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THE GUELPH POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

Vol. 10.

PARKDALE, ONTARIO, AUGUST, 1887.

No. 8.

POULTRY

NOTES.

From all we can learn this has been the worst hatching season experienced in England for some years, early birds are few and far between.

proved guilty of cruelty. A surprisingly large percentage of these fines are from those who carry chickens and ducks to market in a cruel manner.

Mr. Harry Pearce, baggagemaster at Strathroy, and an ardent fancier here, a few days ago met with an unfortunate accident, which will lay him up for a

The Guelph *Herald* wants us to believe this "true tale": On Monday, as a man was engaged in digging post-holes for Mr. E. W. Chambers on his farm in East Oxford, he unearthed a hen's egg about eight inches below the sod. The egg was in a perfect state of preservation, the white of it being very clear, but the yolk seemed to be petrified. The egg must have been buried



MR. JOHN HOPKINS.
Champion Pair Black Minorcas.

One of the principal sources of income of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in India is the fines collected from natives who are

few weeks. While helping the train hand to shunt cars he slipped and got his left foot run over, crushing the first and second toes.

for ten years, as the field has been used for pasture for that length of time, and the egg was probably ploughed under when the field was being seeded down.

This will be a new receipt for preserving eggs.

Mr. Robert Elliott, Listowel paid us one of his periodical visits a few days since. From what he said we infer that the fancy is in rather a languishing state in that burgh at present.

Mr. F. W. Sutcliffe, Brampton, has sold his Leghorns and is at present in England.

One of the firm of L. C. Gulliford & Son, of Fairview, Penn., and Mr. Gibb and "Billy" Likens, of Franklin, Penn, will probably visit the Industrial this year.

An interesting case came up at the Police Court, Guelph, the other day. Mrs. O'Neil was the plaintiff and Mrs. Henderson the defendant. Both parties live on Grange street. Twelve ducks belonging to Mrs. O'Neil strayed into the other woman's garden, and met their death at the hands of the enraged Mrs. Henderson. Hence the prosecution. The hearing of the case elicited a controversy of a very spirited and amusing character between the two women. It was settled that Mrs. Henderson was to pay the plaintiff \$1.50 as a recompense for the loss of her ducks, and \$1.25 costs of the court.

W. Barber & Co. have received from England a trio Brown Red Games, the cockerel and one pullet being particularly fine.

We regret to announce that Mr. Wm. Brown, Toronto, owing to ill-health, has been obliged to offer his entire lot of fowls and chicks for sale. Some of the pens have been got together regardless of expense or trouble.

MR. HOPKINS' MINORCAS.

We have pleasure this month in giving an illustration of Mr. John Hopkins', Bridgewater, England, pair of Champion Black Minorcas. The illustration is not idealized in any way,

but shows the birds as they are. The following are some of the honors won by this famous pair of fowls:—Cock shown as a single bird, won silver cup and 1st prize at Crystal Palace; silver cup and two 1st prizes, Bristol; silver cup and 1st Trowbridge, silver cup and 1st Helston, special and first prize Hastings, special and 1st prize Cleckheaton, silver medal and first Tunbridge Wells; 1st prize, Birmingham; 1st prize, Devonport; 1st prize, Glossop &c., &c., &c. The hen shown as a single bird won first prize at the late Ilwinstor show, and the champion silver cup given for best adult bird in the show of any breed cock or hen, to win which she had to beat 124 pens, a feat which no Minorca ever won before. Also 1st prize at Tiverton, 1st prize at Wells, 1st prize at Southport, 1st prize at Helston, and scores of others, including first prize again at the late Bath and West of England show held at Dorchester, June 1st 1887. When shown as a pair, they were never beaten.

THE FALL FAIRS.

THE INDUSTRIAL and DOMINION, Toronto, will lead the van as usual this year, the dates being from Sept. the 5th to 17th; the poultry section of the exhibition going in on the second week, from Monday to Friday. Poultry are provided with an even hundred sections in both fowls and chicks, turkeys, geese and ducks, 20 sections for each both young and old. Ornamental have 34 sections, while pigeons are allotted 54. There are also several special prizes offered in cash and medals.

Mr. H. J. Hill, the affable Secretary and Manager, will be happy to mail a prize list to anyone applying therefor.

THE PROVINCIAL is to be held at Ottawa this year from 19th to 24th of September. We have not yet seen a list, but understand it is substantially the same as last year. Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, is the Secretary.

Neither has the prize list of the WESTERN FAIR, whose dates clash

with above, come to hand yet; but we are led to believe the list is a good one, and particularly full. Mr. Geo. Mc-Broom is the Secretary. We shall probably receive lists before next issue in time for further notice. It is a pity the dates could not have been arranged so as not to conflict.

The next on the *tapis* is the GREAT CENTRAL, Hamilton, from Sept. 26th to 30th. The list is a good one, and will, no doubt, draw a large exhibit. Birds are all shown in pairs. Mr. Jonathan Davis acts as Secretary.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIP'S AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION offer a really good list for their show at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Sept. 13th to 16th. Secretary-treasurer R. H. Tylee will be happy to mail list on application.

CARE OF THE SITTING HEN.

BY STANLEY SPILLETT.

Permit me to give a little incident which lately came under my notice, the knowledge of which may be good to some unfortunate fancier. A half a loaf, which, says the proverb, is better than no bread.

A neighbor had a hen sitting upon a nest of eggs in rather an exposed situation. All things went on satisfactorily till within a few days of hatching, when her ladyship, one morning at day-break, quietly left for parts unknown, it is probable she had crossed that bourne from which there is no extradition. After the eggs had remained in the nest uncovered for about four hours your humble servant came upon the scene, and advised the putting of the eggs into a basket and taken to n./ place, a mile away, and put under an old L. B. which for several days had been soliciting a similar supply. This was done and the result was that half of those eggs hatched. I now recall to mind several instances in which I lost sittings of valuable eggs, and of

which, if not all, at least a part might have been saved. I recollect also the anxiety experienced by me when a hen felt disposed to take, what I thought to be, a little longer recess than the price of the eggs intrusted to her seemed to justify, and very often gave her a broad hint that it was time for her to resume operations by chasing her in the direction of the nest. But years of experience has taught me that the old lady knew all about it quite as well as I. Don't interfere with a sitting hen any more than you can possible help, of course its all very well to have a look at the nest now and then, in case an egg gets broken and smears the others, in which case remove the hen to another room or yard, previously having provided yourself with a basin of warm water, soap and sponge. Now wash the eggs and replace the hen as soon as possible if the weather is cold.

Another error into which I fell was to confine each hen to a small room, providing food, water, &c. In this case the hen never gets out of sight of her eggs or nest, and the result is she goes back too soon and foul nests are sure to be the result. This year I gave all my sitters free range in a large yard, and have not had a hen foul her nest this season, though they were provided with a supply of grain, barley, to which they could go at will.

I find it a good plan to just lay a hand on each hen as I pass them in feeding daily, by this means when the eggs commence to hatch you can examine the eggs or nest with much greater safety and pleasure. Do not be too anxious about the results and meddle with her unnecessarily, nor too careless, so that you will never look in when raising. Constant watchfulness and attention to her while she is allowed to do the hatching work herself, is about right. If you imagine she is not doing the business your way, you can't improve it for she won't be taught—*too bigoted.*

POULTRY FOR MARKET—EARLY CHICKS.

BY P. T. H. ERMATINGER, MONTREAL.

Although I am unfortunate enough to have chosen the wicked "Pit Game" for my pet breed, it consequently does not follow that I have never seen nor kept other breeds in my life. Indeed, I have kept fowls (and good ones) since I was "knee-high-to-a-grasshopper."

I have never made a fortune out of raising chicks, simply because I did not go in with that intention—for I really do believe there are "millions in it" if one fairly and squarely makes it his sole business.

The first thing to be done is to select the best and most profitable fowls, that will mature fastest, and reach the grid-iron in time to catch the big prices.

Now which are the most profitable fowls to keep? Here is a delicate question. If I say Brahmas, my friend KENNEDY will go for me because I don't say Langshans, and if I say Langshans, MR. HALL will scalp me because I don't say Brahmas. What am I to do? Give you my humble opinion, and call it square? We want a chick that will develop quickly and have the flesh laid on the right place. Now the large Asiatic fowls ask too much time for growth. True they are sometimes used for broilers at two months from the nest, but the regular *gourmet* turns up his nose at their long drumsticks and bony carcasses and passes on until he finds something more plump and Part-ridge like.

I think that a cross between the Plymouth Rock and their ancestors, the Dominique fowl, would make a first-class table fowl and secure for the fancier early broilers. These fowls mature early, have full meaty breasts, and in every way are very hardy. Their legs are yellow and their meat rich. The Dominiques are not so large as the Plymouth Rock. So by making a cross on to the Dominique from the Ply-

mouth Rock, you have the good qualities of both breeds combined.

Of course, to secure broilers for June and July the chicks must be born in March and April, and must be pushed forward straight to the "hatchet." Chicks when liberated from their lime prisons should be left to rest under the hens for a day or two, for nature has provided them with sufficient food in their own bodies to dispense with food until the second or even the third day after birth. The hen understands all this business and will never take her chicks out on a foraging expedition till they have rested well. The best food for young chicks, in my opinion, is for the first week or so, hard boiled egg and soda cracker cut up fine, with invariably a supply of good fresh clean water, such as you would drink yourself (with a stick in it.) After a week's diet of this kind Indian meal and wheat middlings, mixed up with milk, can be gradually substituted. Meal alone, I think, is too fattening food and does not furnish material enough for bones and feathers.

Milk is indispensable for the development of young chicks and contains everything essential to promote the growth of muscles, bones and feathers, and every part of the animal. The very finest chicks I ever saw were milk-fed. It is not necessary that the milk should be fresh, sour and even sour buttermilk makes chicks grow like bad weeds. After the first week you also contribute good sound wheat to their meals, and you are sure to push your early chicks fast.

Next to food, warmth and neatness are the essentials for the rapid development of spring chickens. If hatched in March they need an apartment in the hen house, with a southern exposure. No artificial heat is necessary, if the room is only tight and well glazed. In short, keep the chickens comfortable in every sense of the word, for there is a power in comfort to make all animals thrive, while on the other hand, cold

and wet are as uncongenial to a chick as to an infant, and are sure to generate croup or pneumonia in one as in the other.

There is no doubt that the poultry interest is increasing in this country, and consumers are slowly but surely coming to the conviction that eggs are an economical as well as a healthy diet, and the market for spring chickens has never been fully supplied.

Now I guess I had better stop this "racket," for I have only just decided that I am not running the REVIEW, but only contributing my *know-little* to a poultry journal I really do like. And if there be many readers who know all about what I have written, well, I take it for granted that some novice breeder may find something in this to his advantage and for his information.

[Your little "racket" is all too short, friend Ermatinger, as long as you give as much sound logic in as small a space as you have done this time, your "racket" may easily develop into a regular "bust."—ED.]

MR. PETER AFTER A MONTHS REST.

*"Who steals my purse, steals trash,
But he who robs me of my good name,
Steals that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed."*

Editor Review:—

On receipt of the July number of your valuable journal, I turned the pages to find the denial I felt sure would be there from MR. KENNEDY, I was not disappointed. It just amounts to this, as the old farmer said, "Gentlemen one of us is telling an untruth, and it is *not me*." There is no mistaking the language of MR. STINEHOUR; it is a decided accusation that MR. KENNEDY stated something that was absolutely false, and that knowingly. And if the facts are according to MR. K's letter in July number, it is an unreasonable and malicious attempt to hurt MR. K. in the opinion of your readers. As I stated in June number,

MR. STINEHOUR, by the decided tone of his letter seemed to have good ground to stand upon when he made the statement; all your readers who noticed the letter in this section spoke of it to me, but I have lived long enough to want to hear both sides of the story before I form an opinion, and to know that I may make an error in judgment even then. How is it, Mr. Editor, that the feeling of good-fellowship and geniality, not to say *jollity*, that goes hand in hand in almost every other society that men are interested in should be such a scarce commodity in the stock in trade of the Poultry Brethren? MR. KENNEDY owes an apology to the race of Wyandottes for his hasty judgment, he says he made the statement as "a protest against the continual booming of the Wyandottes." I maintain they have received no boom through your impartial columns Mr. Editor, it is one of the greatest merits of your excellent journal that no "booming" is seen all through its pages, no extraordinary extolling of one advertiser or breed of birds, and I think your readers as a class are very grateful for the honest, able efforts you have made in the *real* interest of the poultry world. (You do us proud Mr. Peter.—ED.) Nor does any sensible breeder desire to *boom* a breed, the best way to raise our favorites, if they have merit, is to continue to increase their usefulness, and preserve the vigor of the race. Now taking *one bird* as a type of a race, the first Wyandotte pullet I possessed I purchased from MR. DAKIN. Two days during the laying of its first litter, or clutch of eggs, it laid two eggs each day, of this I can speak positively as I had the bird with a young cockerel by itself; a pullet from this bird that I sold, the purchaser told me, laid two eggs on one day this spring and showed me where he had the bird enclosed with a male for breeding. Now would it not be nonsense to expect any more of like doings? I might go wild about it if I

was "green," but "wonders" in the poultry line I have little regard for, very large eggs, two headed chicks, and fairy stories of hatching had other charms for me years ago. They have departed with many other things into the dim and misty past.

MR. GREGORY's letter reminds me of a similar experience. I had a hen wanting to sit and was waiting for eggs so I let her sit on three eggs in the nest till I got the new eggs. I entrusted the sitting of her to my daughter, as the nest was ready and she had but to take the other eggs away and give the hen the eggs I desired. In about two weeks time great was my astonishment to find a fine strong chick in the nest when the hen came off for feed, I had no other hens there, I tried to think the chick was prematurely hatched, but no, it was quite perfect. I asked my daughter if she was quite sure there were no eggs in the nest, "yes," she "was quite sure," suddenly a light broke in, and I asked "how many eggs did you take from under Blackie," she answered, "I think it was two." I came to the sensible conclusion that the other egg from which the (seemingly) untimely chick came, had been concealed under her wing when the eggs were changed. In sixteen years the earliest chick I have hatched to live, was a Leghorn, it was hatched on the eve of the 18th day, it lived and won several honors in the show room.

Thanks! friend CARSON for your remarks, I have had no experience before such as I had with that bantam, when I get a little leisure I shall be pleased to write you for further information, which you kindly offer; but, on second thoughts, it would benefit all by being given in the pages of our popular REVIEW. So if you can conveniently say a word on the subject in this way, I and many others may be benefited. Every egg from the bantam hen has hatched except one, I had eight beauties out on Saturday last.

I note the remarks of H. WRIGHT,

re names on coops at exhibitions. Anyone who has attended the shows can easily inform him how the judges can tell who the birds belong to, whether the names are on the coops or not. It is very easy, a judge has but to be told the *number of entry* of the bird that has been *pre ordained to win* in the class assigned to it; it is just as easy as writing. But why should we doubt the gentlemen who are appointed as judges of poultry more than other judges? When we reflect on the character of these gentlemen we stigmatise the whole poultry fraternity as a very "bad lot," that *can't* be honest unless they really have no loop hole to be dishonest; in fact we say we are a "bad crowd," and we know each other so well that we wont trust them, to give us our rights, because we know they will cheat us if they possibly can. That mistakes will be made sometimes is quite possible, but let us at least own that we have some gentlemen at the head of affairs, and by our confidence support the Canadian judges, so that they will take more interest in their work, and find pleasure in it. Who among us would not feel mean, (it would make me red hot) to be thought so unworthy of the confidence of my brother fanciers, that they openly declare that they will not believe me above a bribe, unless they take every possible precaution that I shall not have a chance to get it. Give it up friends! and by cheery good will, unite to make things pleasant all round.

I take this opportunity to welcome friend COSTEN to the ranks of the Wyandotters. They need no boom, only a fair trial to convince one of their merits, and command the admiration due to their beauty.

I wish to say a word about the use of lime. When air slacked lime is used freely, the birds are constantly surrounded by the dust caused by their habits of flying and scratching, and I have known cases of sore eyes and discharging nostrils, that were thought

to be roup, to be due to the fine lime dust, perhaps not thoroughly slacked, irritating the delicate membranes of the nostrils in young stock.

At this hot season rice is a splendid thing to feed every other day, now the chicks are old enough, it can be cooked gently till the grains swell thoroughly, in milk and water, or water only. I note our old friend SPILLET advocates free use of barley meal, I have found it too laxative to feed plentifully; but different soils make a distinction in the relative merits of feed, birds on good gravelly soil for instance seldom suffer in any way from feeding.

This last month has been trying to stock closely kept, when I start my pets out among the shade of the trees, I think very often of their less favored brethren cooped up in hot and close quarters, or in some cases elaborate hot-houses, provided expressly for them at great expense and with an eye to the beautiful in poultry architecture. Try, oh! try to give some shade to our pretty favorites, any kind will do, old boards, some ever-green boughs, anything, anything for the present heated term, don't wait to put up something that will take till next year to provide the much needed shade.

Thanks, Mr. Editor, for the excellent plate in your jubilee number, it was a pleasant surprise. Success to our coming Industrial, it promises to exceed all others in interest. I hope to meet some of the "boys" there this year.

Yours Respectfully,
W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, Ont., July 18th, 1887.

P. S.—A farmer neighbor who has "looked into the thing" has declared in favor of poultry as against raising cattle for profit, but he cannot afford to take a poultry journal, because "he knows all about fowls."

THE BLACK COCK IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The black cock which have been introduced into Newfoundland are doing

well, and seem to thrive in the coldest colony. The first shipment, some fourteen fine birds, arrived at St. John's by the Allan steamer, on October 6, only two dying on the passage across the Atlantic, although the birds did not seem to have fed the whole time. The second lot, nineteen large, healthy birds, arrived on December 3rd, one only dying on the passage. On arrival they were taken to suitable localities and set free by Mr. R. Langshire-Mare, of St. John's, a keen sportsman and good shot, who had taken much trouble in securing the black cock. The local Parliament have passed a special Bill, protecting the new importation for five years. Mr. Langshire-Mare deservedly gets praise in the Newfoundland newspapers for having so successfully brought such noble game so far across the Atlantic Ocean.

FROM ACROSS THE POND.

A DISPUTE.

Edit & Review :

The above heading appears in your June issue, page 164. Kindly allow me to thank you for inserting my letter, and for your most impartial remarks following the same, and in justice to myself and your readers please give me a short space to reply to MESSRS ABBOTTS' letter.

They say "we have had a little dispute with MR. J. HOPKINS, Bridgwater, England." This is not correct, Mr. Editor, and what I call putting the cart before the horse. It is myself that have had a dispute with MESSRS ABBOTT BROS., for the following reason. Immediately my attention was called to their false advertisement in your REVIEW I at once wrote you denying the same to be true, I also wrote MESSRS ABBOTT BROS., telling them I had written you, and asked them for an explanation at once, why they advertised that the 1st Prize H. A at the late Birmingham show was hatched from eggs they supplied last season when fanciers well knew it

was my old Andalusian hen, which had also won there the two previous years.

MESSRS ABBOTT BROS. replied May 2, '87, as follows. "From what I have seen, and from information received from a few fanciers in Bridgwater, that the 1st Prize Hen at Birmingham is the same hen that won 1st and special at Bridgwater."

Now, Mr. Editor, the Andalusian fanciers in Bridgwater well know the hen 1st and special Bridgwater was in a gore of moult, and could not possibly go to Birmingham, and I did not believe any fancier could have given MESSRS ABBOTT BROS. such false information unless done out of pure malice against myself. I at once wrote to Messrs Abbott Bros. asking them to please give me the names and addresses of the few fanciers in Bridgwater who had given them such false information. On May 11th, 1887, Messrs Abbott Bros. replied, "Now, as for telling you the names of my informers I shall not do it, for all the solicitors you have in Bridgwater; I will not betray my informers for any one."

To this, Mr. Editor, I did not reply. I am making private enquiries respecting the same, and most probably your readers will hear more of this matter later on. In the meantime I will leave you and your readers to come to their own conclusion in this matter.

It is perfectly true that I purchased the hen winner of 1st and special at Bridgwater for £4.4.0. (not £5), but simply for the name, as several birds in the class could have beaten her had they been over moult and in condition, which they have since done. As a proof I enclose you a copy of an advertisement of mine in to-day's issue of *Bazaar*, you will see for yourself I showed three Andalusian hens at Bagshot show last week, to prove to your readers that I was not depending on 1st and special Bridgwater hen to do my winning, I there took 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes with them, again beating the 1st and special Bridgwater. My

1st Prize Andalusian hen won also the Cup over the section, beating 26 single birds, cocks or hens, both Black Minorcas and Blue Andalusians, and judged by R. FOWLER, Esq., appointed by the Andalusian and Plymouth Rock Club.

Just one word in reply to Messrs Abbott Bros'. last remark, viz., "We must say it is open to doubt."

Now, Mr. Editor, to prove there is no doubt in this matter, I will deposit with you £100, provided Messrs Abbott Bros. will deposit £20 with you, and if they can prove (or any one else) that the hen winner 1st and special at Bridgwater was ever inside the Dairy, Crystal Palace, or Birmingham shows, they shall have my £100. On the other hand, if they cannot do so, you shall have their £20, and give to any charitable institution you like to name. "Facts are stubborn things," imagination, supposition, —hearsay evidence, etc., is not worth hearing.

I am Sir, Yours truly,
JOHN HOPKINS.
Bridgwater, Somerset, England.

THAT WYANDOTTE PULLET (?) AGAIN

Editor Review :—

MR. J. S. KENNEDY in his letter of June 12th styles my letter in May REVIEW as a malicious attack upon him and without reason. I did not intend it as an attack on MR. KENNEDY any further than his sayings and writings have been brought before the public. But if MR. KENNEDY wishes to so construe my letter of course I cannot help it, and as for the reason, we will leave that for readers of the REVIEW to decide. It is with regret that I have to take exception to some of my friend KENNEDY'S statements. He admits his experience with Wyandottes to be as I stated but he says that one chick was the sole result of two settings of eggs sold by me. Now that statement is not true and MR. KENNEDY knows it, or else his memory must be sadly defective. The facts are these. I sold DR. LANDER, April 29th, one sitting

Wyandotte eggs which he sent to Montreal where they were hatched. Sometime the last of May the Doctor came into my office and said he wanted another sitting of Wyandotte eggs if I could spare them. I asked what results he had from the others and he said four chicks hatched but cats had killed two, and he would like to try again. I said to him that my Wyandotte eggs did not seem to be hatching well and I would give him another sitting which I did on the third day of June. Those eggs were given to MR. KENNEDY and hatched under one of his hens. The DR. says there were four chicks from that clutch but the hen killed three before leaving the nest. This makes eight chicks instead of one only, from two sittings as MR. KENNEDY represents, and those chicks could not possibly have left the shell before June 24th, making a difference in age according to MR. KENNEDY'S reckoning of at least sixteen days between the Wyandottes and his youngest Langshans.

Sometime in early fall MR. KENNEDY said to me he was not sure whether that chick was a cockerel or pullet, said it was very backward and slow in feathering and asked me if they were usually so. I told him that cockerels were sometimes slow in getting their plumage but pullets feathered quickly. He said then this must be a cockerel. And DR. LANDER who is an old poultry fancier, and a good judge of birds, said it was a cockerel and he should leave it with MR. KENNEDY as he did not want it on that account.

Now if that little cockerel in the last of January had minute eggs starting to form, I say if, there is certainly fair grounds for the supposition that Wyandotte cockerels can be bred that may lay eggs.

I can recollect in the dim past of having read of a man who being placed in peculiar and trying circumstances performed the functions of a wet nurse with a certain amount of success. And in more modern times I recollect of a

hull being advertised in Guilbault's Gardens that was said to give milk. But a rooster to lay eggs I never heard of and don't believe it can be done.

I never said to MR. KENNEDY that I did not like Wyandotte fowls. What I did say was that I did not like them as well as the Light Brahmas and that with my limited room I should confine myself to them alone, as I believe them, the L. B., to be the best fowl on earth for all purposes. I say "I believe them to be," I have not tried all kinds and a man's ideas, not backed by experience, I am ready to admit, are not at all times reliable or correct. I have no objection to MR. KENNEDY booming the Langshans and making all he can out of them. But I do object to his unwarranted attacks in that experience upon the Wyandotte, as well as his very unfavorable comparisons against the Light Brahmas, minus experience again.

My friend K. smooths me down wonderfully in his closing remarks, in fact I am of the opinion that he has over done the thing just a little. I believe in square dealing but Mr. K. makes me more than square I fear. But if I am all as represented I am then no more honorable than all breeders ought to be.

Yours truly,

J. P. STINEHOUR.

Cowansville, Que., July 19th, 1887,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Review :

Being a constant reader of THE REVIEW and knowing your proficiency in poultry matters I beg leave to ask your opinion (through your valuable journal) not only for my own benefit but also for others', of the following and what you think is the trouble :—

I have a Plymouth Rock cock which I value very highly. Lately he has shown a desire to become lame. I am quite sure he was not struck, as there are no marks of violence to be seen. He is slightly swollen well up in thigh,

the thigh also appearing inflamed but no signs of a fracture. He keeps constantly throwing up his leg (nearly to the beak) every time he steps. Do you not think this a disease? I had a hen which I was compelled to kill about three weeks ago, with the same trouble, but in that case I had attributed it to the excessive weight of the cock, although her leg was not broken. What would you recommend me to do for him?

Yours very truly,

E. A. DORNAN.

Gananoque, July 21, 1887.

[This is not altogether new to us ; several similar cases have come under our notice, though we never could find out exactly what the trouble was. It seems to us that some of the tendrons or sinews of the leg have become contracted from some cause—it may be from jumping from too great a height, or it may possibly be rheumatism, if kept in a rather damp place. We would advise isolating the bird and placing him in a dry airy place, covering the floor with some soft warm material, sawdust if nothing better is to be had, and bathing the inflamed leg freely with hot water, thoroughly drying after each operation. A little whiskey might be rubbed on after the bathing.

Would any of our readers who have had a similar case give their plan of procedure?—E.D.]

Editor Review :

I have a notion to try to raise some ducks but do not know which variety would be the most suitable. Would you kindly give the general characteristics of the different breeds? First, as flesh producers, in quantity and quality ; second, layers of eggs ; third, as producers of feathers, in quantity and quality ; fourth, the colour of the feathers and any markings that the different breeds are known by ; fifth, as setters and mothers ; sixth, the most suitable food, economy and usefulness taken into consideration. By answering the above questions in the August

number of the REVIEW you will accommodate a subscriber that is well pleased with your paper.

A NORTH ONTARIO FARMER.

[Our space would prove too limited to give all the information you require in one article. Probably the Rouen, an illustration and description of which appeared in last REVIEW, is as good if not superior to any. Write Cassell & Co., New York City, for the part of their "Poultry Book" containing colored plates and description of ducks. The cost is trifling.—E.D.]

SCOTS GREYS.

Now, that Minorcas have had such a resurrection, our trans-Atlantic friends are turning their attention to the old but neglected breeds, notably, that variety bearing the name at the head of this column.

Mr. W. A. Henderson, President of the Scots Grey Club, in the *Scottish Fancier*, gives his experience of them as follows :—

I have bred Scots Greys for the last twelve years, and have found them a most hardy and useful breed of poultry. They are, however, very difficult to breed the proper colour: the cocks have a tendency to come too light, and the hens too dark ; in fact there is seldom a brood without one or more black ones in it.

There are some people who assert that the Scots Grey is a manufactured breed of recent origin. That I most distinctly deny, as I know of an instance where they were kept and carefully bred over fifty years ago, and I have it on good authority of their having been in the possession of one family for upwards of two hundred years.

That they have changed very considerably in appearance in the last fifteen or twenty years there is no doubt. Since I remember, they were more of a blue grey, and not so black and-white as now, and I am sorry to say this change in a great many cases has not been brought about by careful

breeding or selection, but by crossing, which has injured the breed very much.

With the object of looking after the interests of this valuable breed of poultry, not to speak of the bad judging we see at so many poultry shows, a club was started some twelve months ago, which has met with fair success.

The membership now exceeds fifty, and includes breeders all over the country, in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The first annual exhibition held under the patronage of the club took place at Sterling, on Saturday, the 11th December 1886, at which no fewer than 117 pens of Scots Greys were exhibited, and competed for the club cups and prizes.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS—COCK.

Comb.—Single, medium size, fine in texture, perfectly straight and upright, and with well defined serrations, bright red in colour, free of side spriggs, and come well down on the head behind.

Beak.—Strong, well curved, white in colour, or white streaked with black.

Head.—Neat, long and fine.

Eye.—Large, bright, and clear.

Ear Lobe.—Medium size, fine in texture, and bright-red in colour.

Wattle.—Medium length, bright-red in colour.

Neck.—Medium length, finely tapered, well arched, and having hackle flowing down on shoulders and back.

Breast.—Broad, deep, and full, and carried well forward and upward.

Body.—Medium length, compactly built, and full of substance.

Wings.—Medium size, carried well up, distinctly barred, bow and tip, covered by hackle and saddle feathers.

Tail.—Medium size, carried well up, and receding from body—not squirrel—with flowing sickles and secondaries nicely and evenly barred.

Thighs.—long, straight, wide apart, and strong: not quite so prominent as in game.

Legs.—Strong, and rather long, white mottled with black; not sooty.

Feet.—Four-toed, stout and strong, same color as legs, toes straight and well spread out.

Size.—The larger the better if combined with quality.

Shape.—Neither Dorking nor Game, but a blend of both, *i. e.*, having features allied to both.

Carriage and Appearance.—Erect, lively, active, bold and graceful.

Plumage.—Cuckoo-feathered—ground colour of body, thigh, and wing feathers should be bluish-white, whilst that of hackle, saddle and tail feathers may vary from bluish-white to light grey. The colouring of the barring must be glossy black of a metallic lustre. The barring in body, thigh and wing feathers should be straight across, whilst that on hackle, saddle and tail may be slightly angled or V shaped, and the alternating bands of black and white should be equal in width and proportioned to size of the feather. The bird should read throughout, *i. e.*, be the same shade from head to tail, and be free, from red, black, white, or yellow feathers, and the hackle, saddle, and tail should be distinctly and evenly barred, whilst the markings all over should be rather small, even, distinct, and sharply defined.

HEN.

Comb.—Medium size, fine, evenly serrated, either erect, or falling slightly over.

Beak.—Strong, well curved, white in colour or white streaked with black.

Head.—Neat, long, and fine.

Eye.—Large, bright and clear.

Ear Lobe.—Medium size, fine in texture, and bright-red in colour.

Wattle.—Medium length, bright-red, well rounded on lower edge.

Neck.—Rather long, hackle distinctly marked and same shade as body.

Breast.—Broad, deep and full, and carried well forward and upward.

Body.—Medium length, compactly built, and full of substance.

Wings.—Medium size, carried well up, distinctly barred, bow and tip covered by hackle and saddle feathers.

Tail.—Medium size, well marked, receding from body; not squirrel.

Thighs.—Long, strong, and well shown.

Legs.—Rather long, pinky white, or slightly mottled; not sooty.

Feet.—Four-toed, stout and strong, same colour as legs, toes straight and well spread out.

Size.—The larger the better if combined with quality.

Shape.—Neither Dorkings nor Game but a blend of both, *i. e.*, having features allied to both.

Carriage and Appearance.—Erect, lively, active, bold and graceful.

Plumage.—Same as Cock, but markings rather larger, even and distinct producing an appearance like shepherd tartan.

POINTS IN SCOTS GREYS.

Size.....	5
Comb.....	} 3
Head.....	
Tail.....	3
Colour of plumage.....	5
Symmetry.....	5
Condition.....	4

—25

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The celebrated French naturalist, V. La Perre de Roo, has published a full description of the anatomy of the domestic fowl, which is the best I have seen. The following is a translation: **BODY AND APPARATUS OF LOCOMOTION.**

The head of the fowl is composed of two parts—a cranium and a face; the cranium, relatively voluminous, is composed of several bones, the sutures of which in chickens are very visible, and disappear completely in adults.

The bones of the face comprise the two superior maxillæ, the vomer, the square bone, the incisive bone, and the inferior maxillæ. All these bones are small, but very elongated. The orbits are very large, whereas the bony wall which separates them is, on the contrary, very thin.

The beak is divided into a superior and inferior mandible; the jaw, or

superior mandible, has, owing to a peculiar union with the cranium, a mobility which is not seen in mammalia. The two nostrils, placed in the middle of the superior mandible of the beak are narrow, and their projection of no account. The nasal cavities are not deep, and are equally separated by a septum. They open in the interior of the mouth by a simple slit, long, narrow, and longitudinal, and furnished with small indentations. This slit opens when the bird's head is towards the ground or in its natural position, and it shuts when raised. It is on account of this anatomical disposition that fowls when they drink are obliged to raise their heads. The neck is composed of vertebræ of great flexibility. The trunk, on the contrary, is little movable; the dorsal parts, lumbar and sacral, of the spinal column, form an axis nearly inflexible, on which is articulated a basin entirely immovable, and a thoracic cage formed by ribs, of which the vertebral portion and the sternal portion are equally bony, and articulate themselves toward the middle part of the flank.

The sternum or breast bone is a large bony shield, capable of giving a large insertion to the motive power of the wing; that surface is, moreover, enlarged by a projecting blade, which has received the name of *brechet*, and is prominent on the whole of the median line of the sternum. The *brechet* is more or less developed, according to the power of flight of the bird. Birds that have short wings have no *brechet* at all, whereas in birds of prey it is very developed, and also hooked. With certain species of birds it is even hollow and replaced by an air-bag.

The anterior member is conformed in the wing, and for that purpose the shoulder is strengthened by a double cavicated apparatus, the merry-thought and sidesmean, which rest on the sternum, or breast bone. The dimensions of the merry-thought vary in birds according to the degree of de-

velopment of the wings, and it is missing in birds with short wings.

The *humerus* or bone of the arm, the *radius* and *ulna*, or forearm, offer nothing remarkable, but the end of the wing, or the hand, is formed like a stump, in which can be distinguished a thumb and a finger, more or less rudimental with two bone-joints. This mechanism, moved by powerful muscles, produces the basis of an instrument of locomotion really formed by the feathers. On their posterior border, the hand, forearm and arm bear the feathers of the wing, the force and dimensions of which are diminished as they get nearer the body.

The posterior, or abdominal member, is conformed for perching or walking. It is composed of a *femur*, or thigh bone; of a *tibia*, or leg bone; then, instead of the *tarsus* or *metatarsus*, comes a single bone, called bone of the *tarsus*, which represents these two parts, and gives internally attachment to the toes. These are four in number, three before and one behind, and some breeds have five. The knee is called the *patella*, and the heel *calcaneum*, or *os calcis*—heel-bone. The bone of the *tarsus* or *canon* represents the foot of the hen, but she does not set it on the ground, walking on the toes, which are extended so as to give her a better basis of support.

ORGANS OF NUTRITION.

There exists in the hen three pockets, or stomachic dilations. The first pocket is very visible to the eye when full of food, and is called the *crop*. A little further on in the breast is the *oesophagus*, which contracts and expands so as to form a second pocket, with thick and glandular walls, and which is called *ventricule succenturie*. Finally, next to the above is found a third cavity, very muscular and strong, known by the name of the *gizzard*.

The *crop* is the receptacle of grain swallowed by the fowl. It is in this first pocket that digestion takes place. The *oesophagus* takes root from the back of the beak, runs along the neck,

and ends in the abdomen or belly, a little to the left. The work of the *gizzard* is to triturate the food which the hen cannot masticate. Small stones swallowed by the hen are found in the *gizzard*, which some naturalists say facilitate that operation. They state that the lining of the *gizzard* is formed of an extremely strong muscle, which contracts to nearly touching, so as to grind the grain between the stones. This *Perre de Roo* doubts, very pertinently saying that it is but an hypothesis which it would be impossible to prove.

Upon the process through which the food passes, M. *Perre de Roo* quotes from a distinguished French veterinary surgeon, M. *Mariot-Didieux*, as follows, supporting his opinion:

“After a further strangulation and a short passage, the food is sent into the third pocket or *gizzard*. This last stomach is formed by a thick and very strong muscular membrane; the external fibres are of a sinewy nature, and of a nacreous (pearl) color; the internal membrane which lines the *gizzard* is very thin, fibrous and hard; it secretes a yellow coloring matter, which appears to have the property to dissolve stones, principally carbonate of lime. Silicate of potash (flint) requires a longer process. Liquids taken as drink appear to be absorbed by the first and second stomachs; they are never found in the *gizzard* unless in case of disease. It is worthy of remark that a hen eats, when in health, about three grammes (48 pennyweight, Troy) of calcareous or silicious sand a day. Most naturalists and writers on poultry have been unanimous in attributing this phenomenon to the necessity that all gallinaceous birds have to eat gravel and stones to facilitate their digestion; the stones, according to these writers, fulfil the office of masticating organs or triturators of food. Without absolutely denying this opinion, so generally admitted, we think the usefulness of the stones, considered as triturators, is but secondary, and that

their principal use is to furnish by their dissolution in the gastric bag of the third stomach or gizzard, the salts of lime, of albumen, and of silex. This opinion is the result of experiments we have made on this subject. In depriving for four months some fowls of all sorts of stones or sand, we remarked that the shells of the eggs were much thinner, and that the albuminous white of the egg was much more liquid than in the eggs of fowls which had their liberty. The yelk showed no difference. Are we not to conclude from this fact that the hen seeks for stones and sand, especially those of carbonate of lime, by natural instinct, so as to procure for her economy the salts indispensable to her existence, and for her eggs the elements necessary to the formation of the shell?"

The ventricule succenturie secretes the gastric juice and represents, according to that view, the real stomach. The intestine which completes the digestive canal of the hen joins on to a cloaca, that is to say, a pocket into which also open the ureters bringing the urine, and the canal which forms the passage of the egg to be laid. The urine mixes with the excremental matter which proceeds from the intestine, and these are ejected altogether. The urine of birds is always concrete: it is composed of uric acid and sundry urates; in the droppings it forms the white matter that detaches itself from the dark portion, which is the real excremental part.

The salivary glands are small in fowls, and produce a liquid thick and slimy, but the quantity is very small.

The liver is very large, and divided into two lobes of equal size. The gall bladder is large and contains a thick bile, very bitter, which gives the flesh a very disagreeable taste, if the fowl is not drawn soon after it is killed. As to the surroundings of the digestive apparatus, it is sufficient to say that the pancreas, or pancreatic gland, in gallinaceous birds is very much developed. This pancreas pours the pancreatic

juice, like the liver, into the intestines by two small tubes in the centre of the duodenum, far from the pylorus, which facilitates the intestinal digestion.

The spleen is very small, of cylindrical shape, and placed behind the liver. Its functions seem to be to keep in reserve and prepare the blood used as one of the secretions necessary to digestion.

The circulatory apparatus offers no important difference from that of mammals. It exists, as in the case of the latter, by means of a heart with four cavities, and the distribution of arteries is the same. Their blood is, however, a little warmer, and contains elliptical globules of small dimensions.

Respiration takes place by lungs, which are found in the posterior and superior part of the breast, adhered to the ribs, and maintained below by a resisting membrane moved by muscular power to work the inhaling and breathing out process. The lungs are pierced with holes, so as to permit the air to circulate in all parts of the body, even in the cavities of the bones. The air is brought into these organs by a very long aerial tube, of which the windpipe and bronchia possess complete cartilaginous rings. But the most singular disposition of the respiratory apparatus of the fowl is the existence of large cells of air in the breast and lower part of the abdomen, which goes to show that the hen requires and absorbs in her interior a quantity of air much larger in proportion than with mammalia.

With all birds the aerial reservoirs are nine in number, viz.; the thoracic bag, placed in the interior part of the thorax; the two cervical reservoirs, situated at the base of the neck; the two anterior diaphragmatic reservoirs, placed between the two diaphragms, behind the preceding ones; and finally the two abdominal reservoirs placed against the superior wall of the abdomen. Of these nine reservoirs, the first is single or symmetrical, the others

are double, and disposed equally on each side of the median plane. No doubt these numerous vesicles, filled with hot air at 104° Fabr., lighten the body of the hen when she flies, but M. La Perre de Roo does not affirm that this is the only use, as the domestic fowl never flies to any height in the air.

The skin of the fowl is covered with feathers. Each feather is composed of a stem, the base of which is hollow, and inserted in the bulb; and barbs which are furnished with down, hardly visible to the naked eye. The integumental appendages are well adapted to retain bodily heat. The feathers completely covering the skin of the hen, it cannot be said that she is sensitive to a delicate touch; and the tongue is the only organ subject to the exercise of any sense of feeling.

The nostrils are open at the base of the beak, but whether the sense of smelling is developed in the fowl or not, we know absolutely nothing.

If we were to judge by the rigidity of the tongue, by the scarcity and viscous consistency of the saliva, we should say that the sense of taste was very little developed in the fowl. However, it rejects with astonishing sagacity the less desirable grains both before and after being taken into the beak.

The sight in poultry is incontestably very piercing. They spy at a great height the bird of prey which soars above, and give out immediately a cry of alarm, which is understood by ducks, pigeons, and all the other denizens of the poultry yard. The globe of the eye is protected not only by two eyelids of vertical motion, as it is seen in some mammalia, but also by a third, called "blinking membrane," which has its existence from the internal angle of the eye, and which can be drawn from inside to outside over the eye. The cornea is strongly convex, the crystalline is flat, and the vitreous body is small.

The ear of the hen is deprived of the concha, or larger cavity of the ex-

ternal ear. The labyrinth has only a rudimentary cochlea; the chain of ossicle is replaced in the middle ear by a single ossicle. Finally, the external ear is a single tube, very short, but notwithstanding these imperfections, the hearing of fowls is both acute and distinct.—STEPHEN BEALE, in the *Country Gentlemen*.

PIGEONS

NOTES.

We regret to learn that cats have been playing havoc with Mr. C. Massie's pigeons, it is very annoying to lose good birds in this way.

We had the pleasure one day last week of witnessing the performance of Mr. W. Hamell's, Toronto, kit of Rollers, the first really good kit of these interesting pigeons we have seen in Canada. Mr. Hamell first threw up for our edification twelve birds which got at once to a great height and rolled beautifully, after a time he opened the pigeon cote traps and let out about fifty, then the fun began in earnest.

We congratulate Mr. Hamell in being in possession of such a flock of uniform quality; about thirty are imported.

THE SHOW ANTWERP.

BY F. T. MACHIN.

Of all the varieties of the pigeon tribe none has risen more rapidly into public favour than the Antwerp, nor have any kind emerged from comparative obscurity and become such general favourites. fanciers can well remember the time when the Antwerp indicated a low taste, an inferior conception of the beautiful and the valuable, and its admirers were derided for countenancing this commoner in company with the king of pigeons and his immediate and worthy followers—the chief of the so-called “high-class” varieties. But what

is the idea of Antwerps to-day? They have not soiled, spoiled, nor contaminated, supplanted nor diminished the appreciation of other kinds. No, certainly not. Why should they? On the contrary, they have unmistakably supplanted the ever-growing band of fanciers, and forced in upon and broken down the old-fashioned notions of certain enthusiasts, who could see no merit in the new-fangled Antwerp, only as a pie pigeon. The Antwerp has become appreciated by a wider circle, probably, than any other kind, being a bird of development. Up to his fifth year he is gradually on the improve, continuing to rise in favour until maturity is attained. Thus he keeps a hold upon our admiration over a term of years, whilst some other kinds (beautiful though they be) are fully blown and at their best at an early period of life.

The appreciation of Antwerps, I have shown, has been steady, and of certain and even rapid growth, and is still on the increase. Old England caught the fever, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales soon followed suit, and although I must admit a more tardy recognition of this breed on foreign shores, still it is clearly apparent that, although late in discerning their merits, there is an unmistakable sign that at length the show Antwerp is soon to be a variety of high merit, which commends itself sooner or later as a bird of interest, value, and beauty.

Antwerps, when first classified as show pigeons (about twenty-five years ago) were shown in pairs. The majority of these were of the short-faced type. Whatever were tolerated in the breeding pen, short-faces only were at that time recognised. Owl-headed ones were in abundance, and these in the early days were kindly looked upon as necessities for the development of the perfect ideal, then in its embryonic state, and, even as an ideal, scarcely recognised in its fullness as it is to-day, so that the distinctively short-faced type were the early pioneers of the

tribe. Now, it will be known, we have a distinct sub-division, viz., short, medium, and long, thus giving a chance to admirers of each kind; and, difficult as it at times appears in adjudicating upon them and drawing the oft-times very fine lines of distinction between these tribes of the one great family, still I believe in its wisdom, and warmly advocate its continuance. Indeed, it is a sub-division or classification which has (save the few inevitable exceptions of the captious critic) given complete satisfaction to all sections of admirers of this particular family group. Not only have the special features—short, medium, and long—been sub-divided, but at many shows the sexes also are specially and cleverly classified. Indeed, so popular has the Antwerp become, that at some few societies and shows he is the Alpha and Omega, and awakens such enthusiasm as would possibly scare some of our older brethren whose visions of pigeons have been prescribed to certain limits, and who constantly see the imaginary danger in extending a helping hand in the evolution of any other species. As I have stated, Antwerps are of three sub-varieties—short, medium, and long faced—“face” indicating the distance from the eye to the beak, and in the proportion to the length of face the different varieties possess, so are they classified short, medium, or long. The short-face partakes more of the bald-headed type. The head, whether viewed from front or sides, giving the appearance of being round and full; the medium and long are more of what is called the barrel-headed type, particularly the medium, which generally possesses a better back skull than the long. They are also of various colours silver duns, red-chequers, blues, blue-chequers, silver-chequers, black-chequers, creamies, and blacks, the four first named being the only kind recognised as show birds. The following are a few of the leading features of an Antwerp:—The head should be as large as possible; beak,

short and thick; eye, large and of a good colour; neck, fairly long; chest, wide; wing butts, prominent; and the general style and carriage of the bird bold and erect.—*Vintons' Gazette*.

THE BLONDINETTE.

J. W. LUDLOW.

The Blondinette is a self-colored bird, that is, it should have no white about it, except in magpie marking of flights, and a band of white on the tail. It is to be found both plain headed and peaked, and in six colors—blue, brown, black, silver, and sulphur laced and blue. These are again divided into heavily and lightly laced.

The blue is of clear uniform blue, with a tricolored bar that is black, brown and white. The tail and flight have a white band and magpie marking. The foot feathering is soft; the eye, orange red.

The blue laced is much darker on head, neck and tail, and the neck is more richly iridescent. The sides, saddles and flights are laced with a double edge, terminating at the outer extremity in a disk-like form, upon a pinkish ground, the whole resembling a coat of mail. A distinct black-margined white band is upon the tail. The shafts of the feathers upon the outer parts should be dark, graduating into white at the junction of the body. The head is round: beak, short and black; eye, full and bright orange; legs and feet covered with small soft feathers; the color of the body plumage; the feathers covering the toes to the tips.

The brown laced differs in the color; the lacing being with brown upon a pale buff ground.

The black laced shows a greater contrast than either; the lacing being black upon a white ground.

The silver laced has the ground color of turbit silver; the head, neck, breast, belly, back, thighs and tail being darker; each feather of the sides, saddle and flights being pencilled with a

still darker shade. The tail must show the white band distinctly.

The sulphur laced is the most beautiful and highly valued. The ground is of a yellowish or sulphur tinge, and the markings a deeper shade, making a rich and marked appearance. This variety may be produced by crossing the silver and brown.

The first importation of Blondinettes into England from the Orient was in 1869, through the agency of H. P. Caridia, who is entitled to the credit of bringing the variety to its present perfection, and scattering it so widely throughout the fancier's world.—*California Cackler*.



SONG CANARIES.

It is important when one secures a really fine bird that the most should be made of him in the way of teaching young birds his song; and, as I have amused myself in this way for some years, I will give your readers my idea how that can be best done.

Instead of one, procure, if possible, two male birds, of satisfactory excellence in song, that have been reared together, and, consequently, have the same song, marking out the best of the two as the tutor, the other as the breeder. At the same time ascertain from the dealer if he has had the misfortune to have palmed upon him a hen among his song birds (which is sometimes the case), and, if so, and the cage containing it bears the same number or mark as the cages do in which the male birds are you have fixed on, you are in luck. Purchase the hen by all means, and you have the nearest to certainty that you will rear some birds equal in song to their teacher. It is not often, however, you will get a hen of the same stock, so the next best thing is to choose one or two German hens, and

trust to your good luck as regards the result of the necessary cross.

The young birds will be able to do for themselves when about twenty-eight days old, when the males should be caged off separately and removed to the room where the tutor hangs, which should be sufficiently distant as to be out of the hearing of the breeding birds. No difficulty can be experienced in knowing the young cocks from the hens at that age, when they are of a buff or yellowish colour, which is generally the case in this breed.

The education of the young birds proceeds best in a room that can be entirely allotted to themselves. In that case all that is necessary is to hang the cages close to one another, but preventing each bird from seeing any of the others. Birds having a room entirely to themselves have not their attention distracted from their song, as would be in a room where family traffic goes on, and can be insured against the injurious effects of artificial light and heat, which are always detrimental, and at no season necessary for these birds.

When, as is oftmost the case, a room cannot be spared for the birds alone, their cages should be covered up and darkened and as low as possible—at least below the level of the top of the room door, as above that the air is often greatly vitiated.

When about five months old, the young birds will be found to imitate their teacher in song more or less perfectly, and will improve for three or four months longer, when their education may be considered complete, though it is a great advantage to keep them together until the first complete moult is over, when those which lost at that time their voices have regained them.

Great attention is required to guard against the birds hearing any other but their tutor, as some birds will pick up

in a single day, when the chance occurs, notes that destroy the finest song.

Great differences are found in these birds in quality of voice and execution, but, with a fine bird as tutor, some of the young birds will be found to equal, and, sometimes, one to excel him.—*Fanciers' Gazette.*

RABBITS & PETS

A MODEL RABBITRY.

We recently visited the new Rabbitry of Messrs. Barber & Co., and think a description of it may prove interesting to our fanciers of this particular branch.

The building in which it is, is a solid brick one, the lower part of which is to be devoted to fowls, and has a concrete floor with sewer taps, so that the entire floor may be flushed and thoroughly cleansed. The story above is the rabbitry proper, and is some thirty feet long and ten feet wide with a match-board floor, gas and water laid on and a hot air ventilator from the kitchen of the dwelling house, so that in the coldest weather "bunny" may be made comfortable.

The hutches were not finished when we were through, but they are to be at the back of the house facing the west. Ample allowance is made for ventilation and fresh air.

The proprietors are determined to have the best lot of Lops in America, and in addition to the rabbits imported some time ago and mentioned in R. E. VII., have just received from England a grand black and white buck measuring 23 inches and weighing 14 lbs., and a 23 inch golden-fawn doe.

The inmates now consist of Lops of various colours, black and white Dutch and Silver Creams.

One of the sights of Parry Sound is a tame otter. He follows his master,

Mr. Sarkey, wherever he goes, and can be depended upon to catch fish for the entire family.

THE LOP-EARED RABBIT.

BY R. O. EDWARDS,

Author of "Rabbits for Exhibition, Pleasure, or Market."

This, the first of all varieties of the rabbit, is supposed to be a native of Great Britain; however, considerable doubt upon that point is entertained by many who have looked into the matter.

To a certain extent the lop of to-day is a manufactured animal, for even if rabbits were created with drooping ears, such a length as is now obtained has never before been known.

At times half-lops, horn-lops, and oar-lops are heard of, but the only one recognized by fanciers is the true double lop. A rabbit with drooping ears which measure from seventeen to twenty five inches, may be termed a fancy one, of course provided it has the other essential points, such as colour, &c. The ears are measured from the tip of one ear to the tip of the other for length, but for breadth only one ear is taken, and at the broadest place. The ears should fall gracefully, one on each side of the head; they should be free from knots and tears.

The lop shows a handsome variety of colours, fawn or yellow, grey, blue, black, and sooty-fawn; this latter is a fawn shaded off with a deep brown or black; all these are known as self-colours. The part or broken coloured are, fawn and whites, grey and whites, blue and whites, and black and whites. Tortoiseshells also come under the heading of broken colours, they are sooty-fawn and white, yellow and white. Tortoiseshells and black and whites are the favourite colours.

The white should be neatly broken

into the colour on the face, shoulders and hind feet. The doe when fully matured should show a very handsome cushion on the chest, which, when she is resting, adds very much to her beauty; this cushion or pouch is known as a "dew-lap."

When breeding, almost any two colours may be crossed; however, blues do not cross very well with either yellow or tortoiseshells.

Pulling the ears to make them grow is of no use at all, good blood and warm hutches, together with a little common sense, alone will obtain the desired length. Never keep more than about three young ones on a doe, and of course be careful to keep those which show signs of size, length of ear, and also strength. Be sure to feed the doe well when she has her young, which should not be removed from her until fully eight weeks old; sixteen weeks is not uncommon.

A good lop should weigh from about 9 lbs. to 15 lbs. or more. The eye should be large, clear, and well shaped. All the limbs should be free from any kind of deformity. The ears of the lop do not grow much after the rabbit is sixteen weeks old. The body of the doe does not fully mature until she has been bred from, but the buck should not be allowed to breed until quite nine months old.

Lops sell at from a few shillings to £30; however, very good blood stock can be obtained at about £3 or £4 a pair. Be sure to have a good buck, and keep him healthy and clean, these latter instructions also apply to the doe, and the young, for if not kept clean rabbits will never thrive. At present Scotland is behind with the rabbit fancy, but before long more classes with better prizes will be offered at shows, and then perhaps it will be a struggle between north and south for premier honours.—*The Scottish Fancier and Rural Gazette.*

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH AT

PARKDALE, - - - ONTARIO, CANADA.

- - - BY - - -

H. B. DONOVAN.

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 10 lines.

Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:

	3 Mths.	6 Mths.	12 Mths.
One page.....	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$75.00
Two columns.....	20.00	35.00	50.00
One column.....	12.00	20.00	35.00
Half column.....	8.00	15.00	20.00
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.

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

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

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 25th to insure insertion in issue of next month. Toronto address,

H. B. DONOVAN,

20 Front St. East, Toronto.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1168, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to Subscriptions or Advertising may be addressed to him.

Don't fail to have an advertisement in our September Exhibition Supplement. TEN THOUSAND given away.

Such an opportunity has never been offered you before. Don't fail to use it.

10,000.

READ THIS.

Mr. Thomas Hall, of Montreal, originator and breeder of the "Lansdowne" strain of Light Brahmas, offers a pair of chicks in November, value \$20.00, to SCORE OVER 90 POINTS, to the party sending us the largest number of new subscribers, accompanied by \$1.00 for each, by the 1st of November. These birds will be A 1, and will be worth working for.

We are sorry to say that another Toronto fancier is obliged to offer his stock for sale on account of sickness. Mr. Ed. Simpson, who has been laid by for some time, felt that his pets must go and offers the entire lot for sale.

LEGAL DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.

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

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A. J. GRIFFIN, LESKARD, ONT.

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Breeder of Black Red Games.JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE, ONT.,
Importer and breeder of Golden and Silver S. Hamburgs, also Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.,
Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.WM. FARRANT, MITCHELL, ONT.,
Breeder of White Leghorns, \$2.00 per 13.R. G. MARTIN, Importer and Breeder of
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Breeder of Langshans, Only. Eggs, \$2.50
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Rocks.J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT.
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Don't Exhibit.H. P. HARRISON, Breeder and Importer,
B. B. Red Games, 49 King St. East, Toronto.ALFRED HOBBS, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
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burgs. Eggs, \$3 per setting.JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.
Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and
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Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00
for 13.H. GODDARD, LISTOWEL, ONT.
Breeder of W. & B. Leghorns, B. Javas and
S. S Bants. Eggs \$2.00 per setting or \$3.00
for 26.R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.
Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas,
and Houdans. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.E. HARRINGTON, Box 448, Woodstock P.
O., Ont., Breeder of High-class Plymouth
Rocks and Wyandottes. Satisfaction guaran-
teed.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

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

Canadian Poultry Review,

Toronto, - - - Ontario.

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

Pigeons for Sale Cheap.—Short-faced Almond Tumblers \$2.50 pair. Yellow Jacobins \$2.50. Red Jacobins \$2.00. White Pointers \$5.00. Box 233 Simcoe, Ont.

Wanted.—Roughcoated St. Bernard Bitch also Dog, also Pug Bitch. Must be from Registered Pedigreed. Name lowest cash price. W. H. AULD, Forest, Ont.

For Sale.—A grand lot of young Lop-ear Rabbits also two Breeding Does. Will sell cheap. Stamp for reply. JNO. HAY, Box 524, Woodstock, Ont.

Pure Langshans.—Chatham Chief, exhibition stock for sale, registered in American Langshan Club books, swept the board at Boston show, Jan. 18th, 1897 score 94½-97. E. J. EISELE, Guelph, Ont. 8 9 10 11

For Sale.—A few fine B. B. Red Game Cocks, one year old, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin Ducks. All these birds are exhibition birds, and from first-class stock. WM. McLOUD, Box 61, Lucan, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange for Pigeons.—A fine dark Brahma Cockerels, May hatch, Wilson's and Felch's stock, fifty cents each, promising Birds. W. R. McCARTNEY, Box 411, Galt, Ont.

Fox Terrier Pups for Sale.—Pure imported Pedigreed stock, Bitch pups \$10.00, Dogs \$15.00. Don't write unless you mean business. JOHN J. BROS., London Furniture Co., London, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange.—Barbs, Jacobins, Carriers, Antwerps, Pouters, Turbits, Owls, Bantams and S. F. Tumblers, Fantails in various colors at the lowest figure. Correspondence solicited. A. CHAMBERLAIN, 466 Sussex street, Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange.—17 well-bred Plymouth Rock Hens and one Cock. Cock took 1st at Guelph last winter, score 93½. Some of the hens are winners scoring as high as 95. They must go for cash or offers. H. PEARSON, Guelph, Ont.

Mastiff Pups for Sale.—From the best Pedigreed stock in American. Address Box 43, Shelburne Ont.

For Sale.—My entire stock of Game Bantams, which have never been beaten, consisting of the following:—Black Reds, Brown Reds, Duckwing, Pink and Whites; I cannot attend to them, being sick; all 100 of Black-breasted Red Game, Heaten and Lyons strain. Send stamp for reply. ED. SIMPSON, 61 Florence St., Toronto.

For Sale or Exchange for Pigeons.—1st Pet Stock.—One Partridge Cochon Cocker, one hen and 10 Black Hamburg and Langshan, pair Duckwing Fowls. S. J. PODLESKI, Thamesville, Ont.

For Sale Cheap.—5 grand White Leghorn Hens score over 90 points, good show birds. Also a few Wyandottes. Above stock must be sold. E. P. DONCASTER, Orono, Ont.

For Sale.—5 pair Black Fantails, 5 pair White Fantails, 3 pair Blue Fantails, 2 pair Yellow Fantails, 2 pair White Booted Fantails. All exhibition birds. GEORGE JEFFREY, Jr., Box 170, Guelph, Ont.

Pigeons for Sale.—Tumblers, Rollers, Turbits Fantails, Trumpeters and Antwerps. W. E. MAC KAY, 329 Queen Street West, Toronto.

For Sale.—Archangels, from imported stock, at \$5.00 a pair; pair Kingdoves \$2.00, also a few pairs of Turbits, Pouters etc., and Red Pyle Bantams from tick second to none. CHAS. MASSIE, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont.

Black Spanish Fowls and April Chicks for Sale.—Fowls score 95 to 97½, chicks bred from prize birds \$5 per trio, good exhibition birds. Address SARNEY, Whitby Ont.

H. E. Spencer, Dealer in and Breeder of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Ferrets, Rabbits, Dogs, Guinea-Pigs, Song-Birds, White Rats, and Mice, Parrots, Cock Spurs, Pit Games, Fanciers' Books, Incubators, Printing, &c. Send four cents for large Circular. Centre Village N. Y. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

For Sale.—Something that every Poultryman and Pigeon Fancier should have, A Nickel Plated Combination Self-Inking Rubber Stamp, with your name and address, Sliding Penholder with pen, Sliding Pencil case with lead, a bottle of ink of any color you wish, red, green, blue, brown or purple, all combined in one neat Nickel Plated Pocket Piece for printing envelopes, letter heads &c., writing a letter or drawing a pencil sketch, marking your poultry, pigeons or pet stock. The fact is it is the most complete and cheapest piece of Mechanism ever offered to the Canadian public. Don't fail to order at once, enclosing 75 cents for the complete outfit sent free by mail to any address. DILLWORTH'S Drug Store, 170 King St., East, Toronto. If

For Sale! For Sale

Stock of Exhibition and Breeding Poultry. Owing to the state of my health, and having sold my residence and grounds, I offer for sale, cheap, the whole of my stock of mature and young birds, consisting of 150 P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Black Javas, and W. Leghorns. In above collection are some of the best Specimens in Canada, and if not sold before, will be shown at the Fall exhibitions. Enquirers enclose stamp for reply.

Wm. BROWN,
49 Nassau Street, Toronto.

ALEX. DELAPORTE,

87 Rose Ave., Toronto.

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Homing

Antwerp

Pigeons.

Glucke Poultry Yards.

REV. H. W. KNOWLES,
P.O. Box. 84, Chesterville, Ont.

Only the Best Stock kept. No culls in eggs or birds sent out. Breeding in harmony with nature's laws, results are always satisfactory. My patrons are never disappointed. I am clearing out my old stock, and for this season offer:—

S. C. W. and B. Leghorns,	\$1 00 per setting
P. Rocks and Houdans,	1 00 " "
Black Minorcas,	3 00 " "
Imperial Pekins, D. K.,	2 00 " "
Mam. Bronze Turkeys,	5 00 " "

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

13th Year of Scientific Breeding, 6th Year as Importers.

L. C. GULLIFORD & SON,
Fairview, Erie Co., Penn., U.S.A.

Breeders and Importers. Black Minorcas, 2 Pens, 16 Birds, Abbot, Friends and John Hopkin's Strains, direct to us from England. White Minorcas, 1 Pen, 7 Birds, 3 of them won prizes in England, direct to us. W. C. B. Polands, 4 pens, 40 birds, 9 prize birds from England this season. Buff Laced Polands, 1 Pen, 8 Birds, very rare, 1 trio from England last season, also Black Spanish, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, Houdans and Bantams of the finest quality, send for circular naming variety wanted. We are near the Canadian Frontier, 3 lines of R. R. American Express Office and Money order office.

Pheasants, Pigeons, Bantams

Light Brahmas.

I have the most extensive private Pheasantries in the United States, as fine a stud of Short Faced Baldheads in all colors, as in America, and some splendid White Fantails.

My Pekin Silver and Golden Sebrights, and Black Red Game Bantams, and L. Brahmas have won in some of the best shows of this country.

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LOOK HERE BOYS!

I sell Pure Brown and W. Leghorn, P. Coch in Colored Dorking, Pekin Ducks Eggs at \$2.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 39; also M. B. Turkeys Eggs at \$5.00 per 9, or \$12.00 per 39. Express prepaid. Also St. Bernard Dogs and Puppies at all times, from \$5.00 to \$50.00, according to age and sex.

Jos. T. Sifton,
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42nd PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,

TO BE HELD AT

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ON THE

19th to 24th September, 1887.

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned date, viz.:
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 20th.
Grain, Field Roots and other farm Products, Machinery and Manufacturers generally, on or before Saturday, August 27th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 3rd.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the Entries upon can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province, and from HENRY WADE, Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, corner of Queen and Young Streets, TORONTO, Ont.

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Cannot be Excelled.

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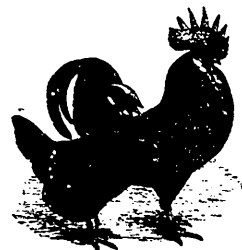
GRAND RIVER STRAIN.

FELCH scored them 93, 92, 91½, 91, 90½, 90½, 90. A yard of splendid MINORCAS. Eggs, \$3.00 for 13.

A. R. Narraway,

Echo Place, Ont.

CRYSTAL
Palace Cup Strain.



BLACK MINORCAS:
WRITE FOR WANTS.

G. R. BRUCE,
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FOR SALE!

Ornamental Bantams a specialty

Two trios of Royal Pekin Bantams, and 2 trios of Japanese Bantams, \$15.00 per trio; 2 trios of Golden and 2 trios of Silver Laced Sebright Bantams, \$15.00 per trio; 2 trios of White Polish Bantams, \$25.00 per trio; trio of solid white Japanese Bantams, \$30, all imported stock direct. (don't write unless you mean business.) enclose stamp. **M. Kleason, Rochester, N.Y. U.S.A.** (Mention this paper.)

BEAUTIFUL, BIG,

BUFF COCHINS.

Both sexes won:

1st & 2nd at Provincial Exhibition Guelph.
1st & 2nd at Guelph Poultry Show, with Cup for best Cockerel or Cockeret, any color.
1st & 2nd at Ontario Poultry Show, at London, with Special on both Cockerel and Pullet.
These birds are acknowledged by all judges to be the best seen in America.

Cockerels for sale, Eggs \$1.00 per 13.

IMPORTED WHITE MINORCAS.

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Mammoth

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Exclusively.

Prize Winners at Toronto, Dec. 1886. Guelph and London, Jan. 1887; also Titusville, Pa., Dec. 1886. Baldwinville and Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 1887.

Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Send for Free Circular.

C. H. Akerley, Tonawanda, N.Y.

For Sale Cheap.

A very large assortment of

THE BEST ELECTROS,

—OF—

Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Pet Stock.

Send 5 cents for proof-sheet to this office.



E. H. HURD,
STRATHROY, ONT.

BREEDER OF

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Has for sale Golden, Silver and White Polands, G. S. and S. P. Hamburgs, B. B. R. Games and 100 Egg Incubator, new. Will sell cheap if taken at once.

A. W. GRAHAM,

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Breeder (exclusively) of White Leghorns,

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Eggs from Pen Scoring 95 to 97½ points.

\$2 FOR 13.

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BROUGH'S BRIDGE, LONDON. Breeder and Shipper of Exhibition Wyandottes, Black, Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Golden and Silver Seabrights, Black African, Japanese and Pekin Bantams. Exhibition birds for Sale at all times. Eggs in Season at \$3 per setting. See my past record for prizes won. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, White Cochins, Colored, White and Silver Gray Dorkings. Silver Pencilled and Black Hamburgs, P. Rocks and Dirigos. Eggs, \$3 per 13, \$5 for 26, \$7 for 39.

All varieties of Ducks. Black Rose Comb, Japanese, Seabright and all varieties, Game Bantams, Pearl and White Guineas. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 13. I have won 2,000 premiums in 6 years and am the most successful exhibitor in the U. S. Premium and breeding birds, and Pigeons for sale at all times.

H. A. JONES, WORCESTER, MASS.



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W. McNEIL, Prop.,

774 Waterloo st., London,

BREEDER OF

HIGH CLASS POULTRY

INCLUDING

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



"Hercules" Exhibition,

B. B. Red Games

A SPECIALTY.

Eggs for hatching from six yards with an average score of 95½ points to each bird, weight of Cocks from 8 to 9½ pounds, Hens 5 x-2 to 7½ lbs, also B.B. Red Malay, Black Sumatra and the following Pit Games, Iron Clad, Tomados, Dominiques, Clairborns, English, B.B. Reds and Crosses. Eggs \$3.00 per 13 or 26 for \$5.00, other varieties furnished when desired. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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ST. THOMAS, - - - ONTARIO,

Breeder and Importer of
Plymouth Rocks, Langshans,

—HOUDANS AND—

WYANDOTTES

Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13. Chicks for sale in season.

Correspondence invited.

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We offer THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for one year and "A Bird's Eye View of Beekeeping," (25c.) for \$1.15. Or we will forward THE JOURNAL four months trial trip for 25c.

This journal makes in one year a volume of 1,040 pages of practical matter pertaining to bee culture.

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Also Breeder of Skye, Scotch and Yorkshire Terriers. English and Siberian Blood Hounds Write for wants. Satisfaction guaranteed Nothing but first class stock kept.



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Exhibition Plymouth Rocks, And Game Bantams.

100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS

to sell at low prices.

For Prizes won last Fall see Review for October.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON



— SEND —
\$1.00

To this Office, for the 1886 Revised edition of the

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EXCELLENCE.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

3 Grand Yards

Eggs from EACH YARD \$3.00 per 13

Fair Hatch and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Not a single complaint from my customers for 1886, but recommendations too numerous to mention.

C. E. GRUNDY,
 CAMLACHIE, ONT.

KIRBY'S
 Langshans and Leghorns.

To the Front! Great Record this Season.

AT THE GREAT BOSTON SHOW, in the strongest competition ever met in America.—On Langshans, 1st on Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th on Pullets; 1st on Breeding-pen; Silver Cup for Best Male; Silver Cup for Best Female; also 1st on White Leghorn Pullet, Cash Special for Best Collection. Score of Breeding-pen on Langshans—Cockerel, 94½, 94½, 94½, 95; Abiel Stevens, Judge.
 AT WINDSLED, CONN.—1st, 2nd and Sweepstakes on Langshan Cockerels; 1st and 2nd on Langshan Pullets.
 On White Leghorns, 1st and 2nd on Cockerels; and on Pullet.
 On White Leghorns, 1st and 2nd on Langshans; also 1st and 2nd on White Leghorns.
 AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, BOSTON.—1st and 2nd on Langshans; 1st on White Leghorns.
 AT BAY STATE FAIR, BOSTON.—1st and 2nd on Langshans; 1st on White Leghorns.
 I bred all the above birds, and they are in my breeding-pens for this season. Breeding stock for sale.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. P. KIRBY, Box 29, East Chatham, N. Y.

P. G. KEYES,

467 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

FANCIER AND BREEDER OF

Standard Wyandottes and Royal Pekin Bantams.

OFFERS FOR SALE

1 Breeding Pen of Wyandottes, 1 Pekin Bantam Cockerel (a grand bird). Exhibition Chicks in September.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Wyandottes \$2.00 per 13.
 Bantams \$3.00 per Dozen.

Rockingham Poultry Farm.

Plymouth Rocks.—We keep this breed of fowl exclusively, all pure stock. We keep 1,000 Eggs and Fowl for Sale at all times. Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Single Birds \$5.00. Trios \$12.00, 6 birds for \$20.00. A bottle of Cynolina given free with every order for fowl. Set of Caponizing Tools given free with \$20 order.

Caponizing Tools \$2.50. Our improved Tools—5 pieces with instructions, sent post paid for \$2.50.

CYNOLINA. A new wash for fowls, dogs, cattle, and all animals, positively ridding them of ticks, lice, fleas and all parasites. Will positively cure all vermin on animals and fowls. Harmless to man or beast. One bottle makes 10 gals. One bottle delivered anywhere for \$1.00.

Rockingham Kennels. St. Bernard dogs both rough and smooth for sale. Our dogs are of the best blood. Full pedigree furnished with all dogs sold. Address

ROCKINGHAM POULTRY FARM

North Epping, N.H., U.S.A.

A Rare Chance, White-Minorea-Eggs
 Philip Grace Price, Wellington, Somerset, England.

I breed White Minorcas Exclusively and can safely say that I undoubtedly have the best White Minorcas extant, the eggs I sell are exclusively from my prize birds. At Taunton, Eng., I took first on cock 1885 1st Bridgewater 1886, 1st Taunton 1886, etc. Hens 1st and 2nd at Bridgewater 1885, 2nd at Taunton 1886, 3rd at Devonport 1886, &c.

I make shipment of Eggs every two weeks, to my sole agent for Canada and United States, C. J. Daniels, 151 River street, Toronto, Canada, safely and securely packed in one large package containing smaller packages sealed and addressed to parties ordering them. Price \$4 per doz. delivered free of charge at any express office Toronto. Be in time for next shipment. Remember I can only spare a limited number of Eggs as the English demand is very great for Eggs from this wonderful Egg producing Fowl. Exhibition Chicks in the fall.

Imported Chicks in Fall, hatched in March, SURE Prize-Winners.

Black Breasted Red Game

Bred from a pen containing only imported birds. Cock "Lyon," Hens bred by same. Pullets by Rev. F. Dutton, England, same blood as the Game's, 1st and Cup at Palace and Birmingham. A few Stags and Pullets after October 1st at reasonable prices from the above blood as well as from my own strain of Exhibition Black Reds.

C. J. ODELL,
 Sherbrooke, - - - P. Quebec.



I AM J. M. CARSON
 After

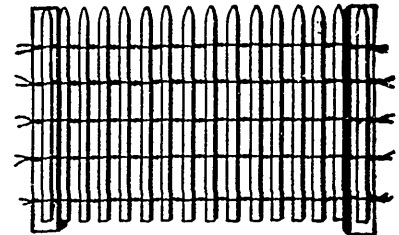
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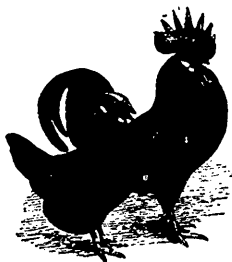
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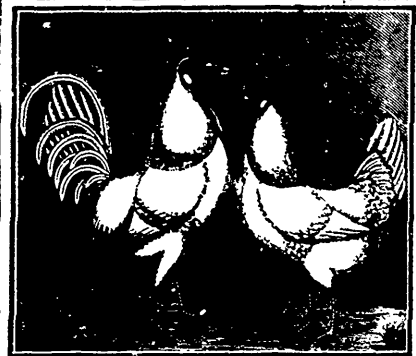
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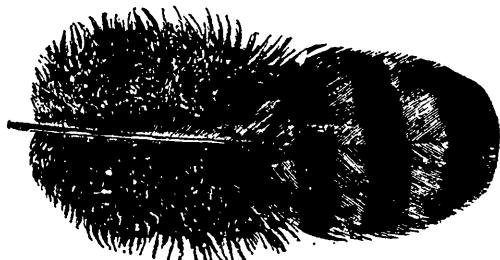
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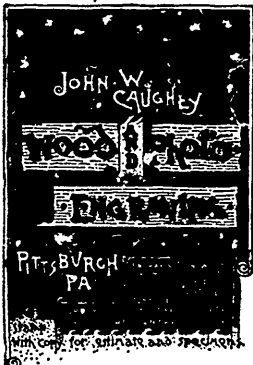
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