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VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and  
Empress of India.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO A

## POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

VOL. 10.

PARKDALE, ONTARIO, JULY, 1887.

No. 7.

### FIFTY YEARS A QUEEN.

Fifty years have now gone into the past eternity since the Princess Victoria became the Queen of that name. How many and how great changes have taken place during that time! The earth to-day is not, as regards the arrangement of its materials, the same that it was on the 20th of June, 1837. "The everlasting hills" is an expression which, in one sense, is not true. "The mountain falling cometh to nought, and the rock is removed out of his place. The waters wear the stones." What progress has been made in the arts and sciences during the past fifty years! Things are done, and done, at least, with comparative ease, in 1887, some of which, in 1837, were accounted impossibilities, and others would have been, but they were not even imagined. How many rulers have passed away, and others risen up in their room! Several nations have changed their form of government. The extent of every civilized nation has been changed. That of some has been enlarged, that of others lessened. How many have done forever with this world, and how many have come into it! Those now alive, who were babes when Victoria ascended the throne, have passed their prime. Those who were then in their prime, have, by reason of age,

ceased from labour, or, at most, can do but little. Many now heads of families were not then in the world. But she who ascended the British throne in 1837, still sits on it. Of course, she is very different in appearance now from what she was then. The maiden of eighteen is now within sight of her three score years and ten. Time—like death—shows no respect to royalty. Her eye is now dim, and her natural force abated.

More than once the life of our Queen has been sought, but the Lord has not suffered her to be even harmed. She has had many joys. Soon after her coronation, those who had authority to do so, advised her to enter the married life. This was in harmony with her own feelings. During the two years "between the crown and the ring," as one terms it, she felt very lonesome. Among all who surrounded her there was not one, naturally, "a help meet for her." The following language used by her regarding that part of her life is flattering to those of the other sex. "A worse school for a young girl—one more detrimental to all natural feelings and affections—cannot well be imagined than the position of a Queen at eighteen, without experience and without a husband to guide and support her. This the Queen can state from pain-

ful experience." Accordingly, she was not long in "changing her life." On the 10th of February, 1840, she was united in marriage to the man of her choice, her cousin, Prince Albert, who was three months younger than she. They were engaged on the 15th of October, 1839. She gave her advisers to understand plainly that she was determined to make this as "Hobson's choice"—this or none. Of course, as the Prince was beneath her in rank, he could not—to use a more elegant expression than the one by which the act is commonly described—propound the important interrogation. To common people the number of the year was not divisible by four. But the British Queen had power to make it so "for all practical purposes," which, without any ceremony, she did. Thus, to the satisfaction of all persons interested, a great difficulty was overcome. Nine children were born to the wedded pair. In 1848 the Prince leased, and in 1852 bought, the estate of Balmoral, consisting of 100,000 acres, in the parish of Crathie, on the right bank of the Dec, in Aberdeenshire. There the Royal Family spent a considerable time each summer, living very much like persons belonging to the middle class. They acted without court ceremonial in a large measure when

they left Windsor, as those do with their religion who are said to leave it in church on Sabbath till they come back. In a book which she has published Her Majesty tells us a good deal about the happy days which she spent in her Highland homewith her husband and children. Prince Albert, at first, was distrusted by the people of Britain, but ere long he won their high esteem. In different ways he was a means of good. He helped very much to abolish duelling in the army, and to bring into being the World's Exhibition in the Crystal Palace in 1851. He desired all nations to enjoy the blessings of peace and liberty. It was very much owing to his influence that war did not take place between Britain and the United States on the occasion of "The Trent Difficulty"—as it is called—in 1861. But to-day our Queen is a widow. On the 14th of December, 1861, death separated her and the Prince for ever in this world, when they had lived scarcely twenty-two years together. For many a day the one left wept for the other, and would not be comforted, because he was not. At last, many of her people felt towards her as Joab did towards David when the latter mourned for his dead son Absalom. She is now beginning to come out from her retirement, to the joy of her people. She has their love, an infinitely better protection than a strong armed guard. Twice she has suffered bereavement as a mother. The Princess Alice, the wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, died on the 14th of December, 1878, exactly seventeen years after her father, to whom she was specially dear. The people among whom she spent her married life, still speak of her in loving terms. On the 28th

of March, 1884, Prince Leopold Duke of Albany, the Queen's youngest son, died. He was the most scholarly of all her sons. As his health was always weak he was unfit for either the army or the navy, and, therefore, he betook himself to books. For the same reason he was more with his mother than any of his brothers were.

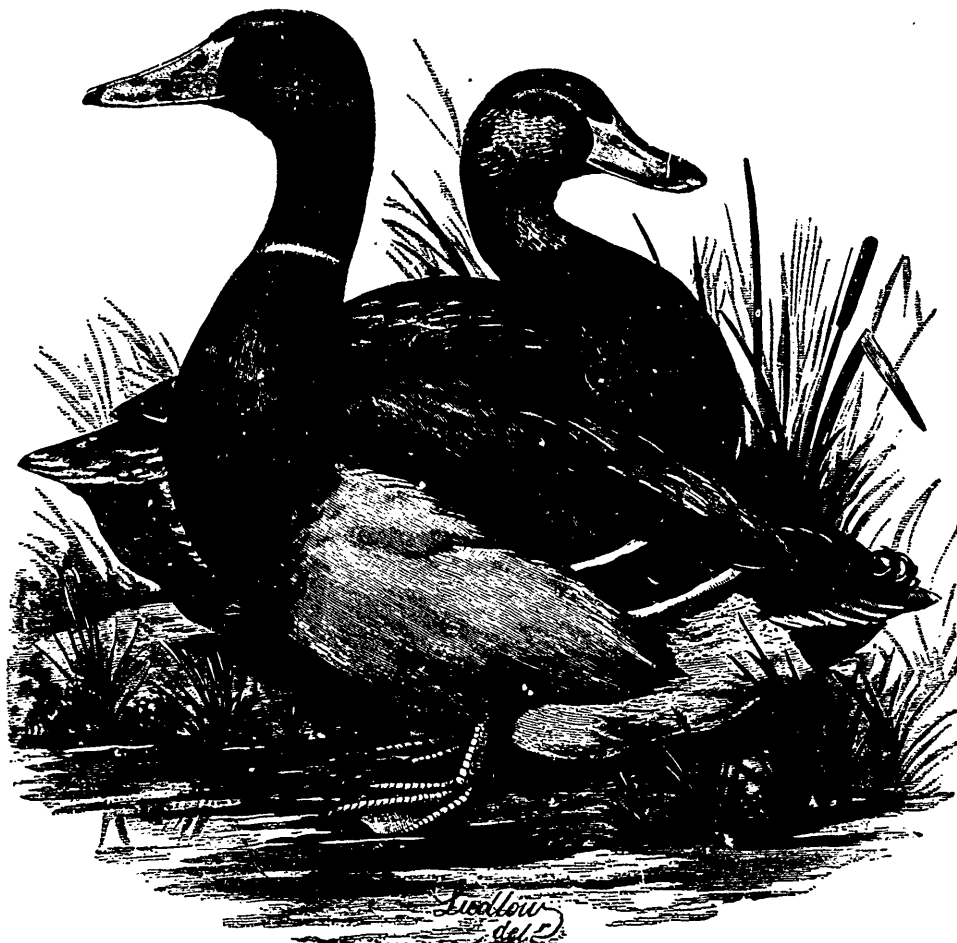
All the Queen's children married, and, with only one exception, all had children. The royal maiden of eighteen in 1838 is to-day the mother of seven living children, the grandmother of thirty-one, and the great grandmother of six. Her eldest child will, according to the course of nature, be the next Empress of Germany. Her second, the Prince of Wales, will in the same way succeed his mother as Edward VII.

All her sons have visited Canada. Her second Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, has visited it twice. Her third, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, stayed here nearly a year. One of her grandsons, a son of the Prince of Wales, visited Canada in company with his uncle, the late Prince Leopold. The only one of her daughters who has been here is the Princess Louise, the wife of the Marquis of Lorne, our late Governor-General. Their marriage is the first instance, during several hundred years, of the union of a member of the Royal Family of Britain and a subject. They are the only ones of her family by whom Her Majesty has no grandchildren.

Ten years ago last New Year's day the Queen of Britain had a new title—"Empress of India"—publicly bestowed on her. She received from Parliament a proof of the strong Republican element in

the British Constitution. For this she was very much indebted to the late Lord Beaconsfield, who was then Prime Minister. It is believed that she was anxious to be made an Empress, that she might not even seem to be inferior in rank to the Emperor of Russia, the father-in-law of her son, the Duke of Edinburgh. Parliament limited the application of the new title to India. In several cities in that country she was on the day above mentioned proclaimed Empress with great ceremony.

Though she be now so much accustomed to the splendour of royalty, she can truly say,—“My heart's in the Highlands.” Every year, she and those of her family who are with her, spend some time at Balmoral. While there, she regularly attends the parish church and partakes of the Communion when it is dispensed. She is much pleased with the simplicity of the Presbyterian service. One of our Canadian ministers, the Rev. Mr. Barclay of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, has twice had the honour of preaching before her there. To the late Dr. Norman McLeod, she showed great favour. She was very fond of hearing him read “Tam O' Shanter,” and “A Man's a Man for a' that”—the latter, a song which expresses no small measure of sturdy republican sentiment. But I must consider that I have not to write a book, but only a newspaper article which already, is not of very short length, and that I have to take up a most interesting subject before I lay down my pen. I must, therefore, say to myself regarding “Victoria in 1887”—“Hold! enough,” an act which I have little doubt will meet with the reader's warm approval.—*Extracts from an Article by T. F. in The Parkdale Times.*



ROUEN DUCKS.

## POULTRY

### THE DEPREDATING HEN.

Of all the things in nature that afflict the sons of men,  
There is nothing that I know of beats the depredating hen ;  
If you see a wild-eyed woman firing brick-bats from the shed  
You can bet a hen has busted up her little bed.  
She plunders and she scratches, she cackles and she hatches,  
And forty thousand cowboys couldn't keep her in a pen ;  
She was sent on earth to fret us, to excoriate the lettuce,  
She's a thoro' going nuisance, is the depredating hen.

I threw a brick and missed her, as she hustled out my beans,  
But Julius Cæsar's statue was smashed to smithereens ;  
I saw her digging rifle-pits where I put my pansies in.  
I threw a good-sized rock and hit my hired man on the shin.  
She busts all bounds and shackles, she giggles and she cackles,  
She makes me say some earnest things I haven't time to pen,  
I never used bad language, but now I'm filled with anguage,  
Alas ! I've broke the record, thro' that depredating hen.  
But now thro'out my cabinet there floats a pleasant smell,  
And the reason for that perfume isn't very hard to tell,  
For when I rose this morning, saw my cabbage bed a wreck,

I caught that depredating hen and wrung her cussed neck ;  
I hear her fizz and crackle, no more she'll scratch and cackle,  
Or make my summer garden look like some hyena's den ;  
She far too long has bossed me, she far too much has cost me,  
I'll eat at luncheon time to-day a hundred dollar hen.

--The Khan in Toronto World.

### ROUEN DUCKS.

Mr. Stephen Beale, in the *Country Gentlemen*, gives this description of the Rouen Ducks as the best he has ever seen, it appeared in the *Bazaar* some years ago :—

The head and neck of the drake should be a bright and lustrous green,

with a "collar" or "necklace" of pure white at the lower part of the neck, but not quite encircling it. The back is a rich greenish black, which darkens to the upper tail coverts; the ear feathers of the tail are a rich velvety black, with green reflections, and the rest of the tail smoky brown, with narrow cream colored edging; beneath the tail the feathering should be very rich black, then banded with a stripe of pale French grey, which shades off into the richest grey on the under parts, and in every perfect specimen this is pencilled with fine dark lines throughout. The breast should be of pure chocolate, or rather claret color, and as free as possible from "chain armor," as the ring marks often seen are called. The wings are greyish brown, with "ribbon mark," of bright and distinct blue, edged on both sides with white. The flights are grey and brown; white flight feathers are strongly objected to. The color of the legs is orange, and the shape of the bill is the same as the Aylesburys—the color being yellow with a washing of green, and must be without speck or splash of any other color, save the black "bean" at the tip. A bright yellow beak is objectionable, and a leaden-colored back disqualifies. There is a curious freak of nature in relation to Rouen drakes, namely, the change which takes place in the plumage at various ages and seasons. When the duckling first comes from the egg, it is clothed in down of brown and yellow. When first feathered it is impossible, from outward appearance, to distinguish the male from the female, as they exactly correspond in plumage—the drake having precisely the same feathering as the duck always has. So they continue for about three months, when the drake begins to shed his more sombre feathers, and after fully moulting he appears in all the lustrous beauty of his perfect plumage. From October to May he is in his finest feather, but when June comes round he begins again to loose his brightness, and in less than a month he is once more clothed in a garb only differing from his mate by being dark-

er and not so finely penciled. At this time his bill also changes to a dull greenish color, but this varies in different specimens.

Coming now to the duck, the bill must be orange with a splash across it, but during the laying and moulting seasons it becomes a dull brown or even a bluish black. The head is creamy brown, with a darker cap, and with two distinctly shaded lines running from the beak round the eye and down to the neck, where they become merged in the darker color of that part. The breast, and indeed the whole body, is brown with pencilings from more or less of the darker shade. The wing has the same ribbon-mark as the drake, and is altogether very similar to that of the drake, although a ring or any white on the throat is quite fatal to success in the exhibition pen. To breed first-class stock it is desirable to put good dark-breasted and dark-breeched drakes, using the darkest drake to be found with very dark ducks, having no respect to penciling; and for getting clear penciling in the duck, a dark drake, mated with very light ducks is necessary.

The general characteristics of Rouen ducks, as suggested by the Poultry Club, are as follows:

**DRAKE.**—Bill very long, wide and flat; head long, large and thick; eye full and bright; neck long, thick and well made; breast standing well forward, broad and deep; back broad, good length and well rounded; wings held close to the body and of good length; tail straight, long and with nicely curled feathers; tail coverts ample, the centre curled; legs short; feet webbed and broad; general shape lengthy and massive; carriage level. **DUCK.**—Bill broad, long and well shaped; head fine and large, but rather smaller than the drake's; eye full and bright; neck long and rather thick; breast broad and deep; under part of body flat, wide and nearly touching the ground; sides deep,

even and well shaped; legs short; feet webbed and broad; general shape lengthy and massive; carriage level.

Wright, in one of his poultry books, recommends that when intended for fattening, ducks should have only a trough of water instead of their usual pond, and should then be fed on barley meal, and that celery will add a delicious flavor. In ordinary rearing the ducklings should be left with the hen, or mother duck, and kept from the water entirely for a week or ten days; then only allow them to swim for half an hour at a time, till the feathers begin to grow, or they will be liable to die of cramp. With this plan I agree.

#### EXPERIENCE WITH YOUNG PHEASANTS.

BY W. B. HINSDALE, M. D.

This is the tenth year that I have bred Pheasants. During these years my experience has been varied in the extreme. The great trouble in Pheasant culture is to provide proper and suitable food for the young chicks. Old Pheasants or even half-grown young ones will subsist and thrive on the ordinary grains and food fed to the common fowls. There are many foods that may be prepared for young Pheasants; boiled eggs, crackers and milk, angle worms, ant's eggs, that may be bought from dealers in bird foods, custard made from milk and eggs, patent prepared foods, etc.; these are all good. For three years past I have depended upon maggots, and find them so far as my experience goes to be just the thing. Two feeds of maggots a day, together with three or four feeds of some of the other foods—I believe hard boiled eggs and bread or crackers and milk as good as any—is about the diet of my young birds until six weeks old, by which time they have learned to pick small grains, seeds, crumbs, etc. How to secure the maggots is the question. My plan is this. A butcher brings me twice a week, livers, lungs,

etc., from beeves. These I put on a rack or few slats suspended over a barrel. This establishment of course I have remote from the house and sheltered from the rain. In the bottom of the barrel, after the fresh meat has been placed about three days, I catch from one to three pints of maggots daily until the meat is all consumed. These maggots I gather from the barrel, mix with about two quarts of bran or sand in which they soon seem to cleanse themselves and with which they are fed out to the chicks. A young Pheasant a week old will eat at one time from twenty to fifty maggots. I am pursuing this method of feeding this season more systematically than ever, and have so many maggots, that all my young bantams and other choice chicks get a good big belly full once a day.

So far, I have had but five deaths out of over a hundred young birds. The great thing to dread now is the gapes, and I have had enough of it, but have yet to lose the first case this season. I have seen a great many remedies for gapes and tried them all, and feel so conceited in my success in heading it off, that I shall sometime give the readers of the REVIEW my method, for which I claim no originality.

[We cannot get your experience re gapes any too soon friend Hinsdale. Such hints are always valuable.—E.D.]

#### IMPORTATION OF WHITE MINORCAS.

We had the pleasure lately of seeing two pens of White Minorcas just on their arrival from England, one consigned to Mr. J. Dilworth of Parkdale, and the other to Mr. E. Lawson, Toronto.

It, of course, would be unfair to criticize them too severely after their long journey across the pond, though we must say they do not in our opinion compare favorably with the black of the same variety, not being as *even* in quality all through as the latter color, neither are they so large in body, nor

have they the same enormous comb and wattles. (Is this against them for our Canadian climate?)

They arrived in good health though much broken and soiled in plumage and we are informed have been laying fairly well since their arrival.

#### DISEASES OF POULTRY.

BY PEA-COMB.

(Continued.)

Lewis Wright's treatment for roup is as follows:—The bird is at once to be isolated, and for fear of contagion the water vessel used by the fowls which have been in company should be disinfected with McDougall's Fluid Carbolate, and refilled with water in which one spoonful of Carbolate has been mixed with each gallon of water. The fowl itself must be put in a moderately warm place, perfectly dry and free from draught, and if possible with a good sand bottom. The treatment will commence with half a teaspoonful of Epsom Salts, washing the nostrils, eyes, and other affected parts with the preparation known as Labarraque's Solution of Chlorinated Soda, diluted with twice its bulk of water. If the discharge be copious this is to be repeated several times daily; and when it is excessive in quantity the pure solution should be injected into the nostrils by inserting the point of a small syringe into the slit in the roof of the mouth, and turning it rather to the outside for each nostril: this, however, will be seldom required if taken in time. The diet to consist of good barley meal given warm and slightly seasoned with Cayenne, and the drinking water to have a drop or two of McDougall's Fluid Carbolate mingled with it. The best medicine to commence a few hours after the Epsom Salts, is a Copaiba capsule given twice a day; but if it be necessary to prepare these specially they will be better as follows:—Balsam Copaiba 1 oz. Liquorice (in powder) ½ oz; Piperine 1 drachm.

To be divided into sixty doses, each enclosed in a gelatine capsule; or, if this cannot be done, adding enough Magnesia to make the mass into solid pills, in either case give one morning and evening. About the third day another dose of Salts, or instead thereof two grains of Calomel for a large, or one for a small fowl should be given, if necessary, but improvement is generally so rapid that there may probably be no need for a second purgative. The Copaiba and Chlorinated Soda appear, in fact, to exert an almost specific action upon the roup secretion, and unless very far gone recovery may almost be counted upon.

A fowl which has been cured of roup should be secluded for a few days after recovery, and have a last wash with the Chlorinated Soda before returning to its companions. Care should also be taken to avoid exposure in cold or wet weather, but a fine genial day be chosen for making the restoration. (*Wright's Book of Poultry.*)

#### SCALY LEG.

This is a very common thing in some poultry yards, but is nevertheless exceedingly unsightly, and if neglected will eventually spoil your bird completely.

It does not affect the general health of the bird in any way, but is as the name implies, confined to the shanks, causing a very rough, scurvy, and swollen appearance. It is due to the presence of parasitic insects which burrow beneath the scales of the shank; it is very easily cured if taken in time. Wash the shanks well with warm water and soap, using a nail brush to remove as much as possible of the dry scurf, and when quite dry apply a mixture of equal parts of lard and sulphur, rubbing well under the scales. Perform the operation twice a week until cured.

#### CROP BOUND.

This trouble is caused by careless feeding generally, the crop being distended with swollen grain, which becomes so firmly packed on ac

count of the pressure brought about by swelling, that it soon ceases to move in the usual channel to the stomach, from the moment motion ceases the bird rapidly gets worse, the food soon souring in the crop and causing a bad odor to arise from the bird's mouth. It would unquestionably soon end in death if not attended to, but it is a trifling affair usually if dealt with properly Treatment: Pour a little warm water down the bird's throat, then gently knead the crop until it softens, in some cases it may take an hour; after the mass becomes softened, give the bird half a teaspoonful of Epsom Salts, and place in a pen alone.

In case this plan fails and it is found that the mass cannot be softened, open the crop with a sharp pen-knife, making an incision about an inch long, commencing at the top of the crop and extending in a downward direction; in making the cut be careful to avoid blood vessels.

After removing the foul mass, be sure there is nothing sticking in the passage leading to the stomach; then put four or five stitches with white silk and an ordinary needle in the inner membrane, and three or four in the outer skin, and be very careful not to sew both skins together. Feed on soft food entirely, bread and milk (squeeze the bread and pour off the milk, so that it will not be sloppy) is best for a day or two; give no water for a couple of days, as the cut will heal sooner without it, and in a few days your patient will be all right again.

(To be Continued.)

#### FOR A. J. GRIFFIN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Griffin will pardon me for not replying sooner to his note in May issue, pressure of business has compelled me to be somewhat neglectful.

The quantity of the condiment to mix with the soft feed in treating catarrh in fowls will be, for one large fowl either Brahma, Cochin, or Plymouth Rock, about as much as you

can place on a ten cent silver coin; or, for a smaller fowl, rather less than this.

PEA-COMB.

#### MUST BE MISTAKEN AS TO THE TIME.

Mr. Wm. Court,—

With reference to the sitting of Wyandotte eggs I got from you, I have a curious and somewhat interesting fact which I thought probably you would like to hear of, as it is quite a mystery to me. It is this, I placed the eggs under the hen on the 2nd day after I got them from you, which she received carefully into her charge. On the seventh day of sitting, having occasion to pass near her in pursuit of another hen, I heard a faint twitter which seemed like that of a chicken, but I couldn't understand how it came to be about there. However, my curiosity aroused, I looked under the hen and to my surprise there was a chick hatched out, fully developed and quite strong. It is now about ten days old and, strange to say, it is covered with a coating of down exactly like that of short moss, excepting in color, and no sign of any feathers at present, so unlike any of my other chicks.

Hoping you may pay me a visit shortly and explain this mystery to me, I am yours truly,

G. GREGORY.

London South, June 3rd, 1887.

P. S.—I have twelve strong, healthy chicks from the first sitting you sent me.

Editor Review:—

I cannot explain this at all, as the eggs I sent him were from a box in my house that had been collected several days before. If the egg had been taken by mistake from a nest it must have been sat on for two weeks previously, five days at the least must have elapsed before my friend placed it under his hen, and I think in two weeks a chick is matured enough that if taken away from the nest for that length of time it would be no further good.

I should be glad if any readers of the REVIEW could explain this and by inserting the same in your valuable paper you will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM COURT.

London, June 13th, 1887.

(We think the most probable theory is, that if Mr. Gregory had other hens sitting adjacent to the hen the Wyandotte eggs were placed under, and if one had been sitting for some days, that one of the eggs must have by some means been transferred to the nest of Wyandotte eggs. It is impossible for an egg to hatch in less than, at least, 18 days.

We shall be glad to hear what appearance the chick now has.—Ed.)

#### BLACK RED GAME.

Mr. C. J. Odell in writing us says, he has imported several birds from England this season and has been very successful in the chicken yard. He deprecates the style of bird the American fanciers are breeding calling them "thin, narrow shouldered and slab-sided." He further remarks:—

"I should say to all game fanciers, throw over-board such bred stock, you are only wasting your time and money in breeding this delicate and inferior class of would-be game fowls. Go in for the English type of Black Reds, in them you get birds of good strong constitution, birds having good full broad breasts, good flat short backs with strong thigh and shank both of medium length. Do not throw away all the good points a bird should possess, for the sake of getting your stags and pullets up on stilts to tumble over some fine morning through leg weakness, roup and other diseases that such stock are subjected to. Discard your Dorking long shaped back birds and breed for the broad, short back, which is one of the principal points in a Game cock or hen."



## WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

For the benefit of yourself and readers we desire to say that the Western N. Y. Association have already set their dates for their second Grand International Exhibition which will take place in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 1st to 9th 1888.

In as much as our last exhibition was such a grand success and as Rochester is so centrally located and easy of access for both Western, Eastern and Canadian fanciers, we have cordially invited the American Association to meet here with us upon those dates.

Sincerely yours, &c.,

GEORGE E. PEER, Sect.  
Rochester, June 11th, 1887.

## A MANLY LETTER FROM MR. J. STEWART KENNEDY.

The readers of the REVIEW, must many of them have formed a very unfavorable opinion of me for my taking no notice of Mr. Stinehour's attack in May number, but I am sure when made acquainted with all the facts, will acquit me of either wrong doing or cowardice. First, I did not receive the May number till this morning, it having come to hand while I was moving, and in packing got where I did not see it till I hunted to day. The matter came to my notice by reading Mr. W. C. G. PETERS' letter in June number, yesterday. I have just commenced store-keeping, and buying and opening my goods took up all my time until now.

First, to go to MR. STINEHOUR'S statements (which, without any reason seem to me to be maliciously made;) he says, "my sole experience of Wyandottes is raising one chick last summer." I plead guilty as to the number, nor do I wish to raise any more if they are not of other blood. It was the sole result of two sittings from Mr. S. I had one of these under one of my hens loaned for the purpose, the other was put elsewhere, and results were *nil* I was in-

formed. I have not my record book to refer to, but believe this chick was hatched on 12th or 13th of June, and the hen and chick had a run of about 6 x 20 feet entirely to themselves for 4 or 5 weeks, after which, the chick was put in a yard with 13 Langshans, none of which were 12 days older, and 8 of them only 4 days older. In this yard they remained till winter, *i. e.*, November; the cockerels being culled out, leaving ten besides the Wyandotte in the pen. (I did not at any time after October the 31st have more than 18 birds in one pen, and that pen gave the largest proportion of eggs in December and January.) I found the Wyandotte very backward, and more than once invited MR. STINEHOUR to come and see my birds, but he did not come. I believe I once said to him that I thought the pullet must be a cockerel as she was so much behind the others; anyhow, when after trying for a long time to get the owner to take her away, he at last said "kill her," and I did so, and she had then in January (latter part) some very minute eggs starting to form, and whether it was an egg-producing cockerel or not, I called her a pullet.

MR. STINEHOUR says I have no experience in Wyandottes except this bird, I claim one need not be a breeder if one has confidence in parties who do breed. I have always had much faith in the skill of my friend S. and he was not very greatly *enamoured* of Wyandottes if his language when speaking about them is any criterion. I am also acquainted with other breeders in whom I have confidence, and as I took special care of this bird I certainly expected the early layer to come within a couple of months of the late maturing Langshan (*Vide* another Brahma man, MR. FELCH.)

If I recollect, I stated at the time that the pullet was in the same pen with Langshans and receiving similar treatment, I did not pretend that I had a flock of each and made a special test

of the breeds, I simply stated a fact in protest against the continual booming of the Wyandotte and by comparison running down the other breeds.

Notwithstanding MR. STINEHOUR'S attack on me, I can say to the readers of the REVIEW that if I wanted full value in Light Brahmas or Wyandottes, I would send my money to MR. S. and certainly get it from him, or my money returned if he could not fill the order; no more honest man do I know than J. P. STINEHOUR.

Yours truly,

J. STEWART KENNEDY.

Knowlton, Que., June 15th, 1887.

## MR. BACON TAKES A HAND IN.

*Editor Review:*

I noticed an article in the April number of your interesting paper, signed W. R. Likins, regarding the Game judging at the Boston show, appended by a quotation from the Chicago *Poultry Keeper*. Now in the controversy between this gentleman and Mr. Spaulding. I have no interest, but the quotation reflecting on the Mass Poultry Association affects me as one of the principal managers of the exhibition, personally, and I ask you to correct it, as it is entirely false, without any foundation. In the first place the Mass Poultry Association management does not allow the opinion of any individual exhibitor, Mr. Likins or any one else to overthrow the decision of their judges, and they certainly made no exception in the case referred to. *No award was changed in the slightest* after being placed by Mr. Spaulding.

In the second place Mr. Likins "was no vandal in the show room" except it be in the mind of the Chicago *Poultry Keeper* or his own, no one was in the least frightened of him. I recollect having several pleasant conversations myself with the gentleman and found him very much the contrary to a *savage*.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. BACON.

Cambridgeport, June 14th 1887.

(Will Bro. Jacobs kindly rise and explain?—ED.)

## LIKENS vs. SPAULDING.

*Editor Review:*

In Mr. Likens letter in the June number of your valuable paper, he states that I gave a 3rd prize to a disqualified black red cockerel. The facts are these, and the Judge's book which I left in the hands of the Society will show that what I state is true. When I came to the cockerel referred to I scored him; and noticing that he had been plucked in the neck, marked across the score card "Disqualified." The clerk in the office who copied the score card to be posted on the coops (the clerk was a young lady) either did not understand what disqualified meant, or not noticing it, copied the card, and so by mistake it was posted upon the coop. At the time this was done I was not in the hall. On my return several parties called my attention to it, and I had this mistake of the clerk rectified at once.

The two pyle cockerels Mr. Likens refers to were owned by Bell and Gill, and Mr. Likens had charge of them at the show. In that class there was no competition, these being the only red pyle Game cockerels in the show. They were good birds; about the only fault being that their plumage was somewhat worn off in the coops on the voyage of importation. I awarded them both prizes. Mr. Likens now complains that they were disqualified, saying that he "pulled out their tails" when he brought them over. Why he pulled out their tails he does not say. It is somewhat remarkable he should enter for competition two cockerels he had purposely disqualified, and it is remarkable that I should not discover it when I judged them, although I looked at them closely. But, Mr. Likens says he "pulled their tails out," and perhaps he did. I should have some doubts as to the time when he did it, were it not that his friends say that he is reliable. It is a singular incident that a man should import two English prize cock-

erels, and before putting them in the show pen in Boston "pull their tails out."

Respectfully,

E. R. SPAULDING.

Jaffrey, N. H., June 10, '87.

[We think we have now afforded ample space for the ventilation of this matter, and as nothing new seems to be forthcoming we are of the opinion that the matter had better drop.—ED.]

## HATCHING RESULTS.

As requested by the June number, I send you herewith a result of my spring hatchings. Of course it is on a comparatively small scale I breed, but I think my success is not bad. I set one of my Games on the 22nd of April on 13 eggs, came off on 14th of May with 11 chicks, all doing well, one egg unfertile, and another chick born but crushed by hen—13.

Set "Claiborne" hen on 8th of May on 14 eggs, came off on 29th with 15 chicks!! All doing well; (she evidently laid one egg while setting.)

Set "Claiborne" hen on 14th of May on 13 eggs, came off 4th of June with 10 chicks—one egg unfertile, and two chicks dead in shell on the eighteenth or nineteenth day.

Set "Claiborne" hen on 15th of May on 14 eggs, came off on 5th of June with 13 chicks, one egg smashed but appearing fertile.

Set brown red hen on 18th of May on 14 eggs, came off 8th of June with 14 strong chicks, doing well.

Of all my chicks that left the nest with their mothers I have not as yet lost one. All are apparently strong and well.

I wintered my fowls in a shed where they were sheltered from the wind, and that was all. I did not lose one from the cold, and I only fed twice daily all winter, on buckwheat and corn scattered in straw. I could not keep water with them, for it would freeze in 5 minutes, I gave them snow. They commenced laying in February, and to-day

are as healthy a flock as I would wish for. And their eggs have proved *pretty fertile?*

## RECAPITULATION.

Eggs set . . . . .	69
Chicks living . . . . .	63
Unfertile . . . . .	2
Dead in shell . . . . .	2
Crushed by hen (chick) . . . . .	1
Eggs smashed, but fertile . . . . .	1

Yours truly,

P. T. H. ERMATINGER.

Montreal, June 10, '87.

[We beg to thank Mr. Ermatinger for the full but concise way in which he has sent us this return, and would advise other fanciers to "go and do likewise." We shall be glad to get as many as possible for next issue.—ED.]

## RESULTS OF EGGS IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

*Editor Review:—*

I see in "Notes" you wish to publish the result of eggs imported from England this spring. I received from Messrs. Abbott, Norfolk, England, twelve Black Minorca eggs, twelve Andalusian eggs, fifteen Langshan eggs. Result, 8 Black Minorca chicks hatched, 11 fertile, one clear; Andalusians, 6 chicks, 9 fertile 3 clear; Langshans, 5 chicks, 7 fertile 3 clear. Please answer through your columns the best method of marking chicks of different strains, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

GEO. WEST.

Forest, June 10th, 1887.

(Either by rubber or metallic rings or by using a small punch on the web between the toes.—ED.)

*Editor Review:—*

I got one and a-half dozen Blue Andalusian eggs from England, from which I have eleven chicks, and half a dozen Black Minorca from which I have four chicks, they are now twelve days old and doing well. They are better than I expected, am well satisfied with the result.

Yours truly,

ED. SHOULIS.

Parkhill, June 9th, 1887.

*Editor Review:*

I notice by your last issue of REVIEW that you would be pleased to get information respecting eggs imported from the Old Country. A friend of mine at Paignton, Devon, shipped me a dozen Black Minorca eggs about two months ago, I set them under a hen, about a week after arrival here and hatched the whole sitting.

Yours truly,

W. H. BROOKING.

London, June 13th, 1887.

(This is a grand result indeed. We should be glad to know how the eggs were packed. Had the keeping of the eggs for a week, after receiving from England, anything to do with the result? Mayhap.—We invariably keep eggs received from a distance for a few days before placing under the hens and have found it works satisfactorily.

We shall be pleased to publish still further returns.—ED.)

**CAUSES OF FAILURE IN CAPONIZING.**

BY GEO. G. DOW NORTH EPPING, N. H.

A great many people undertake to caponize their fowl, and are not successful—Why?

One of the principal reasons is that they attempt to do the work with improper tools, that are made to sell and not adapted to the work.

No matter if I do manufacture and sell caponizing tools, (and some people will say I am only crying down others tools to sell my own) I have caponized successfully for years, and, I am bound to write about things just as I find they exist. And I do know from practical experience that there are many tools sold that no one could perform the work successfully with, for I have tried them all—and that was the reason I invented a set. I do not make money

on selling tools for every set I sell costs in correspondence, postage etc. more than I get.

One of the worst tools to cause mishaps and failures is what is called spoon nippers, intended to remove the testicles. It is simply impossible to remove the testicle with such a tool and this is one cause of failure. These "spoon nippers" either bring away the testicle in pieces, always leaving a part of the sac which is sure to cause a slip or else they rupture the artery lying along side the testicle which is sure to cause immediate death. No tool should be used for this purpose that does not bring away the testicle, sac and all at once and with little effort.

Another cause of failure is attempting to do the work on a cloudy day or with poor light. It is very necessary that the work be performed on a bright sunny day, with the sun overhead, and subject so placed that the light may fall directly into the incision, bringing the testicle plainly to view.

Another cause is in attempting at first to caponize a chick when too small, before the testicle has developed, and the chick has the strength to withstand the shock. I can caponize a chick at any age, but would not advise beginners to attempt it until the chick weighs 2½ pounds or more. With a practical set of tools, any one can caponize very easily, and not loose five per cent. In fact they should not loose one chick in fifty by the operation.

NOTE.—I have prepared a series of Questions and Answers on caponizing which I will mail anyone free on receipt of three 2 cent stamps to pay postage, printing, &c.

**MEMO FOR MR. DAVIS.**

*Editor Review:*

I see by your June number of REVIEW that our Stratford brethren have

decided to attach the names of exhibitors to coops, at their next annual show, claiming that where a judge is inclined to be dishonest, that he has a much better chance to be so when names are not attached than when they are. This is news surely! Will you kindly allow me to ask them through their worthy Secretary how this is to be done? What means could be employed that would so quickly and satisfactorily convince a judge as to who owned a certain coop of fowls as by simply seeing the owner's name on the coop? It surely takes an outsider longer to find out who owns a certain coop (if inclined to do so) by inquiring than by seeing name on coop. What is to be gained by it? Why depart from the system that has proved to be so satisfactory in the past? Equal rights to all, be he amateur or professional, which I claim can only be done by having all names off until after the prizes have been awarded.

Thanking you for so much of your valuable space, I am

Yours respectfully,

HARRY WRIGHT.

Owen Sound, June 23rd, 1887.

**MORE MINORCAS.**

Mr. W. J. Lewis, of Owen Sound, has just received from Messrs. Abbott Bros., England, a pen of Black Minorcas, consisting of ten hens and one cockerel and a really fine lot we understand they are, and after being cooped up for thirteen or fourteen days arrived in the very best condition.

It is more than probable these birds may be seen at the coming Industrial if all goes well and the birds are in any sort of condition at the time.

The coop consisted of a large wicker basket about four feet long and about twenty-four inches deep and the same in height and lined with good stout cotton to prevent colds on the way over. These birds began laying two

days after Mr. Lewis received them and have laid steadily ever since.

### MONTREAL NOTES.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Things are very quiet here just now. The hatching season has been fairly successful. We have not had many accessions to the ranks of the fancy this year.

Mr. Thomas Hall is now on his Lansdowne property, and tells me that with early hatches he was not so successful as last year, but the later ones were very successful. He finds the chickens much stronger this year than usual. He has about 150 Light Brahma chicks all in first-rate condition. He hopes to be able to visit the western shows this winter.

Mr. Thomas Costen writes me as follows: "This season's hatching consists of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes principally, with a few Pekin Bantams. The late hatches turned out twelve to the dozen; in nearly all reported from the early part of the season, (that is, the March eggs) about fifty per cent. hatched. Chicks are doing remarkably well. My latest venture is the Wyandotte, and they have exceeded my expectations altogether; as layers I never had any breed to equal them, as winter producers beating my Plymouth Rocks completely."

Mr. Porter who is a manufacturer of incubators, as well as a thorough fancier, has bought out Mr. Hall's stock of Leghorns.

One of our most successful breeders is Mrs. Austin; she has the earliest chicks round Montreal, and can show young birds weighing from 6 to 8 lbs.

Our old fanciers will have to look to their laurels in the show room next winter.

### NOTES.

In a letter dated June 9th, Mr. A. C. Hawkins tells us that he had at that date over four thousand chicks out, and two hundred and fifty hens yet to come off.

Mr. Hawkins evidently has no faith in artificial incubation.

Mr. E. Gerred has left to spend the summer in England. During his absence his incubator factory will be under the charge of Mr. E. J. Otter.

Mr. Belmont Perry in the *Ohio Poultry Journal* speaking of Seabright Bantams says: "Some of the males are sterile, and care should be exercised in buying stock to see that it is from an experienced breeder, as this fault is transmitted."

We are for the first time aware that a sterile male can transmit his sterility to his offspring (?); however, "live and learn."

We regret to learn that Mr. G. W. Lawrence, City Treasurer, Stratford, and Treasurer of the Stratford Poultry Association, met with an accident a short time ago, falling a distance of ten feet from a tree (he was pruning) and breaking his ankle. We trust his recovery may be speedy.

At a meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade to consider the question of Commercial Union with the United

States, Mr. G. B. Smith, M.P.P., for East York, thus expressed himself.

"One-half the people of Canada are farmers, and one-quarter are engaged in pursuits entirely dependent on that class. So that in numbers and in the matter of production they are to be considered first, and they are in earnest about this question, and they have only one opinion about it. They want to send their wool and cattle, barley and horses to the United States. To show what advantage this freedom of trade would be to the farmer I will take one article, viz., eggs. Last year we exported to the States, free of duty, \$1,720,000 worth, while our manufactures was not more than one-half in excess of that. The barnyard fowls have produced two thirds as much wealth for exportation as the manufacturers of this country have! Give our manufacturers a larger field and their exportations will increase likewise."

Nearly two million dollars worth of eggs to the States alone! Who says the poultry industry is a small one?



### THE AFRICAN OWL.

BY K. H. JACKSON.

The African Owl is among the smallest varieties of fancy pigeons, and seems to be a great favorite among fanciers. Their colors are most commonly blue and silver, but they are not unfrequently met with in whites, blacks, yellows, reds, etc., when brought to anything like perfection, they command high prices, so that to a beginner I will only say that the price generally paid for a good pair of African Owls would stock a pigeonry with flying Tumblers of the commoner sorts. Their points are as follows: BEAK, short and thick. WINGS, small, but filling up the concave in the forehead. HEAD, round and

globular. BODY, small, and with a proud bearing. HEAD and NECK well thrown back, so as to appear stylish. FRILL, as much as possible in the shape of a rose, double, and not running so far up and down the breast as that of the Turbit. In blues and silvers the wings and tails are barred, and these bars are known in silvers as black-barred and brown-barred. In all, the color is preferred as rich as possible. The great points, however, lie in the head, and spindly beaks and narrow heads are the great disfigurements; it is very seldom you see an Owl really good in frill, too. In matching never mate a hen and cock together that both have the same faults.

A few more points I almost forgot to mention are EYE and GULLET. The EYE is red in nearly all varieties except whites, which have a black or bull eye. The GULLET is a loose skin hanging from the insertion of the lower mandible and running as far down the neck as possible. Some birds are seen without gullets, but most prefer them with them.

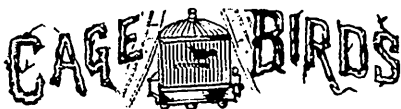
African Owls need feeders for their young, such as flying Tumblers, etc., as they (the Owls) are bad feeders and rearers; they also need a warm and well ventilated loft, else they die by dozens.

NOTES.

We had the pleasure of a visit to Mr. Delaporte's loft of Homers a few days ago, and were surprised to see the extent of accommodation in his lofts and the number of birds they contained. His lofts are over the stable; are rough-cast, lined inside, and neatly fitted as to doors, windows, landing platforms, etc. His imported birds are confined in an inner loft. Amongst them we noticed several with Hansennes stamp on, which are so popular in Canada and the United States. His outside lofts contain his home bred and young birds, and are a fine, nice-looking lot,

with good looking shoulders and wings. Taken all through they pleased us greatly.

After leaving Mr. Delaporte's he kindly accompanied us to Mr. Groves, who has recently imported several birds, including white African Owls, solid yellow Turbits, etc., and who, in all, must have close on a hundred and fifty birds.



NOTES ON CANARIES.

CINNAMONS.

What is in a name? Much. What is in blood? Much more—especially in Cinnamon blood. All sorts of theories have been started as to what Cinnamons came from. Some say from Greens and some from Greens and Browns; but all these theories have been utterly demolished by one breeder of note or other, and have left us with the cocksure information that Cinnamons come from Cinnamons, and from no other Canary or cross of Canaries.

It is nevertheless true that Cinnamons have been bred from Greens, as will be shown further on; but then, the ancestors of these Greens had been crossed with Cinnamons in years gone by, and it was simply the Cinnamon blood reasserting its irrepressible power and producing the pink eye.

A breeder once had a clear yellow bird without a single Cinnamon feather, yet it had the pink eye, and when paired with a dark Cinnamon hen produced some of the loveliest Cinnamons we ever saw, and all had pink eyes.

Let Cinnamon breeders pair a dark Cinnamon with a brilliant Yellow, and again pair the offspring with a Yellow, and the third year pair the young with a Cinnamon, and they will be delighted with the result. The Yellow birds must not have a dark feather or a particle of dark underflue.

In the most beautiful Greens there is always a tendency to break into a bright Yellow. This is often encouraged by a Yellow cross for evenly marked birds the following season. The action of Cinnamon blood is just the reverse. Should, however, the Cinnamon show the least predisposition to go lighter in color in any part of the body, or a white tail feather put in an appearance, cross these birds with a dark Cinnamon, and the tendency will disappear. It is only the outbreak of some wrong cross in previous years, and which color the Cinnamon blood has not altogether absorbed.

To those who may be about to start a Cinnamon strain, ever bear in mind this one fact, that the pink eye is *only* transmitted when the Cinnamon bird is *the male*, and much disappointment will be avoided; that a Cinnamon cock when crossed with a Norwich hen will often throw Greens, which Greens will be cocks, and the Cinnamon-variegated birds hens. These Green cocks, when paired the following year with a Norwich hen, will produce perfect Cinnamons with pink eyes, and also variegated Cinnamons.

The following points were allowed by the late Mr. Blackston when judging these birds:—

CLEAR, YELLOW, OR BUFF.	
Color, depth and purity.....	30
Richness and warmth of tone.....	5
Transparent brilliancy.....	5
Back level, and free from dark stripes..	5
	— 45
Body feather and compact wings.....	15
Tail.....	5
	— 20
Shape, neat head and neck.....	5
Good wide back.....	5
Full breast.....	5
	— 15
Size.....	10
Condition, health and cleanliness.....	10
	— 20
	100
	—

Neither a Yellow or a Buff Cinnamon should show any shade of Green, and feather should have all the silkiness of a first-class Yellow Norwich.—*Jerome, in Poultry.*

# RABBITS & PETS

## FACTS ABOUT FERRETS.

Ferrets must be ranked as amongst the very cleanest of animals. No ferret will willingly soil his sleeping apartment or his house. If one is carried about in a ferret box or a sack, for work, and is kept there too long, he will always let you know when he wishes to be released by violently scratching.

Moreover, his personal appearance (if common care be used by his attendant) will always be exceedingly prim, clean and smart. That is to say, if he is provided with a clean bed and a run, your ferret will always be without a spot or blemish.

One point of great importance for those who wish to keep ferrets is that whenever the jills get in season, they must be humoured or they will die. That is rather awkward if no dog ferret be handy, but one can easily be borrowed.

Young ferrets are born blind and remain so for four weeks or thereabouts. And, until they can see, they should not be handled. If anyone goes and bothers their mother, the chances are very great that she will take a dislike to them, kill them all and eat them. But if you wait until the young ferrets have their sight, it will be all right, because they will move about, of their own accord, and the jill will not so readily detect their being handled. *That* handling is what she so strongly objects to when they remain in her nest. It seems to soil the place in her eyes—hence the extreme measures she is led to adopt in order to clean the place. Young ferrets *can* work when six weeks

old, but they should do very little work at first. A well-bred ferret requires no inducement to take to his work. He will go for his game naturally, because he thirsts for blood. But a ferret which bolts rabbits is not necessarily a good ferret, for there are many other things required in order to make a ferret really useful. One, for instance, who is nasty-tempered or even ticklish, is a very awkward customer to tackle. The nasty-tempered one bites you for the *spite* of the thing, the ticklish one bites for the *fun* of the thing. Whether it be spite or nastiness, the result is the same to the bitten party—who generally strongly objects, and is apt, under the circumstances, to use such stiff expressions as to make his back hair stand on end—when he thinks of it afterwards. Still, human nature will out, strongly at such periods of a man's life.

Now to make ferrets work pleasantly there is only one way, and that is to handle them much. If you leave a young ferret alone for any length of time, and then take him out and expect him to do wonders, you will find yourself egregiously mistaken, for he will do nothing of the sort. He will go to ground, of course, but then please himself. If by chance the rabbits bolt—well and good. If they wont bolt he will stick to one and kill it and go to sleep on the warm carcase. Then if the rabbits did bolt, perhaps *he* won't come out, but will look at you and back into the burrow as soon as he sees your hand. When this sort of thing is done 40 times running it gets a trifle stale in the long run. Now, all this occurs through bad handling and bad training. When you first work a young ferret, take my tip, carry a small phial of milk and a toy saucer. Put the ferret in a small rabbit hole which you know is not tenanted. He will possibly have a sniff round, but does not get excited, there being nothing to excite him. When he comes out offer

him a drop of milk in the saucer, which remove gradually until you can stop the hole with your foot or a spud. Then take him up gently *behind the shoulders* whilst he is drinking, and repeat the little affair at two or three other holes, whistling softly every time he comes out. He will thus connect his coming out with a drink—and he won't object. Indeed, I have seen some ferrets which at first, though so young, were so depraved as not to trouble about going into the holes at all, but came straight for a drink!

Never mind that. He won't do it when he comes on game, you bet. A good-bred ferret will ransack an earth thoroughly, as long as a single bunny remains therein. Once a ferret is thoroughly imbued with the idea that his being taken up by man's hand means no harm to him, but the reverse, he is all right. And *then* there is no need to induce him to come out for milk; he will come out of his own accord right enough. When in a hurry, it will precipitate matters to present a dead (but fresh-killed) rabbit at the mouth of the burrow. As soon as he seizes it he is all right, for he will hang to it and you may then take him easily enough. A pleasant ferret will be one that is made much of, and much handled at home. Not a very nice and pleasurable sort of entertainment, that handling of a ferret, but if a man loves sport he puts up with a great many still far less pleasant things. Some men have a knack of making the ferrets almost as tame as dogs. They attain their end by feeding them in their hands and playing with them for hours at a time, when at home—hence the secret of poachers' and keepers' ferrets being generally so good. Ferrets are very discriminating. If seized properly they will allow almost anyone to handle them, but some object strongly to strangers and more still to strange dogs. They will allow their master and his dog to do what he likes with them

almost, but a stranger or a new tyke had better be careful at first. There are, however, ferrets who will allow anyone to handle them. My Billy I. was one of these. He has been handled by every one of my friends and never was known to bite anyone. And withal he was a wonder for work.

Now, it sometimes happens that *very good* ferrets turn nasty-tempered, but being loath to part with them on that account, they become positively dangerous—a bite from a ferret generally goes a goodish way through a man's finger, and the sensation is anything but delightful. Such ferrets should be worked muzzled. Twine is not bad but tedious to rig up. Sewing ferrets' lips is simply barbarous. MacNaughton's muzzle is the best I have seen so far. It must, of course, be carefully adjusted to the size of the ferret's jaws, then all is plain sailing, as the muzzle is instantly put on, and once on is very secure. Some men file down or cut short their ferrets' incisors. This not only prevents them from biting you, but also from holding on to rabbits for any length of time. A ferret thus treated, if he does bite, inflicts no injury to speak of, but in all cases a man who is nervously afraid of ferrets should not attempt to pick them up. If he does he will only annoy them, and put their back up by unwittingly teasing them. They see his hand coming towards them, it just touches their back, and then is withdrawn with a jerk. The ferret wonders what is up, and turns round to have a look, and at the next performance he will very likely try to seize the performer. In such cases, it is absolutely necessary to wear a thick padded kid glove, through which the teeth cannot go. Thus armed one feels secure and things go right. When I first trained Billy, I resorted to that plan, and he got so used to being seized anyhow without fear, that afterwards, without any gloves, anyone could pick him up by the head, or the tail, or one

of his feet, and he never even dreamed about resenting it.

Ferrets generally live to ten years or so, but I have known several who died at the ripe old age of 12. Their teeth turn brown at three, and black when they are four or five years old, but from that time until they die it is hard to tell their age from their teeth, except that they get worn down to stumps in green old age.

Every ferret has a distinct disposition. Indeed, there are no two ferrets alike, even in looks and appearance. This may seem strange to the uninitiated, but it is nevertheless a fact. I knew a man who bred hundreds of them every year, and he knew by name, not only all the stock he kept for breeding, but every one of the lot reared for sale.—WILDFOWLER in *Shooting Times*.

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One page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
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Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

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

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

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

H. B. DONOVAN,  
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 Brahas, 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.

#### BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

A. J. GRIFFIN, LESKARD, ONT.  
Breeder of G. and S. Spangled, G. and S. Pencilled Hamburgs, B. B. Red Game Bants, Pekin and Rouen Ducks.

JNO. G. JONES, MITCHELL, ONT.,  
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 Thoroughbred Poultry, Marysville, Ont

F. GOEBEL, MITCHELL, Box 253.  
Breeder of Prize Winning Leghorns only, score 94 to 97. Eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$3.00 per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

C. G. KEYES, PALMYRA, ONT.  
Breeder of Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks.

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

P. HARRISON, Breeder and Importer, B. B. Red Games, 49 King St. East, Toronto.

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

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

R. ELLIOTT, LISTOWEL, ONT, Rose and 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 Brahas, and Houdans. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

## 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.

**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. DUNWORTH'S Drug Store, 170 King St., East, Toronto. 17

**For Sale.**—Eggs for hatching from a pen of Royal Pekin Bantams, prizes at Toronto and Montreal, \$2.50 per dozen. T. COSTEN, 1696, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que. 67.

**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.

**Eggs,** \$1 a Setting, Prize Birds, Plymouth Rocks, Spanish, Wyandottes, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns. C. CHALK, West Lodge Avenue, Parkdale 4. 5. 6. 7.

**Brown Leghorn Cock.**—P. Rock Cock, (Pilgrim) 2 Black Red Game Cocks, score 91 and 93, one Black Red, "Ironclad," pit cock. Have used above birds as breeders this season with great success and will sell now at about half price. Also for sale one each P. Cochin and Silver Grey Dorking hens. Will exchange any of above for P. Rock Pullets or Wyandottes. J. G. JONES, Mitchell Ont.

**For Sale.**—P. Rock Cockerel, January hatch weight now 5 lbs. Sure to win at the Industrial, \$4.00. Also 5 Vols. P. Monthly, 50c. each. J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

**For Sale.**—One pair Silver Spangled Hamburgs price \$4.00. One Patriage Cochin Cock. Price \$3.00. One Black Hamburg Hen, price \$2.00. S. J. PODLEKTO Thamesville, Ont.

**Having Purchased** a stock of Blue, Black, Whiteside and Bald Roller, Black and Red Mottle and solid colored Tumblers, (guaranteed performers). Also other Fancy Pigeons, now clearing from \$1.00 pair. 1st Prize (Imported) Bald Tumblers a speciality, order early. Birds carefully shipped. Enclose stamp to ROBT. BURTON, JR., 14 Phoebe St., Toronto, Ont.

**A Bargain.** Breeding pen S. C. Brown Leghorns; cock and five hens; cock won third prize, Toronto, December, 1895, as cockerel; exhibited by T. Rice. Price, only \$7, the lot; worth \$15. Will exchange for Houdans. T. A. WILLIAMS, 43 Elgin street, Ottawa, Ont.

**Fox Terrier Pups.**—From pure imported and pedigreed strain; dogs, \$25; sluts, \$10; don't write unless you mean business. JOHN J. BIGGS, London Furniture Co., London.

**A Bargain.**—American Dominique cut (pair), \$1.50; five S. S. Hamburg hens (yearling-), \$5; Wyandotte cock (yearling) "Hawkins", \$5. A. A. WHITTEKER, Morrisburg, Ont.

**For Sale or Exchange.**—One fine Irish Setter bitch, one Fox Terrier Dog, one Pen of Dark Brahmas (five hens, one cock); all nice birds; cock took first at Industrial as cockerel; also five good Langshan hens. Fresh supply of Oyster Shells, crushed, just in; 2c per pound. Address, CHARLES BONNICK, Box 184, Toronto.

**For Sale or Exchange.**—My entire stock P. Rocks; 20 hens, 4 cocks, 30 chicks; for good gold or silver watches, organ, or a horse; will only breed Spanish. J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

**Having Purchased** Mr. A. F. Banks' entire stock of Black Spanish we have several birds, pairs or trios, for sale. Prices and quality on application. CANADIAN POULTRY YARD, Toronto.

**For Sale.**—A few young (in pairs or single birds); from Pouters, Tumblers, Fans, black and white; Turbits, Jacks, and Antwerps. R. K. BARKER, Waterloo street, London.

**For Sale.**—Fine Bull Terrier Pups, bred from ten-pound stock; also have two fine small Bitches, to whelp in a few days. Address F. G. TRIMP, New Bedford, Mass., U.S. 7. 8.

**For Sale.**—Four Plymouth Rock Hens (Grundy's), \$5 and over, 3 W. Leghorn hens and cock, 2 Brown and cock; separate, or lot \$18. F. ATLSMAN, Collingwood, Ont.

**Incubators Cheap.**—I have three good Incubators (200 egg size), new and complete, for sale at very low figures, or would exchange for Exhibition chicks or fowls. Write me. F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ont.

**Eggs.**—Mr. Joseph Stratford, Brantford, has more Tenious Goose, Pekin Duck, and Light Brahma eggs, all best strains, than he requires this spring. Send for special low prices. 5. 6. 7.

## WYANDOTTES,

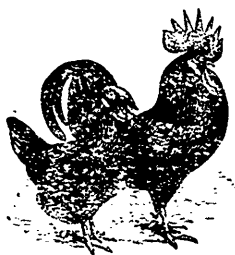
GRAND RIVER STRAIN.

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,  
GUELPH, ONT.

ALEX. DeLAPORTE,  
87 Rose Ave., Toronto.

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Homing  
Antwerp  
Pigeons.

THE

Gerred Incubator

For Simplicity and Regulation

Cannot be Excelled.

For further particulars apply to

E. Gerred, 98 DeGrassi St.,

TORONTO.

10,000

We intend to Issue Ten Thousand  
8-Page Supplements

FREE

During the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto.

The paper will be got up in

ATTRACTIVE SHAPE,

and will be THE BEST advertising medium  
ever offered to Canadian Fanciers.

Rates for Advertising Sent on Ap-  
plication.





**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 Cochins, 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 \$4.00 per 13.  
**IMPORTED WHITE MINORCAS.**  
**JOHN CROWE, - - Guelph, Ont.**



**Niagara River Poultry Yards**

**Mammoth**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS**

**Exclusively.**

Prize Winners at Toronto, Dec. 1886. Guelph and London, Jan. 1887; also Titusville, Pa., Dec. 1886. Baldwinsville 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 Poland, G. S. and S. P. Hamburgs, B. B. R. Game and 100 Egg Incubator, new. Will sell cheap if taken at once.

**A. W. GRAHAM,**

**Nurseryman,**

**ST. THOMAS - - - ONT.**

Breeder (exclusively) of White Leghorns,

**K N A P P S' STRAINS.**

Eggs from Pen Scoring 95 to 97 1/4 points.

**\$2 FOR 13. \$3.50 FOR 26.**

**Riverside Poultry Yards.**

**RICHARD OKE, Proprietor,**

**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.

**Elm Park Poultry Yards.**



**BREEDER OF PARTRIDGE COCHINS,** 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.**

**LONDON POULTRY YARDS,**

**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 95 1/2 points to each bird, weight of Cocks from 8 to 9 1/2 pounds, Hens 5 1-2 to 7 1/4 lbs., also B. B. Red Malay, Black Sumatra and the following Pit Games, Iron Clads, 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.

**H. M. Chapman & Co., Clear Creek, N.Y., U.S.A**



**JOHN AXFORD,**

**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.

**Bantams & Fancy Fowls.**

All Bantams, Polish, White Wyandottes, Sumatras, Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Silkies, Finest Imported Stock. Exhibition Birds a specialty. **FREE CIRCULAR.**

**B. PERRY,**

**WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.**

**Oliver Hodges,**

**Box 239, Mitchell, Ont.,**

**BREEDER OF**

**Exhibition Black Breasted Red Game Fowls, Eggs and Birds for Sale at all times.**

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



**W. H. CROWIE,**

**St. Catharines, - - - Ontario,**

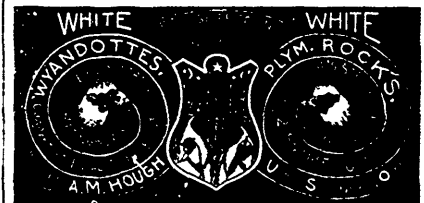
**BREEDER OF**

**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**



**PIT AND EXHIBITION GAMES,  
LT. BRAMAHS, G.S. HAMBURGS,  
PEKIN AND B.R.R. GAME BANTS.**

My Pit Games are second to none, consisting of **Irish Belfast Reds Imported, Blk. Reds, Blue Reds, and Brn Reds**, all of which I guarantee Game in every respect.

**ROBT. CALVERLEY, Box 91, Orillia.**

— SEND —

**\$1.00**

To this Office, for the 1886 Revised edition of the

**STANDARD**

— OF —

**EXCELLENCE.**



**R. HOLLINGSHEAD,  
Kleinberg, Ont.,**

Breeder of Pure Croad Langshans and W. F. Black Spanish. My black Spanish are bred from John Nunn's English Pullets, imported last year from one of the best yards in England, and from George Bartlett's celebrated Black Spanish, which made a clean sweep at Guelph, Ontario Poultry Show, 1886. My Langshans are No. 1 stock, no better can be had. Eggs from each yard \$2.00 per setting of 13.

**LOOK HERE BOYS!**

I sell Pure Brown and W. Leghorn, P. Cochin 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,  
Box 29, Wallacetown, Ont.**

**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.**

**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—6 pieces—with instructions, sent post paid for \$2.50.

**CYNOLINA.** A new wash for fowls, dogs, cattle, and all animals, positively riding 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 gallons. 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**  
Phillip Grace Price, Wellington, Somerset, England.

I breed White Minoreas Exclusively and can safely say that I undoubtedly have the best White Minoreas 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*

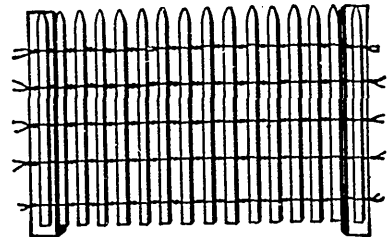
Lock Box 185, Orangeville Ont.,

Breeder of the finest P. Rocks, direct from P. kin, Bundy, Foot and James.

Remember I bred the Cockerel that scored 97½ points, and Hens 94½. High enough.

B. SPANISH--Cocks 95, Hens 96½, Cockerels 95, Pullets 96. Faces fine as kid. Cocks can see to eat grass seed at four years old. Hens comb 4 x 3½, Cockerels 5½ x 3½. Eggs from Pullets, \$2, Hens, \$3.

**PICKET Wire FENCE**



We would call the attention of Poultrymen and other to our **Combination Picket and Wire Fence**. We received Diploma of merit at Toronto Poultry Show 1885, I. K. Felch, Judge, he pronounced it the best Poultry fence he had seen. We also received a Diploma at Industrial Exhibition 1886. Our Fence is cheap, strong durable and light and will out live all other Fencing. Send for Price List. Also Fence Machines and Territory for Sale.

Toronto Picket Wire Fence Co,  
151 RIVER ST. TORONTO

**JOHN & P. F. SPAHR,**  
CARLISLE PENNA.



**BREEDERS OF HIGH CLASS  
Game and Fancy Fowls.**

Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

Correspondence concerning the sale of Fowls Solicited.

**WATERLOO EGG FOOD.**

The greatest discovery of the nineteenth century, it is certainly the most wonderful and economical Poultry Food for Egg production on this continent. It contains Phosphates, Tonics and Stimulants in proportions suitable for Poultry purposes. It gives to the plumage a beautiful rich, glossy and bright appearance that cannot be produced by any other food. A 50 cent box will mix up one barrel of meal thus making it the most economical Poultry Food ever offered, only costing about one cent a pound.

ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

**Waterloo Roup Mass.**

If the disease is taken within any reasonable time and directions followed I will guarantee a cure or money refunded.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Equal to 200 Pills.

Sent by Mail Free of Charge.

**Ground Oyster Shells.**

Fresh ground with all the full flavor of the oyster at \$1.50 per 100 pounds in small lots at 2 cents a pound.

**FELT PAPER,**

Plain or Tarred at 2 cents a pound in rolls of about 50 pounds and all other Poultry appliances on application.

**DILWORTH'S DRUG STORE, 168 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.**

Light :-: Brahmas,

CELEBRATED

"LANSDOWNE STRAIN"

Plymouth Rocks

—( Famous )—

"Pilgrim :-: Strain"

**EGGS** Per Setting, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$3; White Leghorns \$2. Now on hand and for sale, a couple of hundred fine young CHICKS, comprising the above superior strains, White Leghorns and Red Pile Bantams, are thoroughbred, and sure to develop into grand birds.

P. O. ADDRESS,

Mrs. H. H. Austin,  
(CARE TIFFIN BROTHERS.)  
MONTREAL.

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.**  
The First One Dollar Weekly in the World.

**SPECIAL CLUB OFFER.**

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.

Sample copies free.

Mention the REVIEW.

JONES, MACPHERSON & Co.,

BELTON, - - - - - ONT., CANADA.

**WILLIAM J. WEAVER,**

Originator and leading breeder of the

"ST. CLAIR" STRAIN

—OF—

Plymouth  
Rocks.

Write for particulars. I have also excellent :

Wyandottes, Langshans, and  
White Dorkings.

Any purchased fowl that does not please, can be returned at my expense and I will refund the entire price.

My extensive yards are situated on the shore of Lake Huron, about 2 1/4 miles from the town of Sarnia.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:

Point Edward,

LAMBTON COUNTY,

Ontario, Canada.

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.

**W. B HINSDALE,**

WADSWORTH, - - - - - OHIO,

WE CAN SUPPLY

Fanciers' Printing

At the following low figures :

	100	250	500	1,000
Note Heads	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$2 00	\$3 00
Letter Heads	1 50	2 50	3 50	5 00
Envelopes	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00
Shipping Tags	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00

Package containing 100 Labels on red paper, "Eggs for hatching," for 30c., 50 double the size, "Live Fowls," 30c, post paid. They insure safe handling.

No extra charge for supplying Cuts.

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.

**PIERCE & HALL,**  
Bowmanville, - - - Ontario,

Originators and breeders of the Standard  
Strain of

**HOUDANS.**

This strain is unexcelled. Won more prizes than any other in the country. Birds of this strain can be found in the yards of the best breeders. At the recent Industrial won 1st on breeding pen, 1st on cockerel, and 1st on pullet, 2nd on hen. Our birds were greatly admired and acknowledged to be the finest in Canada: remember that when you require stock of eggs.



**THOMAS HALL**

Outremont, Montreal P Q

ORIGINATOR

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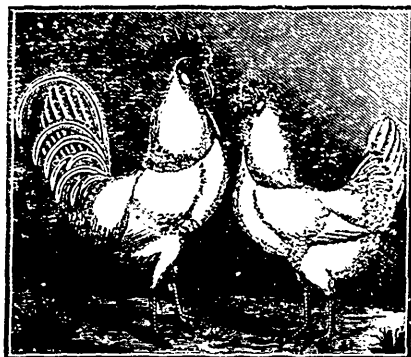
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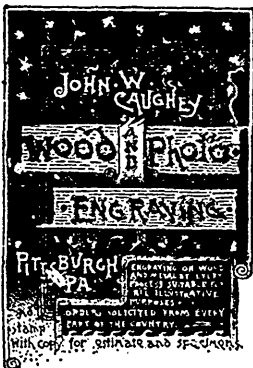
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