

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

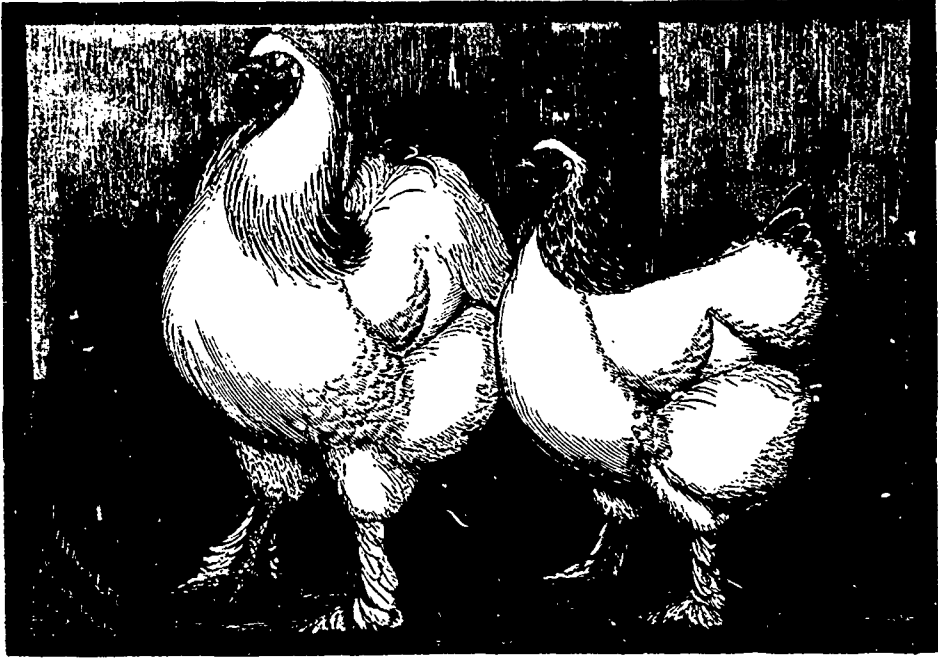
L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black!)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

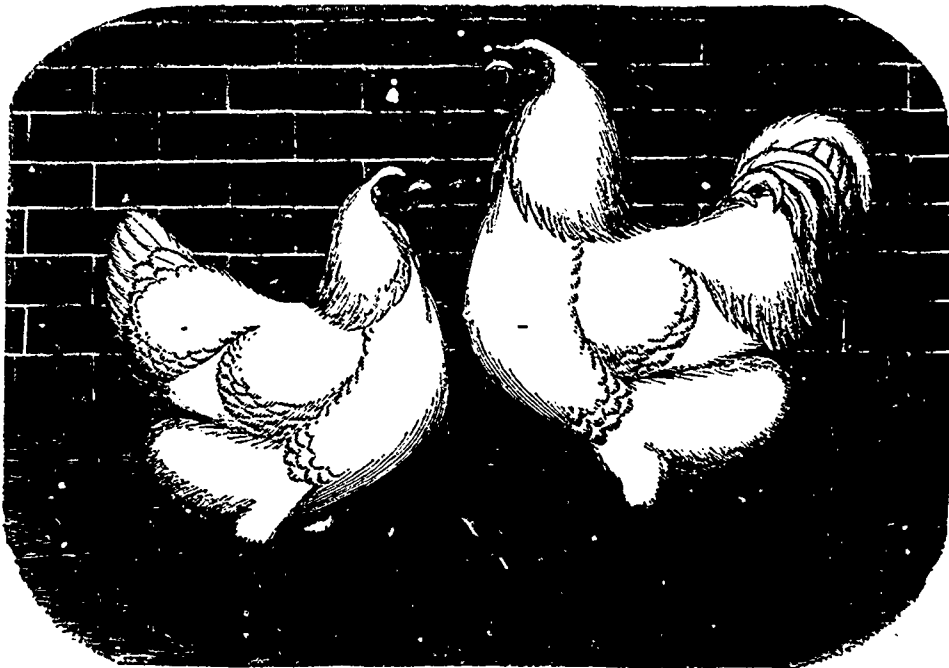
- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
  - Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
  - Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
  - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
  - Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
  - Showthrough/  
Transparence
  - Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  - Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
  - Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
  - Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
  - Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
							✓				



LIGHT BRAHMAS.



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO

## POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XIII.

58 BAY STREET, TORONTO, AUG, 1890.

No. 8

### LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL FAIRS TO BE HELD IN CANADA IN 1890.

Canada's Great Industrial Fair, Toronto, Sept. 8th to 20th, H. J. Hill, Sec'y, Toronto, Midland Central Fair, Kingston, Sept 1st to 6th, R. Meek, Sec'y, Kingston.

Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, Sherbrooke, Sept. 2nd to 4th, H. R. Fraser, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Southern Fair, Brantford, Sept. 9th to 11th, R. M. Wilson, Brantford.

Northwestern Exhibition, Goderich, Sept. 15th to 17th, James Mitchell, Sec'y, Goderich.

Southern Counties Fair, St. Thomas, Sept. 16 to 18th, John A. Kains, Sec'y, St. Thomas.

Western Fair, London, Sept. 18th to 27th, Thos. A. Browne, Sec'y, London.

Great Central Fair, Hamilton, Sept. 22nd to 26th, C. R. Smith, Sec'y, Hamilton.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 22nd to 27th, Alfred Geddes, Sec'y, Ottawa.

Wellesley and North East Hope, Wellesley, 23rd and 24th, George Bellinger, Sec'y, Wellesley.

South Grey Exhibition, Durham, 23rd and 24th, A. McKenzie, Sec'y, Durham.

Ontario and Durham Exhibition Association, Whitby, Sept. 23rd to 25th, W. R. Howse, Sec'y, Whitby.

South Lanark Agricultural Society, Perth, Sept. 23rd to 25th, J. G. Campbell, Sec'y, Perth.

Bay of Quinte District, Belleville, Sept. 23rd to 26th, B. Mallory, Sec'y, Frankford.

Central Exhibition, Peterboro', 24th to 26th, Wm. Collins, Sec'y, Peterboro'.

Centre Bruce Exhibition, Paisley, Sept. 24th to 26th, S. Ballachley, Sec'y, Paisley.

Canada's International Exhibition, St. John N.B., Sept. 24th to Oct. 4th, Ira Cornwall, Sec'y, St. John, N.B.

Central Exhibition, Guelph, Sept. 25th and 26th, Wm. Laidlaw, Sec'y, Guelph.

South Renfrew Exhibition, Renfrew, Sept. 25th and 26th, Robt. McLaren, Sec'y, Renfrew.

West Durham and Darlington Union, Bowmanville, Sept. 25th and 26th, R. Windatt, Sec'y, Bowmanville.

Central Fair, Cannington, Sept. 26th and 27th, R. A. Sinclair, Sec'y, Cannington.

Lincoln County Union, St. Catharines, Sept. 29th to Oct. 1st, Albert Pay, Sec'y, St. Catharines.

Central Agricultural Society, Walter's Falls, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, Geo. B. Holmes, Sec'y, Walter's Falls.

County of Haldimand Agricultural Society, Cayuga, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, J. W. Sheppard, Sec'y, Cayuga.

North Riding of Oxford, Woodstock, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, W. P. McClure, Sec'y, Woodstock.

County Peel Agricultural Society, Brampton, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, Henry Roberts, Sec'y, Brampton.

Mornington Agricultural Exhibition, Milverton, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, Ernest Galtung, Sec'y, Milverton.

Lindsay Central Fair, Lindsay, Sept. 30th to Oct. 2nd, James Keith, Sec'y, Lindsay.

Northern Exhibition, Walkerton, Sept. 30th to Oct. 3rd, Jacob Legmiller, Sec'y, Walkerton.

North Lanark Fair, Almonte, Sept. 30th to Oct. 3rd, Wm. P. McEwen, Sec'y, Almonte.

Great Northern Exhibition Association, Collingwood, Sept. 30th to Oct. 3rd, J. W. Archer, Sec'y, Collingwood.

South Oxford Exhibition, Norwich, Oct. 1st and 2nd, Alex. McFarlane, Sec'y, Otterville. Scarborough Agricultural Society, Woburn, Oct. 2nd, Alex. McCowan, Sec'y, Danforth.

Pensinular Fair, Chatham, Oct. 1st to 3rd, W. G. Merrett, Sec'y, Chatham.

West Monck Agricultural Society, Dunnville, Oct. 2nd and 3rd, J. H. Smith, Sec'y, Dunnville.

North Perth Agricultural Society, Stratford, Oct. 2nd and 3rd, John Brown, Sec'y, Stratford.

North Renfrew Agricultural Society, Beachburg, Oct. 2nd and 3rd, John Brown, Sec'y, Beachburg.

South Grimsby Agricultural Society, Smithville, Oct. 6th and 7th, W. H. Morgan, Sec'y, Smithville.

North Brant Agricultural Society, Paris, Oct. 7th and 8th, James O'Neail, Sec'y, Paris.

Howard Branch Agricultural Society, Ridgetown, Oct. 7th to 9th, D. Cochrane, Sec'y, Ridgetown.

East York Agricultural Society, Markham, Oct. 8th to 10th, James J. Baker, Sec'y, Markham.

Central Wellington, Elora, Oct. 9th and 10th, John Mair, Sec'y, Elora.

Norfolk Union Fair, Simcoe, Oct. 14th and 15th, J. Thos. Murphy, Sec'y, Simcoe.

West York and Vaughan Agricultural Society, Woodbridge, Oct. 21st and 22nd, Thos. T. Wallace, Sec'y, Woodbridge.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### THE GUELPH ASSOCIATION

HAS again girded up its loins and will hold a show next winter, the week following the Ontario. Further particulars later.

### A STEP BACKWARD.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. R. Colgate, to Mr. T. Farrer Rackham. The tenor of the letter leads us to surmise that the New York Association left the decision whether the judging was to be done by comparison or scoring at the next show in New York, to the President of the Association, Mr. Robert Colgate,

and that he decided in favor of judging by comparison.

#### MR. COLGATE'S CHIEF COMPLAINT

against scoring is that it occupies too much time. Well, say New York next winter will have four thousand entries. (a liberal estimate) and that eight judges be appointed, giving to each judge an average of five hundred birds. One man can easily score these five hundred birds in two days, or two hundred and fifty per day, in fact we have frequently seen it exceeded by such men as Felch, Bicknell, Pierce, &c., amongst the U. S. Judges, and by Butterfield, Jarvis and Smelt amongst the Canadians. To accomplish this each judge should have an assistant to mark down his "outs" and all birds should be weighed by a weighing committee and brought to the judge for his decisions. In other and fewer words the judges time should be occupied in *scoring* alone.

#### JUST AT THIS TIME

there seems to be a few malcontents who have decided that scoring is a failure, but they will have a very large contract to prove this to be the case to the great majority of exhibitors. Noone claims that the methods of applying the score-card are perfect, far from it, absolute perfection is not attainable in this world, but intelligent application of the scoring system by a competent judge is as near the perfection of judging as is possible. We regret that New York above all shows should take the initiative in this step and can but regard it as we said before as—"a step backward."

#### MR. W. C. G. PETER,

Angus, was in Toronto for three or four days last month. In conversation with him he informed us that he had

about three hundred chicks, some of them well advanced and which will be ready for the fall fairs.

#### AMALGAMATION.

The subject of amalgamation of the Poultry Association of Ontario and the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association is not dead, but has been slumbering for the past few months. Mr. Dilworth's letter in another column is to the point, and open discussion of the subject as proposed by him may, and we trust, will lead, to an amicable solution of the matter.

THE EAST YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION tendered, on Saturday, July 19th, a complimentary pic-nic to their *confreeres* of the Toronto Association which we had the pleasure of attending. The convivial gathering took place in McKinnon's Grove, Chester, and a large number of visitors as well as local fanciers were present. After a number of games, etc., had been indulged in the hosts and their guests, presided over by Ald. E. A. McDonald, with Mr. E. J. Otter, in the Vice-chair, sat down to a bountiful repast which it is needless to say was done full justice to. The usual toast list was proposed and responded to and all went "merry as a marriage bell." When full justice had been done the good things provided, a visit was made to Alderman McDonald's grounds and conservatories where each one present was decorated with a rose by the genial owner. After a pleasant stay, an adjournment was made to the street cars, and "all home" was echoed through the wilds of Chester.

#### BY THE WAY,

the "Crestertites" stated that the tramp from the street car line to the place of meeting was but twenty minutes walk,

which statement some of the party whose best gait is about two miles an hour, repudiate, emphasising their refutation with, when near the end of the journey, such jocular remarks as "are we near Kingston yet." "Isn't that the mountain of Montreal in the distance," and others of like ilk. At any rate it is a very long twenty minutes walk, and this no doubt, accounted in some part for the rapidity with which the viands disappeared when the invitation to "come to table" was given.

#### MR. JNO. GRAY,

the Secretary, of the East York Association, we are sorry to say was unable to join the gathering owing to a rather severe attack of sunstroke which befel him a few days previously. We trust he may soon be able to undertake his wonted duties.

#### CHESTER.

Chester is a village in the north-east portion of suburban Toronto, and clustered there is a regular hive of poultry fanciers. We visited several of the yards and found chickens without number, but all rather late, Mr. John Gray's being the best advanced in this respect. Mr. Otter has some three hundred, which look strong and healthy, of various breeds amongst them are rose-comb white Leghorns, dark Brahmas, etc. Mr. Bache has a nice lot, Mr. McKinnon also, and many others whose names at the moment have slipped us. There is plenty of room for all, and chickens with any fair amount of care cannot fail to be strong and healthy.

#### MR. F. C. HARE,

Whitby, has been elected on the committee of the Buff Cochon Club.

# POULTRY

## NOTES.

BY BLACK WYANDOT.

**I**NDIA Games (not "the Indian") are a splendid pit breed, except tionally fierce and terrific fighters. They are very scarce in this country as yet.

\*\*\*

The question now agitating the minds of some of our speculative poultrymen, is "which end of the egg is laid first?" This question cannot be settled too soon to relieve the grave suspense in which the fraternity is awaiting the decision.

\*\*\*

M. W. Cook, in *Poultry*, gives some very interesting information about crossing. His experiments have been thoroughly made and seem to prove that the product of a first cross make exceptionally hardy and good-laying hens.

\*\*\*

White Holland Turkeys are a most excellent breed, combining the best qualities of the dark plumaged birds with the advantage of a beautiful pure white color. White feathers are always more valuable and more in demand than dark feathers. White Hollands are as large as the average Bronze. If you are troubled by your turkeys mixing with your neighbor's flock, get the white breed and the trouble will be avoided.

\*\*\*

Experience will invariably teach that black fowls cannot be uniform in color and have yellow shanks. Black fowls if they have dark undercolor and solid black surface color, must have dark shanks, either pure black or black shading to dark yellow or willow.

\*\*\*

Considering the attraction fancy pigeon culture should have for the genuine fancier, it is surprising that they are not universally cultivated, and that

we do not hear more about them through the medium of the fanciers papers. A select loft of fancy pigeons presents a beautiful appearance and is a sight one may always be proud to show to visiting friends. There is certainly pleasure and profit to be derived from them.

\*\*\*

The fraternity is in need of more judges. Even the old stand-bys, who have made reputation and money out of judging the shows of the country, will acknowledge that they cannot fill near all the demands and will join in the call for more judges. A good judge must be a true fancier. He should be high-minded, impartial, and like Caesar's wife "above suspicion." For such judges there is a promising field. To be sure the duties of a judge at a show are arduous but the remuneration is generally good. It requires years of practice to develop good poultry judges, that alone is a reason why more young men should begin practice at once. A good judge cannot be made by mere knowledge of the *Standard*, he must combine with that knowledge a correct ideal (gained only by much observation and experience) of the living fowl.

### SUITABLE PERCHES, AND AT WHAT AGE SHOULD THEY BE PROVIDED FOR CHICKENS.

FOWLS.

**T**HE writer of this article has kept many varieties of fowls for forty years, and being an old breeder and exhibitor, the greatest attention has, of course, been given to the study of the best kind of perches for various breeds of chickens. With respect to the best perches and the best time to allow chicken to begin to perch, there is no fixed time, it all depends on the

variety kept. For instance, the large, heavy breeds do not, as a rule, begin to perch as soon as Game or Hamburgs. My advice to fanciers, no matter what breed is kept, is to try and induce chickens not to perch too soon, but keep them bedded down on clean straw or hay for as long as the chickens will keep to the beds. Nature will, however, show the proper time for them to perch. You will observe that at roosting-time, when they want to perch, they will seem very unsettled, and be looking up to the top of the pens, trying to find a higher place. When this is seen, then place the perches about 1 ft. 6 in. high, but do not pen the chickens in the same pen as the old hens, as the hens fight the chicks in the early morning.

The various sorts of perches should be according to the variety kept. For instance, take Game; they require a perch about 4 in. round, and if the bark is left on so much the better, as the bird can then have a firm grip. This is a very important point with Game, as, if the perches are too thick, the back claw cannot grip the perch, the consequence of which makes them more or less duck-footed. A duck-footed Game cock is of no use for the prize pen. The meaning of the duck-foot is the back claw turns in the same direction as the three other claws, this being a fatal flaw both for the pit or the show pen. Perches are made by some exhibitors of Game loose at one end and slung by a string in order to make the the bird grip by the back claw. In this way it prevents the claw becoming duck-footed, as the term is applied.

It is well to understand about the height of perch, as, if too high, the chickens, in flying down, fall heavily on the ground, which often causes bumblefoot and other ills.

If perches cannot be conveniently got with the hark on, get those without the sharp edges, and for the larger

breeds let the perches be not less than six inches round. I like boards about 4 ins. broad for the larger breeds. You will observe that chickens like the boards, and let them have one if they prefer it, as the board will prevent the crooked breast; but when the chickens are three parts grown then the common perch may be introduced.

With respect to the position or placing of the perches, let them be placed in short lengths rather than a long single perch. This prevents the earlier hatched chickens disturbing the younger ones, and place the perches not less than 1 ft. to 2 ft. apart.

Let the position or place of the perches be well away from the skylight or window, as fowls prefer the darkest part of the house, and let the place be free from the view of any intruder, such as cats, etc., as chickens don't like any animal looking at them when at roost.

#### GUELPH POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

**G**UELPH Poultry Association met on Thursday evening last and decided to hold an exhibition here the week immediately after the Ontario Exhibition. The members are enthusiastic in the matter and have no doubt of making it a success.

We had a competition in Brahma cockerels at our meeting and three good birds were shown. The judges awarded 1st prize to J. D. Robertson's dark Brahma and 2nd to Geo. Wilson's light Brahma. Mr. Geo. Wilson had on exhibition a folding coop of his own manufacture which was much thought of by the members present. He intends to have it at the Industrial for the inspection of the fanciers.

JOHN COLSON,  
Secretary.

#### NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

Quogue, L.I., June 27th, 1890.  
T. Farrer Rackham, Esq.,  
Sec'y New York Poultry and  
Pigeon Ass'n (Ltd),  
East Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 18th inst., came duly to hand, having the copy of the resolution passed at the meeting of the stockholders held on the 17th, and which has my careful attention. The importance of the matter thus left to my decision is so great that I have delayed acting until I could give it due consideration.

As I understand the resolution, I am in no way called upon to render any decision as to the respective merits of judging by *scoring* or *comparison*; but merely to decide as to which method it will be most expedient to adopt at the coming New York show. That both methods are feasible is shown from the fact that both are in practice in different places and answer the ends for which they are intended, and without doubt there is a great deal to be said in favor of each method, therefore, in rendering my decision I will be governed entirely by the experience gained at our show, held last February.

At that show the only serious criticism made by the public was that there was altogether too much delay in awarding the prizes, and that it was nearly the last day before they could tell which were the prize winners; this was a source of great disappointment to many of the visitors, and it seems to me a just cause of complaint which should be obviated at future shows if possible. At the last show there were employed as many and as able judges as we can ever hope to get together again, and to my mind it is perfectly clear that under the system of scoring it will be impossible to do any better another year than we did last year.

As the delay in awarding the prizes is a great drawback to the pleasure of all the visitors it should be obviated.

My decision is that at the coming show to be held in the Madison Square Garden this winter, the judging shall be done by comparison, as by this method the judging can be got through with and the prizes awarded much more quickly, thus obviating what seems to me was a very just cause of complaint made by the public at last year's show.

I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,  
ROBT. COLGATE,  
Pres't N.Y.P.&P.Ass'n(Ltd).

#### AMERICAN BUFF COCHIN CLUB.

**T**HE annual meeting of the American Buff Cochin Club was held at the American Institute Building, New York City Feb. 22/90. Fifteen new members were admitted and the following officers were elected for 1890.

President, Charles H. Crosby; Vice Presidents, Philander Williams, Chas. H. Johnson, Robert Colgate, T. F. McGrew Jr., Newton Adams and Charles Feldman; Secretary, G. P. Reynaud; Treasurer, J. H. L. Todd. Executive Committee, M. A. Sprouts, M.M. Connor, Frank C. Hare, Wm. F.M. Smith, E.J. Sanderson, Geo.E. Peer and F.W. Gaylor.

Delay in making report of meeting was caused by instruction received then to make a poll by mail of all the members of the Club, as to the advisability of changing the name to American Cochin Club in order to include all varieties of Cochins. Polls closed June 1st. a majority voting to retain the old name.

G. P. REYNAUD Sec'y,  
New York

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AS  
ADOPTED BY THE ENGLISH  
INDIAN GAME CLUB.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

*Head and Neck*.—General appearance of head rather long and thickish ; not so keen as in English Game, nor as thick as in Malays, yet somewhat beetle-browed, but not nearly so much as in the Malay. Skull broadish. Neck medium length and slightly arched.

*Beak*.—Horn colour, or yellow striped with horn, strong, well curved, stout where set on head, giving the bird a powerful appearance.

*Whole Face*.—Smooth and fine in texture, including deaf ears : throat not so bare as in English Game, being dotted over with small feathers.

*Comb (in undubbed birds)*.—Irregular peacomb, the more regular, however, the better ; small, closely set on to head ; deaf ears small, and wattles very scanty.

*Eyebrows*.—Very slightly beetle-browed, but not giving such a cruel expression as in the Malay ; eye full and bold of yellow colour.

*Neck*.—Medium length and slightly arched.

*Hackle*.—Short, just covering base of neck. Twisted hackle objectionable.

## BODY.

*General Shape*.—Very thick and compact, very broad at shoulders, the shoulder butts showing prominently, but the bird must not be hollow-backed ; body tapering towards tail. Elegance is required with substance.

*Back*.—Flattish, but the bird must not be flat-sided ; broadest at shoulders.

*Breast*.—Wide, fair depth and prominent, but well rounded.

*Wings*.—Short and closely carried to body ; well rounded at point, and closely tucked at ends ; carried rather high in front

*Legs Feet and Thighs*.—Legs very

strong and thick. Thighs, round and stout, but not as long as in the Malay. Feet strong. Shank, medium lengths and well scaled. The length of shank must be sufficient to give the bird a Gamey appearance, but in no case should it be as long as the Malay, or in any way stilty.

*Toes and Nails*.—Toes, long, strong, straight, and well apart, the back toe low and nearly flat on the ground. Nails, well shaped.

*Cock's Tail*.—Medium length with a few short, narrow secondary sickles and tail coverts. Carriage of tail drooping. Tail to be close, hard and glossy.

*Hen's Tail*.—Rather short, carried low, but somewhat higher than cocks ; well venetianed, but close.

*Size and Weight*.—Large. Weight of cock eight to ten pounds, or more for adults. Weight of hen five and one-half to seven pounds or more for adults.

*General Appearance of both Sexes*.—Powerful and broad ; very active, sprightly and vigorous. Flesh to be firm in handling. Plumage short, and cannot be too hard and close.

*Carriage*.—Upright, commanding, and courageous, the back dipping downwards towards the tail.

*Color of Cock*.—Breast, underbody and thighs a green, glossy black ; neck-hackle, green glossy black with brown crimson shafts to feathers, back, saddle and saddle-hackle a mixture of rich green glossy black and brown-crimson, the former predominating greatly ; wing-bow, chestnut, with metallic green, glossy black wing bar ; tail, green glossy black.

*Color of Hen*.—Ground colour, chestnut brown, with beautiful lacing of medium size ; lacing of metallic green glossy black ; this should look as if it were embossed or raised.

*Shank in both Sexes*.—Yellow or orange, the deeper the colour the better.

*Face*.—Deaf ears, wattles and comb, a rich red.

AMALGAMATION OF THE  
POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO  
AND THE EASTERN ONTARIO  
POULTRY ASSOCIATION.*Editor Review* :—

IN my former letter regarding amalgamation of the above Associations I said it would be beneficial to both, I think so still, and I am led to believe that every true fancier, will think the same.

Now I am certain that every poultry fancier in the West and Centre Ontario is willing to do the right thing with our Eastern Fanciers and to those of every other locality. (In the past their may have been too much localism but let by-gones be by-gones). I am satisfied if we take united action we can show to the Government what we have done and what we are doing to forward the general interests of the poultry enterprise, and I haven't the least doubt but that we can get from them the substantial aid that we have lacked in the past. In behalf my of colleagues Mr Barber, Pres. of the Toronto Poultry Association, Mr. Otter representative, and Mr. Fox representative of the P. A. of O. and I am safe in including every member of the T. P. A., with myself, Chairman of the Industrial Poultry Committee, we extend a hearty invitation to all the members of the E. O. P. A. and all members and representatives of any other associations to be present at a meeting to be held on Thursday Sept. 18th, at three o'clock for the purpose of discussing matters of general interest to fanciers. I hope that Mr. Keyes and Mr. Geddes of Ottawa, and all the members of the Eastern Association will try and reserve one of their holidays for that date. I can assure them that we will try and make their visit pleasant, profitable and instructive.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Toronto, July 28th, 1890.

## Bantam Department

### BANTLINGS.

**M**R. BABCOCK places his views on hatching, which are sound and to the point, before our readers in his usual lucid and instructive manner.

Japanese and other white breeds of Bantams need particular care during the moulting season to see that they are not allowed to wander under the scorching rays of the midday-sun. The new plumage soon turns yellowish or "brassy" in cast, and of course it will thus remain until the next shedding of the feathers.

We have found a good plan to adopt is to house them during the day-time, during the great heat, in cool well-ventilated apartments allowing them an hour or two in the evening when the sun has gone down to run around and scratch. Permit them at this time free access to green food of some kind, a grass and clover patch preferred, it much assists them in moulting. A little more meat than usual may be advantageously given.

These remarks may also be applied to buff Cochin Bantam females whose plumage very often bad, or rather, very seldom good, in under-color, fades very quickly, except, sometimes, in the case of pullets.

Begin early to prepare your birds for the show room, they cannot be rushed into good condition.

The early hatched Bantams which often win at the fall shows, frequently

grow too large or develop some defect which prevents them from winning from their younger competitors at the winter shows.

Begin as soon as the cockerels become precocious, to separate the sexes as far as possible.

### HATCHING BANTAMS.

BY H. S. BABCOCK, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**O**NE of the mooted points in Bantam breeding is the best time to hatch the birds. This is not written to settle the question, but to call attention to a little personal experience.

My practice is to hatch Bantams when I have the eggs and have suitable sitting hens to cover them. Some of them are, therefore, hatched quite early and some very late. My Bantams are hatched from April to September.

I find that with very delicate varieties early hatching pays best. The chickens which are hatched from the middle of April to the middle of May are the most easily reared. Fewer die hatched at this season. Bantams which have a tendency to over-weight, such as the Cochins, are best hatched late in the season. Those which come out the latter part of August and the early part of September, will grow rapidly until cold weather and then their growth is checked and the size of course, reduced. It is true that these late broods require special attention through the winter, and some of the chicks are liable to die, but a few good ones, which survive, will pay for the loss of those which do not winter successfully.

Chickens hatched in July are the most difficult of all to rear. The extreme heat to which they are subjected

and the abundance of vermin at this season, decimate the broods, aye and frequently much more than that, for often times, unless extra care is given, few are left in the brood to tell the tale of their privations.

Game Bantams, I am inclined to think, get better station if hatched early, and as Game Bantams are not likely to make overweight, early hatching seems advisable. On the other hand, Bantams which should be short in limb, as Cochins and Japanese, are in this respect, benefitted by late hatching.

To sum up the whole matter, I am inclined to believe that the following are safe rules to follow:

1st. Very delicate Bantams should be hatched early.

2nd. Bantams inclined to overweight should be hatched late.

3rd. Early hatched Bantams get greater reach, and Game Bantams are better for early hatching.

4th. Late hatched Bantams are shorter in the leg and more compact in build, and Cochin Bantams, especially, should be hatched late.

5th. Late in June, through July, and during the early part of August are the poorest times to hatch Bantams, as the weather is apt to be too hot and vermin too numerous to enable them to be raised successfully.

6th. The latter part of April, the month of May and the first half of June, the latter part of August and the first half of September are the months best suitable for Bantam breeding. This is stated, not as a positive but as a probable conclusion.

The above six conclusions are to be taken generally. As seasons vary, it may happen that a cool July will be a better time to hatch Bantams than a hot May, but in general conclusions such variations can not be taken into consideration. The whole point of the matter is that Bantams should be



brought out when the atmosphere is of a temperature suitable to their growth and that extremes of heat and cold are not suitable. As seasons run, the times mentioned I think will be found the most favorable of the year for the hatching of these dainty pets of the poultry yard.

**SCOTCH GREYS.**

ENGLISH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

*General Characteristics.—Cock.*

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

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

*Head.*—Neat, long, and fine,

*Eye.*—Large, bright, and clear.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Legs.*—Strong, and rather long, white in colour, or white mottled with black—not sooty.

*Feet.*—Four-toed, stout and strong,

same colour as legs, toes straight and well spread out.

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

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

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

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

*Hen.*

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

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

*Head.*—Neat, long, and fine.

*Eye.*—Large, bright, and clear.

*Ear lobe.*—Medium size, fine in texture, and bright red in colour.

*Wattle.*—Medium length, bright red, well round on lower edge.

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

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

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

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

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

*Thighs.*—Long, strong, and well shown.

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

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

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

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

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

*Plumage.*—Same as cock, but markings rather larger, even and distinct, producing an appearance like shepherd's tartan.

STANDARD OF PERFECTION.—A perfect bird in shape, style, colour, &c., and in perfect health and condition, to count in points, 100.

DISQUALIFICATIONS. — Fraudulent dyeing and trimming, any bodily deformity, any distinct characteristic of any other breed not applicable to the Scotch Grey.

POINTS IN SCOTCH GREYS.

	Points.
Colour and Markings of hackle ...	10
Colour and Markings of Wings and across Shoulders ... ..	10
Colour and Markings of back ...	10
Colour, Markings, and Carriage of Tail ... ..	10
Colours and Markings on Breast and Thigh ... ..	10
Head and Comb ... ..	10
Legs and Feet ... ..	5
Size ... ..	15
Symmetry .. ..	10
Condition ... ..	10

## DEFECTS TO BE DEDUCTED.

	points.
Head and Comb ... ..	10
Colour and Markings of Hackle ...	10
Colour and Markings of Wings and across Shoulders ... ..	10
Colour and Markings of Back ...	10
Colour, Markings, and Carriage of Tail ... ..	10
Colour and Markings on Breast and Thighs ... ..	10
Legs and Feet ... ..	5
Want of Size ... ..	15
Want of Symmetry ... ..	10
Want of Condition ... ..	10
	100

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

WE give this month, two of Mr. J. Henry Lee's well known productions. Mr. Lee's engravings are all finished with scrupulous care, and are correct in all details.

White Wyandottes and light Brahmas are both well known and popular varieties and need no recommendation from us.

## THE PRINCIPAL FALL FAIRS.

POULTRY Departments of the fall fairs this year will we think, prove more than ever the great strides which this industry has taken within the past few years.

THE MIDLAND CENTRAL, KINGSTON, leads off this year from Sept. 1st to 6th. The poultry classes are numerous and money offered fair, but one absurd rule prevails, *i.e.*, the deduction of 25 per cent. from all prize money. Why not offer the net amount and be done with it? Mr. R. Meek, is Secretary.

THE INDUSTRIAL, TORONTO, comes next Sept. 15th to 20th. The list contains a large number of sections,

in fact all are provided for. Single birds are of course to be shown and the entry fee is 25c. Money is offered this year for breeding pens an innovation long looked for and which should, and we are sure will, lead to a grand exhibit of this most useful branch of poultry exhibitions. Mr. H. J. Hill, is Manager, and will be happy to mail prize-lists on application.

## THE CENTRAL FAIR, OTTAWA,

takes place from Sept. 22nd to 27th, and it is unfortunate that Hamilton and London are also to be held on the same dates. Such clashing of dates cannot fail to tell against all three in the number of entries. At Ottawa all birds are shown in pairs, list is a very fair one and the entrance fee but 25c. For prize-lists write Mr. F. A. Jackson, Secretary, Ottawa.

## THE WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

from Sept. 18th to 27th. The entries in the poultry department, however, need not be in place till Sept. 22nd, but will be received on the 20th if so desired by exhibitors. Fowls have fifty sections of \$2.50, \$1.50 and \$1.00. Chicks a like number of \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00, 16 sections of \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00 are provided for Turkeys, Ducks and Geese, and diplomas *ad lib.* are offered for breeding pens. Entrance fee 30c per pair. Mr. T. A. Browne, Secretary.

## GREAT CENTRAL FAIR, HAMILTON,

Sept. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th. All fowls shown in pairs, old birds having \$3.00 and \$2.00 and chicks \$2.00 and \$1.00. The list is behind the times and needs a thorough revision, Mr. C. R. Smith, is Secretary.

## THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR,

St. John, New Brunswick, has an excellent list indeed, plainly compiled on that of the Industrial, Toronto. The extent of sections surprised us, and all are for single birds, 1st, \$2.00; 2nd,

\$1.00. Entrance fee, 25c. Fowls have no less than 110 sections and chickens a like number, besides 40 for Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. Mr. Ira Cornwall, is Secretary.

## THE REDCAP FOWL.

PERHAPS no breed has been more maligned than this, or received such a small amount of encouragement, and had it not been for the assistance it has received at some of the Derbyshire shows there would not now probably be a Redcap to be found in the country. I am well aware that many judges and fanciers have pronounced them ugly, and done their best to write them down, but in spite of all opposition the breed makes progress, slowly it is admitted, but none the less surely, and will doubtless in due time, when better known, be more appreciated, and take its proper place as one of the most popular British varieties.

The Redcap does not, as a rule, succeed well on a clay soil or on low-lying ground, but requires a dry run where any wet quickly runs away. Thus it is that birds thrive so well on the limestone and gritstone hills of the north of Derbyshire. They seem to be able to withstand any amount of cold, and I have never known the frost even effect their combs, even in the most severe winters, but they cannot bear damp wet runs, and require ample shelter in rainy season.

They will succeed very well in confinement, supposing they are properly matured before being placed in small runs. It is, however, of little use trying to rear chickens unless they are allowed a considerable amount of liberty. Chickens are quick in feathering, but a careful watch needs to be kept for insect vermin; they should be examined at frequent intervals to make sure they are free from these pests. I

believe more Redcap chickens die from the neglect of this precaution than from all other diseases put together. April is, I find, the best month for hatching, and I may say that for several years all the best birds I have bred have been hatched in the first or second week of that month. They succeed well if hatched in February and March, if you are fortunate enough to be able to get them so early, but there is little advantage to be gained, for those hatched in April and May will lay almost as soon as the early ones. They are fairly good winter layers, being, in this respect, quite as good as Minorcas, Leghorns, and other of the non-sitting breeds. I find that hens two and three years old will generally lay much better than pullets in winter, and hens four and five years old frequently prove splendid layers, laying quite as well as pullets. Redcaps will average near upon 200 eggs annually, and this without any particular care being taken to select the best layers. The eggs are very rich, of beautiful flavour for the breakfast table, in colour white, or slightly tinted, and should average eight to the pound. I am quite of the opinion that as a general rule the largest combed birds are the best layers, which rule holds good in many other varieties.

The Redcap is generally supposed to have originated in Yorkshire, and many writers are of the opinion that it was the produce of a cross between the old English Game and the golden spangled Hamburg, but nothing is known for certain. My own opinion is, that however the Redcap may have been manufactured at the outset, it is in reality the original of the golden spangled Hamburg which has been evolved from it just in the same manner as the many varieties of Bantams have been bred from the larger breeds. Many different names have been given to it at various times and in different parts of the country. Thus, in Yorkshire and

Lancashire they have been called Pheasant fowls, Moss Pheasants, and Manchesters; in Staffordshire, Copper fowls; and in Nottinghamshire, Crammers. We have also the names Yorkshire and Derbyshire Redcaps. But wherever they have been kept they have always been great favourites. In both sexes the large comb is the leading characteristic. It should be as large as can be comfortably carried, full of fine work or spikes, with straight leader behind, and carried straight on the head. Much improvement has been effected in this point of late years, and ugly combs are now rarely seen. The ear-lobes are red, and the legs slate colour. The cock has black breast and tail, back rich red, spangled with black half moon spangles. The ground colour of the hen is rich reddish brown, each feather being tipped with a large half moon spangle. Weight of cocks about 7lb., hens about 6lb.

Great caution should be exercised in purchasing birds for breeding, as the country is full of a small kind of cross-bred Redcap, often described in advertisements as prize winners and prize bred birds. Many of these have no Redcap blood in them at all, being simply cross bred. They are very small boned, hens generally light-coloured, with very narrow laces and small Hamburg combs. I have little doubt that these birds form the greatest obstacle to the progress of the true Redcap, and it would be a good thing if they could be swept clean out of the country. For crossing purposes the Redcap is especially valuable. The best crosses are the Redcap cock with Brahma, Cochins, Plymouth Rock, or Wyandotte hens. The birds thus produced make splendid layers and table birds. For producing the best layers possible mate the Redcap cock with Minorca or Leghorn hens.

Redcaps are far more popular in the United States than in England. Our

American cousins quickly recognized them, and openly acknowledge them to beat "creation" at laying. One large poultry farm, to whom I exported thirty-five breeding birds in the early part of 1889, bred 600 Redcaps last year, and so delighted are they with them that they have cleared out all their stock of Leghorns and Minorcas to make room for them.

A Redcap Club has just been started by some English fanciers. A standard of excellence has been drawn up and published. The subscription for members is only 5s. per year, and I would earnestly urge all lovers of the Redcap to give us their support, and thus enable it to emerge from the oblivion in which it has so long been hidden.

ALBERT E. WRAGG.

—In Feathered World.

## WHITE POULTRY.

HOW TO KEEP AND PREPARE THEM FOR EXHIBITION.

*Stock-Keeper.*

A SCORE of years ago white poultry were comparatively scarce: With the exception of Cochins, a few Dorkings, and a stray pen or two of Sultans, Silkies, or Bantams, but few white fowls were exhibited. Many thought all white varieties must, naturally, because of their colour, be delicate, and so would not keep them, while others were deterred from doing so by the great difficulty that was experienced in keeping the birds clean, and preparing them for the show pens. The former idea has now been cast to the winds, and the latter has been considerably lessened by practical hints and suggestions which an extended poultry press has been

able to furnish. White poultry have, consequently, in latter years greatly increased, white Dorkings are almost as extensively kept as are their silver relations, white Leghorns and Minorcas are shown in very considerable numbers, while white Malays, Plymouth Rocks, Sultans, Game, various Bantams, and even Polands are to be met with at many exhibitions.

We take, therefore, this opportunity, being on the threshold of the show season, to give some hints on keeping and preparing white poultry for exhibition, which we believe may be interesting and we hope useful to several fanciers, merely adding that they are the result of a careful study of the subject, extending over nearly a quarter of a century. It is a recognised fact that some strains of white poultry are much more inclined to become yellow than are others. We believe any amount of shade would not prevent some birds from becoming tanned or tinged in color. In selecting birds to breed from, therefore, we should be very careful to go to a really white strain, and if possible, we prefer to see the specimens in their own homes for those that have unlimited freedom—as many do—and yet keep their colour, are much more valuable than are those that only do so by being kept in enclosed pens or sheds, where the sun can never touch them.

To begin, then, with the breeding stock. When once the birds have been selected and put together, we like them to have as much liberty as possible, and as it is most unwise to take them from the breeding pen for exhibition purposes, it matters but little what shade or protection they have. We like them to enjoy, as far as possible, a life of nature, when, if they get dirty or stained by weather, it is only the question of appearance. With white birds for exhibition however, it is the reverse, for whether they may be adults reserved for showing, or early chickens destined

for the summer and autumn exhibitions, they will need considerable care. At the last Crystal Palace Show a well-known exhibitor told us that he did not believe that a white Cochin cock could be kept pure in colour without being always being kept under cover. We know, however, of two white cocks now in one establishment which have had full liberty, and would be as white as snow were they washed to-day. This however, is the exception, not the rule, and but few fanciers have unrestricted runs where the birds can find their own shelter and shade under forest or orchard trees, or in woods and shrubberies, at their own sweet will. Where, however, they can do this, we generally find that they avoid the open ground in the hot sunny hours, and rather seek instead the shady spots.

But, supposing that shade cannot be procured naturally, then we must seek for it artificially, as undoubtedly white birds enclosed in yards and grass runs without trees should have it. We have known artichokes, sunflowers, dahlias, even stinging nettles and coarse docks, make admirable shelter from the sun, for we are convinced that whenever possible the shade should be *living* shade. Were we to keep one growing white cockerel, and a duplicate in a run of the same size, walled in, and roofed in by iron or wood, or even calico, then we should readily see in two months' time which would be the victor. When the chickens are three months old we like to have them placed in such shade as can be got, and there kept. Two runs (we are writing now for those who cannot give their birds their liberty) side by side, as large as can be spared, are very suitable for a flock of white cockerels or pullets. In the one have dahlias or artichokes, or such like (which, we need not mention, must have a certain growth before the chickens are turned in, or the plants will be trampled down and become

worthless), and let the other be one-half short grass and one-half arable, the latter being dug over once a week. The chickens can then be shifted from run to run by drawing up a slide between them, according to the state of the weather or season. When these herbaceous plants have died down the sun will have, to a great extent, lost its power, and the birds may then be left more exposed.

We have known, too, a troop of white Cochin pullets do grandly in a well earthed potato plot, getting both shade and insect food. White Dorkings or Leghorns would, however do too much damage to the tubers to allow of their being turned in.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, the well known judge, has been appointed Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the Detroit Fair.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Correspondents are requested to make full use of this column. The answers to enquiries as to diseases will be answered by a well-known medical man and breeder. Please read the following rules carefully.

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always stating age, sex, and breed.
2. Enclose 3 cents stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first instance, later through POULTRY REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.
5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.
6. Answers to be to name in full, initials of *nom de plume*, the first preferred.

QUE.—Please give large cut of Muscovy Ducks in first REVIEW, also a full description of them and the Pekin, Rouen and Aylsbury ducks.

By answering the above and especially the first you will greatly oblige a constant reader and subscriber.

DAVID WATERS,  
Fernhill Co.  
Ont.

ANS.—To reply to your questions in full would take a whole REVIEW. "Possess your soul with patience," we intend to give turkeys ducks and geese much more space than here. tofore, and your queries will have full attention soon.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES

We want agents in every town in Canada, liberal terms will be made.

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,168, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

### U. S. OFFICE.

We have established a branch office at Boston, Mass. U S., readers will receive prompt attention to their enquiries when addressed to P.O. Box 1379 Boston.

### AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

To any one sending us five new subscribers with \$5 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch,

value \$1.50, a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these, books so don't be afraid the supply will run out.

### NOT IN THE "BOOK TRUST."

THE statement has been widely circulated, probably by parties who wished it might be true, that John B. Alden, Publisher, of New York, Chicago, and Atlanta, had joined the "Book Trust," which is trying to monopolize the publication of standard books and to increase prices from 25 to 100 per cent. Mr. Alden sends us word that he has *not* joined the Trust, and there is not and never has been any probability of his joining it. The "Literary Revolution" which has accomplished such wonderful results within the last ten years, in popularizing literature of the highest character (no "trash" ever finds place on his list), still goes on. Instead of increasing prices, large reduction in prices has recently been made, particularly on copyright books by American authors. A catalogue of 96 pages is sent free to any applicant. One of the latest issues from his press is "Stanley's Emin Pasha Expedition," by Wauters, a very handsome, large-type, illustrated volume, reduced in price from \$2.00 to 50 cents. This work tells a most interesting and complete story, beginning with the conquest of the Soudan, and continuing through years of African exploration, the revolt of the Mahdi, the siege of Khartoum, with the death of Gordon, the return of Dr. Junker, besides the story of Stanley's own adventures, including his successful Relief Expedition. It is one of the best and most complete works issued upon the subject. Send Alden your address and you will receive his 96-page catalogue, and from time to time specimen pages of his new publications. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, also Chicago and Atlanta.

### "KNOWLEDGE:" A NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

*Knowledge*, a new weekly magazine, occupies a new field, and if it accomplishes what it undertakes, it ought to be indispensable to every owner of a Cyclopaedia. It proposes to answer the almost infinite number of questions upon which one ordinarily consults a Cyclo-

pedia, and fails to find the answer, generally because the Cyclopaedia is not "up to date" --it was published, probably, five years ago, or, mayhap, ten or more years ago. "The world moves," and the most important questions that want answers are of *to-day*, not of yesterday. For instance, Caprivi succeeds Bismark as Chancellor of Germany; who is Caprivi? How do you pronounce his name? A terrible storm at Apia. Where is that? How do you pronounce it? A revolution in Brazil a few weeks ago. What is the new status; And so on. If you consult any Cyclopaedia, and fail to find the answer to your question, or you find authorities differing, send a postal card to *Knowledge*, and find your answer in the next week's issue. The magazine is published in handsome and handy form, and a complete index is promised twice a year, with bound volumes at nominal price to its subscribers. A specimen copy of the magazine will be sent free to any applicant. The price, like all the issues of this publisher, is hardly more than nominal—\$1.00 a year. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, also Chicago and Atlanta.

### BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

WM B. SCOTT, MILFORD, ONT.

Breeder of pure Plymouth Rocks and large Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$2 per 13 or \$3 per 26.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.

Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT.

Breeder of Americas Choicest Houdans, Red Caps and Langshans, Partridge Cochins (A. Bogue's strain). Eggs from all of my breeds at \$1.50 per 12. Don't Exhibit.

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.

Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese a specialty.

H. GODDARD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Breeder of W. & B. Leghorns, B Javas and S. S. Bants. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting or \$3.00 for 26.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.

Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Houdans. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

W. S. ODELL, OTTAWA, ONT.

S. S. Hamburgs and Pekin Ducks.

**Canadian Poultry Review,**

Is Published the first of each Month at

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO, CANADA

BY

H. B. DONOVAN.

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

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

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

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
Two columns.....	20 00	35 00	60 00
One column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	3 00	5 00	8 00

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

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

These are our only rates for advertising, and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made invariable 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. Address,

**H. B. DONOVAN,**  
58 Bay Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.

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 OR EXCHANGE.**

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

**For Sale.**—Light Brahmas, one cock and some fine hens, cheap if taken at once, must go, have no room for them and one pair Pekin Bants. John G. G. Ford, Milton, Ont.

**Pekin Ducks**—Six enormous hatched May 17th from eggs direct from J. B. Foot, Chicago, will make sure winners, \$1.50 each or \$7.50 for the lot. Quitting breeding. R. R. Oesterreich, Detroit, Mich.

**Following Hatched May 12th**—From eggs direct from J. B. Foot, Chicago, pair Partridge Cochins, Buff cockerel, Plymouth Rock cockerel, all very highest prize breeding, \$1.50 each or \$5.00 for lot. R. R. Oesterreich, Detroit, Mich.

**Wanted Volumes 8 and 9 of REVIEW**, bound or unbound. R. R. Oesterreich, Detroit, Mich.

**My Entire Loft of Fancy Exhibition Pigeons.** I intend to breed only Carriers and Homers. A bargain in lot or pairs. Write quick. H. M. Charlesworth, Owen Sound.

**For Sale or Exchange**—Some very fine black Hamburg hens, four black Minorca hens. See my records at last Milton show. Justus Roedler, Milton, Ont.

**Plymouth Rocks**—I have 150 chicks, March and April hatch, that will do to ship, finely marked and cheap. Wm. B. Scott, Milford, Ont.

**I Have** two young Racoons, also young Eagles will exchange for light Brahmas, white or black Cochins, or Mastiff puppy. R. B. Scriven, Box 1169, St. Thomas, Ont.

**For Sale Cheap**—One trio of white Pekin Ducks, bred from Jas. Rankin's choicest strain. Address, Thos. R. Woods, 103 Cherry Street, Toronto.

**To Exchange**—Trio or pen B. Minorcas for S. Wyandotte hens or early pullets. A. A. Whitteker, Morrisburg, Ont.



Hazelton Fruit and Poultry Farm.

**Plymouth Rocks**  
(EXCLUSIVELY)

A large number of choice birds for sale suitable for exhibition and breeding purposes.

**C. W. ECKARDT,**

RIDGEVILLE, - - - - - ONT.

**THIS SIZE AD.**

One Year for \$5 paid in Advance. Not taken for less than a year, and must in all cases be paid in advance.

**THIS SIZE AD.**



3 months..... \$3 00  
6 " ..... 5 00  
1 year..... 8 00

Payable quarterly in Advance.

**EXHIBITION : GAMES**



Will have a few settings of Eggs to spare from my Exhibition Pen of B.B. Red Games. Pen consists of Matthews cock, 1st the winner at Detroit this winter, two imported Heaton hens, and three extra fine Heaton Pullets, amongst them being winners at Detroit, the above pen is very hard to beat. Eggs \$3 per setting of 13, express paid to any part of Canada.

**S. STAPLEFORD,**  
WATFORD, ONT.

**CHARLES J. ROE,**

NEWTON,.....NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

BREEDER OF

**Golden Pheasants,**  
**Silver Pheasants,**  
**English Pheasants**  
AND OTHER VARIETIES.

**JAPANESE - SILKY - FOWLS.**

\*Eggs for hatching in season.

Birds old and young for sale. Descriptive Catalogue and Price List Free.

WHAT IS GOING ON FOR MANY MILES AROUND ALL THE WAY TO THIS EYE. AYE MORE

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequalled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from \$2 to \$10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.