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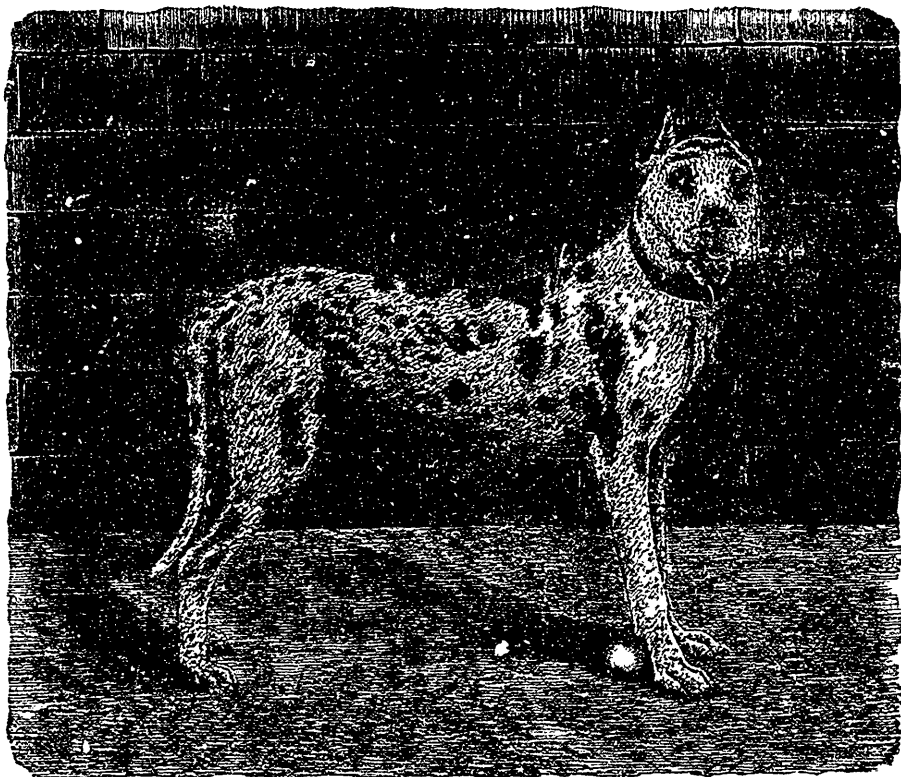
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, DOGS AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 8.

CHATHAM, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1885.

No. 9.



The Great Dane, or German Tiger Mastiff.

The above cut was engraved by Mr. Keller, of Buffalo, from a photograph of an imported dog, but owing, doubtless, to the brief time allowed for the work, hardly does justice to the specimen in question.

## Poultry Department

Edited by

JAMES FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.

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

### Notes.

The following list of Fairs may be found useful :

Toronto, Sept. 7th to 19th.  
 London, Sept. 7th to 12th.  
 Berlin, Sept. 8th 9th and 10th.  
 Hamilton, Sept. 21st to 25th.  
 St. Thomas, Sept. 22nd to 25th.  
 Lindsay, Sept. 22nd to 24th.  
 Stratford, Sept. 24th and 25th.  
 Whitby, 28th and 29th.  
 Guelph, Sept. 28th to 30th.  
 Chatham, Sept. 29th to Oct. 1st;  
 St. Catharines, Sept. 29th and 30th.  
 Perth, Sept. 30th to Oct. 2nd.  
 Orangeville, Oct. 1st and 2nd.  
 Bowmanville, Oct. 1st and 2nd.  
 Ingersoll, Oct. 5th to 7th.  
 Cayuga, Oct. 6th and 7th.  
 Paris, Oct. 6th and 7th.  
 Walkerton, Oct. 6th to 9th.  
 Picton, Oct. 7th and 8th.  
 Brantford, Oct. 7th to 9th.  
 Simcoe, Oct. 13th and 14th.

We are happy to announce that an article on Lang shans, from the pen of A. C. Croad, Esq., will shortly appear in the REVIEW.

Mr. Breiding, of Berlin, writes us that he is leaving for Goshen, Indiana, and that he has sold his Dark Brahmas to Mr. A. J. Wilson, of Seaforth.

We hear from Mr. O'Neil, of Brantford, that he has moved to Oshawa, where he intends to make a business of Poultry raising—we wish him every success.

The United States took from us, in the year ending 30th June, 1884, 11,384,856 dozen eggs, for which they paid us \$1,950,561, and sent us back 289,187 dozen, valued at \$59,449.

We hope still to hear from many who have imported eggs this season, the result of their hatching ; we ourselves have had poor luck—out of four sittings from England, hatching only two chicks, both of which have since died.

In another column, we reprint, from the "Live Stock Journal," what we believe to be a new theory on the colour of skin question. We would point out, however, that the Leghorn is not a manufactured breed.

We regret to hear from Mr. Costen, of Montreal, that on account of ill-health, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the Fancy. We hope, however, to see him shortly regain his health, and take up his old position in the fraternity.

We are growing pretty large sunflowers this season. Two heads, not fully grown, measure across the face, 18 and 18½ inches respectively, and heads 12 and 16 inches across are very common. The alternate rows of corn and sunflowers make a splendid shade for the poultry, and as the land is sandy loam it is never long wet after rain. In a couple of weeks the seeds will be ripe, when the fowls will have the benefit of them.

On account of the backwardness of hatching operation last spring, and the earlier dates on which the shows are held this year, the awards will not have as reliable an index as usual to the winners at the winter shows. The early hatched birds have always a great advantage at the fall shows, but many birds not yet out of their baby feathers will supplant the winners of this fall when brought together at the winter shows.

For enterprise and determination to excel, the manager of the Industrial Fair and his staff take the lead. This year they offer a programme of attractions that should, and will draw a large crowd to their show, especially during the last week when the live stock will be on exhibition. The prospects are bright for an excellent display of poultry, pigeons, etc. The well lighted poultry house, with its clean coops, give opportunities not provided at any other fall show in Cannda for the examination of the stock. We have attended all the shows held by this association, and have found each one an improvement on the previous ones.

Mr. Chatterton, the honorary secretary of the Spanish Club, is well known as a most successful exhibitor of Black Spanish, and his fowls are usually sent out in first-rate order, which many would suppose could only be secured upon large runs in this country. We were surprised, therefore, the other day, on paying a visit to Mr. Chatterton's residence, to find that all the fowls are kept and bred within the limits of a London back garden, and within half a mile of Holborn Circus. This fact is an evidence of the great zeal of the owner, who overcomes by close attention the great difficulties of poultry-keeping under such circumstances. To keep two or three pens of breeding fowls and rear 20 or 30 chickens on a place 100 ft. by 20 ft., and yet have them in good health, shows what can be done with care and thought.—*Live Stock Journal.*

### The Best Breed.

*Editor Review.*

Poultry interests in this neighborhood are booming. Everybody wants to know how his neighbor's chickens are thriving, and thereby ascertain what his own prospects are of capturing a red ticket next winter. The show held here last February has created a friendly rivalry among fanciers to own the best specimens of their favorite breeds, and not a little discus-

sion has taken place as to which is the best breed of fowls to keep.

On this subject I have heard some very wild and presumptuous statements. To name any one breed as being unconditionally "the best" would be, to say the least, absurd. There are so many attendant circumstances to be considered in the case of everybody, at all times, and everywhere, that an absolute decision in favor of any one variety is inadmissible.

Before asking a solution to this vexatious question, the prospective poulterer should decide positively what his object is in keeping poultry—whether it be for eggs, for spring chicks, for broilers and roasting fowls, for general utility, or for the greatest net cash profit. No one breed of fowls will fill these four conditions.

There are sixty-two varieties of fowls, exclusive of ducks, geese, and turkeys, recognized by the American Poultry Association and described in the *Standard of Excellence*, and every one of these breeds has its admirers; and fanciers of the most useless of the sixty-two varieties would look with withering scorn on the audacious critic who should be so reckless as to insinuate that their particular pets were poor layers and of very little use as table poultry.

Some fanciers of the small varieties, which cannot be classed as table fowls, expatiate on the egg-producing powers of their pets, and seem determined not to be beaten in figures by anybody, no matter what the consequences. There is every opportunity for a person so inclined to overstep the bounds of truth on the question of egg production, and I regret to say that in too many cases advantage is taken of this. It is only natural that the owners of small fowls should desire their birds to be considered useful for something, and as they cannot successfully compete for a place as table fowls, they bid for a reputation as layers. It is an unquestionable fact that some breeds of small fowls are very prolific layers; it is also equally certain that some others are very poor layers. I have often seen in poultry journals much advice that is superficial and fallacious. The following is the fashionable advice: "For eggs, keep Leghorns; for general utility, keep Plymouth Rocks; and if you want the fowl that carries the most flesh, keep Brahmas."

A rather extended experience in breeding poultry, convinces me that the above advice is misleading; at any rate, I know it is to a novice, who immediately accepts it as a fact, at its face value, without any discount, and runs away with the idea that Leghorns will lay more eggs than any other breed, at all times, in all places, and under any conditions; and the consequences is that if that man lives in a locality where the weather cuts capers, and occasionally takes a sudden tumble to zero, and remains there for a great part of the winter, the said man's little speculation, whereby he hoped to earn a honest penny by selling eggs when prices were high, (by reason of their

scarcity), is, in vulgar parlance, "busted." There is no doubt he will get lots of eggs, perhaps more than many of his neighbors who keep Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas, but the result of my observation is that he always gets them when eggs are cheap, viz.: in the spring and summer. Many Leghorn fanciers claim a yearly production of 200 eggs per hen. This is certainly good laying, over sixteen dozen, at fifteen cents per dozen, but we will call, it twenty cents—to allow for the few they lay when prices are high—this is \$3.20 per annum as the gross product from each hen. Now, for my part, I prefer a fowl that will produce eggs when they command the best prices, viz.: in winter, when the ground is covered with snow and intense cold prevails. Even if she lays less of them, in my opinion she will be the most profitable. The poorest arithmetician will readily see that a hen which lays twelve dozen eggs in the year, and lays most of them when prices are high, say at an average price of thirty cents, will be more profitable to him than the other which lays sixteen dozen when prices are at the lower figure, provided she costs no more to keep, and I will endeavor to show further on that she will not.

The advice given this man, to keep Leghorns for eggs, was good counsel, provided eggs were his ultimate object, but as eggs with most poulterers are only a means to an end, and that end is usually cash, he would have done much better had he selected the other variety.

The advice to keep Plymouth Rocks as a general purpose breed I candidly believe is good advice; they certainly are very useful fowls, and are perhaps unsurpassed as a generally useful all-round breed. But I object to the advice to "keep Brahmas if you want the fowl that carries the most flesh." I do not deny that the Brahma carries the most flesh. I believe it does; it is certainly the heaviest of the standard breeds, but a beginner in poultry keeping would naturally infer that the Brahma was good for nothing but its carcass, whereas it is a well-known fact among breeders of this variety that they are magnificent winter layers; indeed it is doing them an injustice to stop here, for they are not only winter layers, but all-the-year-round layers, never losing any time. They are longer than the other varieties mentioned in arriving at maturity, but will weigh just as much at any age, from the shell up, as any other breed, not excepting the Plymouth Rock. I have some chicks of this variety in my yards at the present time that I am testing side by side with Light Brahma chicks hatched the same day, fed in exactly the same manner, same quantity and quality, and although the Plymouth Rocks are a little better feathered, yet the Brahmas are the heaviest, and have been so from start.

In addition to producing as many eggs in the year as some other breeds that are specially recommended as layers, they will, properly managed, produce the

bulk of them during fall and winter; they make the largest roasting fowls, and will pay better than any other breed to keep the cockerels through the winter, thus commanding a high price the following early spring before broilers come in. They are exceedingly hardy, in my opinion the hardiest of all fowls, from the shell to maturity; are very tame and gentle and easily confined, a fence four or five feet high being sufficient to keep them within bounds; and they thrive and lay well on food that other fowls would do but poorly on.

As this letter is already longer than I intended it should be, I must postpone its conclusion until next month, and apologise for occupying so much of your valuable space.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLITTS.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 28, 1885.

### The Langshan on the Farm.

This grand bird, only introduced from China some dozen years ago, is fast coming to the front as the most useful general purpose fowl we have among the pure breeds.

They are great egg-producers, especially in winter. When at their best as layers a little extra feeding puts them fit for market. Being large framed, with an excessive breast development, though small boned, they make the best of table fowl, the flesh being white, tender and juicy.

The chicks develop rapidly, and though they do not leave the shell all feathered, after a month they feather quickly and are fit for the table as broilers at ten weeks, weighing 4½ to 5 lbs. per pair. From ten to fourteen weeks their growth is enormous—8 to 12 oz. per week each.

As a cross with common fowl they are unequalled. The writer, as an experiment, mated some Dunghills with a Langshan Cockerel, and, as the result, has some splendid chickens, almost any one of which at twelve weeks will outweigh the hen that laid the egg it hatched from. One of them was weighed at four weeks, 14 oz.; five weeks, 16½ oz.; six weeks, 20½ oz.; seven weeks, 25 oz.; eight weeks, 30 oz.; nine weeks, 36 oz.; ten weeks, 41 oz.; eleven weeks, 55 oz. These chicks, with few exceptions, show the Langshan blood very strongly, particularly in the breast development and length of keel, one of the characteristics of the breed.

For the farmer who wants general purpose fowl a Langshan Cockerel is a good investment, and he will improve the offspring of common fowls both in size and egg production. They are a very hardy, docile bird, well feathered, with an abundance of fluff, denoting their winter laying powers. When inclined to set and not wanted, two or three days generally suffices to break up the fever, and when allowed to

set and hatch they are steady, and make most careful mothers, frequently calling and brooding chicks two or three weeks after recommencing to lay in the coop.

They are slightly lighter and much more active than the other Asiatics; are the best layers of all the setting breeds, and better than many of the non-setters. They are second to none for the table, their flesh being more delicate and juicy than that of the other Asiatics, and in greater abundance than on any of the non-setting breeds.

J. STEWART-KENNEDY.

Cowansville, Que.

### Building the Poultry House.

"Will you give me a plan for poultry house?" is a request frequently made, but difficult to comply with satisfactorily, without a great deal more information than is usually furnished as to the needs of the inquirers and the locality or position in which it is to be placed. We have known fanciers to provide themselves with nearly all the works on poultry architecture to be had, and then declare they could not find anything like what they wanted or needed. Nearly everyone forms some idea of his own, often influenced by the surroundings, and nothing short of the realization of these ideas, to a certain extent, will satisfy him. Such a one might examine one hundred plans and not find one to suit. Some wish their houses to partake of the ornamental, which others care little but for the practical in their construction.

The first consideration should always be the practical one, and the artistic added afterwards to suit the taste. We will endeavor to give a few general hints on the building of a practical poultry house to suit the climate of Canada, embracing cheapness, warmth, with good ventilation, convenience for attendants in the execution of the work of caring for the fowls, and the comfort of the inmates both in summer and winter.

We give preference to a wooden house, and would like to have it placed on a brick or stone foundation. Frame made of 2x4 scantlings, sheeted on the outside with inch pine lumber, dressed and tongued-and-grooved; joints battened with three inch battens, well nailed on. The inside walls and rafters covered with dressed inch lumber, this covered with tarred or felt paper and the joints covered with small battens. The roof closely sheeted and well shingled. The outside walls to have two coats of paint. The walls at the eaves need not be higher than will afford clear head room inside, a low room, will be much easier to keep clean and be warmer in winter than a high one. Very little if any benefit is derived from filling the walls with saw-just or other material. Hollow walls, if the sheeting and battening is well done, will be found as warm as the filled walls, and much dryer. A great many con-jemn wooden floors, but for cleanliness, dryness and warmth nothing equals a wooden floor, when covered

with two or three inches of dry earth or sand. Earth floors soon become sour, and require frequent renewals; and renewing an earthen floor is a laborious job, and one likely to be neglected. Cement floors are good while they last, but cold and often damp, as they will not absorb moisture; rats are apt to burrow beneath them, and they soon become broken, and are hard to repair.

The house, if possible, should face the south, so as to give the birds the benefit of all the sunshine possible in winter. The windows should be of good size, hinged to lay flat against the inside walls when opened, so that the fowls cannot roost on top of them, or else be made to slide back into the walls. The window openings should be covered on the outside with wire netting, so arranged that it will not interfere with attachment of double windows or shutters in winter, if found necessary. The doors for the outside should be double, the inner one so arranged that it can be removed in summer and one of wire netting substituted. Ventilators of good size, arranged with slides to cover them closely in cold weather, should be made in each end of the building, near the roof, no matter what its size, and in the roof at every twelve feet if the building is long—a building 36 feet long may have a ventilator in the roof in the centre and one at each end. These should be covered with caps to prevent snow and rain from leaking in, and those in the walls covered with wire netting also. The partitions dividing the house into pens should be boarded up to a height of 2 ft. 3 in. from the floor, and above this be made of wire netting, and if put together in sections, and fastened to the walls, floor and ceiling with hooks and staples, so that they can conveniently be taken out for cleaning, it will be found a good plan. Make the doors of pens a strong light frame covered with wire netting, and hang them with spring hinges, and fasten with spring catch.

For roosts use 2x4 in. scantling, dressed on all sides, and slightly rounded on the upper side. For supports get your blacksmith to make a couple of crosses of half inch iron, with the arms extending eight or ten inches from one end. The full length of the cross should be 2 ft. 6 inches. Now, with a half inch bit bore a couple of holes into the under side of roost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, about a foot from the end, and corresponding holes 6 inches deep through the floor into posts. Drive long ends of supports into holes in the floor. For shelf to catch the droppings from the roosts, take a board 18 or 20 inches wide, bore holes in it to correspond with those in roost and floor. Force upper ends of supports through these holes, and the shelf will rest on the arms of the cross. Now, put the roost into its place by forcing ends of iron into holes in under side. This will give a roost two feet from the floor, a shelf wide enough to catch the droppings, at a convenient distance below to allow of a hoe being used in cleaning it, while below the

shelf there is ample room for the fowls to move about. A roost of this kind gives little harbor for vermin, and can be taken down in a moment for cleaning.

The nests are more convenient if access can be had to them to remove the eggs without entering the coop. Build them against the wall partition, making openings with doors through the bottom boarding. They can be built in the form of a long box, with the partition made to slide in. All should be put together with screws so as to be easily taken apart for cleaning.

These hints are given from experience gained in building three poultry houses, and if we were building a fourth would follow them.

In winter, with double doors and windows, and cut straw or chaff on the floors instead of sand or earth, this house will afford a comfortable home for the fowls; while in summer, with the windows and outside doors thrown open, it will be delightfully cool.

### Listowel Notes.

There is but little to report this month. It is rather late to give hatching experiences, and the young stock is hardly old enough to speak of it with any degree of certainty. Biddy does all the incubating for local fanciers, and generally she was late in getting ready for work.

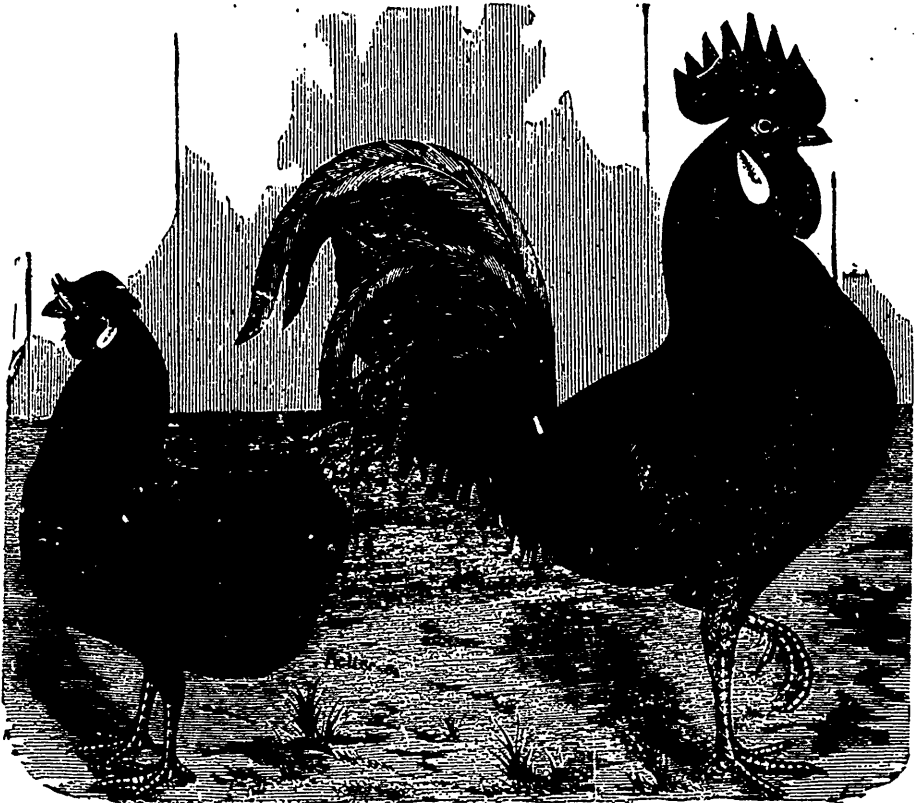
All of the local breeders of pure-bred poultry have large flocks of young stock, which are looking very fine, and although they will not be old enough to exhibit at the large fairs this fall, no doubt they will be heard of at the poultry shows the coming winter.

The Agricultural Society which holds its fall fair here has enlarged its prize list in the poultry department, and, I understand, will secure the services of a competent judge for the fall fair.

The Poultry Association is already arranging for a winter show. By the way, would it not be a move in the right direction for the Directors of the Ontario Society to appoint their day at the annual meeting, so other societies would know the date, and could make arrangements accordingly?

We had a call from Mr. H. B. Donovan, editor of the Pet Stock Department of the REVIEW, last week. He had but a short time to stay, but he visited most of the fanciers in the town and saw their stock. He expressed himself highly pleased with what he saw.

Several of our local breeders are exhibiting at the Provincial Exhibition at London next month.



### Andalusians.

These fowls come, as their name implies, from Spain; the first being brought into Portsmouth in 1851. Since then they have undoubtedly been crossed with other breeds, probably the Black Spanish, to which no doubt is due the frequency with which black chickens are bred from blue stock.

We have often wondered at the rarity with which one sees this breed in the States and Canada, for in England they are well known, and thoroughly appreciated for their useful qualities, as well as for the beauty of their plumage, and their elegance of form.

In general appearance and shape, they are very similar to the Black Spanish, although somewhat heavier-bodied and lighter combed. Their color is blue or slaty-blue, generally laced with black; the weight of the cocks is seven or eight pounds, that of the hens five or six pounds; the comb is upright and

evenly serrated in the cock, in the hen it usually falls over; the face is bright red, the earlobes pure white.

They do not breed very true to color; white, black, and every shade of blue appearing occasionally in the same brood; there is also a species of Silver Pile which is very beautiful, but not at all common.

They are a first-rate table fowl, and as chicks are extremely hardy, and in precocity are unexcelled even, perhaps, by the Leghorn; the pullets often commencing to lay at four months old. They lay a large white egg and lay a very great number, being particularly adapted for small and confined runs; in fact we do not consider we are exaggerating when we say that they combine the good qualities of both Spanish and Leghorn.

We hope to see this variety more cultivated by our Canadian fanciers in future, as it only requires to become known to be popular.

## On a Preference for White or Yellow Legs and Skins in Poultry.

BY JOHN GABB, M.R.C.S., BEWDLEY.

Kindly allow me to suggest to your valuable publication, the probable reason why white legs and skins are preferred in England in poultry, while a yellow color is looked upon with most favor in America by the greater number of Americans. The preference for white or a yellow color is not peculiar to the inhabitants of these two countries, as such, without reason—the preference for the one or the other—is a natural consequence of climate—natural selection, in fact—a result of the “survival of the fittest” in each instance. It will be found in all temperate regions, where the white man is most in vigor, that any yellowness of skin has a sickly aspect—in man a bilious appearance, and in other animals an unhealthy look—the reverse being the case where the sun asserts his most powerful influence: the pale or white in the tropics being the unnatural or unhealthy, while the colored is the most vigorous in man, or beast, or bird. Hence the preference for white in England and yellow in America, where man has a tendency to become colored, is the result of natural selection, or a choice of the most healthy in each case. All the breeds of domestic poultry that have been brought to this country, having a tropical zone for their natural habitat, have yellow legs and skins.

Take the Cochin for instance, which is no doubt a natural product of such a climate as Cochin-China possesses. The Malay, the Asseel, the Dominique, the Leghorn, the Brahma—though the Brahma is a made breed, as the Leghorn is too, and the Wyandotte and others are; and in the climate of England and Scotland it will be found that the yellow of the legs and skins of these birds has a tendency to fade—a tendency to whiteness in fact, and a more rapid tendency in the less fixed or less pure breeds.

I remember having seen, a few years ago, a letter from some one in one of the poultry journals, who had noticed a whitening of the legs of his poultry, which he ascribed to the effect of a chalk soil. A more extended experience would have shown this writer that climate has much more to do with such a change than soil. The Cochin has, according to my own observation, a much less tendency to change its color of legs and skin than the Brahma, in consequence, no doubt, of its being, as before mentioned, a more fixed or a purer breed. The name Cochin-China indicates pretty accurately the natural habitat of this breed of fowls. In the course of trade it must have travelled northwards to the district from whence it came to this country. The Chinese are fanciers like ourselves, and were fanciers long before we were, and the pure Cochin-China fowl is no doubt with them, as it is with us, a fancy breed, as distinguished from the useful. The first imported into this country, according to all descriptions of them, were anything but pure

Cochins; they were, for all practical purposes, more useful than the Cochins of to-day. Probably breeding to fancy types has this to answer for. The Cochin has been mentioned as affording a sample of the color of skin and legs to be expected in poultry in hot climates. On leaving the tropical regions and going northwards—in China, for instance—we should expect to find, as we find in reality, the yellow color of the legs and skins of the poultry disappearing, and the fair or white and delicate skins appearing instead. Intensity of color and coarseness of skin go together. If specimens of two breeds of poultry were placed before me without any information as to the countries from whence they came—such as Cochins and Langshans, for instance—it would be manifest at once, from the texture and color of their skins, that the two breeds could not be the natural productions of the same region. If they were both said to be Chinese, I should place the one at home, in the equatorial, the other in the temperate provinces of the empire. I know not the spot from whence the Langshan came, but it might have its home in a region the climate of which would be at least temperate, if not colder than temperate; it might have come from Corea into China for certainly the bird suggests countries as far apart as Corea and Cochin-China, with their different climates as the natural homes of the two breeds.

I regret very much to see the tendency to muddle these two breeds, or to Cochinish the Langshan, for there would be reason in attempting to Langshanise the Cochin; this would be improving the latter for all purposes, while it can only spoil the former to Cochinish it.

## Shall it be Scoring?

*Editor Review.*

In view of the importance of this subject, I shall, with your permission, offer a few additional remarks upon the “situation,” or “shall we have scoring?”

To come right to the point, let me ask, What is scoring? It must be something beyond any other system yet originated by man, when it seems to be taken for granted that all that is needed is to adopt scoring, no matter who shall apply the method. But let it be noted, and carefully noted too, that “scoring” is but a system or way of doing work, and is not a “self-actor.” We hear a great deal about “scoring at Guelph—shall we have it?” but not a word about who shall apply it. To those in power, permit me to say, Gentlemen, if you are in earnest about this “uneasiness,” if you honestly desire to give this system a fair, square trial on its merits, then engage such a man as I. K. Felch to do the work. Yes, let it be I. K. himself. Our own men have tried it, and voted their own work a failure; then why go through the farce of repeating this thing?

The big shame is in holding or maintaining that our judges are as good as any foreign judges. No error is so dangerous as that in which a good deal of truth is mingled. Our judges are as honest, as intelligent, as well qualified to judge by the old method as any foreigner, but not as well qualified to score as some of the American judges. If such is not the case how is the success of the system to be accounted for at Montreal, at New York and other places—yes, a host of other places? And further, it is only the most outrageous egotism that will let a man claim equal ability to work a system which he has never tried and always opposed as inefficient as those who have perfected a system by long and careful application. And was this success achieved in a day or a



year? No; but years have been spent in the task of making the system practicable; and so practicable has it been made that a whole nation has adopted it, and such foreign authority as Lewis Wright, who was at first opposed to it, has been led to change his mind with respect to it. And to whom is not a little of the credit due for all this success? To I. K. Felch, Esq., the indefatigable worker in the poultry interests in the United States.

But that we may see more clearly the truth of the position taken in this letter, let us for one moment inquire, was it the system or its application that required years to perfect in the U. S.? Now, I think every reader of *Review* will agree that the system of judging by recorded points or marks has undergone no change from its inception, and yet for years it was not used for judging, but, as I. K. F. explains, only as a test to the old method. Now, if this is the truth, it follows that years were spent in qualifying the judges to use the system; and this training consisted in learning to apply the *Standard* accurately and quickly, without which the system is impracticable. And yet we are told that to say that our judges, who have never received this training, can't judge by scoring is unpatriotic, making little of our own men, &c. If I say to a man who knows the whole principles of telegraphy—knows the letters in use, and can read any message slowly, as he has not yet acquired quickness from experience—"You are not qualified for a large office yet," has he any reasonable right to resent it? Do we acknowledge as a nation that we know nothing of gunnery because Howard was brought over here to work the gatling for us? Certainly not.

Another bugbear which is calculated to lessen the value of honest discussion, and serve as a cloak or mantle of false charity, is the cry of "personality." We may discuss and criticise the acts of our law judges even, and our other great men, and even their private acts and habits if they are of a nature to bring discredit upon their employers or the nation, but a poultry judge must be held as above reproach. There is no use trying to fight off this improvement by such arguments as "a judge can score a bird wrong." There is just where a trouble comes in. In every system it can be "wrested," but so can the Bible.

I do admit that we can't make a dishonest man honest. This is the special work of God. He alone can regenerate or produce amends. The object of all law is not to regenerate—though it may at times, happily, be an agent in the accomplishment of it—but to restrain. A thief is none the less a thief because a wholesome dread of the law restrains him from preying upon his fellow. Bad of all kinds, anger, malice, dishonesty, are only injurious to society when expressed. A man may be disloyal, ready to oppose lawful authority, but as long as he is restrained from disseminating this disaffection he brings no injury to the nation. A man who habitually uses profane language is no less wicked because the law forbids swearing, and he is restrained from fear of the consequences, or because society puts a ban upon it. Society has the right to protect itself from both acts and examples which would be hurtful to it, without taking into account the reformation of those restrained.

August 27th, 1885.

S. SPILLET.

### Seasonable Hints.

The fall show season is often more trying to the fowls than the winter season, as in the former the adult birds are generally in the middle of their annual

moult, and not in condition to withstand the hardships and exposure they often have to undergo in travelling to and from the exhibitions, and while on exhibition; while the young birds are yet weak from rapid growth. Many of the birds that will be shown this fall are intended for next season's breeding stock, and the exhibitor must not only have an eye to success in the showroom but must also keep in view the fact that next season's breeding operations will greatly depend on the condition in which the fowls are carried through moult. Every one who has shipped fowls even a short distance has seen evidence that it is a trying ordeal to them, as they seldom look so well and lively for a while after it; but when to this is added the confinement in the show cage, with changes of treatment and often neglect and exposure, it is not to be wondered at that many hesitate to expose valuable birds to such risks as are encountered in showing at this season. The birds should be fed a few days before being shipped. Great benefit will be derived from giving a feed of bread soaked in warm ale, squeezed dry, just before starting on the journey. This will strengthen them, allay excitement, and lessen the danger of taking cold. If this bread and ale can be given them every morning while on exhibition it will go far to keep them in good condition and ward off disease. A little grain should also be placed in the hamper in a trough at a convenient height so that the fowl can get at it when hungry. This is made necessary from the fact that on their arrival at the show the attendants are generally kept so busy cooping the birds as they arrive that no time is found for feeding until all are cooped, and if they are put into the coop hungry and not fed for some time afterwards, they are apt to gorge themselves, perhaps with grain they are not accustomed to, and the result is they are uncomfortable and mopy when the judge comes round, and do not make a good impression on his eye. Many fine birds have been found dead in the show cages from the effects of over-feeding after a journey without food, the crop being filled with dry grain and water, becomes distended, and results in death. The day before sending to the show the birds should have access to plenty of sharp gravel, to aid digestion during confinement.

When the birds are returned from the show it will not do to "dump" them into the coop or yard with the fowls that remained at home, nor to allow those that have been shown in different cages to run together without any further attention. Many a young fancier has had cause to regret, when his fowls returned after dark, having put them in the coop or yard with the other stock. He has found, on going out in the morning, that a free fight has been indulged in by his flock, and that a lot of the best birds have been ruined for life as show birds, and others made too filthy from dirt and blood to again make a respectable appearance in the show-room until nature gives them a new coat of feathers. The friendship of fowls will not withstand long absence; a few days absence will cause them to forget all friendly ties, and treat each other as strangers, which, with fowls, male or female, means fight on sight. When the birds come home, and it is necessary to put all together, they should be watched and any attempt to quarrel frustrated. If the fancier will provide himself with a stick eight or ten feet long and on one end fasten a piece of heavy sacking about 2 feet long by 18 inches wide, and when the birds come together with fight intent, give them a slap with the cloth, their pugnacity will soon be quelled. In a very short time, by this means, order can be restored among a flock of any variety of fowls except Games, but with these separation is the only safe plan.

**Kennel Department.**

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

**FIXTURES.**

**BENCH SHOWS.**

Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.—Dog Show of the Milwaukee Exposition Association. John D. Olcott, Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1, 2.—Third Annual Dog Show of the Southern Ohio Fair Association. H. Anderson, Secretary, Dayton, O.

Oct. 5, 6 and 7.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. E. Comfort, Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 6, 7, 8 and 9.—Fourth Annual Dog Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society. E. S. Hawley, Secretary, Danbury, Conn.

Oct. 27, 28 and 29.—Twelfth Dog Show of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Secretary.

**FIELD TRIALS.**

Nov. 9.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, for members only. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.

Nov. 9.—First Annual Trials of the Western Field Trials Association, at Abilene, Kan. Entries close Oct. 15. A. A. Whipple, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 16.—Seventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, High Point, N. C. Entries for Derby close May 1. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I.

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

We understand that the St. Bernard "Plinlimmon" has again changed hands, this time at a price exceeding even the enormous sum of 800 guineas, paid by Mr. Emmet for Rector.

In this number we commence a series of articles on the "Diseases of Dogs," by Mr. A. J. Sewell, M. R. C. V. S., London, England. That this gentleman's experience on the subject is probably unequalled, the fact that he is veterinary surgeon to the Kennel Club, British Kennel Association, St. Bernard Club, Collie Club, Pug Club, Great Dane Club, etc., testifies sufficiently. The first article is on "Follicular Mange," one of the most troublesome diseases.

The following is an analysis of the entries at the late English Kennel Club show held at the Crystal Palace, London, July 1st:

Bloodhounds.....	20	Spaniels.....	93
Mastiffs.....	44	Fox Terriers, Smooth.....	100
St. Bernards.....	85	Fox Terriers, Wire.....	61
Newfoundlands.....	36	Dachunds.....	61
Great Danes.....	43	Bull-terriers.....	29
Deerhounds.....	16	Airedales.....	11
Greyhounds.....	18	Bedlington.....	20
Foreign Dogs.....	12	Irish Terriers.....	50
Esquimaux.....	6	Smooth English Terriers.....	4
Norwegian.....	6	Black-and-tan Terriers.....	18
Pointers.....	50	Skyes.....	26
English Setters.....	50	Hard-haired Scotch Terriers.....	23
Black-and-tan Setters.....	28	Dandie Dinmonts.....	52
Irish Setters.....	19	Pugs.....	55
Wavy Retrievers.....	29	Yorkshire Terriers.....	4
Curly Retrievers.....	10	Maltese.....	6
Collies.....	62	Blenheim Spaniels.....	15
Basset-Hounds.....	21	King Charles Spaniels.....	11
Dalmatians.....	4	Prince Charles Spaniels.....	5
Pomeranians.....	6	Ruby Spaniels.....	2
Poodles.....	13	Toy Terriers, Smooth.....	7
Bull-dogs.....	60	Toy Terriers, Rough.....	12

We hear that Mr. Emmet, the celebrated American actor, who is on a visit to England, has purchased in the States another St. Bernard that can put all others in the shade when he stands between them and the sun. Mr. Emmet does not except his own dog Rector, nor Plinlimmon.

Col. "Bob" Ingersoll went down to the Oriental Hotel at Coney Island last month with his family and a big Newfoundland. The rules of the hotel forbade the dog's staying there; and Ingersoll repacked his baggage, and with his family and the dog left the hotel for some other house where the dog would be entertained.

We regret to hear from England that the well-known champion bull-dog Monarch is dead. For several years this dog held undisputed sway as head of the bull-dog race in England, at one time during his most successful career £400 being offered and refused for him. The death of Mr. Marshall's champion St. Bernard bitch, Cloister, is also announced.

Mr. Thomas W. Mills, Montreal, Canada, has imported from London, England, the bull bitch Patti. She is a rich tiger brindle, nineteen months old, and is by champion Toreador—Betsy. Toreador is own brother to the heavy-weight champion Taurus, and is by champion Monarch—champion Bellissima. Betsy is by champion Gamester—Tortoise, by champion Tiger. Her present weight is fifty pounds.

This is what the London letter writer of a Canadian newspaper says about the rabies epidemic:—"A fearful wave of heat now extends over the whole United Kingdom. In this city the effect of the long spell of torrid weather is appalling. Every one is more or less affected. Children are dying by hundreds. Scores of men are prostrate by sunstrokes each day and the roadways are often blocked by horses suddenly falling dead. A new terror is added by the prevalence of hydrophobia. *The streets are absolutely unsafe, owing to the number of mad dogs running at large, and many persons who never carried weapons are now buying revolvers.*" That is funny, but it isn't true.—*English Stockkeeper.*

**The Great Dane.**

This breed, otherwise known as the German Boarhound, German Tiger Mastiff, Siberian Bloodhound, etc., is now beginning to attract notice on this continent, as it has lately in England, where under the fostering care of the Great Dane Club its value is commencing to be known.

The Club lately held their first exhibition of Great Danes in the beautiful grounds of the Ranelagh Club at Barnes, London. Their show was most interesting, including as it did no less than 98 specimens of

this variety, which is becoming very popular on the other side of the water, and doubtless will become even more so here.†

† The following standard of points has been adopted by the Club, after having been drawn up with the greatest care, and is almost entirely in accord with the standard fixed by the principal clubs and breeders on the European continent :

1. General Appearance.—The Great Dane is not so heavy, nor so massive as the Mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the Greyhound in type. Remarkable in size and very muscular, strongly though elegantly built; movements easy and graceful; head and neck carried high; the tail carried horizontally with the back, or slightly upwards, with a slight curl at the extremity. The minimum height and weight of dogs should be 30 in., and 120 lbs.; of bitches, 28 in. and 100 lbs; anything below this should be debarred from competition.

2. Head.—Long, the frontal bones of the forehead very slightly raised, and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull, not too broad; muzzle, broad and strong, and blunt at point; cheek muscles well developed; nose large, bridge well arched; lips in front perpendicularly blunted, not hanging too much over at the sides, but with well-defined folds at the angles of the mouth; the lower jaw slightly projecting—about a sixteenth of an inch; eyes small and round, with sharp expression and deeply set; ears very small, and greyhound-like in carriage, when uncropped; they are, however usually cropped.

3. Neck.—Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched—without dewlap or loose skin about the throat. The junction of head and neck strongly pronounced.

4. Chest.—Not too broad, and very deep in the brisket.

5. Back.—Not too long or short; loins arched, and falling in a beautiful line to the insertion of the tail.

6. Tail.—Reaching to the hock, strong at the root, and ending fine, with a slight curve. When excited it becomes more curled, but in no case should it curve over the back.

7. Belly.—Well drawn up.

8. Fore-quarters.—Shoulders set sloping; elbows well under, neither turned inwards nor outwards. Leg, fore-arm muscular, and with great development of bone; the whole leg strong, and quite straight.

9. Hind-quarters.—Muscular thighs, and second thighs long and strong, as in the greyhound, and hocks well let down and turning neither in nor out.

10. Feet.—Large and round, neither turned inwards or outwards. Toes well-arched and closed; nails very strong and curved.

11. Hair.—Very short, hard and dense, and not much longer on the under part of the tail.

12. Color and Markings.—The recognized colors

are the various shades of grey (commonly termed blue), red, black, or pure white, or white with patches of the before-mentioned colors. These colors are sometimes accompanied by markings of a darker tint about the eyes and muzzle, and with a line of the same tint (called a "trace") along the course of the spine. The above-named colors also appear in the brindles, and are also the ground colors of the mottled specimens. In the whole-colored specimens the china or wall-eye but rarely appears, and the nose more or less approaches black, according to the prevailing tint of the dog, and the eyes vary also. The mottled specimens have irregular patches or "clouds" upon the above-named ground-colors; in some instances the "clouds" or markings being of two or more tints, with the mottled specimens the wall or china-eye is not uncommon, and the nose is often parti-colored or wholly flesh-colored. The whole colored reddish-yellow, with black muzzle and ears, is the color least cared for, as indicative of the mastiff cross.

13. Faults.—Too heavy a head, too highly arched frontal bone, and deep stop or indentation between the eyes; large ears, and hanging flat to the face; short neck; full dewlap; too narrow or broad a chest; sunken or hollow or quite straight back; bent fore-legs; overbent fetlocks; twisted feet; spreading toes; too heavy and much bent, or too highly carried tail, or with brush underneath; weak hind-quarters, and a general want of muscle.

Mr. Groom writes in *The Squire*: "To any person used to dogs, and possessed of some acquaintance with their anatomy, this description will give a tolerably accurate idea of what a Great Dane should be, and convey to the mind the picture of a large up-standing dog, of noble presence, and wonderfully active and powerful. These qualities the Dane possesses to the fullest extent; in addition to which he is often as speedy as the deerhound, and can jump like a hunter, and will also follow a scent. He is capable of forming strong attachments, can be taught almost anything, and, as a guard, no dog is his superior. Within the last few years several have been exported to India, Australia and the Cape, for the purpose of large game hunting, for which there is no doubt they are admirably suited, and if ever the Irish wolf-hound is resuscitated, it will be owing to the crossing of the Great Dane with large specimens of the deerhound.

In fighting the Dane will take punishment without uttering a sound, and when he has fairly taken hold is as difficult to part as a bull-dog. As a rule they seize by the back of the neck, and by a dexterous appliance of their strength and weight, throw their adversary to the ground, and then with lightning bound fasten on the throat. A fight between two of these dogs is marvellous as a display of power and activity, and it is almost impossible at times to follow their movements, as they leap and turn, dodge

and twist in their endeavors to get a favorable hold. Having had many opportunities of seeing them "at work," I firmly believe that no dog of the other large breeds—St. Bernard, Mastiff, or Newfoundland—would be "in it" in an encounter with a large well-reared Dane. Some specimens (as in all breeds) are headstrong and quarrelsome, but as a rule they are quiet and gentle, unless unduly interfered with or set on."

### The Fox Terrier.

The most popular of all the dogs of the day is indisputably the Fox Terrier.

The Fox Terrier seems to comprehend in his compact little person every good quality that a dog can have. He has more courage than any big dog, joined to which he has intelligence, good manners, good temper, and a singular taste for the company of man. The purists in genealogy, the Fosters of the canine aristocracy, have doubtless something to say, even of the Fox Terrier's pedigree. It is about twenty years ago since Mr. Wootton of Nottingham, exhibited his celebrated dog Jock, who is the Godolphin Arabian of the Fox Terrier stud books. It was Jock who set the type of the present smooth-haired Fox Terrier, in respect of all the leading points of head, ears, feet and coat. Jock himself, thus runs the legend, had a mother who was a pure black-and-tan, from whom the black-and-tan markings on the head and body of his descendants are supposed to be derived. However this may be, it is impossible to doubt that Jock, as well as some of the early sires, such as Old Trap, Trimmer, and Vandal, were pure Fox Terriers in all essentials like the dogs of present race—certainly not inferior in terrier character, even if inferior in other respects. According to "Stonehenge," there is not a dog in England, with the exception of some Foxhounds and Greyhounds, with a pedigree going back earlier than 1800. Yet obscure as the parentage of the early progenitors of the Fox Terrier may be, there is little reason to doubt that the breed was kept as pure as any breed ever was in the days before stud books and kennel clubs. A terrier of some kind must have been in use in England at least since the commencement of fox-hunting, and if so this must have been the Fox Terrier, smooth or rough, who is the undoubted original of the earth dog, and far better at any legitimate terrier business than any of his kinsmen. The original Fox Terrier was probably rather rough than smooth, and it would be reasonable to suppose was not bred so carefully as he is now for some of his minor points, such as the cat-feet, the level ear-drop, and the even markings on the face. The work in which he was employed, and for which he was specially trained through many generations, was one which needed, in the highest degree, activity, vivacity, sagacity, temper, pluck, and hardihood; and all these qualities are undoubtedly possessed in a superior degree by the good Fox Terrier

of the present day. It is this character, combined with his beauty and compactness of form, which makes him the favourite dog of the day with all classes. He is the best companion for man that any dog can be—nay, man is hardly good enough a companion for him. For conduct in the house or the field, take him for all in all, he has no equal. He will do anything he is taught, and he is very quick at learning. In his primitive vocation of bolting foxes, of course, there is but little room for him now, for the use of terriers for that purpose, except in some old-fashioned hunts, is almost exploded. For vermin of all kinds he has an unquenchable appetite, and cats are his special delight. It is very wrong, of course, to set him at cats, but they are so well able to take care of themselves, and the pleasure is so great to the dog, that it is a pity to interfere too actively with his amusement. For beating a hedge he can be easily trained to be as good as a spaniel, and he is more active and hardy. In some parts of England he is now used extensively for coursing rabbits, and has attained eminence in this new branch of art. In the rougher parts of the country he is set to worry badgers, and turn them out of their holes; but though no true-bred Fox Terrier should shrink from the conflict with the grey-coated gentleman, the odds are so great in favour of the badger, with his double weight and his terrific jaws, as to make this a cruel service to which to put a good dog.

Good in all capacities, a true sportsman and a gentleman, the Fox Terrier perhaps reaches his highest development as the friend and companion of man. How great a favourite he has become in this walk of life is evidenced by the extraordinary predominance of Fox Terriers at every dog show, and by the efforts which are made by special clubs and shows in his honour for the cultivation of his breed. There is perhaps more money spent on Fox Terriers in England during the year than on any other breed of dog.—*Whitehall Review.*

### Follicular Mange.

There is no other disease to which the dog is subject so troublesome as Follicular Mange. It is not only the most difficult to cure, being far worse than any distemper, except perhaps when that disease is accompanied by fits; for in many cases, after months of continued dressing, and though the parasites may be destroyed, the dog is disfigured for life by the skin being left bald in large patches; in some instances the animal being left almost naked, there being only a few tufts of hair here and there. It is not the remedies, providing ordinary care is used, which destroy the hair, but the parasites which are found in the hair and the sebaceous follicles.

It is a contagious disease, as may be expected, but it is not easily transmitted from one dog to another like the ordinary Sarceptic Mange, as the parasites are situated so deeply in the skin, where they breed

and die, being seldom found on the surface of the cutaneous structure; and it is fortunate they are not, or the disease would be more frequently seen than it now is.

It is often a matter of wonder how a dog gets this complaint, for one occasionally sees a single case break out in a large kennel of dogs, and as the disease is not at first recognized, the affected one is not removed for some time after the disease has been established, and yet, though numerous other dogs have been associating with this one, and it is seldom that other cases follow; there may be one or two, but the bulk of the dogs escape, which would not be the case if follicular mange was as contagious as the ordinary kind; and yet there is not the least doubt but that the disease is contagious, as it has been proved by experiment on more than one occasion by different individuals.

Some authorities contend that the disease is often transmitted from man to the dog. I see no reason why it should not be, as it is well known that about ten per cent. of the human race is infested with the parasite, it being found in the face, and about the ears; but in man it causes, fortunately, no annoyance, the host being seldom aware of its presence.

Some surgeons abroad have, it is said, for experiment transferred the parasite from the human skin to a dog's, and succeeded in developing the disease in its worst form, but one cannot help thinking, if this was a fact, that the disease would be more common, as dogs are so frequently handled.

No dogs are exempt from the disease, but it is less frequently seen in adult dogs than in young ones and puppies. Delicate puppies and those that are weakly, the result of long illness, or from worms, are more prone to this skin affection than strong, robust ones. It is well known that all animals that are strong and in good health are less likely to contract disease than those that are in the reverse condition.

Space will not permit an illustration of this parasite, but a short description will enable the reader to recognize this little pest. It cannot be discerned with the naked eye, but with a strong magnifying glass the parasite may be distinguished. When examined with a good microscope it appears about an inch long, and resembles very much a silkworm; it consists of a head, with a fair-sized mouth, and on either side a small papilla or nipple; a body with four feet on each side, a tail about three times the length of the head and body together, and which tapers gradually to a point.

As is generally the case with parasites the male is smaller than the female, but in this case it is only the caudal appendage that is in any way less, but besides being different in length, it terminates to a rather sharp point. Of course this little insect, if I may so call it, if examined with a magnifying glass does not look nearly so large.

A great assistance in diagnosing this disease is the fact, as mentioned before, that it is not so contagious

as ordinary sarcoptic mange. This should always be considered when there are several dogs kept together, for, in the first place, if the affected dog has been living with others for some time, and the bulk of the number remain healthy, then one may be almost sure that the complaint is not the common mange. Secondly, follicular mange in some of its stages resembles eczema (non-contagious) in many respects. Now, to mistake the latter for the former might prove disastrous if the dogs were allowed to continue to associate together. My advice to all owners of dogs is that directly one is found to be suffering from any kind of skin disease he should be immediately separated from the others and kept in seclusion until the nature of the disease is recognized. If after careful examination the disease shows itself to be only eczema, then the separated one may be restored to his companions; but if he is found to be suffering from one of the contagious diseases, then he must be kept away from the others entirely until cured.

Now as to recognizing the disease from the condition of the skin: In the early stages there may be but one bald patch of skin, which may be on any part of the body, legs or head, but in most cases it generally commences on the head or face. If the animal in health has a white skin, then it is noticed to be slightly red; if the skin is dark, as in black-and-tan terriers, etc., there is very little alteration in the color. The skin is raised up in small papules, or pimples, varying in size from a millet to a hemp seed. These may or may not discharge; at first they seldom do, but if a small piece of skin is picked up and manipulated between the fingers a small quantity of matter escapes from the rupture of some of the pimples. In course of time the pimples increase in size and develop into pustules which burst of themselves and discharge blood and matter. As time goes on the original patches enlarge, the pimples and pustules increase in number and run one into the other, until the affected part becomes one large sore or excoriated surface. At this stage of the disease the pimples, etc., are not easily recognized, and without other parts of the skin are examined, it may be mistaken for eczema. In the meantime other places are showing on the body and legs. In some instances one leg may be covered with sores from elbow to the toe, and the whole of the hair may be removed except a few tufts here and there. Besides the papules and pustules mentioned, some of the former contain blood of a dark color, and when the dog's skin is white they appear of a purple hue. These spots vary in size from a small pea to a large bean, and rupture easily with slightly squeezing, blood with perhaps a little matter or pus escaping. The itching is not very great nor continuous as is almost invariably the case with ordinary mange. The sufferer, in bad cases, gets miserably thin, though the appetite generally remains fairly good, and in some instances voracious.

One of the principal differences between this and ordinary mange, besides being less contagious, is in the fact that, in the latter, the scratching is almost continuous, and if it can be worse one time than another, it is when the dog gets warm, and then the irritation appears intolerable. This one symptom is of great importance in distinguishing between the two complaints. In addition, this disease, common mange, develops and spreads with greater rapidity, and, if not checked, the dog quickly becomes denuded of hair from its breaking off short to the skin, and not by its coming out at the roots, as in follicular. A number of small spots like flea bites appear on the skin, which may or may not discharge a watery fluid. If they do, the discharge quickly dries up, and brown crusts form, and this, together with the everlasting scratching and biting, produces nasty sores, but not the large excoriated sores of the follicular mange. The parts most often affected by the common mange are the insides of the thighs and arm-pits; also, the underneath surface of the stomach; but as said before, the disease quickly spreads to all parts. Another and sure way of distinguishing between the two complaints, is by the application of sulphur ointment, or, in cases where the patient has a long coat, sulphur and oil. If the disease is sarcophic scabies, either of these remedies, if properly applied have a magical effect in staying the irritation and curing the disease; but, if it is the follicular scabies, little or no effect of this treatment is the result.

Then there is the other disease, eczema, which I have previously mentioned, which might be mistaken for the disease in question. There are two kinds of eczema, moist and dry, the former generally terminating in the latter, though the dry may exist in an independent state. The moist eczema comes on very suddenly, perhaps in a single night. A dog whose skin the day before appears perfectly healthy, may the following morning have one or more large eczematous patches on it, which is commonly known as humor. These places, unlike patches of follicular mange, will dry up in the course of a few days, provided the dog's tongue is kept from them, and in a week's time or so the part is quite healed, but covered with dandruff or scurf. The hair covering these sores may or may not be removed; it all depends on the amount of licking they have received. One patch is almost sure to be followed by others on different parts of the body or legs. In moist eczema the dog invariably suffers from canker in one or both ears. This is very characteristic of the disease. Cases of dry eczema may be more easily mistaken for common mange than the other kind. The symptoms of this form are, a slightly inflamed and heated skin, covered with a number of small red pimples, with a quantity of scurf, varying in thickness, and which gives the skin a very dry appearance. The hair, especially when the ears, face, and head are the seat of irritation, is more or less removed from the scratching. Another

very favorite part for this disease to develop is along the back, and in cases where the dog thus afflicted can get to a convenient place for rubbing, as in small house-dogs, when they can get under a chair, they will in a few days often rub the whole of the hair from off the back from the tail to the shoulders, the skin being left dry and scaly, with sores here and there. Though this condition of things may be removed with cooling lotions, etc., yet it returns time after time during the summer months, but, as winter comes on and the animal's system is less heated, the eczema will gradually disappear of itself, and the hair grows as if nothing had been amiss.

*To be continued.*

### Late News.

We have much pleasure in announcing that an article from the pen of Mr. Lewis Wright, the author of "The Book of Poultry," etc., will appear each month.

We give a liberal cash commission to agents for the REVIEW.

Mr. Wm. Penman writes us from Walkerville that his connection with the West Kent Poultry Yards ceased in March last. We understand he intends re-entering the fancy at an early date.

Mr. Jas. O'Neil, of Oshawa, writes us that he has sold the Eagle Place Poultry Yards, Brantford, to Messrs. Cocker & Ireland; he says they are good reliable men, and that parties wanting stock of the varieties they breed would do well to give them a call.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Jos. Kime, the well known Veterinary Surgeon and Setter breeder of Chatham, whereby fanciers may send the bodies of valuable fowls, dogs, pigeons, etc., to that gentleman for examination, and he will report the result in the columns of the next issue of REVIEW. All packages must be pre-paid or they will be refused. They should be accompanied by a letter of advice, giving all particulars. There will be no charge to any of our subscribers who are not in arrears for their subscriptions.

The most successful men in the poultry business are those who keep their advertisement before the public all the year round. A good trade is seldom built up by spasmodic advertising. Every one of our patrons who have been with us for years report having had a brisk trade this season. Good stock, honest dealing and liberal advertising will be as sure to win success in the poultry business as any other. The very low rates and large circulation of the REVIEW, should induce every fancier in the country, who has anything to sell, to give it a trial.

## Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

Edited by

H. B. DONOVAN, PARKDALE, ONTARIO.

To whom all communications, items of news, &c., on these subjects should be addressed.

### Pigeon Notes.

Experienced breeders now begin to separate their breeding birds and divide them according to their sex.

Fanciers generally report a good season, lots of young ones being the usual thing.

Those having Guineapigs for sale would do well to advertise them in our columns, we have several times lately been asked for them.

Why do not our pigeon fanciers show more often? At all the shows it is the same, one sees only two or three exhibitors; much of the interest in breeding is lost when there is so little competition.

We recommend our readers to go in for some of the small foreign birds, such as Cutthroat Sparrows, Zebra Finches, Budgerigars, Bengalese, etc., etc. We hope to shortly give a series of articles on these interesting pets.

We should like to see more classes for small birds and Canaries, at the fall fairs and exhibitions; but a better place must be provided than the ordinary corner of the poultry house, if fanciers are expected to show valuable birds.

Do all our fanciers use salt-cat in their lofts? We do not hesitate to reply in the negative! Yet nothing, perhaps, is more beneficial to the health of the inmates. A good mixture is equal parts of gravel, loam, mortar, and salt.

Now is the time to sell your surplus stock of pigeons. A few pair wintered well will breed you more and healthier young birds than where they are overcrowded in their winter-quarters. This is *the* month for pigeon-pies, do not overlook this fact or you will regret it later on.

### Ferrets.

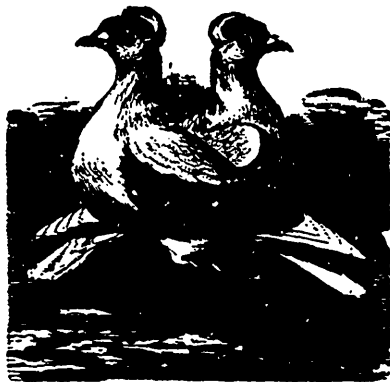
These useful little animals are daily becoming more popular on this continent. People are beginning to recognize them not as a wild beast of some unknown description to be gazed at from a safe distance, but as a legitimate method of ridding themselves of rats, and as an invaluable adjunct to the sport of rabbiting.

There are two species; the one, brown in colour, and usually known as the pole-cat ferret, and the other white, usually larger and tamer; the former is usually used for rats, the latter for rabbits.

The females or "bitches" breed twice a year, going in young for about six weeks and having from three to

eight in a litter. The young remain blind for about a month, and should be removed from their mother as soon as they can feed themselves.

Ferrets should be fed on bread and milk as a staple diet with a little meat occasionally; or a pigeon, rabbit, or other small animal, may be given now and then when convenient. Oatmeal porridge and corn mush makes a good change. They should have straw for bedding, and sawdust in their day compartment, and need to be kept very clean.



The Swallow.

This pigeon, known in Germany as the Schwalbentaube, and in France as the Hironnelle, is not as frequently kept as its beauty deserves.

The general formation and markings, as given by Robert Fulton, are as follows:—

“Beak, long; nostrils, small; forehead, high; neck, short; shoulders and back, broad; body, plump, and rather squat in shape; legs, short, and ‘long muffed.’ At the base of the skull rising from the neck, is a well-spread ridge of inverted feathers, which should form a nicely scalloped, clear-ridged, well-raised ‘shell crown.’”

“The upper mandible is dark, the lower portion white. The line of head-markings runs in direct course with opening of beak and through the eye, all the upper part of the head being black or coloured, terminating in an accurate line at the base of skull or rise of ‘crown’ which is white. The neck, breast, belly, thighs, hocks, vent-covering, tail, back, and ‘saddle’ are also white, leaving the wing in its entirety black or coloured; the leg-feathering (from hocks) also coloured; and the eye is dark, known as black, or ‘bull-eye.’”

The chief desiderata in breeding Swallows are colour and markings. There are nine recognized colours, viz.: Black, red, yellow, blue and silver barred, blue and silver barless, and blue and silver chequered. When in Paris, a short time back, we noticed some extremely handsome blue Swallows in the Pigeon Department of the Jardin d’Acclimatation, and we ourselves rather incline to that colour as being the prettiest in Swallows, though a deep glossy black is very striking.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT  
CHATHAM, ONTARIO, CANADA.

—BY—

**J. M. MACPHERSON,**

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about ten lines.

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Quarter Column.....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch.....	3.00	5.00	8.00

Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Breeder's Illustrated Directory, 1 year, \$6; half year, \$4.

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 6th to insure insertion in issue of that month.

Address,

J. M. MACPHERSON,  
Chatham, Ont., Canada.

## New Advertisements.

- J. Stewart Kennedy, Cowansville, P. Q.
- Proctor & Hadley, Chatham, Ont.
- Wm. Barber, Toronto, Ont.
- Wm. Roche, Chatham, Ont.
- Samuel Holmes, Chatham, Ont.
- F. W. Wilson, Chatham, Ont.
- Caleb Wheeler, Chatham, Ont.
- Cocker & Ireland, Brantford.
- Field Bros., Chatham.
- W. H. Pierce, Peekskill, N. Y.
- C. E. Grundy, Cannachie, Ont.
- Clarksburg Poultry Yards, Ont.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

*27* 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.

**FOR SALE**—Fifty Antwerps—Blues, Blue-chequers, Red-chequers, Silvers, Silver Duns, Whites and Blacks, in pairs or single birds. No better stock. Write for price list, enclosing three-cent stamp. J. B. JONES, 50 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

**BONE MEAL**, Ground Oyster Shell, Poultry Books, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Eggs for Hatching. Send for circular. **PERRY'S POULTRY EXCHANGE**, 25 Bleury street, Montreal, P. Q.

**H. E. SPENCER**, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S., dealer in and breeder of pure-bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Dogs, Guinea Pigs, Song Birds, White Rats and Mice, Cock spurs, \$1.25 a pair; Pit Games, Incubators, and Printing. Send 4c. for illustrated circular.

**P. G. KEYES**, Ottawa, Ont., will sell a few choice Light Brahma (Felch), Black Java (Lattin), Plymouth Rock (Todd), and Wyandotte (Hull and Millington) chicks, cheap, quality considered.

**FOR SALE**—Five pairs fine young Pekin Ducks; price, to make room, only \$2.50 per pair. Address **F. W. WILSON**, Chatham, Ont.

**THE FIRST \$30.00** taxes six Wyandotte Hens, one cock and thirty-three chicks, all I had this season. **LEVI F. SELLECK**, Box 14, Morrisburgh, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—One pair Pouters, three pairs Barbs, two pair Tumblers, two pair of Trumpeters, cheap, to make room. Address **PROCTOR & HADLEY**, Box 101, Chatham, Ont.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Eight Light Brahmas and eleven W. C. W. Polish, as fine stock as there is in the country. Apply to **FRANK SANAGAN**, Merchant Tailor, Chatham, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—One pair White Dorkings, trio 'Gold Sebright, trio Silver Sebright bantams, five Light Brahma yearling hens, five do chicks; will exchange part for colored Dorkings. **S. LUSCOMBE**, Chatham, Ont.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Will sell a trio of Black Spanish, A 1 birds, for \$7, or exchange for the same in Brown Leghorns. Address **T. B. CARLING**, Exeter, Ont.

**EXHIBITION BIRDS FOR SALE**—Not having time to attend shows this fall, am ready to dispose of stock as follows, at reasonable prices, 1 Light Brahma cock, two years old, 2nd prize at last Industrial; 1 do do last year's hatch, 3rd prize at Ont. Poultry Show at Guelph, 1885, score 91½ as a cockerel; 2 very fine L. B. hens, 1 imported. Write me for prices, etc. **F. J. GRENNY**, P. O. Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—A fine pair of yellow or fawn colored mice, imported from England; quite tame; price \$2 the pair. **J. M. MACPHERSON**, Chatham, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Grand trio Langshans, one hen imported, the other scored 95, cock scored 96½; price \$20 the trio. For particulars address **J. M. MACPHERSON**, Chatham, Ont.

**FINE EXHIBITION BIRDS FOR SALE**—cheap—Brown Leghorns (Wixon), White Leghorns (Todd), B. B. R. Game Banties (Holmes). Apply at once to **CARSS & MURRAY**, Box 230, Orillia, Ont.

**BLACK RED GAMES**—Lyons, Ball, Cooper, and Trimble stock; grand station, fine plumage; pullets weigh 4½ lbs., cockerels 5 lbs., hens 6 to 8 lbs., cocks 7 to 8 lbs.; chicks \$3 to \$5 per pair; old birds \$5 to \$10 each. My birds are second to none. **JNO. G. JONES**, Hardware Merchant, Mitchell, Ont.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**—Equal to any, surpassed by none; grand plumage, well matured; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; price \$3 per pair. **WM. FARRANT**, Mitchell, Ont.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—One trio White Leghorn fowls, \$5; 2 cockerels, \$2 each; 3 pullets, \$1.50 each; 7 Langshan cockerels, \$2 each; good stock. **CHAS. BARRETT**, Glencoe, Ont.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—One trio Langshan fowls, \$7; 2 Black Spanish hens, \$2 each; 2 cockerels, \$1.50 each; 3 pullets, \$1 each. **CHAS. BARRETT**, Glencoe, Ont.



**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

**FOR SALE**—Celebrated Limerick Boy, winner first at Chicago, 97½ points, and mate, Dr. Cooper's strain; Ireland and Black-Red Chicks, same strain; 2 cocks, one winner second at Bowmanville; blue Fantails and Pouter Pigeons, each winning first and special at Bowmanville Association. Enclose stamp for reply. **SILAS FOSTER**, Bowmanville, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—One pair of Buff Cochins, good birds cock took fourth prize last winter here. Price \$6.00 Address **A. J. GORDON**, Cote Des Nerges, Montreal

**FOR SALE**—First-class Horning Antwerps at from \$3 to \$5 per pair; some birds that have flown 120 miles, \$5 per pair. **JAS. FULLERTON**, Strathroy, Ont.

# Clarksburg Poultry Yards

**Black-breasted Red, Brown-breasted Red, Red Pyle and Duckwing**

**GAMES**

Imported from the best yards of England and America.



WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH,  
LANGSHANS,  
BLACK HAMBURGS,  
LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
WHITE LEGHORNS,  
and PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
*Of the Highest Quality.*

EGGS—Game, \$3 per setting; other varieties, \$2.  
**C. W. TREADGOLD**, Sec'y,

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Send stamp for circular.

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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.

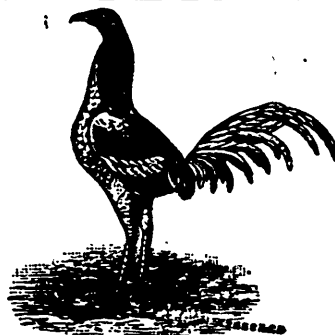
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—AND—  
**Red Pyle**  
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**PARK POULTRY YARDS,**

CAYUGA, ONT., CANADA,

**D. T. ROGERS**, - Proprietor,

Will sell Eggs from

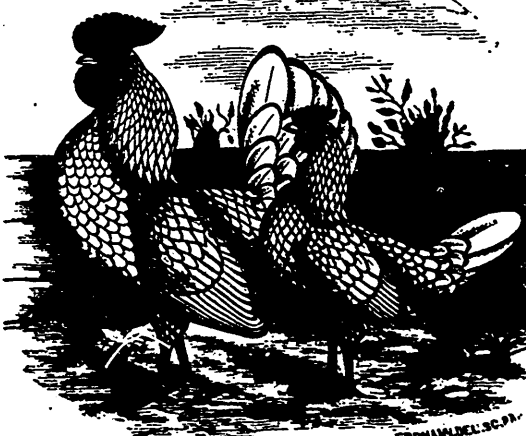
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Single and Rose-comb White Leghorns.....	\$3 00 per 13.
White Polish.....	3 00 "
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Black African Bantams.....	2 00 "
Cayuga Ducks.....	2 00 "

Would refer parties wishing eggs to the prize list of the Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association, in the March issue of the REVIEW.

Will guaransee to do as I say every time.



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*Perfection Poultry Yards*



MY ENTIRE STOCK OF POULTRY FOR SALE!

Standard B. B. Reds, Silver and G. Duckwings, Autocrat Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, (Boardman Smith's),

Trio Coeurs (imported by Macpherson), prize-winner at Crystal Palace, Dray, Abérgavemay; Rouen Ducks, imported from Dr. Snell, Kelton, England; Imperial Pekin Ducks; White Crested Black Polands; Plymouth Rocks, Etc., also dealer in all kinds of Market Poultry.

The above Stock, or part of it, must be sold.  
For further particulars address

SAM. HOLMES, Chatham, Ont.



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—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

Black Reds and Duckwing Games,  
Barb Pigeons, and Lop-eared Rabbits.

Young of the above stock for sale.

FOSTER'S CELEBRATED PEARL-COATED ROUP PILLS.

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

Please send stamp for reply.

FOWLS AND CHICKS  
FOR SALE

of the following varieties, after October 1st:

Wyandottes, P. Rocks, and  
B. Leghorns.

Will be sold singly, in pairs, trios or breeding pens.

Correspondence solicited.

GEO. LOVE,

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CHAMPION IRISH SETTER,

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Stud fee, \$25.00. Sire of more prize-winners than any Irish setter (at the same age)-living, and a grand field dog. Send stamp for pedigree, list of winnings of himself and progeny, etc.

Elegant life-like photos of Glencho's head, 50 cts. Some very handsome Glencho puppies for sale.

W. H. PIERCE,

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CHICKS FOR SALE.

D. BRAHMAS

Bred from the following noted birds:

"Empress" second, score 95½. Pullet 1st at Stoneham, Mass., score 96. Pullet, 2nd, at Madison Square, N. Y., February, 1885. Hen, winner of 1st at Taunton, Mass., Guelph, Listowel and Seaforth, 1885. Cock, 1st, Guelph, Listowel and Seaforth. Cockerel, 1st, at Stoneham, Mass., Lord Berkley's strain. Cockerel, 1st at Seaforth; 2d at Listowel.

Black Hamburgs,

Bred from my celebrated strain, second to none.

Golden Polands.

AND A FINE LOT OF

Black African Bantams.

A. J. WILSON,

Correspondence solicited.

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**JUMBO SALE**  
 —OF—  
**EXHIBITION BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES**  
 OVER 150 BIRDS,  
**THE FINEST WE EVER RAISED,**  
**Bred from our last fall importation.**

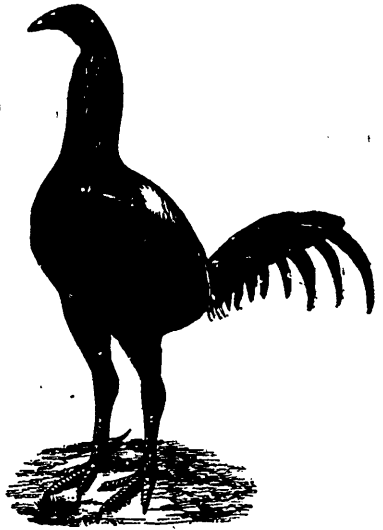
Our birds are kept on farms where they have unlimited range, giving them vigorous constitutions, which is very desirable in any breeding stock.

We have a few adult birds which we will sell cheap. Apply at once.

Any bird proving unsatisfactory may be returned, when price will be refunded.

All communications promptly answered. Address.

**STABLEFORD BROS, - - Watford, Ont.**



**FOWLS FOR SALE**



D. & L. Brahmas, S. G. Dorkings, B. Javas,  
 S. S. & G. P. Hamburgs, Wyandottes, W. C. B.  
 Polish, Black Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

We have bred a large number of Cockerels and Pullets of the above varieties this season, all from choice stock carefully-mated. Will also sell some of our old birds. As we are anxious to dispose of them before winter, will sell cheap. Correspondence solicited.

**PICKARD & SPICER,**  
**EXETER, Ontario.**

**DANVILLE POULTRY YARDS,**  
**DANVILLE, P. Q.**

2 grand yards of **Black-breasted Red Games**, bred direct from birds imported by W. L. Ball from England. They possess all the points essential for successful exhibition—long, clean heads, whip tails, "light red" hackles, and for station, style, size and symmetry are unsurpassed. Years have been devoted to produce those characteristics, and their ancestry have won more prizes than any other strain ever bred in Canada.

2 yards **Red Piles**, one yard headed by "Windwood," a cock hard to beat, having won 1st as cock-erel at Sherbrooke, 1884, and 1st as cock at Montreal, 1885; mated with hens and pullets which won numerous prizes. The matings should produce chicks suitable for any competition.

1 yard very fine **Duckwing Games**.

1 yard **Ginger Red and Pit Games**.

1 yard **Black Sumatras**—a very choice collection of these beautiful birds,

1 yard **Malays**—typical birds of this rare variety.

**Mammoth Bronze Turkeys**.—Tom, 46 lbs.,—has already won prizes—mated to fine hens.

Also pure English Mastiff dogs from my own importation.

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

Reference:—W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.

**U. BONNEVILLE, Proprietor.**

**CHICKS FOR SALE**

Of the following varieties :

**BROWN LEGHORNS,**

(Rose and Single combed),

**WHITE LEGHORNS, Rose and Single Combed,**

**S. Spangled Hamburgs and Dark Brahmas,**

Will be sold singly, in pairs, trios or breeding pens.

Also a few P. ROCK COCKERELS, and old birds of Brown Leghorns and Dark Brahmas.

My young stock is as good as I ever raised. Fine exhibition birds in each variety.

Correspondence solicited.

R. ELLIOTT, Listowel, Ont.

**Eagle Place Poultry Yards,**

P. O. Box 352, BRANTFORD ONT.,

**COCKER & IRELAND, - - Proprietors,**

Importers and Breeders of



Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins, Black, Red Exhibition Games, and one yard of Pit Games, Lord Sefton's, imported from the yards of C. S. Salisbury.

All orders promptly attended to, and correspondence cheerfully answered.

**C. E. GRUNDY,**

CANNACHIE, - - - ONTARIO,

Breeder of **Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.** Light Brahmas bred from cockerel winning 1st at Western Fair, London, 1884, and from pullets bought from Stanley Spellet from \$3 to \$5 per pair; Plymouth Rocks from W. F. James' & Sander-son stock. from \$3 to \$5 per pair; also 20 good White Leghorn pullets for sale, price \$1 each.

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-IS THE HEADQUARTERS FOR ARTISTIC-

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**PLYMOUTH ROCKS, J. BRAHMAS**

**S. C. B. Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, and Rouen & Pekin Ducks.**

I have increased my yards to four of each variety.

When 5 1/2 months old my P. Rock chickens weighed on an average 15lbs. per pair, and the pullets hatched April 20th commenced to lay on 10th September.

Eggs for Hatching—P. Rocks, \$2.50 per setting of 12, \$4 for two; Brown Leghorns, \$2 per 12, \$1.50 per doz. for 5 doz.; Ducks, \$2 for 9; Turkey eggs, \$5 per single setting of 12, \$4 per doz. on orders of two settings and upwards.

A limited number of birds of the above varieties for sale in the fall. I warrant my stock to do well on exhibition, and to stand the test of all tests—breeding.

Correspondence cheerfully answered, when a stamp is enclosed. Cards not answered.

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**WHITE AND BROWN**

**LEGHORNS**

-WINNERS AT-

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Chicks for sale now.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

For prices of fowls and chicks, premiums won since 1876, and other information, send for my NEW Catalogue.

**HELP** for working people. Send 10 cents for postage and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay.  
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OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

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A grand lot of Birds for sale.



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Chicks for sale: Cockerels, \$2.00; Pulletts, \$1.50; Trios, \$4.00; Extra Pulletts, \$1.00 each.  
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*Exclusively.*

**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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**Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks,**  
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THE USEFUL COMBINED WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

Eggs for hatching every day in the year. Wyandottes and Bantams, \$3.00 per 13; Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13.

Correspondence a pleasure. No circulars. Write for wants.

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TWO HUNDRED

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

For Sale. "PILGRIM" STRAIN.

**KYDD & WRIGHT,**  
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Write for wants. ONT.



"Excelsior" Black Red Games

I have about 50 fine chicks, (nct a cull in the lot), 40 from the cock (Ball and Lyons strain) that won 2nd at Ontario Poultry Show at Guelph, 1885, mated with choice Cooper hens. 10 from Trimble's "AwayUp" strain. Can mate for exhibition or breeding. Some of my chicks when not six weeks old measured nearly 20 inches from beak to toe. Price \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair. Warranted "big" value or money refunded and express paid one way.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING—Polands, \$2.50 per 13; others, \$2.00 per 13.



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**MOUDANS & LANGSHANS**  
OF THE MOST NOTED STRAINS.

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Importers and Breeders of

**B. B. R. Games,  
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Two varieties *only* are kept on each place. We have for sale, among our young stock, some sure winners. Write for wants.



H. B. DONOVAN,  
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**FANCY PIGEONS  
PHEASANTS,  
AND PET STOCK**

No Birds for Sale till the Fall.

When writing enclose stamp for reply.



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**LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
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Golden and Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled  
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**HAMBURGS.**

Fowls and Chicks for sale. Eggs for hatching in season.



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**HIGH CLASS AND THOROUGHbred  
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Eggs for Hatching in Season:

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

Young stock for sale after 1st September.

Pure White Rabbits for sale at low prices.



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Breeder of

**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,  
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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.



J. W. BARTLETT,  
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**HIGH CLASS  
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Birds from my yards won first prizes at 13 of the best shows in Ontario, last fall and winter. Breeding stock consists almost entirely of prize winners. Chicks now for sale.

Agent for the new "Model" Incubator. - - - marvel of simplicity and economy.



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



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Breeder of

**HIGH CLASS  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

"Pilgrim" and "Keefer" strains.

See prize list, February REVIEW.

A limited number of Eggs to dispose of at \$3.00 per setting. For further information address Box 140, enclosing stamp for reply.



KEILEY BROS.,

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Breeders of

**Black & Br'n Red, G. Duckwing  
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Golden Polands and Cayuga Ducks.**

Eggs, \$3.00 per 13. Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 11,  
From birds second to none.



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(My Specialty.)

Also, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, and  
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P. Cochins and D. Brahmans mated for pullet breeding only.

Eggs for sale in season at \$3.00 per 13.

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ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE CHICKS FOR SALE

Of the above-named variety.

Also, some YEARLING BIRDS at reasonable prices.

EGGS IN SEASON.



**LISTOWEL POULTRY YARDS,**  
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 Breeder of

**Black Javas, W. and Br'n Leghorns  
 AND L. BRAHMAS.**

Black Javas, score at Listowel show: cockerel, 97; pullets,  
 95½ and 95; W. Leghorn cockerel, 94¾, hen, 93½.

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Javas, \$3.50 for  
 13, or \$6 for 26; other varieties, \$2 per 13.

See February REVIEW for prizes won at Listowel show.

Address P. O. Box 128, Listowel, Ont.



**JAS. HUSBAND & SON,**

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 Breeders of

**White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.**

Our Stock was originally made up of

**THE BEST STRAINS.**

FOWLS FOR SALE AT ALL SEASONS.

Eggs in season at \$2.00 per setting.



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AND

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Eggs for Hatching, \$2.00 per 13. Chicks for sale  
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Correspondence invited.



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(two yards)

**BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,**

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Eggs and Birds for sale.

Correspondence solicited.



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Breeder of

Fine W. F. B. SPANISH, and  
 Plymouth Rock Fowls.

At Guelph Show, 1885, 1st and  
 special on Black Spanish cock,  
 scored 93½; hen, 90; pullet, 96;  
 cockerel, 90½. — L. G. Jarvis,  
 judge.

At Owen Sound Pet Stock Show, February, 1885: 1st, 2nd  
 and special for breeding pen B. Spanish; 1st and special on P.  
 Rock chicks; cockerel, 93½; pullet, 94. — H. G. Jackson, judge.



**NORTH PERTH POULTRY YARDS**

H. E. KARN, Proprietor,

LISTOWEL, - - - - - ONT.

Breeder of

**PARTRIDGE COCHINS, LANGSHANS,  
 AND BLACK SPANISH.**

Prize birds for sale at all times. Eggs for Hatching in season,  
 \$2.00 per 13.

See prize list of Listowel show in February REVIEW.

Enclose stamp for answer.

Address Box 42, Listowel, Ont.



**R. G. MARTIN,**

Marysville,

Ontario,

Breeder of

**LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,  
 PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

B. B. RED GAME (imported), WHITE LEGHORNS,  
 HOUDANS, SILVER POLANDS, &c.

Prize winners in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching in season, \$3.00 per setting.



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 GAMES,**

SILVER-GRAY, COLORED and W. DORKINGS  
 PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

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Eggs, \$3.00 per setting.



**MR. NORRIS-ELYE**

Has Always for Sale

**LIGHT & DARK**



**BRAHMAS**

—FOR—

**SHOW OR BREEDING!**

MANY WINNERS IN

America, Canada, Australia as well as England

Have been Supplied from this Yard.

*No Eggs for Sale at any Time.*

**ALSO ST. BERNARD DOGS.**

Address

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—CAN SPARE—

**For Exhibition and Stock Purposes**

—GRAND—

Light and Dark Brahmas, Black, Buff, Partridge, and White Coccins, Black-Red and Duckwing Game, White Faced Black Spanish and Houdans, Rouen Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING,**

**\$3.00 per Dozen.**

Birds and Eggs have been sent from this celebrated Poultry Farm to all parts of the world with the greatest success.

UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED PRIZES THIS YEAR AT THE LEADING SHOWS.

Varieties not kept procured, if required, from the best breeders.

Address,

**REV. W. J. HUMBERSTONE,**

BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

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**MR. CROAD**

—HAS—

**EGGS AND BIRDS**

FROM HIS CELEBRATED

**IMPORTED : LANGSHANS**

FOR SALE.

**LANGSHANS**

From these yards have been sent to all parts of

**AMERICA and EUROPE**

With the Greatest Success.

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**THE MANAGER,**

Manor House, Durrington,

Worthing, England.

**AUTOCRAT STRAIN**

—OF—

**LIGHT BRAHMAS**

Let it be remembered that nearly all the prize-winning strains of Canada, including "Duke of York," are

**AUTOCRAT.**

I have bred this strain for SIX YEARS, and have never exhibited BIRDS OF MY OWN BREEDING WITHOUT WINNING, except in two cases. Owing to disappointment with incubator last year, my birds were late, and the cockerels were in full moult at the time of the Guelph show. I therefore exhibited only one puller of my own breeding, and won 2nd on her, score 93; others in the hands of my patrons scored 93½. My patrons have also won largely at London in 1884 and 1885—Guelph, Simcoe, Listowel, Seaforth and Bowmanville.

**MY CHICKS THIS YEAR,**

Hatched between 10th April and 10th May, will be ready for the winter shows and fall-trade, and are very promising for their age.

Write for prices. Questions relating to breeding, etc., cheerfully answered.

**STANLEY SPILLETT,**

NANTYE,

ONTARIO.



# T. A. WILLITTS,

—BREEDER OF—

## LIGHT BRAHMAS.



My yards are situated in the country, three miles from Ottawa, and all my birds have unlimited range over fine grass runs, thus insuring vigorous health and robust constitutions.

**A Grand Lot of Chicks for Sale in October.**

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

**PRICES ON APPLICATION.**

Address—

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*OTTAWA, ONT.*



**THOMAS HALL,**

**Outremont,**

**Montreal, P.Q.**

Originator and Breeder of the

**"LANSDOWNE" Strain of**

## LIGHT BRAHMAS

### And White Leghorns.

After years of careful mating I have succeeded in producing a strain of Light Brahmas, unsurpassed in the Dominion for perfect markings, close fine combs, pure white color, and of very large size.

### Grand Success in the Show Room, 1883-4-5

At the Montreal show, January, 1883, I was awarded on Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and special; hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd, pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns, cock, 1st; hen, 2nd; cockerel, 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

At Montreal, 1884, on Light Brahmas: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; pullets, 1st and 3rd and 1st on breeding pen. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; cockerel, 1st and 4th; pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

At Sherbrooke, 1884, on Light Brahmas: cockerels, 1st and 2nd; pullets, 1st and 2nd.

At the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, September, 1884, won all the prizes on Light Brahmas, including breeding pen, except one 2nd prize. On White Leghorns, all prizes, except one 2nd prize, which was of my stock.

At Montreal, 1885: Light Brahmas, cock; 1st, 2nd and special, scores, 92 and 91½; hen, 1st and 2nd, scores, 95 and 94½; cockerel, 1st, 3rd and special, scores, 93 and 92½; pullets, 2nd and 4th, scores, 95 and 94½, and 1st on breeding pen. White Leghorns: cock, 1st and 2nd; hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special; cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special; pullets, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

At Ottawa, 1885: Light Brahmas, fowls, 2nd and 3rd; chicks, 3rd. White Leghorns: fowls, 2nd; chicks, 1st.

**EGGS—Brahmas, \$3.00 per Setting; Leghorns, \$2.00.**

**ONE HUNDRED EXHIBITION LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS FOR SALE.**

## 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.





**H. P. HARRISON,**

Breeder and Importer of

**BLACK-B. R. GAMES,**

(A SPECIALTY.)

*Three Yards bred from the best blood of England.*

**H. P. HARRISON,**

49 King Street East, Toronto.

**\$200,000** in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get FREE a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of all ages, for all time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. **H. HALLETT & Co.,** Portland, Maine.

**Black-Red Games**

EXCLUSIVELY.

**I will have a few Stags and Pullets**

FOR SALE

After 1st September, at a reasonable price.

I bred this season only from my best yard, and am satisfied I shall have Games that will be hard to beat in the show room, either as to Symmetry, Color or Station.

I am not breeding the BLACK-RED Turkey variety, and would advise parties seeking this class of mongrel game to lose no time in writing me.

My strain of Games are Game in every respect, and at the same time have all the other points so essential for a bird to win honors at a first-class exhibition. Price of fowls on application.

C. J. ODELL,  
SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

**—FOR SALE CHEAP.—**

For want of room, I will have for sale after 1st October about 200 choice chicks of the following breeds: Langshans, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Silver Crested Polish, Light and Dark Brahmas, Silver Gray Dorkings, White Leghorns and Golden Seabright Bantams, also very fine Pekin Ducks.

These chicks have been bred with great care, from the choicest stock.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Correspondence cheerfully answered on receipt of stamp. P. cards noticed.

J. A. B. LAWLOR,  
VANKLEER HILL, ONT.

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Readers, when writing to our Advertisers please mention that you saw their advertisement in **CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.**

**◁ Northern Canada Poultry Yard, ▷**

**ORILLIA, ONT.**

**T. M. GOFFATT,**

BREEDER OF

**HIGH-CLASS PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**



PLYMOUTH ROCK BREAST FEATHER.

I have a large flock of high bred c. ks. My strains are direct from three famous American breeders, Conger, Felch and Miles. The former—whose fame is a world-wide on this particular fowl—obtained three prizes and the gold medal with one bird at the World's Fair, New Orleans. The name "Felch" is household on Gallinaculture,—his stock has won at all the great Poultry Shows in America. Mr. Miles' birds produced the shade of feather—bluish gray—that the A. P. A. Committee at Worcester, Mass., in 1883, when revising the *Standard of Excellence* on-fowls, decided was the color called for by the new version of Plymouth Rocks.

I have some high-scoring birds in my yard—by Felch and Crosby—that have won important prizes in Canada and the States. Those interested in poultry, who visit the Toronto Industrial, will probably have an opportunity of judging whether my stock is of the quality claimed.

Chicks for sale after September. I will sell no cull stock, nor any that are disqualified. Parties desiring that kind of stock must look elsewhere, as I intend to remain in the business, and as a rule "Little money buys fowls and eggs of little worth." The price for eggs will be advertised in season. Birds for exhibition purposes a subject of special correspondence, as their value is based upon their merits, and the purpose for which they are intended. Write for particulars.

**T. M. GOFFATT.**



## EXHIBITION AND BREEDING CHICKS

For Sale Sept. 1st,

Bred from the

Prize-Winning

# WYANDOTTES,

At Montreal, Ottawa, Waltham and Lowell, Mass., season 1884-5.

W. L. BALL,

Richmond, P.Q.



## LONDON POULTRY YARDS,

Wm. McNEIL, Proprietor,

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Breeder of

## HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

Including White and Buff Cochins, White-Crested Black, Golden and Silver Spangled and White Polands; Golden and Silver-spangled, Silver-pencilled and Black Hamburgs; Golden and Silver Seabright, Black African and Japanese Bantams.

My Breeding stock for 1885 is to my liking, and the results from their eggs must be eminently successful to purchasers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—warranted fresh and true to name—Asiatics and W. C. B. Polands, \$4.00 per 13; Japanese Bantams, \$5.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. EXHIBITION BIRDS for sale at all times. See February REVIEW for prizes won by my fowls. When you write mention this paper.



## CHARLES CAMPBELL,

Richmond, P. Q.,

—BREEDER OF—

## LIGHT BRAHMAS,

EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs and Chicks for Sale in Season. Correspondence Solicited.

A FEW CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE NOW.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

"PILGRIM STRAIN."

Yard No. 1.—Headed by cock "Pilgrim 2nd,"—score at Sherbrooke, 1884, 92½ points—mated with hens and pullets to produce exhibition cockerels.

Yard No. 2.—The pullet breeding cockerel, "Rose's Pilgrim," mated to yearling hens, to produce exhibition pullets.

This is the same stock which produced my winners at Montreal and Ottawa (February, 1885)—10 chicks shown; won 2nd on cockerel, 3rd on pullet, 1st and special on breeding pen, and special on chicks, in the hottest competition of the year. Felch scored cockerels 92, 91½, 90; pullets, 93¼, 92, 92, 91½, 91, 90, 90, giving an average of 91 7-10, which determines quality.

A few good breeding pairs and trios for sale.

EGGS guaranteed fresh and well packed, from either yard, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 26, \$6.00 for 39. Chicks after Sept. 1st.

My birds are large, and excellent layers, besides being bred to feather and standard requirements.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

GEO. DUNTON, RICHMOND, P. Q.

# 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, 2d on cockerel, 1st and 2d on pullets, 1st on breeding pen, winning three grand specials, and also silver medal for best female on exhibition.

A few fine chickens for sale; also a few good breeding hens. Prices to suit customers. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

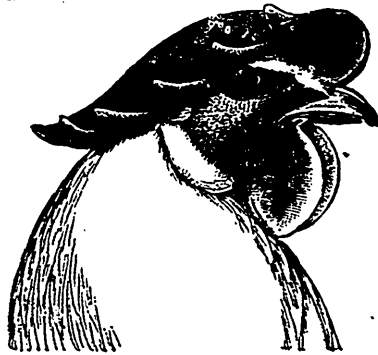
# HOMWOOD POULTRY YARDS,

INGERSOLL, ONTARIO.

**F. WIXSON,**

—BREEDER OF—

Light and Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,  
W. F. Black Spanish, B. B Red  
Game, White, Black, and  
Brown Leghorns,



A grand choice of fowls and chicks for September delivery. Order now and secure winners.

At Guelph show, January, 1885, I won sixteen 1st, 2nd and special premiums on 20 entries, obtaining on 15 specimens an average score of 95 points. Correspondence cheerfully answered. 2-7.

# St. Francis Poultry Yards.

PILGRIM STRAIN OF

# PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

For record of Prizes won by my strain at largest and best shows in Canada, see card in March and April REVIEWS.

"STILL ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM."

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 13th, 1885.

W. F. JAMES, Esq., Sherbrooke, P. Q.:

From settings I got from you last spring I got chicks which won at the Manitoba Poultry and Poultry and Pet Stock Exhibition, 1st and 2nd on cockerels, and 3rd on pullet; score of cockerel, 92; weighs at 5 months old, 8½ lbs. C. J. Ward, of Chicago, judge. Send me two more settings.

This is only one of many such letters that come pouring in. No more chicks or fowls to spare until fall, owing to unprecedented demand for my stock. Eggs from 10 grand yards, \$3.00 per dozen per doz, 2 settings for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp when writing.

W. F. JAMES, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

**REWARD** Of \$10—\$50 to every person sending us valuable information of school vacancies and needs. No trouble or expense. Send stamps for circulars to  
**CHICAGO SCHOOL AGENCY,**  
185 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.  
N. B. We want all kinds of Teachers for schools and families.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

(St. Clair Strain.)

Successful competition with the "best" Leghorns and Wyandottes as egg producers.

**WIN**

more money than anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. Nore fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co. Portland, Me.

A few hundreds of Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, (Bonney strain), and Wyandottes, (Hull & Clark), for sale, at moderate rates.  
**WILLIAM J. WEAVER.**

**JOHN RAMSAY,**

Owen Sound, - - - - -

Ontario,

Breeder of the following varieties :

*LIGHT BRAHMAS* (pure "Autocrat,") *PLYMOUTH ROCKS*,  
*WHITE LEGHORNS*, *GOLDEN-PENCILLED HAMBURGS*,  
 and *SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAMS*.



Exhibition and Breeding Chicks for Sale now.

☞ **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** ☞

**G. H. PUGSLEY,**

Importer and Breeder of

Fancy Poultry, Pheasants, Italian Bees, Fine-bred Dogs, Shetland, Wild  
 and Fancy Pcnies, Jersey and Kerry Cattle, Angora Goats,  
 Dealer in Fine Carriage and Roadster Horses,

ROSE HILL FARM, - - - BRANTFORD, CANADA.

*Unrivalled Success at Exhibitions. Thousands of Prizes awarded my Birds*

I have bred and sold more Prize Winners the past four years than all breeders in Canada combined, at all the largest shows on the continent, both in Europe and America. Send 25 cts. for Illustrated Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to everyone, with large illustrations of all the varieties of Poultry, with a general description of Poultry, Dogs, etc. Price list of eggs free.

Brahmas, Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs and Leghorns, Langshans, Wyandottes, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, Golden, Silver and White-crested Black Polish, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Games, English Malays, Sultans, Silver-gray and White Dorkings, Lafleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Andalusians, Japanese, Pekin, Golden and Silver Seabright, Black and White Rose-comb Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Call, Wood or Carolina, and Mandarin Ducks; Bronze and Wild Turkeys; Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst and English Pheasants; Red Birds, Parrots, Canaries; English Lop-eared and Angora Rabbits; White Angora Goats, silk fleece 12 inches long. Dogs: St. Bernards, English Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Cocker Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, English and Italian Greyhounds, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Maltese Toys, Pugs, and Scotch Terriers of all colors. Post cards not noticed.

G. H. PUGSLEY, Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards, BRANTFORD, ONT.

**WEST KENT POULTRY YARDS,**

CHATHAM, ONTARIO,

CALEB WHEELER, - - -

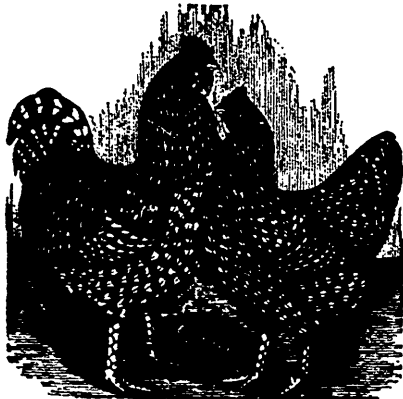
Proprietor,

Breeder of

**L't Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans**

**Partridge Cochins and Wyandottes.**

N.B.—Each variety kept on a separate farm.



I am now booking orders for Cockerels and Pullets in Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks for delivery on October 1st.

These birds are bred from fowls direct from such breeders as Philander Williams, Sid. Conger, Pitkin, etc., and having been raised with unlimited range, cannot be beaten for health and quality.