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# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

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No. 12.



## THE WYANDOTTE.

The admission of Wyandottes to the American *Standard of Excellence* at the last meeting of the American Poultry Association, and matters which have since transpired in connection with the compiling of the *Standard*, have brought them very prominently before the fancy. We have received numerous inquiries of late for a description of the breed, and not being well acquainted with it, requested Mr. C. A. Graff, late of Fisherville, Ontario, who is one of their oldest breeders and admirers, to supply the want, but on account of his removal to the United States he has not been able to comply with our wish. Failing in this, we copy from the *Fanciers' Journal* the following description, which is the most comprehensive we have seen:—

“The bird may be described as of medium size, combining the intrinsic values of the most desirable breeds with the extrinsic qualities that

will not require the deteriorating tendencies of in-breeding to maintain; a bird that may be bred with profit for the market, and, at the same time, have its place in the show pen.

“The Wyandotte is of composite origin, and shows by its prominent characteristics and sports that the Brahma, Cochin and Hamburg were concerned in the make-up, and we have in the bird the most valuable properties of each maintained and developed, and the objectionable features eliminated. Thus, the bird may be said to be the meaty and prolific Hamburg increased in size and made more hardy, but without the broodiness and tendency to lay on fat that is objectionable in the Asiatic varieties.

“The standard birds are well pictured in the illustration. The head of the male is short and broad; the comb rose, oval in front, wide at back the spike being less developed than in the Ham

burg. The face of both cock and hen is bright red, the eyes bay, the earlobe and wattles medium in size and of fine texture. The colors of the plumage are a clear white, and a rich velvety black, or, where these mingle as on the under body, the thighs, and back of the upper part of neck having the appearance of gray. The hackle and saddle of the male are long and flowing, each feather having the centre black, tapering gradually from the full width of the feather down to a point at the extremity. The back is broad, the body deep, full, and rounded at the sides, the breast broad and carried prominently forward. The feathers of the breast of both male and female have the web white and the edge black, showing as a whole a regular and well defined lacing. The wings are medium in size and fold close, both secondaries and primaries having the inner web black, the outer edge of the latter white, and of the former laced with white. The coverts are white with black centre stripe, widening toward the tip, giving the effect of a double bar. The wings bows are white. The thighs are short and plump, the feathers short and fluffy. The legs and feet of both male and female are naked, and bright yellow in color. The hackle feathers of the hen are shorter than in the male. The back is short and broad, with body deep and well rounded at the sides. The feathering of the former is black with white centre, of the latter it is evenly laced with black. The wings are of medium size, and neatly tucked up; the flights black, the lower edge laced with white, the secondaries with the inner web and tip black. The coverts are black, pencilled with white. The tail is rather more developed than the Asiatics, but of that order. In weight the standard cock is 8½ pounds, the cockerel 7½, the hen 6½, the pullet 5½.

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## Our Lefroy Letter.

## Editor Review,

I must acknowledge that I was somewhat disappointed on visiting the Light Brahma coops at Industrial at Toronto. I confine my remarks to the Light Brahmas, not deeming myself qualified to pass an opinion on any other variety. Compared with last year there was, I think, a falling off in numbers, as there was an absence of specimens of extra merit, but the general average was better. The pullets especially I thought fine, taken all through; some of them had fine hackles, broad and dense in stripe, accompanied with fine pure blue-white surface color. I do heartily concur with friend Butterfield here, "Nothing sets off a Light Brahma better than a grand hackle." Yet I am persuaded that the pure blue-white is almost invariably found over blue or dark undercolor, that is, when there is a tinge of dark on the fluff of the feathers; and I have found that a continued mating of white under color produces the creamy tinge which, to my mind, is objectionable in Light Brahmas. I have also a notion that some strong, clayey soils have the effect of not only bleaching out the most yellow legs, but also the most yellow plumage to pure white. Still I prefer a sandy soil, though I am not fortunate enough to have it, but have the very heaviest of clay.

The next point in a Light Brahma hen or cock, in my opinion, and one which was prominently developed in a pullet or two at Toronto, is a wide-spread tail, which invariably springs from a wide and full saddle. Some had the bunched cushions, or rather Cochiri shaped saddles, with the usual sharp pointed, spare tails, which I do not think so desirable as the former, where the saddle rises all round with a gradual slope to the tail. But either are better than when both sides approach almost together at the end and have the appearance of the cut of a wedge one sees in text books or philosophy. Such a bird is always narrow behind, with a depressed saddle, and taken from shoulders to tail, has a triangular shape. As friend Butterfield once observed at Toronto, "A Brahma should be a parallelogram rather than a triangle," and my experience says, Yes! The three angles may do very well for Games, but not for Light Brahmas. This wide spread tail is almost always accompanied with fine wide fluffy hinder parts.

At our Fall exhibitions I do not think the weight part of the Standard should be applied, for it will not unfrequently lead to the rejection of a bird of great merit, and the awarding of a prize to an overgrown scrub. While in Winter this feature of the Standard should be applied with the greatest strictness, not that an extra chance should be given to a very large bird to win in consequence

of his extra weight. I must say I am fully in accord with the new Standard in this respect, that nothing be allowed for over-weight. But if a late bird meet in competition with one fully grown, the late bird has advantages over the early one—if weight is not taken into consideration—and these advantages are wholly the effect of age. For instance, a young bird may have a very small and straight comb, and every breeder and fancier of the Brahma knows what a desirable feature this is, second only to hackle, and in the estimation of not a few, the chief adornment of the variety. Now, if this bird were fully developed there is no doubt but that the comb would be very much larger, and is liable to develop some unfavorable feature, which while young was hardly discernable. Again, young birds are whiter in saddle and hackle than when more advanced in age. And if a bird has not yet grown a tail, can any judge conclude with certainty what will be, from what is; or is he justified in doing so? It is, What is he has to deal with, not what may be, or even what in his opinion will certainly be.

I think that fully furnished birds should be insisted on at our winter shows. The principal object of holding the shows at this season, when it is unpleasant and difficult to have birds comfortably shipped or housed, not to mention the greater expense—also more trying to the birds themselves—is that the birds may be shown in a fully developed and furnished condition. And a want in this respect should be a disqualification. The greater expense I refer to is that in connection with holding the shows, fuel, &c.

Now that the time of our winter shows approaches, I feel disposed to offer a few remarks and suggestions on the methods of judging. It may be a delicate task to interfere with old established customs, which have served their purpose for years, still we find every day changes of methods, which in the past were considered unimprovable, or rather, perfect; the imperfections of which were too obvious when compared with those which displaced them. If the proposed reform does not bear upon its face the proof of its utility or improvement over existing systems, then let it be passed by as visionary and chimerical; but if the proposed reform is supported by reasonable proofs of its necessity, accompanied with feasible and practicable plans of improvement, let us have them, nor rest till we do.

I am aware that there are a large number of fanciers in Canada who desire a change in the manner in which our shows are at present judged. I may say here that I have no doubts, nor never have had any, that we have men eminently qualified to do our judging, and just as honest and conscientious as can be found in any other country; but that is no reason why they shall not adopt the improved and

better method of judging by scoring the birds, which is nothing more than committing to writing what they are already supposed to hold in their memory. And I believe if our judges once adopted this method they would never be willing to return to the old wholesale one. I cannot see why it is not a help just as much as is a memorandum of goods purchased. There is not one merchant in Canada, I would suppose, that would sell a customer as many different articles as there are points in a fowl without making a note of each and its value, and why shall not a judge be aided in the same way. He takes each bird out of its coop, goes over it, from point to point, and why shall he not note down the value of each point as he goes along, and at the end run up the bill. He must come to some conclusion on each, and at last must recapitulate, and not unfrequently go over them several times. Now, why shall a judge not have a clerk, and as he goes over the points call out the value of each, and his clerk note it down. It seems to me the work can be done very expeditiously this way, and correctly too. If a judge is not capable of putting a comparative value upon each point severally, it is only too evident he is not capable of putting the same value on the whole collectively. But, if my memory serves me rightly, it was held at Toronto last winter by many, among the rest by yourself, sir, that only the winning birds should be scored. Well, sir, it may arise from my stupidity, but I cannot for the life of me understand what use there is in the thing if it be not as an aid in determining which are those lucky birds, and as an educating medium. The judge critically examines every specimen not evidently disqualified, and why shall he not note down his decisions? I cannot see why that every man who enters birds in any class shall not have the satisfaction of knowing where his specimens are weak. I think he is entitled to such information. Of course he can hunt up the judge and bore him a bit. And suppose the judge is disposed to give the desired information, can he be expected to remember the whole details during the whole time of the show? Why he would needs to be a walking encyclopedia.

Now, as to the way this thing is done elsewhere. Permit me to quote from I. K. Felch; he is describing his method of judging: "I have a separate room to myself, and the attendant carries the birds from the coops to me. By this way I know nothing as to the ownership of the birds, or anything else about the birds, but just pass judgement on each bird separately." I quote from memory, and cannot recollect the exact words used, but I am confident this is the spirit of it. Now, is it not evident that all the birds are scored here. And look over the advertisements of shows, and is the

public not led to believe that such will be the case? I believe it is more important that the losing birds be scored than the winners. It is a generally recognized and oft repeated fact that our shows offer an opportunity to beginners and others to improve their knowledge by comparing their birds with others. But, sir, as the thing has been, and is, and will be if only the winning birds are scored, it affords a very imperfect source of education. Suppose an exhibitor does compare his bird with the winner as he walks backwards and forwards between the coops, if he succeeds in getting at the mind of the judge in the matter he will indeed be very fortunate; but on the other hand, suppose he hold the score-card of his bird in his hand, notes imperfect comb marked, he then compares with some chance of learning something.

Of course it may be objected, "It will cost more." I cannot see why, only the cost of the cards. I cannot see why birds cannot be judged more quickly by this means than by any other. And to make up for this extra expense, more birds will be shown. I, for one, will double the number of my exhibits if I can carry home with me this means of comparing my birds among themselves, and thus educating myself.

I can see that it leaves a judge more open to successful criticism. But why should he object to this if he has judged honestly, and not too wisely? Why should he not learn to do better; and how better than by having his attention directed right to the point of error?

Again, in support of the scoring system. It has been adopted by all our schools and colleges in their examination. So many marks are allowed for each question, and the examiner must use his judgement in determining how many of these have been earned in each case by the applicant or student. But it may be objected that this is comparatively an easy matter to decide. Not by any means. There may be a great deal of truth mixed with a certain amount of error in many of the answers, and the examiner must mark accordingly. In solving a question the student may reason absolutely correct, but may err in his application of these reasonings, or in the simple work of carrying them out. And this scoring or marking has been found the most complete and satisfactory means of getting at the truth. Of course we often hear of the examination from the same papers or questions being more severe in some places than others, simply because some examiners cut more severely than others. So with scoring birds; we hear of some judges being harder cutters than others.

And why should the exhibitors of disqualified birds not be informed upon what grounds their exhibit was thrown out? They help to pay the judges, and they should have the benefit of his

knowledge. And if the judge is not paid he ought to be; then he is a responsible party, and under obligations to his employers to do their work, and to do it well, and to give an account of it. What would be thought of a public officer who was not held responsible to public opinion, or an office in which there was no means of examining into the minutest details of the work connected with it?

In conclusion, I hold that systems, political or otherwise, cannot continue to exist as successful institutions without the means of minute, complete and full report of their proceedings. Examine the condition of Russia and other absolute systems. But, says one, the comparison is exaggerated. Not at all. The only difference is that in the case of Russia no explanation or report will be given, and in the case of our shows no provision is made whereby a report can be given—and the score-card supplies this need.

But do our judges need such checks? That is not the question. Every honest man who works for the public must hail with delight every means by which his honesty and integrity is made apparent to his employers.

I am, yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, Nov. 20th, 1893.

### The New Standard on Plymouth Rocks.

BY W. F. JAMES.

(Continued)

The reduction in weight was perhaps one of the most beneficial changes made by the A. P. A. in the standard for this breed. Many protests had been made from time to time through the different poultry journals and by some of the most noted breeders, against the old *Standard* weight as excessive. It was claimed, and justly, too, that in order to raise birds to the standard weight for the winter shows chicks had to be hatched in March, and even in February, almost mid-winter in our climate, and those hatched latter had to undergo an amount of pampering and stuffing to bring them up to standard weight, which renders them useless for breeding purposes, and was the cause of much disease and of unfertility in eggs. A strong fight was made in the committee by some of the largest breeders from the Western and Southern states, who are favored with a more genial climate, but common sense carried the day, and the champion of the movement, (as also in the Light Brahma class) Mr. I. K. Felch, of Nantick, Mass., deserves the thanks of all breeders for his earnest advocacy of the cause. It was, I believe, his wish to reduce one pound all round; but finally a compromise was made, and weight was reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound all round. I write from memory, but

think this will be correct. So much gained in the good cause.

The next change will probably "bring joy to many a household." The old *Standard* called for yellow legs and beaks in pullets; the new substitutes *dusky yellow*. Breeders, as a rule, recognizing the fact that pullets with dusky or dark streaks on the legs and beak turn out yellow as hens, and therefore gave them the benefit of the doubt in their youth. Of course pullets with pure yellow legs and beak will—all other things being equal—score higher than those with a dusky yellow or with a darkish streak—which, however, must not be too pronounced—but, as a rule, such are hard to breed, and as the specimens turn out good yellow color as hens, I think the committee acted wisely. Many were giving up the breeding of Plymouth Rocks owing to the difficulty experienced in breeding pullets with pure yellow legs and beak, this being invariably one of the stipulations of buyers. I have seen letters from many noted breeders, saying, "I cannot furnish pullets with pure yellow legs and beak, and doubt if there are many breeders who can, certainly not in any considerable numbers, but can furnish pullet whose legs and beak will be yellow when fully matured." So my young friends don't be afraid to exhibit your young beauties, if they are in face and leg like the Indian maiden—of a dusky tinge.

White in the earlobes. In accordance with the old *Standard*, judges were formerly very severe on this point. I have seen H. S. Ball, of Shewsbury, Mass.,—who, by-the-by, is one of the most impartial and competent judges of the A. P. A.—disqualify some very fine birds at Montreal show for merely white in earlobe not bigger than a pin head. The A. P. A. recognizing the fact that a pale ear lobe is not a white earlobe, and is often brought about by want of condition owing to confinement and the heat of a show room, having changed the *Standard* to read, disqualification "glossy white or enameled white in earlobe, which must extend over at least one quarter of the earlobe." This, I think, a mistake. A *pale* earlobe brought about by want of condition, should in my opinion be passed, but I consider any glossy or enameled white whatever appearing in earlobe should most certainly disqualify.

(To be continued.)

At the late Crystal Palace show there were 3015 entries of poultry, 2452 entries of pigeons, a grand total of 5467 pens. The entries for Birmingham show closed with a total of 4161 entries; poultry 2829, pigeons 1332.

The present issue of the *Review* completes the sixth volume. Renew early.

## Scaly Legs.

It is at this season of the year that the legs of chickens generally begin to show signs of this disease, for disease it may be called. The first indications are a raising of the scales at the outer edges and the appearances of a dusty or mealy substance under them. This generally commences at the bottom of the shanks, and extends upwards and down on the toes, increasing rapidly in quantity until the scales are forced out from the shanks, and bunches form, which have a very unsightly appearance.

The trouble is caused by a number of minute insects, which burrow underneath the scales. It is sometimes surprising how rapidly they will multiply; in many cases in three months from the time they have first been noticed the legs have become so badly affected that the birds could only walk with difficulty, and the lower joints became so stiff from accumulations on the surface as to cause breakage of the skin and the blood to flow when bent in walking or dropping from the roost. The disease is contagious, and chickens brooded by a scaly-legged hen will almost invariably be affected. Some consider it hereditary.

It is very easy to prevent this disease. The application of a mixture composed of two parts lard and one of sulphur, made into a paste, and applied to the feet and shanks occasionally will be found a sure preventive. The lard alone will be found sufficient in most cases, and even where no trouble is feared from scaly leg its application will be beneficial, in keeping the legs and feet in smooth and clean condition.

Where the disease has made considerable headway, or in case of long standing, an application once a week for four weeks, will generally affect a cure, but in very severe cases it will generally be at the expense of the loss of the scales. Coal oil is a more rapidly effectual cure than the sulphur and lard, but except in very severe cases it is better to use the latter, as it will not take the color from the legs, as will the coal oil.

Apply the ointment with a soft cloth, working well among the scales, from the hock joint to the end of the toes, leaving a good coat on. When the birds are found restless on the roost, and picking at the shank with the beak, no time should be lost in making the application.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* recommends castor oil as a cure for roup. He has used it successfully in numerous cases. The fowl is placed in a dry and warm place, and a teaspoonful of oil given three or four times a day. Cooked food and fresh water is supplied, and everything is kept thoroughly clean.

## Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

No. 222 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont.

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

### Pigeon and Pet Stock Department.

It is our intention to make this portion of the Review as instructive and interesting to its many readers as possible. Under the above heading we purpose noticing from time to time many of the minor pets, giving short, practical articles on their care and breeding, gathered from the pages of the leading English and American pet stock papers, and from our own personal experience. We will be glad to receive from any of our friends any items of news, breeding experience, &c., which may be interesting to readers of the Review, and will also be happy to answer any inquiries on these matters through the Review.

In conclusion we trust that fanciers one and all will strive to help us in our effort, and unite in trying to make the Review more successful in 1884 than it has ever been before.

We hope to meet many of the readers of the Review at some of the winter shows.

In a private letter from our friend, Mr. A. E. Fuller, Pouter fancier, of Bath, England, he says, writing of the great Crystal Palace show:—"The show was unprecedentedly large; entries over 5000 pens. Pouters started well with 250 pens. The quality was marvellous, and quite took the fancy by surprise." This show must have been something well worth seeing. The Crystal Palace show is the greatest exhibition of poultry and pigeons in the world, and of course attracts birds of unequalled quality.

### Color in Pigeons.

Color was my first point of fancy; it strikes the less trained eye, and is the admiration of most beginners. I knew little of frill except that a Turbit must have a frill on the breast, or, as in the phraseology of older fanciers I call it, "a purle." The rich color of red had much attraction for me. From a fancier in the north about to retire I bought a few birds—among them a young cock—at least so it was reputed to be, but it turned out a hen. However, whether it be a cock or a hen it mattered little, for it was destined to be worth to me as many pounds as I gave shillings. It had a speck on its face, and this I then thought a most serious drawback to its use as a stock bird, in thinking which I need hardly say I thought

wrongly. On account of this blemish I got it for 10s. or 15s—I now forget which—and believed it dear at the price. In time, when its real sex was obvious, a cock was required. Good fortune again attended my purchases. A fancier in London wished to sell some of his stock, and among them a red cock, father of most of his winners. Why he sold this bird for £1 1s I have often wondered since, for to the best of my recollection, it was a remarkable specimen. However, to shorten my story, these two birds were mated together, and for two seasons they produced a most numerous progeny, mostly very rich in color, but nearly all with foul feathers somewhere. This my small knowledge told me was wrong, and I sold most of them cheap. Of course, their purchasers (who had the foul feathers fully described) grumbled at them but all sent for more; indeed, one came nearly one hundred miles to see my little stock, and proposed to carry all away with him at gradually increased offers. These I did not accept, but mated up two or three pairs of the best brothers and sisters. There seemed no ill effects to ensue from their relationship.

### MARKINGS.

Color was still my desideratum, and very nice it was, and very accurate the marking in some of the birds in the next generation. I selected the best again, and in about a year's time I thought I would be adventurous. I sent a pair to a show! It was at Southampton, and the Turbit class was large—twenty pairs or so, and my favorites were the first. I sent them to one or two more shows; the result was the same, they were always first. The next year I even risked them in the competition of Birmingham, and again came out first. My attempt to get beautiful color and good marking had succeeded. Of course, the birds were very fair in points of form, from the two ancestors having both come from good strains, evidently long well bred; but I had not troubled myself with a multitude of desired points. Had I done so very probably I should not have obtained any. There came a day when those birds and their descendants were not attended with such unvarying success. Meanwhile fanciers had improved, at any rate changed, the standard head of the Turbit; it became necessary to engraft a superior form of head on my strain. I need not say that the fresh birds necessary for this further step were by no means to be obtained at the cheap rates the earlier were. A fancier who has won any reputation is made to pay for it when he wishes to become a purchaser. He is a dangerous competitor, and can only be supplied at prices which will repay the vendor for possible defeats. However, by judicious matches of my own pigeons, I managed to get pretty good head properties without losing any of my origi-

nal color or markings. I do not for a moment pretend that anything like perfection has been the result; far from it. I am fully conscious of much still to be done, but I am simply illustrating from personal reminiscences my meaning as to the gradual attainment of points.—W. CRESWELL, in *Fanciers' Gazette*, (Eng.)

### Practical Rabbit Keeping.

#### BREEDING.

We now approach a most important section of our papers, for it is, of course, to the power of rapid production that fanciers must look for profit. It is an amazing fact how rapidly rabbits will breed; and if it were not for a whole phalanx of infantile epidemics which rapidly thin off the ranks of juveniles, it is difficult to imagine what would be done with the enormous armies of rabbits that would spring up. The doe will often breed at twenty weeks, and generally at twenty-three and twenty-four, while it is rare that they of their inclination wait as long as six months. Hence promiscuous intercourse between young rabbits over four months old is extremely objectionable. No fancier of any experience will allow a doe to be aside for breeding until she is quite six months. It is true this may be said to be a waste of time, and it is, sometimes stated in print that the first litter should be born at the six months, as it not only save time but adds to the more rapid development of the mother. This is simply absurd, and the best way of demonstrating the fact is to refer to wild rabbits, which are diminutive in size and poor in color and fur. This is really caused by the juvenile as well as the constant in-and-in-breeding, which is constantly in vogue with them. Rabbit fanciers have certain types to aim at in different breeds, but size, fur, and color are really desiderata in every variety, and the great thing to be done is to avoid all that can possibly lead to deterioration of any kind.

There is no need at all to hurry in this matter, for a doe will breed six or seven times a year, and seldom have less than five, while she will sometimes have as many as ten at a litter. Hence the power of reproduction is so large that it is foolish to try to force.

The best time for young rabbits to be born is undoubtedly in the spring, and many fanciers bring their does to the breeding hutches at the beginning of the first spring after they have been born. This is found best generally, and if it chanced to waste a month it is a gain in the long run.

However old the doe may be it is most important that the buck be kept back till at least twelve months old, as otherwise the young will be less healthy and he will soon fall off himself.

We have said that spring is the best time for breeding, and this is most undoubtedly the case. Young born in winter can often be successfully reared, but, unless proper shelter is given, the risk is very considerable, and stunted growth is not uncommon. Besides the influence of weather the food obtainable in spring and summer is infinitely preferable, and hence there is a regular "breeding season" in rabbitries. Very special care is required to make breeding a success, but there is plenty of field for enterprise, and labor seldom proves in vain.—LAGER, in *Poultry* (Eng.).

### Belgian Canaries.

The whole secret of breeding those high-class Belgian birds, in my opinion, lies in a nutshell, which is, that when mating, put none but high class birds together. I belong to a class of people who believe in the theory that like begets like, and, from what I have learned from some of the largest breeders in Belgium, and also from personal experience, I believe in abiding by it as near as possible. I have always found that the largest, strongest, and most vigorous birds are bred by mating a yellow cock to a buff hen.

I am also a strong believer in pedigree in anything, and I do think that it is a well known fact that birds as well as other animals do to a certain extent throw back to their progenitors, and, such being the case, I like my stock birds to be from a high-class strain, the cock bird to have all the strong fancy points in excess. I would not reject a hen bird for not being possessed of fancy points providing she was bred from a pair the cock of which possessed these points. I think the great cause of so few really good birds being bred in this country is owing to people who perhaps are fortunate enough to possess a pretty good cock, and, rather than go to the expense of purchasing suitable hens, they will have a look around a bit, and perhaps pick up a couple of half or three-quarter-bred Belgian birds, and think that as the cock is a good heavy bird they are sure to throw good young ones. This is a great mistake.

Now, having your birds all properly and suitably ready for mating, be very particular both birds are as nearly as possible in the same condition, but do not put them together unless you are quite certain both are thoroughly healthy, and don't be too inquisitive. When properly mated give them the same chance you would a Norwich or any other common bird. You will find they will hatch and bring up their young quite as well and even better than some varieties, especially if the hen be not less than two years old.—H. TREVLYN, in *Poultry* (Eng.).

### Seasons Notes.

#### CANARIES.

Begin to get the birds you intend to breed from next year into condition. They require to be well fed all winter. Give them occasionally a little hemp seed and egg and biscuit; put a rusty nail once in two weeks in their drinking vessel; give a bit of sweet apple once a week; clean their cage once a week and put plenty of sharp clean sand in the bottom. Separate all males, but you may keep half a dozen hens in a large cage. If their feet are clogged up with hard dirt, soak them in warm water, when you can easily cleanse them.

#### RABBITS.

Feed liberally, changing the food day by day. The food should consist of roots, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, mangolds, beets, parsnips, &c.; of grains, oats, pease, wheat, barley, rice, &c. green stuffs in season, not given damp; a little sweet hay, if placed in a little manger so much the better, as it cannot then be wasted, and of bran mashes, soaked bread, potatoes and meal mash. &c. In the morning give the harder food, the green and hay at mid-day, and the mashes in the evening.

#### PIGEONS.

Take a final examination of your lofts and see that they are free from both draughts and leaks of water. Feed regularly and well, changing the diet occasionally, but not too often. If the water freezes in the fountains or drinking vessels, you will require to water them at least twice a day.

If by any mischance some of your birds catch cold, separate them from the rest and put them in a warm place, giving every night a pinch of Epsom salts, and feed on pease, wheat, and hemp seed. If you intend exhibiting at any of the winter shows, accustom the birds to the show pen by putting them into them for a couple of hours each day for two weeks previous to the date of exhibition. Separate the sexes two days (and only two days) before exhibiting; they will then show up in better form.

### My Experience.

#### Editor Review.

In your last issue (November) I see that Mr. Spillett has an extraordinary young fowl, which he says resembles in appearance its sire, whose scalp had become deformed through the effect of an accident. This agrees with what Mr. John Smith, of Pennsylvania, states of his pigs. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather had been in the habit of cutting a slit in the left ear of the pigs, as a private mark, and now, after long practicing this regularly, his pigs are littered with

slits in their left ears, exactly like those made in the progenitors.

Now, sir, I would like to know from Mr. Spillett if this chick is also destitute of feathers on this bump or organ of combativeness? If so I hope he will be careful of those two fowls, and be sure and put them on exhibition at the forthcoming Exhibition of the Poultry Association of Ontario, at Toronto. They will draw immense crowds, if for no other reason than to see and be convinced. I will go for that reason myself, if for no other. I am a believer in the theory of "like producing like," or the likeness of progeny to the ancestor, but am sceptical about the result of an accident being transmitted. Is it not possible the bump was always shaped as now on the head of the sire, and that by being scalped or uncovered it was made to appear more prominent? I think that if Mr. Spillett will investigate the matter more closely he will find that the bump is natural, and not the result of an accident.

Some of the pedants would have us believe that wheat turned to chess when transmitted of its own accord, and others of them would have us believe that to get thick shells on eggs we must feed lime to the fowls. Two impossibilities! Nothing less than a miracle could produce such results. To change the carbonate of lime to the phosphate, or *vice versa*, is not natural or possible. I know that many breeders, and fanciers too, feed and dose their hens with lime for the purpose stated, and will cite you long proof experiments to aid their witnesses; but it is all a delusion. All the elements required for the whole egg are to be found in cereals that are commonly known and fed to hens, thought some kinds abound more in some ingredients than in others. Let me ask how it is that birds live, thrive and multiply by thousands and millions in tracts of the country where limestone is not to be found, not even in the minutest form—not even a snail shell is to be found.

I am glad to see that friend Spillett and others, have arrived at the conclusion that heavy feeding is very injurious. I discovered this some time ago. Especially is heavy feeding injurious with the Asiatics. The best Light Brahma hen I ever possessed I over fed, and the result was I one morning found her dead underneath the perch. I also spoiled the combs of the young cocks by over-feeding. The combs on some of the young Brahmas grew almost as large as the combs of Leghorns, and the combs of the Leghorns and Spanish grew to an immense size, and twisted and turned in every shape conceivable. I nearly ruined my young stock before I found out the cause. I know how hard it is to see the choice of the flock scratching at the bare boards of the floor for something to eat and can't find it, but it is better so; "the tail end

of a feast is better than the front end of a battle. I even had the mortification to see my three imported White Leghorns die one after another with epilepsy, bringing the air castles I built to a sudden termination—after much painstaking and expense—caused by too much rich feeding. I believe that among farmers and others who keep poultry, there are many that die from starvation, but I also believe that among fanciers and breeders there are more die from too much feeding, or are killed by kindness.

Yours truly,

R. A. BROWN.

Cherry Grove, Ont., Nov. 8, 1883.

### Hints for Young Beginners.

If you live near a river or gravel pit don't neglect to provide *teeth* for your hens during the winter months, when shut up and no longer enjoying the liberty of providing them for themselves. Perhaps you are not fully aware of the great necessity there is for a box of gravel in the corner of your hen-house, of easy access to your flock at all times, or the influence it has upon the health of your birds. A lady had a sick hen, and upon enquiring of a friend what she should do for it, he suggested perhaps it was the want of gravel or shell to give the digestive organs a healthy activity. She profited by the advice, and in a few days the bird was well, having eaten very greedily when first given some broken shell, which answered the purpose just as well, as it is only used as a means of grinding to reduce the food in the gizzard of the fowl, to enable it to extract all the nourishment possible from the food. So don't forget the teeth.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Nov. 15th, 1883.

### A Visit to St. Francis Poultry Yards.

Worth a trip across the continent to see, was my opinion of the stock in the above named yards, which are located in a very sunny and pleasant part of the City of Sherbrooke, and are owned by Mr. W. F. James, to whom great honor is due for the excellence to which he has bred one of the best fowls known at the present time for general purposes. Yes, I am safe in saying the best. But dear readers, I shall not attempt to describe Mr. J.'s Rocks in full, as space in this paper is too precious, and therefore will merely say, that on entering the main or central yard, a greater sight in the line of fancy birds could not be found in America. There were about two hundred large and exceedingly well marked and finely penciled chicks, the cocks being of the same color as the pullets—that being a point that Mr. J. has overcome by careful

selection and breeding. I had at the time about sixty Plymouth Rocks, which I thought were not easy to beat, but I there and then decided to dispose of them all, and gave Mr. James an order for a breeding pen from "Pilgrim's" yard.

Yours truly,

GUY CARR.

Compton, Que., Dec. 6th, 1883.

### A Strange Freak.

Editor Review.

A rather peculiar freak of nature occurred among my flock this fall, and an account of it may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the Rev.ew. I have a Brown Leghorn hen two years old that was a very fine one until this fall; but when she commenced to moult her new feathers came in like those of a Brown Leghorn cock. She has now long yellow hackle, black breast, light red saddle feathers, the tail is glossy black and is furnished with two long sickle feathers. She looks like a cock in every respect except in head; her comb shrunk when she moulted, and has not since grown out. I exhibited her at Wellandport and Welland shows, and all who saw her said they had never seen or heard of the like before. She laid an egg while on exhibition at Welland.

Yours truly,

MARTIN SIDER.

Wingers, Ont., Dec. 5th, 1883.

### Corn in Winter.

There is no other food which seems to be so satisfying in winter, to both the feeder and fowls, as corn. It is very satisfactory to the poultry keeper to stand by and see his hungry fowls making a hearty meal of it, and to hear the kernels one after another drop into the crop with a rattle, until it is distended to its utmost capacity. After this he is quite satisfied they can go to roost for the night sufficiently provided for until a late hour in the morning.

The satisfaction thus experienced is apt to cause the poultryman to overlook the fact that this is not in all cases the best course for the fowls. It can be safely practised with growing stock, and with adult fowls during the moulting season, but as soon as the birds have reached that stage when egg-production should commence, corn must be used sparingly. It is too fattening, and fat fowls are never good egg producers. When hens and pullets commence to lay the allowance of corn may be increased with safety, as then the heavy drain on the system must be provided for by generous feeding. It will be found almost impossible to fatten a hen that is producing eggs at the rate of five each week, and it will require a good sup-

ply of nutritious food to keep her from losing flesh.

In very cold weather no other grain equals corn for the evening feed, as it keeps the digestive organs active for a long time, and the circulation brisk. The animal warmth may be kept up in the coldest weather in day time by compelling the fowls to be active in the search for small grain scattered among chaff, but a full crop of whole grain is needed to keep them comfortable through the long cold nights of winter.

When it is necessary to mate a cockerel not fully matured with hens, he should be liberally supplied with corn, often when it would not be well that his mates should have it. This can be arranged by placing the food in a box above the reach of the hens, but only so high that he, with his greater reach, can get it. Cockerels may be fed all the corn they will eat.

At the present time few old hens are laying. They are just nicely over moult, and getting into good condition to commence laying, or to take on fat. If you want lots of eggs, and eggs that will hatch and produce strong chickens, the hens must not be allowed to become fat. As corn is one of the most fattening grains we have, judgment must be used in feeding it.

### Communications

#### Editor Review.

Can you, or some of your many correspondents, kindly give me a little information, which I have no doubt will be gladly received by others as well as myself, for I find others are asking the same question in other publications. The disease seems to be like consumption, a wasting away until the subject becomes a mere skeleton, and finally dies. I have a very fine Brahma hen so affected just now that I am very anxious to save. I find the disease takes different forms, sometimes accompanied with a ravenous appetite, at other times eating very little, accompanied with a greenish discharge, but the result is the same in either case—death. T. C.

Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1883.

#### Editor Review.

As the season for poultry and pet stock shows is now approaching, cannot you, through the medium of your all powerful journal, induce the different associations throughout the Dominion to make a place in their prize-lists for singing and fancy birds. I am a lover of poultry, but like many others, I have a specialty, and that is at present Canaries. There would be no department of a pet stock show more attractive than that devoted to our golden songsters, and from a financial point there should be a place made for them.

There are a large number of bird fanciers throughout Canada and across the line who would gladly place their birds on exhibition were an opportunity offered, and by this means the ranks of fanciers would rapidly increase. You treat us every month to some beautiful cuts of a particular breed of fowl or pigeon or both. Now, sir, let us have a Scotch Fancy or Belgian Canary for a change, and tell us something about the points in each to be required in a show bird. There is a great difference of opinion in regard to the points of a Scotch Fancy among fanciers, and we want you to settle the matter.

Yours truly,

P. WILLIAMS.

Kingston, Nov. 21st, 1883.

We agree with our correspondent that the pet stock departments of our exhibitions are not sufficiently encouraged, and also in the opinion that a collection of high class Canaries and other song birds would prove a great attraction to visitors. We have no doubt but that the editor of our Pet Stock Department will comply with his request and give the desired information.—Ed.

#### Editor Review.

In my ramble in Scotland this summer I saw a very large egg, the smallest of seven laid by a Silver Dorking hen, the property of Mr. James Canning, of Burnbank Mill, Hamilton, Glasgow; the weight was 9½ ounces. Can we beat it in Canada?

CHARLES GOODCHILD, Toronto.

### Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the above society was held in the Mechanics' Hall this evening. Thos. Costin, Esq., 1st Vice-President, in the chair. The committee reported that "January 22nd, 23rd and 24th had been fixed for the exhibition. I. K. Felch, Esq., has been secured to judge the poultry. All exhibitors must become members. Member's fee, \$1.00." The report was adopted.

The feeling is general that this will be one of the best shows held by the society, as the quality of birds bred in Lower Canada has been improving every year and now they cannot be excelled in the Dominion.

JAMES H. CAYFORD, Sec'y.

Montreal, P. Q., Dec. 6th, 1888.

The New York Fanciers' Club is preparing to hold an exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet stock early in February. The exact date to be announced when the place of holding is secured. All communications in relation to the show should be addressed to Charles R. Harker, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT  
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—BY—

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

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All communications must be in our hands by the 6th and advertisements by the 9th to insure insertion in issue of that month.

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## NEWSPAPER LAWS.

We call the attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:—

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.
3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

Now at the end of the volume we make a last appeal to those in arrears to remit. There are a great many still indebted to us, and the money we need. At the end of the year all accounts remaining unpaid will be placed in court for collection. We hope all will pay up arrears before that time, and commence 1884 with a clean sheet.

Mr. W. F. James, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., informs us that he has just received large order from England for Plymouth Rocks. The birds are for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and he thinks they will win the cup there. We hope they may.

Many of our readers are becoming impatient for the new *Standard*. A letter from P. Williams, Esq., President of the A. P. A., dated November 30th, says "The new *Standard* will be ready in December, and I think your people will find it much improved."

## The Review for 1884.

We have every reason to feel gratified with the progress the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW has made in the goodwill of the public during the six years of its publication. The present issue completes the sixth volume, and it is now about to start on another year, with much brighter prospects than have appeared at the beginning of any former volume. The list of new subscribers is already very large, and renewals have come in more rapidly than ever before, showing that the REVIEW has become indispensable to the poultry keepers of the country; and the flattering letters from old subscribers accompanying renewals, incite us to increased efforts to make the coming volume even more interesting and useful than any that have preceded it.

We feel confident that we can do this. Already many of the most successful poultry and pigeon breeders of the country have promised to become regular monthly contributors throughout the year, and many others are still to be heard from, whom we know will willingly assist in imparting the information they have gained in their long experience. Among those who have promised to give us monthly letters, are: Messrs. S. Spillet, of LeRoy; J. T. Willitts, of Toronto; W. F. James, of Sherbrooke, P. Q.,—who will contribute a series of letters on "Plymouth Rocks, their origin, and how to Breed and Mate them;" X Roads, Pure Blood, and others, while the Pigeon and Pet Stock Department will be under the able management of Mr. H. B. Donovan, of Toronto, assisted by numerous fanciers interested in the smaller pets. Those named, with others that will be added during the year, together with a host of occasional contributors, and our own efforts, with selections from the most valuable of our English and American exchanges, will provide a bill of fare for our readers unexcelled by any poultry journal published.

It is our intention to have several engravings made expressly for the REVIEW by the most skillful artists and engravers, and our illustrations will be of a high order throughout the year.

The improvements we contemplate for the coming volume will cost a good deal of money, and will require that the payment of all arrears be made at once. In future all subscriptions must be paid in advance, and all advertising quarterly in advance. We hope all who can will renew before the end of the year, to enable us to get our list in order so that all may secure the volume complete.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who have assisted us during the past year with contributions to our pages, and our advertising patrons and subscribers for the liberal support extended to the REVIEW, and wish all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

### The Winter Shows.

The indications now are that during the winter of 1884 poultry shows will be more numerous than ever before. We have already received the advertisements and notices of a greater number than ever before at this time, and some are still to be heard from.

The first on our list is that of the Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon Breeders' Association, to be held in Toledo, Ohio, January 2nd to 8th, 1884. There is every promise that this will be one of the finest exhibitions ever held on this continent. Toledo is easy of access to Canadian fanciers, and we hope a large number of them will avail themselves of this opportunity to show their American cousins the quality of the stock they have.

The Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold their annual exhibition in Montreal on January 22nd, 23rd and 24th. Unfortunately the dates of this show conflict with those of the P. A. of O., but it is the best arrangement they could make to avoid time of Carnival and Eastern Townships exhibition. We hope fanciers will give this exhibition a share of their exhibits.

Next in order comes the show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, to be held in the City of Toronto from January 15th to 25th. This is the big Canadian Show, and every Canadian fancier should exhibit at it, and be present if possible. Let us have a rousing turn-out here, and enable the managers, who so manfully shouldered the deficit of last year, to clear themselves, and leave a surplus in the treasury.

The exhibition of the Eastern Townships Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association will be held in the City of Sherbrooke, P. Q., on the 30th and 31st of January and 1st of February. The list (which we printed) is a good one, and should draw a good exhibit from all parts of the country. The birds will be scored, and all prizes paid at the close of the show. This exhibition will give Ontario fanciers an opportunity to return the visit paid by the President, Secretary and members of this association last year, and they can stay over at Montreal and enjoy the Carnival, which is held from 4th to 10th February.

A new poultry association, to be known as the Bowmanville Poultry Association, will hold its first annual exhibition in the Town of Bowmanville on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February. We hope the fanciers will give the new society every encouragement. See ad.

The old, well and favorably-known Midland Central Poultry Association will hold an exhibition in the Town of Peterboro' at some suitable time—not yet fixed—that will not conflict with

those already advertised. The date will be announced in our next issue. The old friends of the association will be sure to rally to its support, and others will find it to their advantage to join them.

The Huron Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold its second annual exhibition in the Town of Seaford during the month of February—the date will be given next month. This association held a very successful exhibition last year, but expect to do much better this year. More of this show next month.

### The Fancier's Holiday.

Of late years it has become the fashion for everyone in business to take holidays at some time during the year, if circumstances will at all permit of it. The favorite holiday season is in the heat of summer, and for many reasons this time is the most pleasant and best for the majority of people. Still there is one class that we believe could change this order of things, and take their holidays in the winter season with great advantage to themselves. This class is the poultry and pigeon fanciers.

We now see a majority of exhibitors sending their birds to the winter shows, while they stay at home anxiously awaiting the result to be published in the prize-lists. There is always to them a feeling of disappointment whether successful or not, as if successful they cannot tell to what extent, without knowing the strength of the competition, and if unsuccessful they are filled with a vague feeling that something has not been right. To fully enjoy success the fancier must be at hand to appreciate its extent; and if unsuccessful he must be there to be satisfied.

To be successful as a fancier it is almost necessary to visit the shows, and stay there from start to finish. Nearly all the most successful fanciers do it. They understand the advantages to be derived from cooping and looking after their birds, and seeing that they are in the best possible condition when the judges commence their labors. The beginner will learn more at one show by comparing his birds with others than he will by years of study without such chance of comparison; valuable acquaintances will be made, and much information gained in conversation with others better posted than himself, which he can carry home and use to advantage in the future.

There are many other reasons that will present themselves to the fancier why it will be both pleasant and profitable to take his holiday in winter during the holding of the shows. We would like to see every fancier who shows his birds accompany them, and come with the determination to do his share to make the few days

spent together as pleasant as possible. Let each one feel that it is a holiday that can be profitably spent in making acquaintances, giving and receiving information, comparing notes, and elevating the fancy. Let there be no grumbling or boasting. Let each bear his success or defeat like a man. If all come with the determination to do his part in this respect the winter holiday will be come a time that each will look back to with pleasure, and will long for the coming of the next.

In another column our esteemed correspondent, Mr. S. Spillett, says that we hold the opinion that "only the winning birds at our shows should be scored." He is certainly in error here. What we want to see is that the judges employed by the societies be required by them to score the winning birds, and that it be part of the judges duty afterwards to score all birds the owners may desire to have scored, and are willing to pay the judges for scoring. If societies engaging the judges would give them to understand this would be expected of them, and a fee of say 50 cents for each so scored to be paid by the party requiring the service, we believe it would be satisfactory to both judges and exhibitors, and would frequently lead to judges giving their services more cheaply and cheerfully to the societies. We think if this plan was adopted, a great deal of the grumbling and protests that now make unpleasantness at our shows would be avoided.

R. v. W. J. Humberstone, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England, advertises his stock in the present issue of the Review. This gentleman has been a very successful exhibitor at the best English exhibitions. *Poultry* in commenting on the Exeter show, says of a Dark Brahma cockerel exhibited by him: "Dark cocks (six) were, with the exception of Mr. Humberstone's beautiful cockerel, only a very moderate lot. We have frequently commented on this bird, which here, we thought, stood an easy first, though only placed third." And again in the Crystal Palace show: "First went deservedly, as we thought, to Mr. Humberstone's cockerel. He has now filled out a bit and got his saddle up, and though not so large as some birds we have seen, is in many respects our ideal of a Brahma." Mr. H. states that he will take special pains to please American customers.

#### Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Editor Review.

I am pleased to inform you that at a meeting of the H. P. & P. S. A., held on Thursday evening last, it was decided to hold a show here next February. The date is not yet fixed, as we are

waiting to see if the Simcoe society will claim their old position—on the week following the Toronto show; if they do we will take the week following so as to give fanciers an opportunity of attending all three.

I may say that our show last winter was a success in every respect, and that we have a nice balance on hand to begin operations this year. We intend giving good premiums and benefiting by our experience of last year, as we see many ways in which we can. We will secure the best judges in Canada, and shall pay our premiums in full.

The officers elected to carry the show to success are:—Dr. J. G. Scott, President; C. Aetzel, Vice-President; L. Thorne, Secretary; A. Calder, Treasurer; and Messrs. O. C. Wilson, Dr. Hogan, D. Stewart, J. Finch, J. A. Anderson, A. Hendry, Dr. J. W. Elder, Wm. Greives, and A. Wilson, Board of Directors.

L. H. THORNE, Secretary.

Seaforth, Dec. 8th, 1883.

#### Canadian Poultry Association.

We had a meeting of the Canadian Poultry Association last evening for the election of officers and other business. The election resulted as follows: Hon. President, John Small, M. P.; President, John A. Wills; 1st Vice-President, Jos. Dilworth; 2nd Vice-President, J. E. Mitchell; Treasurer, J. B. Johnson; Secretary, Chas. Bonnick; Executive Committee: W. H. Doel, J. P., H. P. Harrison, W. W. Crowie, Wm. Barber, and J. B. Jones; Representatives to the Industrial Exhibition, Jos. Dilworth and Chas. Bonnick; Auditors, J. M. Ewing and U. Boddy.

We had a very good meeting, and the society is in good order, financially and otherwise. At future meetings we will have essays on different varieties. At the January meeting Chas. Bonnick will give an address on the White Leghorn; at February meeting Mr. Dilworth will read an essay on Andalusians; and in March Mr. J. B. Johnston will give an essay on Games and Game Bantams. Each variety of fowls spoken on to be exhibited.

Yours truly,

CHAS. BONNICK, Sec'y.

Toronto, Dec. 13th, 1883.

#### New Advertisements.

Exhibition of Eastern Townships P., D. & P. S. A., Sherbrooke, P. Q.

Exhibition of P. A. of Ont., Toronto.

" Midland Central P. A., Peterboro'.

" Bowmanville P. A., Bowmanville.

Mr. Humberstone, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England.

C. J. Odell, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

"Grip," Toronto.  
 New Seeds, &c., "Mail," Toronto.  
 H. B. Donovan, 222 Argyle, St., Toronto.  
 C. M. Crouse, Strathroy, Ont.  
 L. H. Baldwin, Mashquotch, Deer Park, Ont.  
 Jas. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.  
 The Ontario Incubator, John Hooper, Chatham.  
 C. M. Shunway, Webster, Mass., U. S.

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I am yours respectfully, JOHN FINCH, Seaforth.

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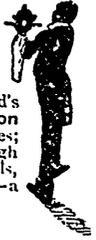
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1 trio Langshans, cockerel and two hens.

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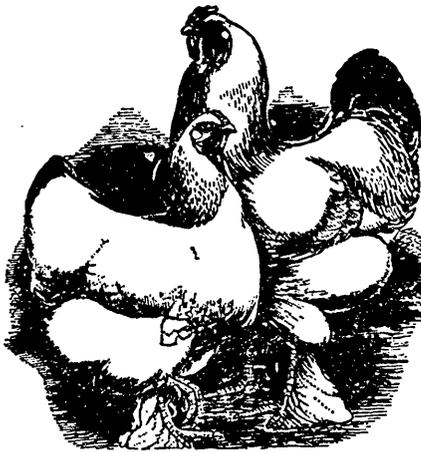
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1st on Black-breasted Red cock, (13 entries); special for best pair of Black-breasted Reds. Special Silver cup) for best breeding pen of Duckwings, 2nd on Duckwing hen, 2nd on Duckwing cock-cockerel, and 1st and 3rd on pullets.

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*Fine Exhibition Birds,*

Hatched in April. Order early.

Prices reasonable.

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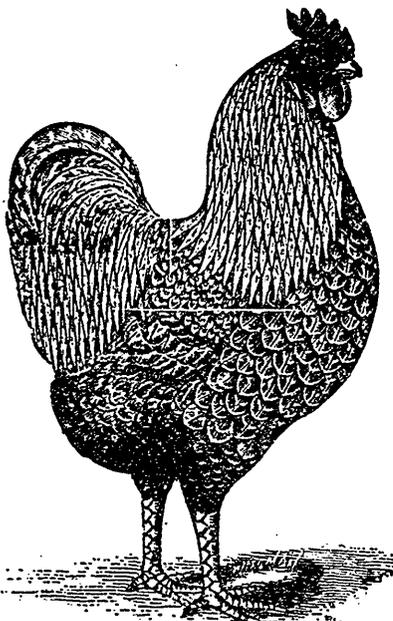
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After 7 years of breeding P. Rocks, I have obtained a strain remarkable for their laying qualities, very fine marking in plumage, yellow legs and beak. At our late show in Montreal my Rocks took 1st for cockerel, 1st and 3rd for pullet, 1st for hen, and specials for best cockerel, best pullet and best hen.

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My Chicks are splendid this year. Those sent out so far have given good satisfaction. A fine lot of show birds ready for disposal. Order early.

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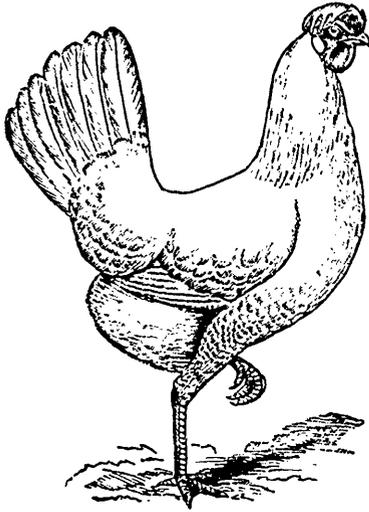
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At the only two shows I exhibited this year my birds were awarded the following premiums: at the

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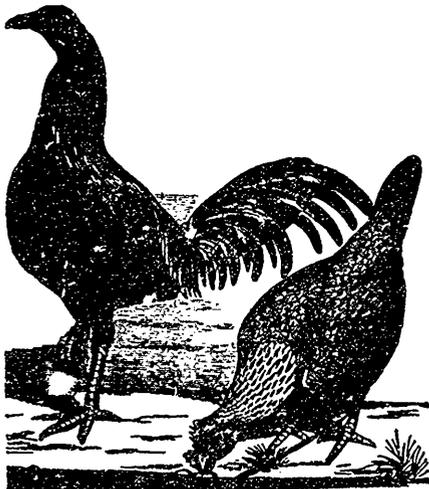
held in the City of Toronto, 1893, my White Leghorns were awarded 1st prize on Breeding Pen, 1st on Cockerel, 2nd on Cock, and 2nd on Pullet. At the County of Lincoln Fair, held in St. Catharines, 1883, on White Leghorns, 1st and 2d; Brown Leghorns, 1st and 2nd, and special for best exhibit of Leghorns.

15 White Leghorn Cockerels for sale at \$3.00 each.

EGGS for HATCHING in Season, \$2.50 per 13, \$6.00 for 39.

-9 17

*Satisfaction Guaranteed.*



STABLEFORD BROS.,  
 WATFORD, - ONTARIO,

## B. B. Red Games

*A Specialty.*

A grand lot of exhibition fowls and chicks now ready for sale and delivery. A large number of birds mated for breeding will be disposed of.

Our birds are justly celebrated for their long, keen heads, bay eyes, short hackle, nicely arched necks, broad shoulders, flat backs, narrow sterns, low and close-carried tails, high station and fine legs. No other strain possesses these desirable points in such a marked degree.

*Now is the time to purchase.*

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



OUTREMONT POULTRY YARDS,  
*St. John Baptist Village, - - P. Q.*  
 THOMAS HALL,  
 Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class  
**Light Brahmas**  
*and White and Brown Leghorns.*

In Light Brahmas I have raised this year a grand lot, from birds scoring 90 to 94 points each. Thirty cockerels to spare, and also a few one year old birds.

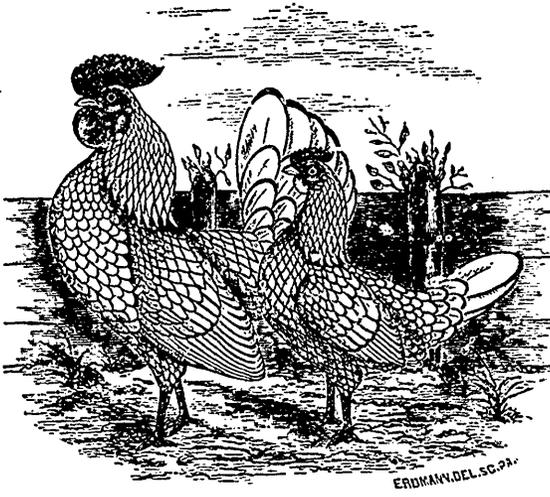
My White and Brown Leghorns are of the best strains, and are noted prize winners.

For premiums won refer to the columns of Review.

Eggs for Hatching in Season.

3-y

THOMAS HALL, OUTREMONT, P. Q.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

D. T. ROGERS,

PROPRIETOR,

Breeder and Importer of the following varieties

of

HIGH-CLASS

**Fancy Poultry,**

W. C. B. Polish, Golden Polish, White and Brown Leghorns, Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams, Black African Bantams, S. Duckwing Bantams, Toulouse Geese, Cayuga Ducks, Scotch Toy Terriers and English Pugs.

I have the finest lot of young stock I ever raised to offer after Oct. 1st, and will be happy to correspond with intending purchasers. Will guarantee to do as I agree in every instance.



WELDON'S SPECIALTIES

*Geo. D. Weldon*

Breeder of  
 FANCY PIGEONS,  
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

## JOHN RAMSAY,

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of

*Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahas, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, also*

*Fancy Pigeons.*

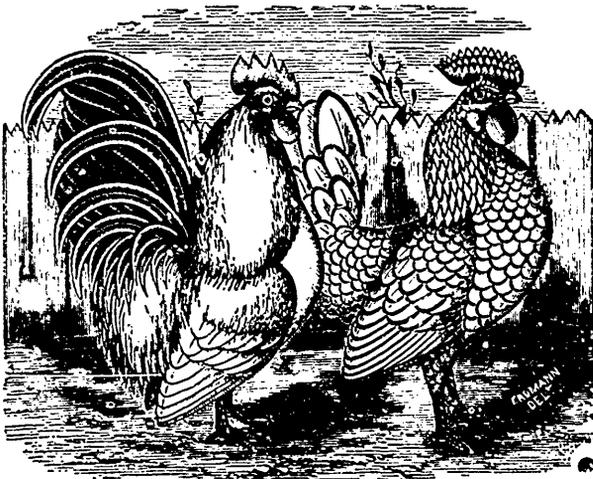
*White Leghorns a specialty.*



12-y

GRAND CHICKS NOW READY FOR DISPOSAL

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,



RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of the following  
FANCY VARIETIES:

**Black African, Japanese & Silver Sebright**

**BANTAMS,**

**BLACK and SILVER S. 1. HAMBURGS.**

Now is the time to raise Fancy Bantams. I can furnish a limited number only of Eggs, guaranteed fresh, and quality second to none.

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHICKS FOR SALE in the Fall, of each variety.

Eggs now, at \$3 per setting, except Japs, which are \$5 per setting.

Your orders respectfully solicited and square dealing guaranteed,

A fine pair of Japanese Bantams for sale winners of 1st prize at Toronto as chicks.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

My first personal trip to one of the largest and best exhibitions I ever witnessed, held at Lancaster, Penn., U. S. A., and every bird scored,

*Winning the \$50 Silver Cup for the largest and best collection, and nearly 150 Prizes and Specials,*

Special for best breeding pen of Hamburgs on exhibition, specials for best breeding pens of White and Brown Leghorns—score, 96, 96 3-3, 95 7-8, 94 3-8, 94 1-2, the highest score ever reached on a breeding pen of Leghorns at any exhibition. My White-crested black Polish were pronounced to be the finest ever shown, one hen scoring 98 7-8 points, winning the \$25 silver cup for the best Polish on exhibition.

Thousands of prizes awarded my birds, both in my hands and in the hands of my customers.

I breed and imports the following

VARIETIES:—Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed; Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose combed; Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W. C. Black, Golden Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle, White Georgian and Black Games; Silver-gray Dorkings, Sultans, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebright Game, Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks, Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

DOGS:—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Maltese Toys, Pugs, Italian Grayhounds, Blue Terriers, Red Terriers, Fawn and White Scotch Terriers, Black-and-tan Terriers, from 4 to 10 pounds. We have pups and grown dogs on hand. Trained Ferrets and Rabbits. Shetland and wild Ponies, Italian Bees and Singing birds.

Send 50 cents for Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to every one. Price-list of eggs, free. Write for just what you want, and address

G. H. PUGSLEY,

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford Ont.