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SALVA, A. K. S. B. 0858, OWNED BY DR. W. A. POWER, GREENWOOD, MASS.



Devoted to

Canadian Canines.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, JULY, 1889.

No. 6.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### FIXTURES.

#### BENCH SHOWS—1889,

London Kennel Club's International show, London Ont., September 10, 11, 12 and 13. C. A. Stone Manager.

Central Canada Exhibition Association's second annual bench show, Ottawa, Canada, September 11, 12 and 13.

1890.

Westminster Kennel Club's fourteenth annual show, New York, February 18, 19, 20 and 21.

#### FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club at High Point, N.C. W. A. Caster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Central Field Trial Club's inaugural trials, Lexington, N.C., December 2. C. H. Odell, Secretary pro tem., Mills Building, New York.

Southern Field Trial Club's second annual trials, Amory, Miss., December 2. T. M. Brumby, Secretary.

The Canadian Kennel Club's inaugural trials, Chatham, Ont.,— C. A. Stone, Secretary.

#### COURSING.

National Coursing Association's meeting, Hutchinson, Kan., September or October. M. E. Allison Manager.

#### THE LONDON KENNEL CLUBS

show of 1888 has been recognized by the A.K.C.

#### CANADIAN SPANIEL CLUB.

Is it not time that Canada inaugurate specialty clubs? How would a Spaniel Club do for a starter?

#### ST. CATHARINES.

dog fanciers are having considerable friction with the city corporation with regard to the dog tax. The tax formerly was for dogs, \$1, and for bitches, \$2, this year it is in both cases, double.

#### A LARGE PETITION

was sent in but of no avail and now

the fanciers intend to try legal measures. We copy the following from a local paper:

"The dog fanciers of the city are taking steps to test the validity of by-law No. 702 recently passed by the city council and for this purpose have retained the services of Messrs. Dalton McCarthy & B. B. Oslter to fight the matter before the Toronto courts at a cost of about \$150. We are informed that the city has retained Messrs. Aylesworth & Moss to look after the interest of the corporation.

#### TORONTO FANCIERS

are also having rather a hard time of it. The tax here is on dogs, \$1, and on bitches, \$5. Some hundreds of dog owners have been fined \$1 and costs for non-compliance with the dog by-law, failing to take out licenses in time. The beauty of it is that the costs of collecting the dollar amount to \$2.65.

#### MR. ARAHILL,

Montreal, has of late transferred his fancy to dogs. He has just imported a second rough St. Bernard, a creature of grand proportions. We hope to see him exhibited at one of the fall shows.

#### OUR GIGANTIC CONTEMPORARY

the *Stock-Keeper* goes into ecstasies over an extraordinary son of the great Plinlimmon, it says:—The great sensation of the Pembroke Dock Show was the St. Bernard puppy, Baron Camrose, who carried everything before him, even to the cup for the best dog in the show. As this puppy is likely to be one of the big guns of the season, we append some particulars which may be interesting to St. Ber-

nard breeders and admirers. Dr. Bennett, of Haverfordwest, is to be congratulated on his success in rearing such a lovely youngster, which is not likely to leave the Kensington House kennels.

Baron Camrose is eleven months old and is a son of Plinlimmon and Lady Adelaide (Champion Valentine—Minnie). He is a rich orange-tawny, with perfect white markings, and the following are his measurements:—

Height at shoulder (standard measurement, full)	32 3/4 in.	
Girth of skull (front of ears)	25 in.	
Girth of muzzle (midway between eyes and nose)	15 in.	
Girth of chest	40 in.	
Girth of loin	34 in.	
Arm lin. above elbow	14 in.	
Arm lin. below elbow	12 in.	
Nose to stop	4 1/2 in.	} 83 1/2
Stop to occiput	8 in.	
Occiput to tail	46 in.	
Tail	25 in.	
Weight	170 lb.	

#### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

the following dogs are noted as having crossed "the briney." The Beagle, Blue Bell, the St. Bernard, Lord Dalhousie, and the Bulldog bitch, Mischief.

#### MR. E. H. MOORE,

Melrose, Mass., has met we are sorry to learn, with a severe loss in the death of his great Mastiff Dogs, Minting and Ilford Caution and the bitch Countess.

#### IT IS RUMORED

that the phenomenal Mastiff, Beaufort, may be placed at stud in America.

## PROFESSOR WESLEY MILLS'

letter in this issue opens up a question of great import. While we have seen reports in various publications, both American and European, of animal suicides, such as in the case of General Mite, birds hanging themselves, (this latter seems to be a popular *fable*) &c., we have never had a case come under our immediate knowledge.

## IS IT INSTINCT?

That dogs particularly, shall we say possess, or *seemingly* possess, something more than mere instinct, is evident. To any one who has watched a dog dreaming, barking and growling while asleep being plain outward signs of it, it is but natural to suppose that something almost mental in the dogs composition is active while the body is in a state of repose.

## DOGS REASON.

That dogs reason we have no doubt whatever. An incident which actually occurred under our own observation, in this connection, may not come amiss.

## IT WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Some years ago while living in the "land of Shamrocks and praties" we possessed a little Fox Terrier bitch, Rose, who was a most intelligent little beastie. One day a peculiar scratching at the door was heard by the maternal head of the family, which as it was known from whom it emanated was taken no notice of. It went on for a few moments and then ceased, to be followed in about five minutes by three or four distinct raps. Going to the door to enquire what was the matter, what was the astonishment of the *Matter* to see Mistress Rose sitting on the steps with a good sized stone in her mouth and expectancy in her eye, waiting for admission.

## NOW WHAT

led that dog to reason that as her scratching at the door was ineffectual a tap with a stone would prove of more use? Was it instinct alone? If not instinct, what was it? Have the researches of "Science" gone thus far? It is a more than interesting subject.

## THIS SAME DOG

afterwards met with a most tragic end. It happened thuswise. At the same time that she was an inmate of the household we also had a Retriever bitch, always of a most jealous disposition but very intelligent. We had occasion one evening to punish the Retriever, for some fault, at the same time praising and caressing the Terrier, this seemed to rankle in the mind (if such a term be correct) of the former, and when kenneled for the night she deliberately caught and killed the poor little Terrier; a long, almost human cry and all was over. They had previously lived amicably together. Was not this the exercising of reasoning power, resulting in a clear case of dog murder?

## OUR ILLUSTRATION.

Our illustration represents the English Mastiff Salva, engraved from a photograph, it is an accurate likeness of this noble animal, presenting a picture well worthy of study Salva was whelped May 5, 1886, she weighs 125 lbs., is kind and gentle, yet a perfect watch dog. Her sire "Champion Ilford Caution" is too well known for comment, while her dam "Bess" is also the dam of such well known prize winners as Duchess who won in 1888, 5 first and 3 special prizes; also Hannah H., Phyllis and Ilford Prince.

Salva has been bred once to Sears Monarch A. K. C. S. B., 8827, the union resulting in such dogs as Wyoming Duke and others of like value.

## THE PUPPY CLASSES.

*Editor Kennel Gazette:—*

Your correspondent "Kanuk" has a sweeping proposition in your last issue. While I think he is too radical in this matter I sympathise with his views to a large extent. The risk of exhibiting puppies is now not only clearly, but as many can testify, sorrowfully known. However, the chief danger is from dis-temper, that worst of all canine scourges. But the fatality of this disease is much greater among dogs under six months; I beg therefore, to make a proposition that may meet the approbation of "Kanuk" and many others.

*Let the puppy classes be confined to dogs over eight months* and extended for dogs of the larger breeds and all varieties of Setters, the Grey-hound, etc., to at least 15 months. Dogs of some breeds as the Grey-hound, St. Bernard and others should be considered puppies till 18 months of age. It is no more fair to oblige dogs of the classes referred to above to compete with specimens of any age than it would be to oblige a youth of 16 years to enter into competition with men. It is generally admitted that dogs of the classes referred to are not matured at 12 months, hence competition against animals of even 19 months is manifestly as unfair as it is unwise. Moreover before a dog of these varieties is at least eight months old it is very hazardous to predict what he may become; and manifestly to give a prize to a puppy that cannot mature into a good dog is not in the interests of breeding.

Such a regulation as I propose, is or has been in force in Britain. I am rather at a loss to know what is to be learned by looking at a Setter, Grey hound, etc. of say three months—i.e. as regards his possible adult future. These are the unfortunates, too, that frequently fall a prey to disease.

Yours truly,

MOUNT ROYAL.

DO DOGS COMMIT SUICIDE ?

*Editor Kennel Gazette:—*

Reading in the last number of the KENNEL GAZETTE that "General Mite," a Cocker Spaniel, had "committed suicide," induces me to suggest through your columns that this is one of the questions of comparative psychology, (a subject to which the writer has devoted a good deal of attention,) worthy of thoughtful investigation. Though I have read of several instances that seemed to point to deliberate self-destruction none of them has yet convinced me that the mental condition leading to the act is similar in dogs and men, and I am still inclined to believe that the human family has a monopoly of self-destruction as a planned or deliberate act.

There are other ways of accounting for "General Mite's" behaviour. Most of us have experience which enables us to understand "tower giddiness," and that desire which is said to become irresistible in certain cases to precipitate one's self headlong from a height. One feels that he must leave the spot or lose self-control and fall or throw himself downward. It is a strange sensation, never to be forgotten. Again, gazing at anything in constant motion tends to an effect which may be best described as mesmeric. One may lose the preception of the relation of things. They may seem nearer than they are or he may so far forget, lose his bearings so to speak, as to act irrationally. The moving water, like the suggestions of the individual who mesmerizes another, may seem to invite or command movement towards it.

I am inclined to think if it is really true that the Cocker in question did *apparently* deliberately jump into the water that the explanation is to be sought in some one of these directions rather than in suicide.

Those who have not had the peculiar experiences alluded to above may

not be in a position to appreciate my suggestions.

However, if my friend, the owner of "General Mite," or any one else will go to the top of the highest tower of the Parliament Buildings, or a similiar one, and look steadily down for some time, I think he will understand my meaning. Ottawa is also a good place to test the effect of gazing at running water. Of course some persons are much more susceptible to such sensations than others, as some are more readily mesmerized, rendered giddy by turning around, &c. But if anyone has evidence, first-hand, to advance for the belief that any of the higher members of the animal kingdom, except man, commit suicide, I should be glad to hear of it through the columns of the KENNEL GAZETTE.

Thanking you for your space, Mr. Editor, and congratulating you on the rapid growth of this department of the journal.

I am, yours truly,  
WESLEY MILLS, M.D.  
Cote St. Antoine, Montreal.

COCKER TYPE.

*Editor Kennel Gazette:—*

I am much pleased indeed to see the spirit in which Mr. Charlesworth has taken my criticism of his dog, which shows that he has the love of the dog in him, and that he does not write from personal motives. I never yet have been led into a personal controversy, nor do I ever mean to be, so here goes. Mr. C. says there is nothing in the conformation of the IMPROVED modern Cocker Spaniel to prevent his giving a good account of himself in the field. I take issue with him on this point and say that any dog that has a chest girth of 22 inches with height at shoulder of 12½ inches is not built on lines to run or endure. Take for instance the English Setter, the chest girth is usually about 28 inches and height say 22 inches,

and the English Setter is built as the model in dogs, as the blood horse is in horses, for its running and enduring qualities. These figures will show at once that the Cocker of to-day was never meant to go or last.

Again, what are dog shows for if they are not for the improvement of dogs that have a certain work to perform? if they are merely for the purpose of procuring good specimens to look at, the sooner they are done away with the better. If this is what dog shows are got up for they are based on lines far different from any other live stock exhibition. In horses we find the prizes go to those that show the proper action, weight or gait in whichever class they may be shown. In cattle the same holds good, the animal that is likely to produce the best milk or flesh producer gets the prizes. In sheep or swine the qualities for which they are bred must be apparent to the judges. Why should dogs be shown only for their show producing qualities? If a dog is not built to do the work for which he is bred why should he get the prize? Mr. C. is in favor of a Standard which shall create a limit beyond which extremists shall not go. There is a Standard which I think covers the whole question in regard to Cockers, but unfortunately it is either not understood by the judges, or it is not used at all. As to judging by points I am decidedly against its being carried out literally. It is the beautiful whole which should first strike the judges eye, and if he is a judge of the breed and its uses, it is not at all necessary for him to put down each point as a sum in arithmetic, for if he does so he will most surely go astray. Yet in all Standards I think there should be disqualification points which every judge should have in his head, to use for disappointed exhibitors, as for instance the yellow eye in the black Cocker.

As for having a Standard on present type, I think this all wrong, the present type is getting more exaggerated every year. Let the Standard be based on the work that is expected of the breed, not in the form that is being ventilated by "mug hunters." I have no patience with those who are always raking up the old timers, those who write about them ought to be ashamed of themselves. They who admired them allowed the old type to run down so far that if it had not been for Dr. Boulton, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Easton, and one or two others whose names I forget, who seized on what was good of what was left we should not have a Cocker at all. Yet the old timers are always throwing mud into the faces of those who have been of the greatest benefit to the breed which they pretend to admire. I should hail with delight bi-colored and tri-colored Spaniels, but these breeds have been so much neglected that if a few good specimens could be obtained, it would be years before they would be made anything like uniform. No doubt, the modern Cocker by careful breeding has been made typical, yet it has in my mind been overdone, and in breeding to type they have lost their usefulness. If the Cocker Spaniel breeders would listen to reason, and not take the view of it that they do, which is, that all that do not agree with the present type must be disappointed exhibitors. I am not a disappointed exhibitor, as I never showed a Spaniel that I did not take either first or second with, more often the former, but I ceased showing when I found that type was taking the place of usefulness. Let us try and unite the two essential qualities and the woods will again be gladdened by the voice of the merry working Spaniel.

Yours, etc.,

J. S. NIVEN.

London.

*Editor Kennel Gazette:—*

I wish to correct a wrong impression given in my article of last issue, (signed A. K. Nuck) in which I stated: "dogs I now have are black, so short in leg and large in body, that when they attempt to turn quickly, they fall over on their backs."

I should have said puppies, as they were only six months old at time of writing.

Yours truly,

HARRY A. CARTER.

Simcoe.

#### ARE DOGS A NECESSITY.

Mr. Jno. Dryden M.P.P. of Brooklyn, Ont., thus discourses in the *Farmer's Advocate* for June.

He certainly speaks to the point and the figures which he quotes will be a matter of surprise to one who has never given the matter any attention.

Mr. Dryden says:—

This question will be answered by different persons in accordance with the circumstances in which they are placed, and their early education. To the shepherd, handling large flocks of sheep without any other assistance than his dog or dogs, they are certainly a necessity. But to an ordinary farmer in this country who has no such work to perform, I unhesitatingly affirm that the presence of a dog on a farm is not at all essential. Nor are dogs generally kept because of their usefulness. The affirmation was made in the legislature, and elsewhere as well, that not one dog in fifty, take them as they come can be proven to be of any use whatever. They are nearly always pets of the family, as much endeared and doted upon as any member of it. No one may harm it without incurring the ill-will of almost every member. Such persons think they cannot do without their dog, but any outside opinion of the same dog would be of an utterly reverse nature. For at least twenty years in the past, on my farm of four hundred acres and upwards no dog

has been allowed; not because there is no fondness for pets, because that is a characteristic of the family; but because the conviction has been growing that a dog is not needed, and may prove not only useless but destructive and even dangerous. He has, therefore, been discarded, and no inducement could be given after these years of experience, strong enough to cause one now to be kept.

There are some useful dogs, but they are vastly in the minority. Few people have taken the trouble to inquire what the dogs of our country cost to maintain. Early last winter, from actual returns received from the township municipalities in south riding of Ontario, I discover fully \$1,000 worth of sheep were destroyed annually by dogs. Presuming that the same death rate occurs in north riding, we have an annual destruction in the County of Ontario of two thousand dollars. This has been going on from year to year for a long time. In 1882 a return was asked for in the legislature, showing the number of sheep killed and injured for the three years previous. Out of four hundred and eighty municipalities only one hundred and thirty were heard from, which is less than one third of the whole. In these municipalities the return showed that the number destroyed for the three years was 9,943. Total amount paid, \$38,611. But this it will be remembered, covers only two-thirds of the actual value. If we add one-third, we shall have \$51,494 as showing the actual value of sheep destroyed during the three years covered by the return. But as only one third of the Province was included in that return, and assuming that destruction was similar in the portions not reported, we have the astonishing sum of \$154,497 worth of sheep destroyed in the Province of Ontario during those three years, or an average of \$50,000 each year.

If it be any comfort to know that

others are similarly situated—and it is said that misery loves company—perhaps it might be interesting to note how the destruction goes on annually in Ohio, U.S. From returns published through the proper department, we learn that the total number of sheep killed and injured for the year 1888, was 59,560, and the total valuation, \$146,202. The Ohio Farmer of October 27, 1888, published a list for the past eight years. The totals of killed and injured were 432,828 and the total value \$1,215,747. The number of dogs owned in that State is computed at 300,000. I do not know what it costs to keep each one; but perhaps a fair estimate would be \$5 per year. If that be correct the total cost of keeping these dogs that worried the sheep during the eight years for which the table is given would be \$12,000,000. Add to this the value of sheep destroyed, and you have a total of \$13,214,746.

The question I ask just here is, are they worth it? I maintain they are not and should every dog be banished from this province to-morrow and the destruction of sheep stopped, an immense gain would be made in this branch of agriculture. This province would be just that much richer. This, however, cannot be done; and if dogs must be kept by persons who determine that they cannot get along comfortably without them, what course shall be taken to limit the destruction which, is sure to follow? The thought upon which the bill before the legislature during the last session was based, was that to double the tax on dogs and make it universal, would limit the number kept to those alone which were of practical value, and would prevent large numbers of persons, unable properly to keep themselves, from being the harborers of dogs allowed to prowl about the country at will. Dogs of value are generally cared for and kept under proper control. It is the dog of no merit, except that he is my dog,

which most needs extirpation. The second thought was, that persons who insisted on keeping dogs should be compelled to keep them in charge and under control; that if they permitted them to wander about the country at large they did so at their peril,—such dogs being liable to be shot while straying away.

My position is briefly: First, outside of exceptional cases, dogs are not a necessity, but, at best, an expensive luxury. Second, the vast majority can be shown to be utterly useless except as pets of the household. Third, they are dangerous both to person and property. Besides the destruction of sheep, so constant, how many ghastly wounds are inflicted on children by dogs roaming around in the street? How many valuable robes are torn and ruined by a useless road cur grabbing at the sleigh and cutter? How many flower beds are scratched and torn beyond recognition by these night prowlers? How many vegetables are saturated and made unfit for food by these inverted leg-lifters? How many horses are daily frightened and set to kicking, tossing the occupant of the vehicle headlong into a ditch, at the risk of neck and limb, by these barking whelps, who allow no one in peace to use the Queen's highway? And this for what? Who can tell?

KENNEL REGISTER.

We make no charge for entries in this column, all we ask is that registration be made in the following form. Write plainly.

BRED.

*Minnehaha*—*Blue Cap*. Elora Kennels, Elora, Ont., English Beagle bitch *Minnehaha*, (*Dandy-Beauty*) to their *Blue Cap*, (*Blue Cap—Blue Bell*) May 21st.

*Elora Nancy*.—*Bolivar*. Elora Kennels, Fox-hound bitch, *Elora Nancy* (*Sportsman—Royal Fan*) to their *Bolivar*, (*Planter—Countess*) May 25th.

*Belle*—*General Middleton*. H. F. Gordon, Woodstock, St. Bernard bitch *Belle* to

*General Middleton*, A.K.C. 5764, on 21st May, 1889.

WHELPS.

*Luna*. Pottersburg Kennels, London, Ont., St. Bernard bitch, *Luna*, June 18th, 6 dogs, 3 bitches, by *General Middleton*, A.K.C. 5764.

*Chein*. Canadian Cocker Kennels, Simcoe, cocker bitch *Chein*, 79 C.K.R., June 13th, 1 dog, six bitches, by *Black Graf*.

*Tough*. Corktown Kennels, Ottawa, cocker bitch, *Tough*, (*Belle—Wildair*) June 4th, 4 bitches, 2 dogs, by *Obo, Jr.*, A.K.R. 148.

SALES.

*Black-Eyed Susan*. Black white and tan Collie bitch, whelped December 28th, 1888, by *Bruno*, out of *Vic*, by *Hiram Card*, *Elora*, Ont., to *A. McCullough*, *Ennotville*, Ont.

*Nellie St. Lambert*. St. Bernard bitch, *Nellie St. Lambert*, by imported dog out of *Cora*, winner 1st at *Buffalo*, 1887, from *H. M. Charlesworth*, *Owen Sound*, to *A. H. Bennett*, *Barrie*, Ont.

NAMES CLAIMED.

*Monieta*. By Pottersburg Kennels, London, for St. Bernard pup whelped June 18th, 1889, *General Middleton*, A.K.C. 5764, ex-*Luna*, A.K.C. 5772.

*Tecumseh Chief*. Same litter.

The Kennel Gazette

-- Is Published --

THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

As a Supplement to the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, at

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

BY H. B. DONOVAN.

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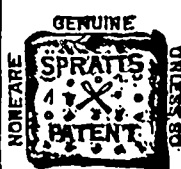
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(A.K.R. 5433)  
*By Champion Ilford Caution,*  
(E.S.C.B. 15599.) (A.K.R. 2780.)  
This grand dog will serve a limited number of bitches at \$20.00.  
**HUGH FALCONER,**  
Shelburne, Ont.

**SPRATTS**  
**DOG**  
**SUPPLIES**



**DOG BISCUITS.**  
PATENT MEAT, "FIBRINE" Vegetable Dog Cakes (with beetroot).—Supplied to the Royal Kennels, the Westminister and English Kennel Clubs, Birmingham National Dog Show Society, and to all the principal Canine Exhibitions in America and England, per 100 lb. bag \$7.00. 25 lb. box \$2.00.

**Patent Cod Liver Oil Dog Pakes.**

For Sick Dogs and those convalescing. Per 5 lb 75 cents; 10 lb. \$1.35; 25 lb. case \$3.00.

**PUPPY BISCUITS**—For use during teething. Same price.

**PUPPY FOOD**—Substitute for the Natural Milk, if the mother is dead or defective in milk. Per tin, about 3 lb. \$1.50.

**BONE MEAL**—For large dogs and puppies. Per 100 lbs. \$4.25; per 25 lbs. \$1.25; per 10 lbs. 60c.

**BONE MEAL**—Specially prepared for puppies. Strictly pure and clean. Per 2 lb. tin 40c.

**Cure for Mange in Dogs, per bottle, 50 cts.**

**Cure for Worms in Dogs, per box, 50 cents free by mail.**

**Purgin Pills for Dogs, per box, 50 cents, free by mail.**

**Dog Soap per cake 25 cents, per box, six cakes \$1.50, free by mail.**

**Cure for Distemper, per box, \$1.00, free by mail.**

**H. B. Donovan,**  
27 1/2 Wellington St. East,  
Toronto, - - Ont.

*Canadian Poultry Review*

**GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM.**

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER,  
A. G. GILBERT.

*(Continued from June Number.)*

**DIRIGOS.**

Among the varieties enumerated the Dirigos are yet new to Canada. This comparative stranger, which owes its origin to the enterprise of Mr. Sumner Beale, New Hampshire, U. S., is the result of crossing a Canada Game cock and white Plymouth Rock pullet (a sport) the progeny again crossed with a light Brahma cock. The Dirigos make a large fowl, are hardy and excellent layers. In the new American Standard of Excellence they are classed as the Dirigo-Strain of White Plymouth Rocks.

**WILD GEESE.**

The Wild Geese which occupy No. 5 pen have exhibited their characteristic hardiness in all seasons. They have been lively and have grown well in confinement. It remains to be seen whether they will breed in captivity mated to one of their own species, and with common geese, or others.

**THE BEGINNING OF WINTER LAYING.**

On the 12th of December the first egg in the new building was laid by a Wyandotte pullet hatched on the 29th May. The first hen to lay was a Dirigo on the 17th of December. The Wyandotte pullet, which first laid on the 12th December, layed again on the 15th and was followed on the 16th by the first egg from the second Wyandotte pullet hatched on the same date as the first layer. Other pullets layed first eggs in the following order:—

*[Continued on page 117.]*