possession of power to change the specimen at will, so that it is neither improved nor injured; as judges are not the only persons in any exhibition hall who can see right from wrong, there does not seem cause for much alarm. Those who have good stock are likely to receive their share of what business is going.

Some days ago I received a communication from a large American breeder to whom I had sent some copies of your journal. Among other matters he referred to Canadian breeders, and the number of birds they still found it necessary to buy in the States and went on to say, "If the correspondence which I see in the papers you have kindly sent me are a reflex of the general management of your business, I may say without any desire to discourage or hurt your feelings that the 19th Century will have passed into the gray mist of time before any Canadian breeder will see a dime on the credit side of his poultry account if he keeps a record of the details on the debit."

Respectfully, &c.,

T. M. GOFFATT.

Orillia, April 1886.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department

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

NOTES.

The remaining illustrations for the "English Pouter" will appear in June issue.

Mr. C. Massie, Port Hope, paid us a visit on Good Friday. He reports "a pair of squabs in every nest" and everything going on as well as he could wish.

Mr. Jas. Ainslie wishes us to correct part of his report of the N. Y. show, which should read instead of "one pair poor white Carriers &c." "Pouters," one pair only, very poor quality, whites. Carriers, 3 pairs, all duns."

FANCY PIGEONS.

BY AVIS.

(Concluded.)

If the male is a little too anxious he will probably receive a setting down, but if he makes advances and then shows indifference, the probabilities are that the hen will soon come running to him, and will tickle his old head for him until he is fast asleep. Women are just so; Katie told me this morning, she "did wish she could tease cousin Charlie," but she was afraid to carry it too far, for fear of loosing him. I have a little blue hen that is, for all the world, just like Katie.

Pigeons respect each other's possessions; they draw an imaginary line around their habitations, and if not crowded, the bounds are rarely overstepped. It is astonishing how fond they become of their owner. If he is gentle with them they will flock to him at any time, and their curiosity is so great that in working in my loft I have to push them out of the way to keep

from striking them with the hammer.

I could tell some queer anecdotes of the attachment of men for pigeons, but will only give two. One is of a wealthy old gentleman of this city, who became so infatuated with the pigeons of his friend, that daily, he used to make his appearance at the place of business of the friend, accompanied by his two servants who assisted him up stairs to the loft, and left him there for hours watching the pigeons. Out of the entire flock, if one disappeared he was the first to notice it.

The other is of a very poor man in the eastern part of this city. A few years ago a fancier from Boston, well known in the pigeon world, came here and asked to be shown where the poor man lived. A hack was procured and he was taken to an alley at the entrance of which the hack was obliged to stop. Alighting, he groped his way along a narrow footway and up a pair of rickety stairs to the two rooms in which the man kept his family and his pigeons. Immediately upon his entrance the gentleman recognized the bird which was the object of his journey. He warily approached the question; inquiring the price of all the others first, and at last said "what do you want for that 'old mealy' pouter." His chops fell as the old man answered, "that bird is not for sale." Before he left the house fifty dollars had been offered and refused for that "old mealy." This was a man who though living in poverty would not sell his fancy for money.

THE ENGLISH POUTER.

BY OLLUF.

(Continued.)

Occasionally birds are bred *too close* at the top of the leg, making them straddle in their walk; this though a fault is a very useful one. Such a bird is invaluable to mate with one which, while possessing other desirable points is wide in limb or baker kneed. Lastly as to the position of the limbs. They

should be placed as far back as possible so as to show as much space as possible between the crop and the top of the limbs. A bird possessing this point in a great degree is said to be "long in wrist." If the limbs are "too forward" the bird cannot stand upright except on a block, as the tail being too much behind throws the bird forward, as in fig. 5.

The third property is slenderness of waist or girth. This is an infallible sign in high breeding and is usually accompanied by other fine points in crop and limb. In addition to being as long as possible, as described above, the waist cannot be too small. A slender body sets off the size and shape of the crop to the best advantage. The body at the shoulders should be as square as possible, *i.e.*, flat on the sides and on the back; the centre line of the back should be slightly below the shoulders, if above, the bird is said to be "hog-backed." The breast bone or keel must be as shallow as possible, if it be prominent it makes the bird look deep, and the crop cannot be shown well. If the bird is too wide from shoulder to shoulder it is said to be thick in girth (fig. 3) Small birds are apt to have round or "barrel-shaped" bodies, a bad fault.

The portion of the body behind the legs should be as small and thin as possible, especially in depth; the tail tightly folded. (Compare figs. 1 and 5.)

The wings must be carried close to the side, tightly folded and well tucked up at the butts, showing the top of the legs, (figs. 1 and 2), not carried loosely and veiling the thighs as in figs. 7 and 8. The flights must be carried above the tail and close to it, not elevated. They should be about three-quarters of an inch shorter than the tail feathers and must not cross each other at the points, a very frequent but serious defect.

The crop forms the fourth property. This, which is also known as the pout,

or globe, should be as large as the bird can carry gracefully; above all it must be as round and as full as possible. Starting well upwards under the beak, which should be buried in it, it should rise well in front to a level with the eye, the curve should also be continued behind the neck. It is important that the bird should be as long in the neck as possible, *i.e.*, from the shoulders to the crown of the head, otherwise it cannot carry a very large crop. (see fig. 5.) The crop must be well "tucked up," *i.e.*, the point at which it joins the breast must be sharply defined. This cannot be the case if the breast bone is as prominent as mentioned above. It is a very common fault, especially with very large birds for this line of demarcation to be wanting, and the crop appears to extend down to the legs, as in fig. 6. Such birds are usually not so well filled up under the beak as they should be. The crop must be as globular as possible, many otherwise good birds are "tight in crop," (Fig. 7) and are said to have an "egg-shaped crop." Such crops are usually found on long slender birds and are generally well tucked up. Such birds are very valuable for mating with coarse birds having an exuberance of this property. Another fault prevalent with slender birds is that they do not fill up well under the beak and even show a space between the beak and the crop. Fig. 8 is an exaggerated specimen of this type of crop. Such birds should be carefully avoided in selecting breeding stock as it is a fault very difficult to breed out. Sideways the crop should be as broad as possible, see fig. 2, but it is seldom found so much so as in the sketch: Sometimes the bird blows the crop more on one side of the beak than on the other, (fig. 4), young birds frequently grow out of this very ugly fault as the crop develops. The crop seldom shows before the bird is 8 or 10 weeks old and is not fully developed for at least six months.

(To be continued.)

Kennel Department.

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

FIXTURES.

May 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Tenth Annual Dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent, P. O. Box, 1312, New York.

May 16, 19, 20 and 21.—Third Annual Dog Show of the St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. Munson, Manager.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 5.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan., R. C. Van Horn, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

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

A GAURANTEE FUND.

We have had several very complimentary and encouraging responses to our appeal and suggestions regarding the holding of a dog show, and each accompanied with a request to enter their names on the list of guaranters to a guarantee fund. We trust to hear from others on the subject, and as soon as we have a reasonable number we will from time to time publish the names and amount of guarantee subscribed by each. We trust there will be no want of earnestness by all dog-lovers, and that they will respond cheerfully in this matter, it is probably too late for this year, but there is no reason why we should not commence now to prepare for a good one in the spring of 1887.

One of our correspondents whilst commending our proposed plan and subscribing to the fund has omitted to give his name or address. This is probably an oversight, and we trust will be remedied, it is, of course, apparent that no anonymous correspondence will be of any value in the premises.

We have been encouraged to go on with the good work, and have only to say that we shall not relax our efforts to make the Kennel Department of this paper a success. All we want is support and united effort, and we will go on gladly with the work.

NEW YORK BENCH SHOW.

Our friends are now busily preparing for this great event, and we feel sure that there, as elsewhere, Canada will hold her own. We know of many who will be on hand, and not in vain, or we are not competent to form an opinion. We trust in next issue to show this to be the case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

WART ON TONGUE.

I have a valuable dog: three months ago I noticed a small black speck on his tongue, which has now changed into a white-brown substance, like a wart, the size of a pea. It does not appear to have much of its undersurface attached to the tongue, and the dog is in perfect health.—ST. BERNARD.

[This is a wart on your dog's tongue. as the base is small, it may be cut off with a pair of curved scissors.]

INJURY TO A GREYHOUND.

I have a Greyhound, 6 months old, which has cut her leg by jumping into a cucumber light. It has cut the flesh away about three inches long, just above the knee. It is swollen, and she appears to be unable to use it.—RELTUB.

[It should have been sewn up direct ly after it was done. It is too late now. Apply the following lotion with tow and bandage:—Carbolic acid one drachm, glycerine two drachms, water six ounces. Give a mild purge.]

I have a few well-bred Irish Terriers which I intend exhibiting. Their ears are very bad and will never drop. Kindly inform me where I would be likely to get pattern or guide to crop them.—A SUBSCRIBER.

[You could make a pattern out of card-board. Let a practical hand crop them.]

Kindly tell me if a Fox-terrier's head, four months old, measuring 6 in. from the nose to the occiput, is considered a fair length, and will it be likely

to reach 7½ in. when done growing? He also weighs 10 lbs. Do you think he will make a very big one?—T. B.

[The present measurement is very good, and the head is almost sure to reach 7½ inches when fully developed. He will be a big dog.]

I have a valuable Retriever bitch, which has just had a litter of puppies. Her hair all came off in November, and now it comes off in patches, and she is broken out at the places which are bare. What is the best remedy for it, and, if the mange, what are the first symptoms? She has plenty of exercise, and lives on milk and bread, with the scraps at meal times. I have given her a few doses of syrup of buckthorn, and rubbed her over with lard and paraffin or petroleum oil mixed.—JAS. PICKUP, JUN.

[Your bitch is affected with mange. The symptoms are first redness of the skin, then small pimples are noticed (resembling flea-bites), followed by falling off of the hair and violent scratching, as the result of the irritation. Have the following dressing prepared, and dress dog all over (taking care that the mixture reaches the skin) every day for three days in succession. Then wash off with carbolic soap, and repeat dressing in a couple of days:—Sublimate of sulphur, four ounces; olive oil, one pint; turpentine, one ounce; and oil of tar, two ounces. Put dog on a course of arsenic; commence with five drops twice a day, in water, and increase the dose to eight drops in a fortnight. Before applying any dressing or giving any medicine the puppies must be removed.

Editor Review:

Following is the list of judges for our coming show:

Mastiffs, Dr. J. Frank Perry, Boston, Mass.

St. Bernards, not yet appointed.

Pointers, J. M. Tracy, Greenwich, Conn.

English Setters, B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Irish and black and tan setters, H. Clay Glover, New York.

Fox Terriers, Messrs. L. and W. Rutherford, New York.

Collies, beagles, dachshunde and basset hounds, Dr. Downey, New Market, Md.

Foxhounds, A. Belmont Purdy.

Newfoundlands, spaniels (all classes), deerhounds, greyhounds, bulldogs, bull, Skye, Bedlington, Dandie Dinmont, Irish, Scotch, Yorkshire and toy terriers and pugs, J. F. Kirk, Toronto, Canada.

Poodles, J. G. Heckscher, Esq., New York.

Special arrangements have been made with all railway companies, also with all express companies except Adams, to return dogs free from the show on having companies' rates prepaid.

JAS. MOITIMER,
Superintendent.

ANECDOTES OF DOGS.

NO. 2. THE HONEST DOG OF FERENTINO.

A traveller in Italy relates the following:—"A few years ago I was sitting inside the door of a shop, while waiting for a carriage to take me to the railway station in the old Etruscan City of Ferentino. Presently an ill-bred dog of the pointer kind, came and sat down immediately in front of me looking up into my face and trying to attract my attention.

"What does the dog want, I asked of the proprietor."

"Signor" he answered, "He wants you to give him a soldi to buy you a cigar with." I gave the dog a coin, and he immediately set off, returning with a cigar which he held cross-wise in his mouth until I took it from him. Sent again, and again he brought others from the tobacco shop. At length the dogs demeanor changed, and he gave voice to his impatience by low whines. "What does he want now" I asked.

"He wants you to give him a soldi to buy bread for himself."

I gave him a two-soldi piece, and in a few minutes he returned with a small loaf of bread, which he laid at my feet, at the same time gazing wistfully in my face.

"He will not take it until you give him leave," said a bystander.

I gave the permission, and the noble animal seized the loaf and disappeared. I was told he always went through the performance, whenever he saw a stranger in Ferentino."

He evidently was willing to earn his bread.

THE SCOTCH TERRIER.

The following description of the Scotch Terrier is from the pen of Mr. James B. Morrison, who has kindly contributed the article on this breed which appears in Mr. Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog."

The *General Appearance* is that of a thick-set, compact, short-coated Terrier, standing about 9½ inches high, with body long in comparison, and averaging 16 lbs. or 17 lbs. weight for dogs, and two lbs. less for bitches; with ears and tail uncut. Although in reality no higher at shoulder than the Skye or Dandie Dinmont, it has a leggier appearance, from the fact that the coat is much shorter than in these two varieties. The head is carried pretty high, showing an intelligent cheery face.

The *Temperament*.—An incessant restlessness and perpetual motion, accompanied by an eager look, asking plainly for the word of command; a form, fitting him for the most arduous work; and sagacity, intelligence, and courage to make the most of the situation, qualify the Scotch Terrier for the role of "friend of the family," or "companion in arms"—*amicus humani generis*—in a sense unsurpassed by any other dog, large or small.

The *Head* is longish and bold rather than round, and is full between the eyes; it is free from long, soft or

wooly hair, or top-not, and is smaller in the bitch than in the dog.

The *Muzzle* is a most important point, and should be long and very powerful tapering slightly to the nose, which should be well formed, well spread over the muzzle, and invariably black; there must be no approach to snipishness; the teeth should be perfectly level in front, neither being over or under shot, canines fitting well together. A mouth off the level should not altogether disqualify, as this fault is often met with in the very best blood, however, it must always be considered very objectionable. The roof of the mouth is almost invariable black.

The *Eyes* are very small, well sunk in the head, dark hazel, bright and expressive, with heavy eye-brows.

The *Ears* are very small and free from long hair, feather, or fringe; in fact, as a rule, rather bare of hair; they are either carried erect, or semi-erect, the latter preferred for a workman—never drop-eared and never cut.

The *Neck* is short, thick, and very muscular, well set between the shoulders and showing great power.

The *Chest and Body*.—The body gives an impression of great strength, being a combination of little else than bone and muscle. The chest is broad and deep; the ribs flat—a wonderful provision of nature, indispensable to a dog often compelled to force its way into burrows and dens on its side; the back broad; the loins broad and very strong; this is a feature calling for special attention, as a dog any degree weak in the hind quarters lacks one of the main points in this breed, and should on no account be used as a stud dog. The body is covered with a dense, hard, wet-resisting coat about two inches long.

The *Legs*.—Fore legs are short and straight, with immense bone for a dog of this size; elbows in same plane as shoulder joints, and not outside, the forearm being particularly muscular; the hind legs are also strong, the thighs

being well developed and thick, the hocks well bent and never straight. The feet are small and firmly padded to resist the stony broken ground, with strong nails generally black. Although free from feathering, the legs and feet are well covered with hair to the very toes.

The *Tail* should not exceed 7 or 8 inches; it is covered with the same quality and length of hair as the body, is carried with a slight bend, and should not be docked.

The *Colour* is various shades of grey, or grizzle and brindle, the most desirable colour being red brindle with black muzzle and ear-tips.

THE SMALLEST DOG IN THE WORLD.

BY C. E. RUSSELL.

Nearly two hundred different kinds of dogs! Just think of it! And yet this is not difficult to believe: for we have water dogs and watch dogs, and sheep dogs, fighting dogs and pet dogs, sledge dogs and carriage dogs, big dogs and little dogs, long legged and short legged dogs, dogs for rats and dogs for wild animals, dogs for use and dogs for ornament.

Sometimes, the fashion has been for big dogs; and then what giants were suddenly grown! Why, there have been dogs as large as Shetland ponies! Then slender dogs were in demand; and behold! dogs like shadows with legs like pipe stems, came into existence. As for the fashion for ugly dogs—well perhaps you will not think so, but the pug fills the bill.

Then there is the little dog, the toy as it is called.

The smallness to which a dog can be reduced, is remarkable; and if the size of the very smallest dog had not been officially recorded, no one would be blamed for doubting our account of the little fellow.

Tiny, as he was called, has the honor of being the smallest full grown dog that ever lived.

He belonged to Lieutenant General Sir Archibald MacLairie, of England.

Tiny, was *less than four inches long*, and could comfortably curl up and take a nap in a common tumbler. An ordinary *finger ring was large enough for his collar*: and when he sat up, a baby's hand would make a broad and safe resting place for him.

Of course, Tiny was of no account against a rat, a hearty mouse could stand its ground against the little fellow. But, if he had not strength, he had courage, and would bark as lustily as his little lungs would allow.

Tiny was remarkable, and he was famous, but he was not happy; he had no appetite, and shivered most of the time, although he was covered with warm wraps; and he caught cold very easily.

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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. Address,

REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.;
168 King St. East, Toronto.
H. B. DONOVAN, Editor.
J. DILWORTH, Business Manager.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

Address all Communications of whatsoever nature, (which should reach us not later than the 20th of each month,) to Canadian Poultry Review, 168 King St., East, Toronto.

In the "for sale column" in March REVIEW, Mr. John G. Jones' advertisement should have read, "average score of breeding pen of games over 93, not 96. Score of Langshan Pullets from R. P. Wright should read 96 and 97½, not 97 and 97½."

Mr. T. M. Goffat Orillia has shipped three cases of eggs to British Columbia this month.

PREMIUMS.

Mr. Hugh Falconer, Shelbourne, offers one setting of brown Leghorn eggs to the person first to send us five new subscribers.

To the first person sending us six new subscribers and \$6.00, Mr. Jno. J. Jones, Mitchell, will give one setting of Langshan or Black Red Game eggs.

Mr J. C. Montgomery, Brantford, offers one setting of eggs, either L. Brahmans, Langshans, P. Rocks, W. or B. Leghorns, to the person first to send us five new subscribers, or for 10 new subscribers he will give two settings, subject to our order.

Mr. J. H. Pierce, Bowmanville, offers one grand Houdan Cockerel, scores over 90, to the first person sending us 15 new subscriptions, and \$15.00

STOCK TRANSFERS.

This is to certify that I have sold a breeding pen of Light Brahma to H. S. McDonald, of Mansewood, Halton County, Ont., Canada. Said birds was shown by me at New York, February 1885, and received a first-class certificate with a score, male 94½, females 92 to 94.

DR. JAMES R. DRAPER,
Troy, N. Y.

Ingersoll, March 27, 1886:

"This certifies that I have sold Mr. J. C. Bennett, of Owen Sound, a breeding pen of S. C. White Leghorns, scoring 93½, 95½, 94¾, 91½. Mated to produce good results."

F. WIXSON.

This is to certify that I sold Mr. P. Lane, of Midland, my W. Leghorn cockerel scoring 94½ points, and have also sold to Mr. A. H. Bennett, of Barrie, my Black Java cockerel that scored 96 1-2 points
Listowel, March, 22nd, 86.

H. GODDARD.

I have sold to John G. Jones, Mitchell, my grand pen of Black Red Games, consisting of one Ball Cock 94 1 2, one imported hen, one hen 96, (first prize at Stratford), one hen 95, and five extra fine pullets.

W. SANDERSON.

Stratford, April 8th, '86.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

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

C. G. KEYES, PALMYRA, ONT.
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J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT.
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Wyandottes and Rouen Ducks. Eggs, \$3 per setting

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Breeder of Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas and Houdans.

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TORONTO,
Black-breasted Red Games, Heaton and Lyons strains.

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Breeder of S. G. Dorkings (imported from England), Houdans, B. Javas, and B. Hamburgs. Eggs, \$3 per setting.

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Importer and breeder of Golden and Silver S. Hamburgs.

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

WM. FARRANT, MITCHELL, ONT.,
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R. G. MARTIN, Importer and Breeder of
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Score 94 to 97. Eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$2.00 per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For 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.

The Boss Zinc and Leather Collar Pads are the best. Leather or Soft Pads hold dirt, mat the mane and chafe the neck. Use the boss, the cheapest and the most durable, and save all trouble. Sold on 60 days' trial by all Harness Makers. Mfd. by DEWEY CURTIS, Madison, Wis. 5-7-9.

A CARD. TO PLYMOUTH ROCK FANCIERS.

I am breeding this year from ten grand yards, headed by the celebrated cock, **Pilgrim IV.**, Sire of the highest scoring Plymouth Rock Cockerel ever bred, viz. The 97½ point bird at Owen Sound and 96½ at Guelph, also by sons of that grand bird, all direct descendants of the world-renowned **Pilgrim I.** The males heading these yards will all score 95 points and every female is a gem. Last year, although I sent out thousands of eggs to every part of the American Continent, including San Francisco, Montana Territory, Manitoba, British Columbia, etc., etc., also to England, Russia, Germany, Sweden and Mexico, still I was obliged to refuse many orders and return money. To prevent disappointment this year I would beg my patrons to order early, and to all those ordering before 30th of May I will make a concession of 50c. off for one dozen, and \$1.00 rebate for two dozen off my regular prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. JAMES, St. Francis Poultry Yards, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Male & Rolls, Listowel Ont., have purchased, at a fancy price, from Captain Thos. McKenzie, New Brunswick, a grand B. B. Red Game Cock, which he imported from Captain Heaton, of England, last year. Mr. McKenzie writes us that this cock is one of the best all round birds he ever imported. We have mated him to two imported Mathews' hens and 4 Pullets. These females are high in station, good color, long and thin heads and necks, low whip tails; from 5 to 6½ lbs. weight. We have spared neither money nor time to make this one of the best Breeding Pens in the country. Will sell a limited number of settings of eggs from this yard at \$3.00 per 13. Only one yard of black Reds.

For Sale. Eggs from pure bred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Red Pyle Games, and Black Red and Silver Duckwing Game Bantams. HENRY FOREMAN, Collingwood, Ont. 5-6-7

For Sale. Pair of Pyle Games, scored by Felch Toronto Show, cock 92½ hen 94. Will sell single Also eggs from Black Cochin and Light Brahmas \$2 per 13. ED. SIMMONS, Brockton, P.O., Ont.

For Sale Cheap.—English Lop-eared and White Pink-eyed Rabbits. Colored and Abyss Guinea Pigs, White Pink-eyed Pigs. An overworked and someone will get bargains. Wanted, a good Black Cochin Cockerel. DANIEL W. CRANE, Goderich, Ont.

For Sale.—Breeding pens of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Silver Spangles, Hamburgs, White Crested Polish. Will exchange Golden Poland Cock, fine crest, or same to avoid inbreeding. E. R. LEWIS, Collingwood.

Owing to change of occupation am obliged to dispose of entire stock Premier's Poultry Yards. Write for printed description. Low price if taken soon. E. R. LEWIS, Collingwood.

Wanted.—One White Barb Hen or Yellow. Good bird. J. BAPTIEE, Springville, P.O.

For Sale.—A grand York-hire Terrier Dog, two years of age, full pedigree. For particulars apply to JAS. LINDSAY, Merchant's Bank, Montreal.

For Sale. Breeding pen Rose comb White Leghorns, (R. B. Mitchell, Chicago, strain) good birds. Will sell cheap for want of room. R. ELLIOTT, Listowel, Ont.

R. Switzer, Ottawa.—Breeder of prize-winning single-comb White Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks Cockerel brought from U. States. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per setting, or 2 for \$3.00 5-6

For Sale. Eggs from P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, Houdans, B. Spanish, B. Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, and Bearded G. Polish. Prize stock. \$2 per 13, \$3.99 per 26. Wm. C. WILSON, East Oro, Ont.

Exchange for Cash or Thoroughbred Heifer, Fox Terrier "St. Jacob," Pug "Toby," pair Peacocks, twelve Brown Leghorns, eight Langshans, Collie dog. Speak quick. R. H. TRIMBLE, Napanee, Ont.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate, Cheap homes North Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centuria, Va. 4 5 6

For Sale.—Eggs from prize-winning Langshans, Golden Hamburgs and Rose Comb White Leghorns. JOHN DUNCAH, Box 144, Collingwood 5-7

For Sale.—A fine pair of Black Red Game Bantams. Also that famous Red Pyle Cock, "Winner" winner of many first prizes. HENRY FOREMAN, Collingwood, Ont. 5-6

For Sale.—B. B. R. and Silver Duckwing Game and Malays. Eggs from same. No better stock in Canada, give them a trial. FRANCIS WESCOMB, Bowmanville, Ont.

Langshans are one of the very best breeds for eggs, flesh and beauty. My breeding pen have won a firsts, cock weighs 13 lbs, hen 10 lbs, pullets 7 to 8 N. better in Canada, score 92 to 97½. Send for circular. JOHN G. JONES, Mitchell, Ont.

Don't buy wire setting until you write for my price list, you can save 25c. on every dollar by buying from me. I make it, write and make sure. JOHN G. JONES, Hardware Merchant, Mitchell, Ont.

Black Minorcas.—Imported last season 20 dozen eggs of the above breed from the most noted English breeders of prize stock, also a pen of 5 birds from Arthur Geffcken Shirley. Eggs \$3.00 per dozen. ANGUSTUS CONVERSE, Melbourne, P.Q. 5-6

For Exchange.—A handsome Pointer Dog, 15 months, Toulouse Geese, Black or Brown Double or Single comb Leghorns, or Minorcas, or will purchase pure Minorcas. Address, C. H., P. O. Box 845, Montreal.

Special.—Be ore Purchasing eggs, send for new illustrated catalogue and price list. Wyandotte, R. C. B. Leghorn, Langshan and Light Brahmas. D. H. PRICE, Aylmer, Ont.

Orillia, March 23rd 1886.—We have this day sold to S. E. CARSS our entire stock of prize winning White Cochins, Cockerel and Pullet winners of two firsts at Guelph, scoring (93½ & 92½). Also W. B. Neil's St. prize Cockerel at Stratford (92½). VICK BOSS.

For Sale.—One pair of each, Black African, Red Pyle Bantams (92 & 90) \$6 per pair, one Black Red Bantam Cockerel (94½) \$3. S. E. CARSS, (late Carss and Murray) Orillia.

For Sale or Exchange.—Cassell's work on Canaries and Cage Birds, well bound in morocco; would exchange for Seabrights or W. C. B. P. Pullets. Address, JOHN PORTOR, 191 Charles Broome St. Montreal.

For Sale.—Eggs from my best Light Brahmas during May and June at \$2.00 for 13. STANLEY SHULLETT, Nantye, Ont.

For Sale.—Pure Plymouth Rock Pullets, cheap. Two Plymouth Rock Pullets, hatched May 28th, 1885. Have standard plum age, even markings, bright yellow legs and beaks. Will be sold cheap. Address J. F. COULSON, Orillia, Ont.

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Thos. Jones, Forest, Ont., offers one Light Brahma cockerel (Autocrat) and two Large hens (Fullerton Stock) for \$5.00, worth \$8.00, a bargain. Have P. Rocks, no room for both varieties.

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For Sale—Two Partridge Cochins Cockerels, also four Pullets, at \$4 and \$5 per pair. Also 1 pair Pekin Ducks at \$3 per pair. Address MICHAEL BURGESS, Bright P. O. Ont.

For Sale—English Lop Eared, Angora, and Pink Eyed Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Ferrits, Pigeons, Canada and King Doves, Jays, Finches, etc. Langshan Eggs in season. Prize winning Greyhound bitch, Collies and Scotch Terriers for sale. CAMERON BROS., Humber, Ont.

Send for the Ontario Egg Tester. Chick can be seen through the shell in two days. Sent post paid for 50 cents. ONTARIO HATCHER CO., Chatham, Ont., Manufacturers of Incubators.

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For Sale One grand Brown Leghorn Cockerel, (Stahlschmidt's Strain), also eggs from exhibition Brown and White Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs, \$2.50 per 13. VICK BROS., Orillia.

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EGGS—\$2 per 13, Black Red Game Stock from Ball, Cooper, Lyons, Heaton, Marhuos, Allen and Ficklin. Cock scores 94½; hens 96½, 96, 95, 93, 92½ and 92. W. J. JONES, Mitchell.

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P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, Ont., will sell eggs from his prize Wyandottes and Golden Seabird Bantams. Two year Wyandottes, some scoring 93½ points. Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Send for circular. 3 4 5 6

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For Sale First-Class Breeding Pen of Dark Brahmas from Highlander Williams. For price and particulars apply to T. H. Smelt, Bowmanville, Ont.

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Eggs for Hatching—From Hawkins' Wyandottes set from 1st class \$3 per 13. Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per 13. H. Cooke, Orillia.

To Exchange—Light Running Royal Sewing Machine, two years old, perfect order, worth \$25, for pen A 1 Golden Spangled Hamburgs or offers. Also well-bred white Bull pup, five weeks old, \$5.00 or offers. C. W. MARTIN, 36 Rideau, St. Ottawa.

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Notice—To those who wish Dark Brahmas for their own Fancy and not for exhibition. I have mated a fine pen of birds, fair markings and good size, headed by the grand Cock "Medford Chief" (imported) winner of 1st and 3rd at Ingersoll, Chatham, and Owen Sound; and 3rd at Luroout and Guelph. I will sell eggs from this pen at \$2.00 per setting. Eggs from my other pens, made up of Mr. Wixson's stock and my own prize winners, whose record is positively unparalleled, \$5.00 per setting. Black Hamburgs and Black African Bants eggs \$3.00 per setting. Look up large ad. and send for circular. A. J. WILLSON, Seaforth, Ontario.

Choice High Bred Poultry—White and Brown Leghorns. At the only two shows these birds (whites) were ever exhibited, they were awarded the following prizes:—Southern Counties Fair, 1884, 1st on White Leghorns, Diploma on White Leghorns. At Ontario Poultry Show, Guelph, 1885, 1st on White Leghorn Cockerel, score 96; 3rd on White Leghorn Pullet, score 95. Above stock obtained from best breeders known. No better strains in Canada. Eggs \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.00 per 26. Will sell part of stock cheap. Incubator for sale cheap. Tried and proved all right. Address Mrs. W. A. DIER, St. Thomas, Ont. Box 478.

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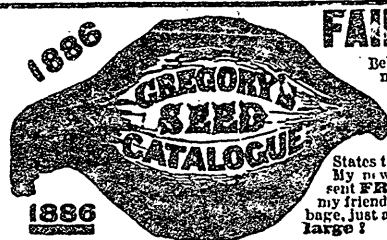
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**Black and Mottled Javas and
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EGGS: Javas, \$2.50 for 13. Plymouth Rocks \$1.50
My Javas took two first prizes at O P A Show held at Guelph, 1886.

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Exhibition White Leghorns only.

Our strain of this variety win highest honors wherever shown. Won first on breeding pen at the Bowmanville Poultry Show Scoring, Cockerel 94½, Pullet 98½, Hen 95½, Hen 94¾, Hen 93¾. We are also breeding from the celebrated Cock Dominion. EGGS for Hatching from our high scoring birds \$3.00 per setting of 13 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed.



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Black Javas, W. C. B. Polish S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns, & Silver Seabright Bants.

My B. Javas Cock scored 95 1-2, two Hens 96½, one Pu let 96 1-2, my breeding pen of Polish is headed with Cockerel scored 95, Pullet and Hen bought since, my W. Leghorns breeding pen is headed with cockerel scored 96 1-2, Pullets scored 98, 96 1-2 95 1-2, 95, 94, one hen 93, and are very white in colour, no brassy feathers in them. My B. Leghorn pen is 1st prize Cock and 6 Pullets, all fine birds. Eggs, Javas, W. C. B. Polish \$3.00 per 13, W. B. Leghorns and Bants \$2.00 per 13 or 3.50 for 26. I can supply Stone Drinking fountains for fowl. Enclose stamp for reply.
Address P. O. Box 128, Listowel, Ont.



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Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Langshans, Houdans, W. F. Black Spanish and W. C. B. P.

PRIZES WON AT GUELPH.—Langshan Cock 1st and 2nd, Hen 1st and 2nd, Pullet 1st, Cockerel 2nd, Buff Cochin Hen 2nd.

Eggs \$2.50 per 13, \$4.00 per 26.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.



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White and Buff Cochins, all kinds of Polands and Hamburgs. Golden and Silver Seabrights, Black African and Japanese Bants. Fowls for sale at all times, and Eggs in season.



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A SPECIALTY.

Eggs for hatching from six yards with an average score of 95½ points to each bird, weight of Cocks from 8 to 9½ pounds, Hen 5 1-2 to 7¾ lbs, also B. B. Red Malay, Black Sumatra and the following Pit Games Iron Clads, Tornados, Dominiques, Clairborns, English, B. B. Reds and Crosses. Eggs \$3.00 per 13 or 4 for \$5.00, other varieties furnished when desired. This stated Catalogue free.
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Eggs and Chicks for sale in season. Correspondence solicited.

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True - Essex - Strain.

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

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Plymouth TODD'S STRAIN Rocks

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Black Javas, Houdans, and Brown Leghorns. Eggs in season. Plymouth Rocks No. 1 \$2.50, No. 2 \$2.00. Setting of each for \$4.00. Black Javas, (Bicknell strain) \$2.50, 2 for \$4.00. Houdans and Brown Leghorns \$1.00 pair of each \$2.00



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100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS to sell at low prices. For Prizes won last Fall see Review for October. EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.



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Breeders and Importers of Light Brahmas, White Cochins, and Duckwing Bantams. I have bought Vick Bros' entire stock of White Cochins at a great expense, all being prize winners, at Guelph first on Cockerel "Prince Albert," 1st on pullet "Daisy" scoring (93½ and 92½), both were cut 3 points on weight. 1st on cockerel at Stratford scoring 92½ (cut two points on weight, pure bred from Wm. McNeil. Eggs very low this season, Brahmas and Cochins \$3 per 13, Bantams \$2 per 13. Some fine birds for sale now.



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Fifty Fowls and Chicks for Sale Now. The Chicks are all bred from Stag scoring 93½, and two hens scoring 97½ and 96.

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Hawkins, James, and Bundy's strain. Yellow Legs and Beaks. Good size. Evenly marked. Eggs, \$2.00 Per 13. **KYDD & WRIGHT,** BOWMANVILLE, Ont. (93½.) Write for wants. (92.)



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GOLDEN POLANDS & CAYUGA DUCKS. Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 11. From Birds second to none.



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Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Light Brahmas, Eggs \$2.00 per 13. A few Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale, one scoring 93 by I. K. Felch, \$3.00; one 94½ by Crosby, price \$5.00. My breeding pens of Leghorns score from 90 to 96½ points. W. Eddy, 389 Yonge-street, Toronto.



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W. C. BLACK and GOLDEN POLANDS, Golden and Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled and Black **HAMBURGS.**

Fowls and Chicks for sale. Eggs for hatching.



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With the exception of ½ point, I bred and exhibited at the recent Owen Sound show. January, 1886, the highest scoring P. Rock cockerel ever exhibited in Canada, viz. 97½ points. Females 93½ and 94 1/2 points each. I also own this day the highest scoring W. F. B. Spanish fowls in Canada, viz. 95 to 98 1/4 pts. Scored by Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Stevens. To prove this send for my illustrated circular and price list, with matings for 1886. Eggs for hatching high. Also W. Leghorns.



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Silver Gray, Colored &
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Plymouth Rocks,
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Eggs in Season, \$3.00 per Setting.

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Light Brahmas -
WHITE COCHINS, WHITE LEGHORNS
Black Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks,

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WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.

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



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PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

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Black Breasted Red and Pyle Games.

White Leghorns and Aylesbury Ducks.

Eggs and birds for Sale.

Correspondence solicited.



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Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13. Chicks
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Am Breeding this Season
from two yards of each.

Eggs from each variety \$2.00
per setting warranted fresh
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Eggs For Sale

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Langshans..... \$2 00 per 13
White Cochins..... 2 00 " 13
Red Pyle Game (imported) 2 00 " 13
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Breeder of
HIGH CLASS AND THOROUGH BRED
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Eggs for hatching in season.

Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs, \$1.50 per 13. Black
Spanish, \$1.50 per 13. White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13. Light
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— Eggs \$3.00 per setting. —



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Black Red Games Exclusively.

I have bought from Mr. Sander-
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2 Ball cock 9/16, 1 imported hen, 1
hen 96 (1st prize at Stratford), 1 hen 95 and 5 fine pullets,
these added to my own stock makes my yards equal to
any in Canada. My breeding pen scores, Cock 95,
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Eggs \$2.00 per 13, 75 per cent hatch guaranteed. Ages
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Of the Highest Quality.

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(EXCLUSIVELY.)

Number Light Brahmas in this country Few Equals Possibly no Superiors. My Light Brahmas combine the best points of all the finest strain of this beautiful breed. They are unsurpassed by those of any breed in Ontario. I have expended a large sum during the past year in the improvement of my fowls and convenience for breeding them.

I shall give my customers, and all who may favor me with their orders, the advantage of this expenditure on my part by furnishing eggs for hatching at a price that is low for the quality of my stock. At Toronto, although not an exhibitor, one of my Light Brahma Cocks, scored by I. K. Felch, Esq., 91½ points, the highest of any Light Brahma male on exhibition.

In my Light Brahma yards there are birds scored as follows: one out for weight, by I. K. Felch, Judge. Cock scored as a cockerel 94½, 4 hens scored as Pullets, 91½, 92½, 93½ and 93, scored at the New York Fair at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 4th to 10th, 1885. J. D. Nevius, Judge. Another Cockerel 92½, Pullet 92. C. H. Crosby, Judge. Besides a lot more of fine imported fowl. No birds for sale at present except the Light Brahma Cock, Gen. Gordon, with his score card. 93 points by A. E. Balton, Judge. Orders now looked for Eggs, at \$3.00 per setting.

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Best and Speedy cure for Roup and aggravated Colds. The
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1874 **1886**
White - Leghorns!
—THE—
“ROYAL STRAIN”
—ARE—

Unexcelled, and have but few equals, in support of
which, I offer I. K. Felch's certificate of score (see
Poultry Monthly, Jan. and Feb.) also score by other
well-known and competent judges. My first prize pen
at Winsted, Ct., scored by C. H. Crosby 191½—aver-
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at Meriden, Ct., scored by F. J. Crawford 191½—aver-
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prices. I have bred and sold birds that have won 1st
honors at 5 different exhibitions in the U. S. A. this
season, and Canada also.

Light Brahmas
(Felch's Strain.)

My breeding pens are headed by "Achilles," first
prize cock at Meriden, Ct., (score 94); also winner of
1st and specials at Worcester, Mass. and Spencer, Mass.
Eggs from both varieties \$2.50 per 13, \$4.00 per 26,
\$5.00 per 39. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Send for prices and testimonials and mention "Re-
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BLACK COCKER SPANIEL

SIR OBO, A. K. R. 3453.

—BY—
**Champion Obo II, ex Blackie
III.**

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

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

FEE \$10.00.

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INDUSTRIAL FAIR,
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September 6th to 18th
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\$1,000 are offered in Prizes
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The Show of Poultry is confined to the second week of
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ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 21ST.
For Copies of Prize List or any other information drop
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J. J. WITHROW, President,
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STRAIN OF

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Bred from "non-setting" hens and high-class
Cockerels that will score from 92 to 97 Stand-
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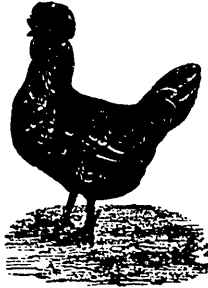
Wyandottes, 3 Yards.
Langshans, 1 Yard.
W. Dorkings, 1 Yard,

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

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

Enquiries relating to Eggs for hatching
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R. G. MARTIN,



Marysville, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of

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

Fowls and chicks for sale at all times.

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

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

Grenville Poultry Yards.

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Two grand pens of P. Rocks, Pilgrim strain, direct from eggs from W. F. James' unexcelled stock. EGGS \$2.00 for setting of 13 or \$3.00 for 2 settings. Also birds for sale now, cheap considering quality. Correspondence solicited.

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

Eggs, - Eggs, - Eggs.

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

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

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

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EGGS FOR HATCHING.

I can furnish Eggs from my celebrated W. F. B. Spanish Fowls, which made a clean sweep at Guelph in January last. Ontario Poultry Show, scoring 96½, 96½, 96. Also special for best hen. Also at Stratford scoring 95½, 94½, 94. Special for best Black Spanish Chicks. Also special for best Black Spanish Cockerel, against all comers, for reference see REVIEW. Also from my celebrated Langshans, which scored 95 at Guelph, and also scored 95 at Stratford. Grand breeding pens of each. Price of each: \$2.50 per setting for Spanish, guaranteed fresh and true to name. Langshans \$2.00 per setting. Order early. Chicks also for sale.

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PICKARD & SPICER,

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

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

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McKay's Champion strain of **Not Setting**
Light Brahmas

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

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



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EGGS \$1.50 per 13.

Warranted fresh and true to name, and a fair hatch guaranteed. GEO. W. CUTLER, E. THOMPSON, Connecticut.



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My Birds prove to be second to none in Canada at our leading shows.

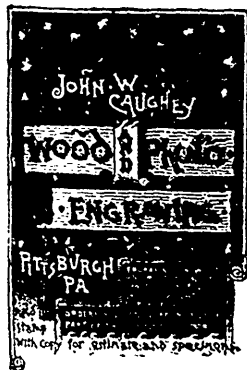
Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, White Leghorns, Cockerels, 1st and 2nd, Pullets 1st, and Diploma for Breeding Pen. Brown Leghorns 2nd on Cockerel and 1st on Pullet. Butterfield, Judge.

TORONTO WINTER SHOW.

White Leghorns, Score, Cockerel 94, do 92, do Pullet 95, do, Pullet 95, do, Pullet 94½. Brown Leghorns core 95, do, Cockerel 90, do, Pullets 93½, do Pullets 75. Black Hamburgs, score, Cockerel, 94½, do, Cockerel, 94½, do, Pullets 93, do Pullets. 95. J. K. Felch Judge.

Bowmanville Show.—White Leghorns, score, Cockerel, 96½, do, cockerel 95, do, pullets, 96½, do, Pullets 96. Brown Leghorn Cockerel 94½, do, pullet 95½, do, Pullet 95. Black Hamburgs Cocks, 93, do, Cockerel 97½, do, pullet 98, do, Hen 95 12. J. V. Bicknell, Judge. This record shows that my birds are the best in Canada. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13.

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DANVILLE, P. Q.

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

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

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

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Riverside Poultry Yards,

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—Breeder and shipper of exhibition—

Wyandottes, W. C. B. Polish, Black, Silver S. and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Golden and Silver Seabrights, Japanese and Black African Bantams.

I have for sale a few grand birds of the above varieties. Also eggs from carefully selected breeding pens; my prices are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per setting, according to variety, nicely packed in baskets and I guarantee satisfaction every time. See my past record for prizes won (Review) at all the principal shows in Ontario. Stamp when convenient. Mention Review.

SEAFORTH LIGHT BRAHMA YARDS.



JOHN FINCH,

BREEDER OF

GEO. C. BUCKNAM'S CHAMPION STRAIN OF

MAMMOTH - LIGHT - BRAHMAS,
EXCLUSIVELY.

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

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

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

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Please enclose stamp for reply.



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DARK BRAHMAS W. LEGHORNS, PILE GAME, B. B. RED GAME, BROWN RED GAME, DUCKWING GAME. ALSO TOULOUSE GESE, ROUEN DUCKS, PEKIN DUCKS, BLACK RED BANTS, PILE BANTS, DUCKWING BANTS AND SILVER GRAY DORKINGS. OUR STOCK WERE ALL PRIZE WINNERS AT OTTAWA. WE HAVE ALSO ADDED TO OUR DARK BRAHMAS THE HEN THAT SCORED 96 POINTS.

Eggs of the Fowls, \$2.00 per 13, Geese \$5.00, Ducks \$2.00.

For Sale Cheap!

English Lop-eared and White Pink eyed Rabbits. Colored & Abyssinian Guinea Pigs and White Pink eyed Rats. Am overcrowded and someone will get bargains. Wanted, a good Black Cochon Cockerel.

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ORIGINATOR

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“Lansdowne Strain”

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: LIGHT : BRAHMAS :

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

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

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

Eggs, Brahmas, \$3.00 per setting. Leg-horns, \$2.00. Bantams, \$2.00.

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

MOUNT ROYAL POULTRY YARDS.

Thos. Costen, Montreal P.Q.,

BREEDER OF

Plymouth Rocks and Langshans,

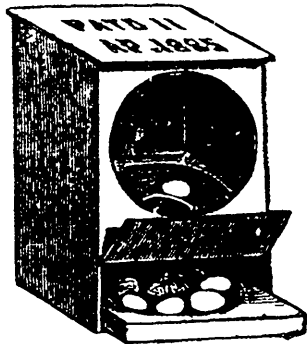
ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL IN WINNING WHEREVER SHOWN.



At Ottawa this season against a competition of fifty birds, I won 1st on P. R. Cock. 1st and 2nd on hens, 1st and 3rd on cockerels, 1st and 2nd on pullets and special for best cockerel in show.

On Langshans 1st on cock, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet and special for best cock.

Eggs both varieties \$3 per doz.



Kreamer's Improved

HEN'S NEST

Should be in every Poultry-house. It pays for itself. Once used never left aside.

Send for circulars and price list.

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LANGSHANS

—EXCLUSIVELY—

Eggs \$2.50 for 13, \$4.00 for 26

Ground OYSTER SHELLS 2 cents per lb.

Blanchard's Poultry Account Books 30 cents each.

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Cowansville, Que.

"GET THERE ELI."

Excelsior Poultry Yards.

APPLY FOR CATALOGUE.

Following is this season's record at the shows :-

Dark Brahmas—At Toronto Industrial in Sept. ; 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st and 2nd Cockerel, 1st pullet. At Fancier's Show, Toronto, in December ; 1st and 2nd Cock, 3rd Hen, 1st and 3rd Pullet, highest scoring D. B. in the show, viz., Pullet 93½ (cut ½ for weight). At O. P. A. Exhibition, Guelph, in Jan. ; 1st Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st and 3rd Cockerel, 1st and 3rd Pullet, highest scoring bird in class, viz., Hen 93 (cut one-half for weight, since gained 1 point). At Union Show, Stratford, Jany. ; 1st and 2nd on pen, 2nd Cock, 2nd Hen, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Pullet, highest scoring D. B. in show, viz., Pullet in pen 95 1-2. Average on 6 Pullets, 93 1-12 points on 6 Hens 92 2-3 points, on 4 Cockerets 93 3-8 points, 3-Cocks 92, 90, 90.

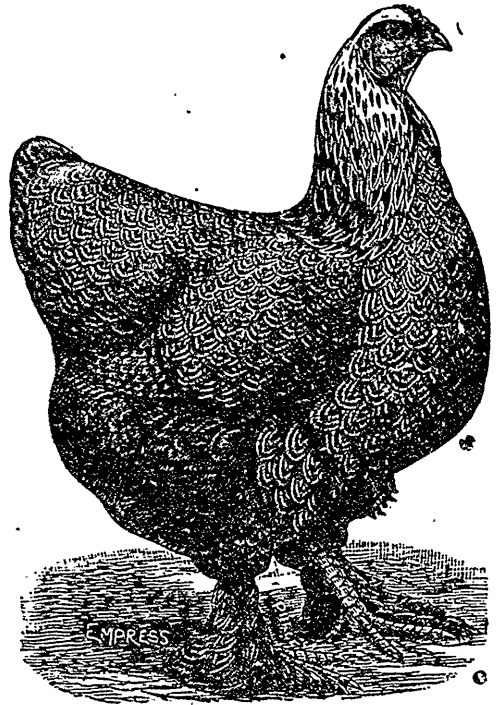
In connection with above I have to add the record of the Dark Brahmas from "Homewood," having bought Mr. F. Wixson's entire stock at great expense. (See his notice of transfer.)

Black Hamburgs—At Industrial, Toronto ; Diploma for pen ; at Stratford, 1st Hen 94 1-2 ; 1st pen, score, Cockerel 94, females 97, 96, 96, 94 ; highest scoring bird any age in show, viz., Pullet 97.

Black African Bants—At Fancier's Exhibition, Toronto ; 1st Cockerel 94 1-2, 1st Pullet. At Stratford ; 1st Cockerel 95 1-2 ; 1st and 2nd Pullets 95, 94 ; 2nd Hen 94 1-2. **Eggs for Sale**.—D. Brahma \$5.00 per setting. B. Hamburgs and B. Af. Bants, \$3 per setting, 2 settings \$5.00. 1 setting Brahmas and 1 setting Hamburg for \$7.00.

A. J. WILLSON,

SEAFORTH, ONT.



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

Breeder and Importer of Exhibition

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

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

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

I also breed Bull Terriers.



W. BARBER,

242 Queen St. West,

Toronto.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Black Reds and Duckwing Games,

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

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

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

W. C. G. PETER,

Importer and Breeder of

HIGH CLASS

WYANDOTTES,

PLY ROCKS, ROSE and SINGLE COMB, BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS.

THOROUGH BRED

Jersey Cattle for Sale,

PRICES LOW.

Orders for Eggs booked now.

E	Wyandottes, per sitting.....	\$4 00
R	R. Rocks, Conger Strain.....	3 00
P	P. Rocks, St. George.....	3 00
R	Rose C. Brown Leghorns.....	3 00
R	Rose C. White.....	3 00
S	Single C. White.....	2 50

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS,

ANGUS, ONT.

Sibley's Tested Seeds
 Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
 HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
 ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.



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

BREEDER OF

White Leghorns

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

Honors at Ontario Poultry Association Guelph, January 12th to 15th, 1886—1st on White Leghorn Cockerel 94 1-2; 2nd on W.L. Pullet 96 1-2; 3rd on White Leghorn Cock 92 1-2.

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

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

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

Eggs for Hatching \$2 50 per 13
4.00 " 26

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



BONE MILLS

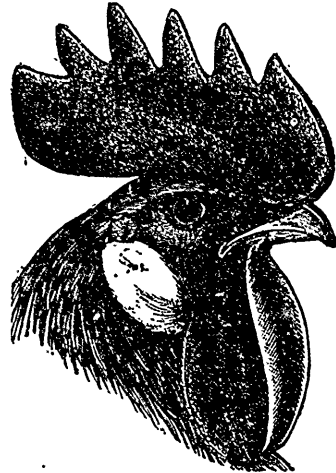
For Grinding Bones Oyster Shells and Grain for Poultry.

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

1876. 1886.

BOB HAMILL,

—BREEDER OF—



98 1/2

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

St. Catharines, Ont.

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

JOHN RAMSAY,

Owen Sound,

Ontario.



Breeder of the following varieties:

Light Brahams (pure "Autoerat") Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, & Silver Seabright Bantams.



EXHIBITION AND BREEDING CHICKS FOR SALE NOW

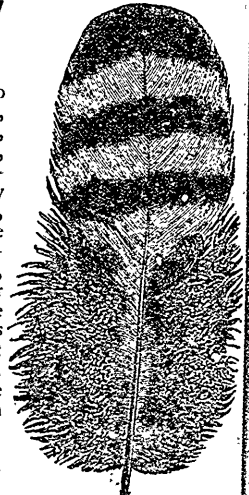
-: Satisfaction Guaranteed :-

Northern Canada Poultry Yd's

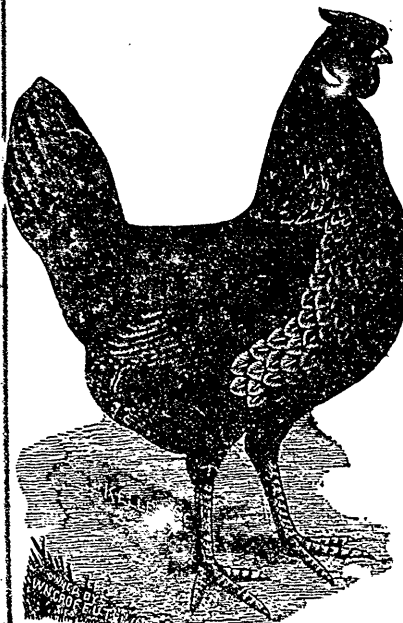
—ORILLIA, ONT.—

PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

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



T. M. GOFFATT.



BLANCHE, No. 6205,
Winner of first at New York, score 95½.

W. N. Croffut,
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

Breeder of High Class Thoroughbred Rose and Single Comb.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

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

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

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

MR. CROFFUT,

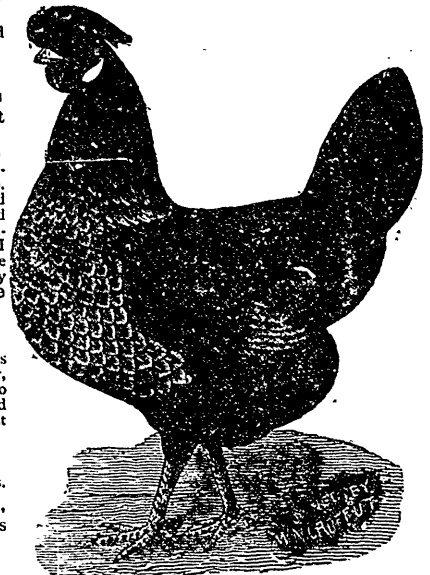
DEAR SIR:—The pair S. C. Brown Leghorns you sent me last November were a very fine pair, and in fact perfect beauties, and at San Francisco Cal. Show, they won in strong competition, 1st and several special premiums. They were the highest scoring pair in the Leghorn class.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3 per 13,
\$5 per 26, 5 dozen \$10. Packed in baskets and warranted pure and fresh.

Send stamp for illustrated circular.

W. N. CROFFUT,
No. 99 Court St., Binghamton, N.Y.



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

OWEN SOUND POULTRY YD'S

OWEN SOUND,

P. O. BOX 194.

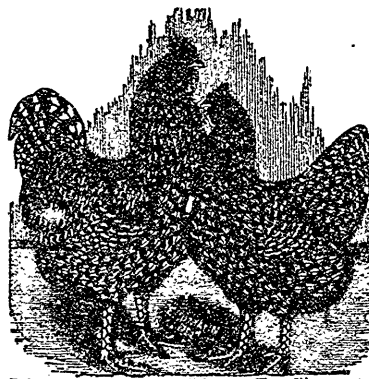
W. J. Lewis, Prop.

PLYMOUTH - ROCK

HEADQUARTERS.

I believe it is generally admitted by the poultry fanciers throughout Ontario that my P. Rocks have never been left a show pen yet and I think the following list will fully show what I state. At the great Toronto show held Dec., 1885, I. K. Felch, judge, I took first on Cock, score 92½; 2nd on Hen, score 94; and special for best pair P. Rocks on exhibition, in competition with 125 birds. At Owen Sound P. & P. Stock Show held Jan'y 1886, L. G. Jarvis, judge I took first on Cock, score 93½; Hen, 3rd, 92½; 1st on cockerel, 97½, (who can beat that), and special and diploma for highest scoring bird on exhibition and first prize on breeding pen (my Cock in B. pen is the well-known Pilgrim strain). At the Ontario Poultry show held at Guelph, 1886, Jarvis, judge, took 1st on Cock, 94½; Cockerel 96½, and special for best P. Rock on exhibition. I think that with such a record I am safe in saying that my birds are second to none in this country, if not on this continent. I challenge any Plymouth Rock breeder in Ontario to equal what I have done this winter at the three named shows.

I have mated Canadian Champion with as fine a lot of males and hens as are to be found on this continent. Eggs for sale now at \$3.00 per setting, or \$5.00 for two settings, put up in baskets and guaranteed to carry any distance. Write for wants.



P. S.—My Cock is the well-known True Blue strain.

X. L. C. R. POULTRY YARDS.
EXETER, ONTARIO.

CARLING BROS., Proprietors,

Breeders of White and Brown Leghorns, Black Breasted Red Games, Black Sumatras.

Prize winners in each variety. Eggs in season. White and Brown Leghorns \$2.00 for 13. Black Breasted Red Games and Black Sumatras \$3.00 for 13, \$5.00 for 26. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Black Breasted Red Game

BRED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

Have mated up two yards only from my best selected hens, with cocks that will score 96 and 97 points respectively;

Eggs per setting of 13 from No. 1 Yard \$5.00.

Eggs per setting of 13 from No. 2 Yard \$3.00.

Price of Fowls and Chicks given by letter with pleasure. Write for my circular for 1886.

CHAS. J. ODELL.

Sherbrooke, - - - P. Quebec.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Chatham, - - - Ontario

BREEDER OF

IMPORTED DARK BRAHMAS

I HAVE IMPORTED DURING 1885

THIRTEEN GRAND BIRDS

—FROM THE—

Very Best Yards in England

Winners of numerous Cups and Prizes there, and which have sustained their record here as the following prizes won at Canadian Shows this year proves.

LISTOWEL.—1st and 2nd on Cocks; 1st, 2nd and special on Cockerels; 1st on Hens and 1st and 3rd on Pullets, also special for Breeding Pen.

STRATFORD.—I showed four birds, and took 1st on Cock, 1st on Hen, 1st on Pullet and 2nd on Cockerel, (the latter only being $\frac{1}{2}$ behind and loosing 2 points on weight.)

EGGS.—\$5.00 per 13; \$10.00 per 39.

PEKIN BANTAMS.

I have one Breeding Pen of these Charming pets. A grand little Cock mated with four Pullets, bred from Jordan's trio (imported from Shanghai), **EGGS \$5.00 per 13.**

Send for a **FREE SAMPLE COPY** of the

KENNEL MONTHLY

Devoted to Dogs and their doings.

CHATHAM,

ONTARIO,