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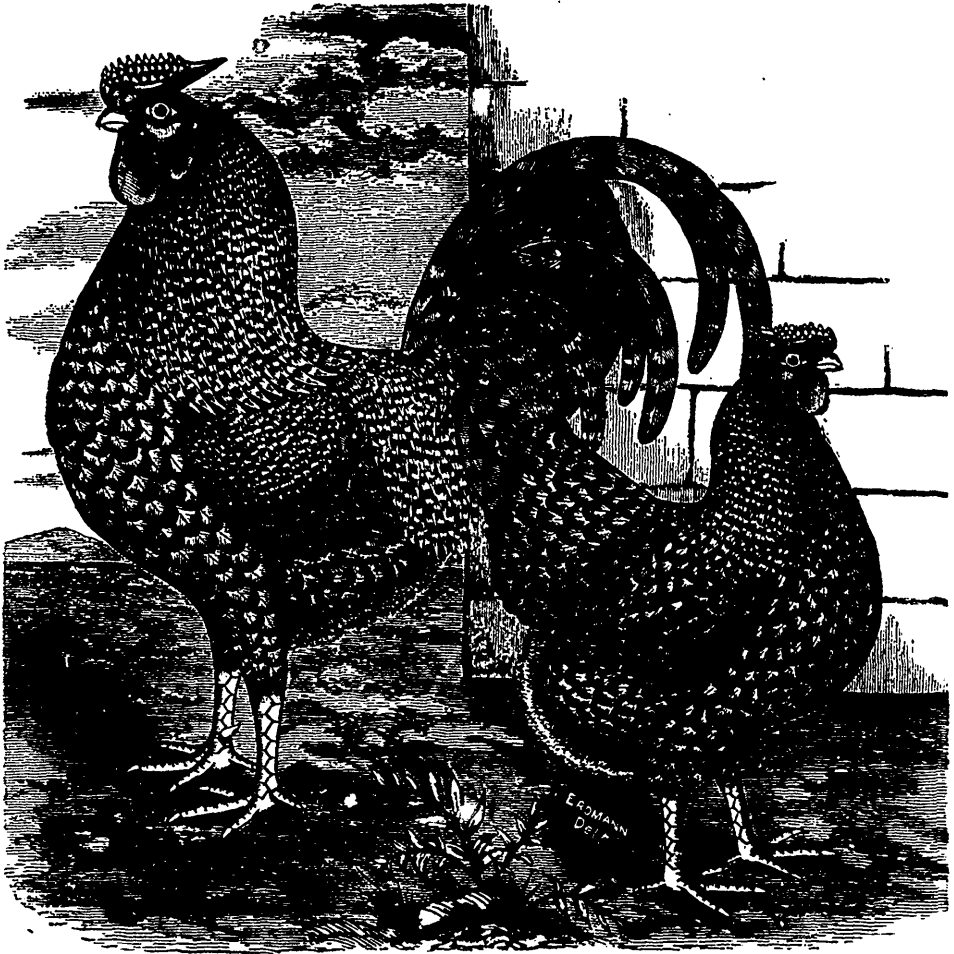
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 8.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JULY, 1885.

No. 7.



DOMINIQUES.

Long before Brahmas or Cochins found a place on American soil, or even Plymouth Rocks had an existence, Dominiques were occasionally to be found in farm yards in the States. They are an American breed, descended from some common stock, possessing certain characteristics which reproduced themselves, although not with that degree of certainty which characterizes our modern breeds. Their existence antedates any period of the Hen

Fever epidemic. They were bred long before crossing for new varieties was in vogue, and can disclaim any mongrel blood, save, possibly, what might have been introduced occasionally to prevent deterioration. They do not hold a very prominent place in poultry culture, but this is no fault of the breed. It is because, in olden times, no one was found who devoted the proper time or talent to bring them up to a desirable standard,

and because something new attracted the attention of breeders in later days, leaving the good old Dominiques in the background. If there had been as much done for him as for his mongrel offspring—the Plymouth Rock—he would stand to-day on equal footing. I have no desire to cast any reflections on the latter, for, among our best breeds, Plymouth Rocks justly stand in the front ranks. Fifteen years ago, when the writer first commenced breeding them, they were behind the Dominiques in points of excellence, but now they are far ahead. Time and skill have wrought this change, and the same efforts bestowed on Dominiques would produce a like result, notwithstanding the advantage of foreign blood that entered into the composition of their rivals.

My first experience in Dominiques was in 1870. I purchased two fine pairs that had won honors, and began my career. I was sadly disappointed in the progeny, for I found many faults. I bred them several years and succeeded in making a good record. In the last decade there has been very little improvement in them. I find none, even at our largest shows, superior to those shown ten years since.

In color they should be nearly the same as Plymouth Rocks, except that the feathers should be smaller, with finer bars or pencilings. The shape is entirely different from any other variety. The carriage is bold and upright, tail large and flowing, as represented in the cut. Red, white or brassy feathers in plumage; feathers with bars not well defined, showing a cloudy appearance; legs blotched with black, and ill-shaped combs, are faults to be guarded against.

In selecting breeding stock, vigorous birds, with well defined markings, clear yellow legs and well-shaped combs should be chosen.

They are good, reliable fowls when viewed from an economical standpoint, and, if bred by a thorough breeder, would soon secure a good share of popularity among the fraternity.

J. Y. B.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 7th, 1885.

Capons and Poulardes.

Nearly all the birds shown at the recent Paris show, in the dead poultry classes, were capons or poulardes. And there is no doubt that the system of caponising is one that deserves considerably more attention than it has ever received, either in America or England. If for no other cause, it would have been reasonably expected that pecuniary motives would have led farmers and large poultry keepers to adopt this system, for cockerels caponized, and pullets made into poulardes, grow to a very much larger size than those not so treat-

ed, and in addition to this the quality of meat is much improved. Not only so, but male birds which could not be kept together without great danger of constant conflicts, will live in peace and amity. The latter reason would of itself be sufficient to warrant the adoption of caponising, for the pain suffered by the bird is infinitesimal as compared with the result of a single fight. The benefit, therefore, outweighs any objections on the score of cruelty. But where there is the additional inducement of obtaining very much greater size in the fowls, with very little outlay, it is surprising that the plan has not been very largely adopted. In France, capons and poulardes are very numerous indeed, even in the ordinary markets, and it is found that birds so treated thrive much better, fatten to a greater extent, and as they are not so restless in temperament, lay on a finer quality of flesh. We have much to learn from the French in the way of poultry management, and though I do not advocate the adoption of French methods, yet when any plan is found successful there, I should give more than a favorable consideration to it.

First, then, the question of profit, which in all commercial matters must have pre-eminent weight. Upon this score, fowls intended for the table should be caponised, because the chickens so treated can thus be made the most of, and will realise for the breeder more than they otherwise would. Many persons object to the giving of unnecessary pain, and so do I. But there are certain things that may be done, in which the pain is small compared with the benefit, and caponising we regard as one. Causing pain from mere wantonness or pleasure is at all times to be strongly condemned, but, as in this case, where the infliction of a very slight pain saves greater suffering, and is attended by so many benefits, there can be no legitimate objection to it. But it is most important that any who undertake the work should be able to perform it without bungling, or very much unnecessary pain will be caused.

It is essential that proper instruments be used for the purpose, and of these, the best I have seen are the invention of, I think, Farmer Miles, an American, who was over in this country some six years ago. I suppose they can be purchased in the United States, as they can here. The French method is to have two operators, one holding the bird and the other doing the surgical work, but I find that the plan named by your countryman named above, is the better, namely, to have two good thick pieces of soft cord, each three feet long, and a weight or piece of brick attached to each. One of these pieces of cord is fastened to the chicken's legs, and the other around the bird's wings,

near the body. If a small table is used, and a weight dropped over each of the two sides, the fowl will be firmly secured, and can be dealt with by one operator, who, to do his work well, must stand so that its back will be toward him. All the small feathers, from the hip bone to the ribs, and over the last rib, should be plucked off, and the part well soused with cold water. The knife is now to be stuck in about half an inch between the first and second ribs from the hip bone, and a cut made downward and forward to the end of the ribs, and then nearly up to the backbone. One of the instruments is an expander, with which the ribs are to be held apart. If the thin skin which is now exposed, covering the bowels, is cut, the testicles, of which there are two, will be exposed. These can be taken out by the finger and thumb—and many prefer that way—or may be seized one at a time by the nippers, and after a twist around, to separate from the attachments, will easily come away. The danger is in rupturing the large vein which lies under the testicles, and care must be taken to prevent this taking place. The great advantage I see in this method over the older ones is, that no sewing up of the incision is necessary, and the birds can be liberated as soon as the operation is over. I have seen them run away and commence eating, as if nothing had taken place—a testimony to the harmlessness of the operation. The only thing needing to be done is to see that, for a few days, the birds do not roost on perches, but are bedded upon soft straw or hay.

In the case of pullets, the operation is even more simple. When laid upon the table, the left leg should be drawn forward so as to expose the left flank, and here an incision must be made close to the side bone. The lower bowel will in this way be brought to view, and by the side of it will be seen the egg passage. This latter must be brought to the orifice of the wound by a hooked piece of wire, and either cut across or a piece completely cut out. In this way the production of eggs will be entirely prevented.

The chickens operated upon should not be more than four months old, and in the case of pullets, should never have laid. For at least twenty-four hours before they are so treated, they must be kept without food. A good light is needed, or mistakes may easily be made. The chief dangers, with all systems of caponising, is in tearing the veins near the testicles, a certain result of which is that the bird will bleed to death; and in the losing of the testicles among the intestines, which latter is almost certain to cause inflammation and death. These seldom happen except through want of care, or inexperience. Carefulness is, therefore, important, and to secure the experience, I strongly rec-

ommend every novice to make several experiments on dead chickens, so as to learn exactly where to cut, and the position of the testicles, etc. It would be gross cruelty to commence first on a living fowl. One of the essential things for all operations, is firmness and confidence, without which a bungle is sure to be made. If possible, it is well to see some one else operate before attempting the same.

STEPHEN BEALE, in *Country Gentleman*.

The Season.

Editor Review.

Our hatching in this locality is about over for this year, though I hear of an occasional setting being put down to make up for the bad luck of the previous months. Reports here are unanimous in setting down this spring's hatching as the worst on record. For my part I have never had anything approaching my experience of this spring. Eggs in general were fertile, but the chicks died in the shell. As the spring advanced, they seemed to come more nearly to perfection before dying. In the early part of April and last week in March the chicks seemed to die at a very early stage, being only partly formed, and in many cases not formed.

I have no doubt that the long, steady winter accounts for this bad luck to a great extent, but why, I cannot understand. Of course inactivity and consequently fat, may account for some of it, and I do not doubt if during our severe winters, our fowls could be prevailed upon to take more exercise, better hatching would be the result; but to compel fowls to expose themselves in an open barn yard, to search for food will prevent that development which is requisite to bring the larger varieties up to the standard weight. There is in this neighborhood a flock of Light Brahmas, direct from my stock, and they have had this barn yard exercise in winter time, the result is after about three years, although their eggs hatched splendidly this spring, they have deteriorated in size and color too. Give a Shorthorn cow the same treatment that our common stock gets and the result would soon be disaster. So I conclude there has to be a means found between these extremes, that is, good shelter with sufficient room for exercise. I shall try the experiment this winter of feeding one flock in an open shed, and with grain in the straw, or unthrashed, exclusively.

But though I have to report a very unsatisfactory hatching season, chicks have never grown faster and looked better at their age than this season.

I may say I still adhere to my old notion that a chick that cannot kick himself out of the shell, is not worth helping out. I have had dozens die this year after they had punctured the shell. I do not know how it is with others, or whether it is a

peculiarity of the Partridge Cochins which I use as sitters, and which I find preferable to any others that I have tried as sitters, but I have never had hens leave their chicks at so early a period in their life as this year. A lady who has 150 Light Brahma chicks hatched at present, makes the same remark, and her sitters were either Brahmas or common stock. But I find that chicks six or eight weeks old get along just as well if not better, especially in hot weather, without the hens.

As for egg production, I have to report very favorably. Light Brahmas commenced laying early, and though they fell off for a while just when the eggs were needed for hatching, still, on the whole, they have done and are now doing well. I have used about 30 settings for myself, and notwithstanding the fact that I advertised "no eggs for hatching," have shipped 15 settings—making an average of 60 eggs per hen during the hatching season, and we are now getting 7 and 8 eggs per day from 10 hens, which have mostly been either used for custard for the chicks or for the table, for the last two or three weeks. So I think we are safe in concluding that the pure Brahmas, either Light or Dark, have no superiors as layers. I may say to beginners that this custard is an article of food that chicks relish exceedingly. It is made by taking from three to six eggs and stirring in sweet milk, and cooking. This with baked food, soaked in sweet milk, will make chicks grow.

STANLEY SPILLET.

Nantye, July 2nd, 1885.

Old Fancies and Favorites.

Editor Review.

To many, unacquainted with the fascination of the poultry business in its many different forms and fancies, they cannot account for the many likes and dislikes that occasionally take place in the mind of the fancier. Not aware of the pleasure derived from poultry keeping, that is to be found in the many varieties which the inventive mind and fancies of man has placed at our disposal to choose from, they are at a loss to know why one season the fancier is all enthusiasm about the beauties and benefits of, say the Leghorns, then it may be the Hamburgs. Then, finding he has not much for a dinner in the small kinds, he is off to the larger varieties, such as the Asiatics, (Light Brahmas, Cochins &c.) and thus he goes the rounds of the whole, finding something to praise in most as well as find fault with. This individual belongs to the class that is always ready to pull up stakes and move on the next craze that comes upon the fancy.

But there is another class, Mr. Editor, your steady, plodding kind that is not so easily turned

about by every wind of fancy that blows on the poultry fraternity, and such are now turning their attention once more upon old, long forgotten friends, and from their well known value and worth will bring them back again to their former place at the top of the ladder, where they long held sway not only here but in the Old Country. Can you guess what I refer to? It is to the aristocratic Black Spanish. I see there is an extra move in their favor in Ontario, and here in the East some of our old fanciers are again going to introduce them to notice by their recent importations. I for one earnestly hope that the effort will be entirely successful, and that our too long neglected friends will once more take a prominent place where they deserve.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, June, 10th, 1885.

Turkey Raising.

To farmers who can give them unrestricted range, there is no more profitable stock than turkeys, and it might also be said with truthfulness, that unless you allow them full liberty, they are about as unprofitable as any kind of live stock could possibly be. Turkeys require free range; they will not, like chickens, thrive in confinement, no matter how much care and attention is given them. But when they can have the range of a large farm, and when only the best and largest are kept, such as will weigh from 20 to 25 pounds by the holidays, the turkey crop will be found to be a profitable one, and the farmer's wife can realize considerable "pin money" from them.

Turkeys are great foragers, and will gather from the fields during the summer months their entire food, at the same time destroying myriads of grasshoppers, bugs and other insects that prey on the vegetable and grain crops. For this reason they are not troublesome to raise, and as the old turkeys can take care of themselves, all that is necessary in this article is to tell how to care for and raise the young poults successfully.

The turkey hen usually begins to lay about the first of April, and will lay from fifteen to twenty eggs at a litter. The first litter should be given to good Brahma or Cochin hens, and the second to the turkey hen herself. The period of incubation is from twenty-six to twenty-eight days. As soon as they are hatched and strong enough to leave the nest, they should be placed in a dry coop. For the first two weeks after hatching, great care should be taken to keep them from the scorching sun, drenching rains, and heavy morning and evening dews. It is well if the coops can be placed in an open shed, with plenty of chaff, sand or dry earth for the young poults to run upon. When

two weeks old they may be allowed their liberty with their mother, precaution being taken to avoid dews and rain storms, always closing them up early in the evening, and not letting out until the grass is quite dry in the morning. After they are six weeks old, or after they "shoot the red," they may be considered past all danger, and do not require much care, only needing to be fed a little wheat screenings, cracked corn or buckwheat, when they come home to roost. Allow them to roost in the trees with the mother turkey, when they show an inclination to do so, as it is healthier, and they do much better to roost in the open air.

The first food for young turkeys should be hard boiled eggs, curds, scalded meal, rice, oatmeal or barley, both cooked and uncooked, with a little fine chopped meat (cooked) occasionally, gradually introducing the wheat screenings, cracked corn and buckwheat as they advance in age. If these hints are carefully observed, there need be no trouble in raising turkeys.

The varieties of turkeys recognized by the *American Standard of Excellence* are the Bronze, Narragansett, White, Black, Buff, and Slate. Of these, the Bronze are by far the largest and most popular, and as size is the most important point, they will be found to be the most profitable.—ORION, in *Country Gentleman*.

Seasonable Hints.

The stumbling-block in the way of the young fancier next in importance to that of undertaking the breeding of too many varieties, is his reluctance to cull out the poor stock as early as it can be done with safety. He is apt to hatch out as many chickens as possible early in the season, in order to have a good choice, and if the culling is not done early the feed bill soon becomes so large that great difficulty will be found later in counterbalancing it by sales. Chicks of most breeds when twelve weeks old will be in good condition for "broilers," and if sold then will bring good prices, often much better than if held over until fall, when their cost to the breeder will be double.

He whose principal object is to derive profit from eggs can cull freely from among his cockerels at any time when they are of sufficient size and in good flesh; as nothing is to be gained by keeping them over the "broiler" stage. The breeder for fancy points and exhibition purposes will have to be more careful. At this season he will have to confine himself to culling out those already showing disqualifications, or having such defects as will be certain to become more pronounced with age. Such defects as crooked backs and breasts, wry tails and bad combs can be safely removed, but defects in plumage had better be left until later for

decision, as the first moult will make great changes in this particular. Early culling means a saving of food and labor, and more room and care for the choice birds.

The early and late hatched chicks should not be allowed to run together. The older ones are sure to make life miserable for the younger ones by constant bullying and preventing them from getting sufficient food. The late hatched chicks must have extra care and generous feeding to push them along into good growth and full plumage before the cold winds and rains of fall come, or colds and roup will give trouble.

Shade during the summer months is very essential, both for the comfort and condition of the stock. Trees and bushes in the run leave nothing further in this line to be desired, but in their absence protection of some kind should be provided. Any place that will be a refuge out of the direct rays of the sun will answer, so long as it is airy, dry and clean.

Some fowls of last season's hatch will begin to moult this month. Moult can be greatly assisted by giving warm food daily, occasionally adding a little sulphur. Milk is also good for moulting fowls, and more animal food can be given with safety at this time than at any other. Keep in the shade as much as possible, as the hot sun has a tanning effect on the new feathers. Separate the cocks from the hens if the birds are intended for exhibition, to avoid the danger of the hens' feathers being broken and soiled.

July and August should be very pleasant months for the fancier. The cares of hatching are now over, and his whole attention can be given to selecting and caring for his stock.

Profits in Poultry.

The impression is frequently conveyed that there are enormous profits in poultry, and any one can get rich, or secure a large income, by investing therein. This is going too far. There is a larger profit to be made out of poultry in proportion to the capital invested than in the majority of pursuits, if given the same care and management; but there are limits to all enterprises, and poultry raising is no exception. The first difficulty will be in selecting a proper plan for a poultry house. Then after building a house in the manner desired, a few months' experience will give other and different ideas from the original; and, if the building had to be built again, the plan would be changed. The majority of mistakes are made in the beginning, and he who goes through the first season with a large flock, without regretting his own method of management, will be fortunate. The breeds of fowls deserve attention also. One who

is about to engage in the poultry business should know the different breeds and their purposes. The poultry keeper should have an object in view. If he desires to make eggs a specialty, he should breed from those strains that lay best, without regard to size or table purposes. If he wishes chicks and poultry for market, he should select the breeds best adapted for such. One thing to impress upon beginners, and that is—no single breed in itself possesses all the characteristics that are best for market—eggs, chicks, and hardness combined; but, by judicious crossing, the good qualities of several breeds may be blended, and better results obtained. There are times when prices are high for certain weights, at particular periods; and the poultry-keeper will have to learn from experience when to send them to market, and at what age and weight. The better plan is to base your profits on the average market prices, and the expense on the ordinary cost of food. There is a profit in poultry keeping. In proportion to the capital required, it is equal to any other, but there is no grand fortune in it for every one. Like in any other business, failure may occur, but there are failures in all pursuits. He who wishes to succeed must be attentive to his stock, and attend to his affairs with the same energy that he would bestow in any other direction.

POULTRY KEEPER.

Mr. Doel's Letter.—No. 2.

Editor Review.

The June number of REVIEW would have received a communication from me, but such an ado was raised around my ears in April, I waited for more in June. If you will allow me to answer, I will make it as short as possible.

Re Wyandottes—"An admirer of the breed" is much mistaken in April number in some points. The Wyandotte was admitted to the *American Standard* in 1883. Instead of having a separate class in the largest and best shows in England for the last two years, the first English show it had a class to itself was at Chesterfield, December 1884, and has not been noticed separately at the Palace, Birmingham or Dairy shows. It was as the American Sebright I bred them, and they bred truer to feather than they do now as Wyandottes, (see report in *New York Bulletin* of February 1885, on quality at New York Show). If I mistake not it went under other names also, until Wyandottes was given it in '83. As Mr. Graf says, another name was Sebright Cochins. My stock was not of a very poor sample, but of some of the best in N. Y. State. Mr Graf is mistaken about Guelph. I told him his Wyandottes were of a different strain to mine, not breed. Strain and breed are entirely differ-

ent in meaning. If there were eight different varieties of Wyandottes claiming admittance to the *American Standard* in 1883, that itself proves the Wyandotte is not an established breed, and this proves my statement that we in Canada should be careful how we press a new breed upon the public as a useful fowl, until fully tried and proved good by some of our old and known breeders, and not merely trust to those who push it forward as a money making machine to them. Mr Graf goes farther, and supports me in my claim, when he says—a good deal of disappointment, &c.. (see C. A. Graf in April number).

I am pleased to see my old friend, Mr. Bicknell, come out in defence of scoring. I believe in friend Bicknell, but still assert, you can take a first class bird and score him 20 points less than a bird a fancier would not breed from, and no fault could be found with the scoring, allow me to add, point by point. I have known birds sent from the U. S. into Canada scoring into the 90s, and such birds as one in Ontario would not breed from. The last I call to mind were sent to Peterboro'. We have also had some high scoring in Canada which were much inferior in quality to those scored much lower.

In my letter in your April number I am not, as you say, the mouthpiece of others, for no one knew I was going to write, or had written, until I had done so; nor was I asked by any person or persons to write; but the reason I wrote was, I thought and still think that the March number was spiteful and written expressly to do injury. All I have heretofore done has been for the poultry interest generally, and frequently to my own injury. I never yet wrote under a *nom-de-plume* to attack another, but only on general matters.

The times I especially refer to in my April letter, when I said I had experienced attacks under *nom-de-plume* in your paper intended to injure me, were in the year, I think, 1879, which were extremely abusive if not worse. The time I refer to your remarks of judging was after the Brantford show, when your remarks in your report were entirely and uncalled for different towards Messers Buck and Jarvis, Bogue and myself.

But what can be expected when a person gets a disappointed man to report on classes that the person himself is entirely ignorant of, and unable himself to report on them.

When as president, in 1884 I named the nominating committee, I believed it had been the custom for the president to nominate, as I then stated, otherwise I certainly should not have done so, it being generally customary for a

chairman presiding at a meeting to nominate such committees. When the plan was first proposed in Brantford I opposed it, as I never liked it.

The REVIEW is entirely astray when it insinuates that I am trying to prejudice Toronto fanciers against that paper; as the fact of the matter is, I do not value the REVIEW or its influence sufficiently to trouble myself one way or the other, as I consider it its own greatest enemy. As to the remark I made about another paper being started in Toronto, I did not, nor do I now, know of any such intention.

But allow me a word in closing: Spare Toronto the infliction of having the REVIEW published in Toronto, but go West and publish there.

WM. H. DOEL.

Doncaster, June 1885.

P. S. Langshans are continuing all they promised last year.

Notes from Napanee.

Editor Review.

Thinking it might interest some of your many readers to know a little of our flourishing town, I beg to offer a few jottings, and as we hope some day to be able to give a winter show, they may be of some service.

Napanee, a town of 3500 inhabitants, on the line of the G. T. R., and the terminus of the N. T. & Q. R. R.; is pleasantly situated on the Napanee River, seven miles from its confluence with the far famed and beautiful Bay of Quinte.

We had a gala day on the 19th, the occasion of the firemen's demonstration, when we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. J. H. Pierce, of Bowmanville, one of the craft.

We actually have *three* poultry fanciers here, (of course there's the usual number of "one hen's as good as another" kind).

Mr. Wm. Hall, formerly of Newcastle, and well known to Bowmanville fanciers, is about the largest breeder we have. He has some hundred and twenty birds, and thinks (as I do) that some of them will be heard from at the winter shows. His specialties are Light Brahmas, Langshans, Houdans, Wyandottes and Dark Brahmas. *Appropos* of Langshans, I would just add my *say so* in their favor. They are a thrifty lot, great growers and very active, not at all like Cochins in the latter respect. Houdans also seem to be very rapid growers, and I think would be a profitable fowl for farmers. One thing about fowls raised here, is that in the case of the breeders named they have unlimited range.

Next comes Mr. Robert Webster, who owns and runs a hatcher of his own construction, with which

he is hatching fairly well, though earlier in the season he met with severe losses, from, he thinks, placing water under the incubator, for when the shells were broken the chicks seemed as if drowned, though within two or three days of hatching. Doubtless some of your readers could throw some light on the subject if they chose.

Last on the list comes my Black Reds, of which I have about fifty fine youngsters.

Query.—Can any one tell, why nearly all early chicks this season, are pullets?

Near here, at Marysville, is to be found Mr. R. G. Martin, one of your advertisers and the owner of as fine a collection as one often sees. (By the way, Mr. M. reports early chicks, especially from his Games, as also being about all pullets.) His specialties are Light Brahmas, P. Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Polands and Game, on which he succeeded in getting the honors at Kingston last fall.

Speaking of scoring, I sincerely hope, for the credit of the fancy in Canada, that the delegates from the different societies will go to the Industrial already *primed* to put their veto on the movement to put down, what I think I can safely say the majority of live poultrymen wishes to see accomplished, viz: The proper application of the *American Standard of Excellence*, which is only to be secured by scoring. It seems to me that any breeder who has had, or expects to have any dealings with our American cousins, should at a glance be able to see the utility of the score-card as applied to the sale of birds. Few reliable breeders ever sell a bird that will not be taken back if unsatisfactory, but if the score-card is sent, I claim, that it is easy for one, who knows what a bird should be, to see if they get the bird they bargain for, as any radical defect in the bird will be seen at once, and if not *cut* on score-card, it will be time for the seller to rise and explain, or as they say in law, "show cause" why the bird should not be sent back and the purchase money (less express charges) refunded. Several instances have occurred where our Canadian judges have scored within half a point of what prominent American judges have scored the same bird, proving as it does, that we have men in Canada who *can* and *will* score birds right. I would prefer seeing our own judges employed at our shows, but if they cannot be got to do the scoring then I say, get others to do it. Apologising for space taken up.

R. H. TRIMBLE.

"The Arcade," Napanee, July 1st, 1885.

In Southern Utah a dozen and a half eggs will sell for as much as a bushel of wheat.

Spring chickens, one pound each, sold for \$9.00 per dozen in Chicago the first of June.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

Parkdale, Ontario,

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

Questions and Answers.

Can you kindly tell me what is the disease affecting my young Fantail pigeons. They appear to prosper very well until about to fly, when a yellowish lump, of very offensive smell, forms in the throat, stopping it up, and after a few days they die of suffocation. I lost over twenty birds in this way last year, and I find the same thing is commencing this season. Could you give a cure for this you would greatly oblige.

R. E. K.

Kingston, June 20th, 1885.

Ans.—This is the third enquiry we have had this month with reference to "canker," which, no doubt, is the disease with which this gentleman's birds are troubled. In almost every case it can be traced to foul water, and impure air, through lack of sufficient ventilation. We make it a point to see that our birds get clean, fresh, cold water twice a day, and on very hot days three times, and the crocks scalded out once a week. The water crocks are placed in such a position that the birds cannot foul the contents. Green food will be found beneficial in all cases of cankerous growths, supplied twice daily, and the old taken away. This is of course, assuming that the birds are confined.

We append Louis Wright's definition of canker, in the *Practical Pigeon Keeper*, where he goes rather fully into the subject:

"Canker is a general term among pigeon breeders for an ulcerous or foul growth, which may assume different forms and appear in different places. The matter is usually yellowish, and wattled pigeons are peculiarly subject to have it in the ear and about the head, whilst all varieties are subject to cankerous or foul growths in the mouth and throat. Carriers are also liable occasionally to outbreaks on the wattle.

"General experience seems to prove that many forms are contagious, out it is possible the fact may simply be that similar conditions cause the same ailment more or less through a loft. Canker of some form or other has repeatedly been traced to foul, neglected water, either in bath or fountain. This should, therefore, never occur, though cases often happen where the greatest cleanliness has been observed.

"We have already expressed the opinion that the deprivation of green food has probably much to do with the disposition of this type of disease, and we

have also reason to believe that scraped cuttle-fish is of the greatest value as a preventive.

"For external cases the most valuable application is carbolic acid. To cankered spots on the wattle, in those malignant cases sometimes called "small-pox," the acid may be applied in full strength with a camel hair pencil, at intervals of twenty four hours till checked, afterwards cleansing with diluted acid, one part to a hundred. In this form two or three purges of epsom salts often assist a cure. For canker in the ear, about the head, or in the mouth, it is better to apply a dilution of one part saturated acid to eight parts of glycerine, twice in twenty four hours, till the diseased secretion is evidently checked. Another method of treatment, recommended by Mr. Betty, for canker in the ear, is to inject for several days solution of sugar of lead, three grains to an ounce, followed by a solution of sulphate of zinc of the same strength. To the more virulent forms of canker which sometimes appear near the joining of the mandibles, especially in Tumblers, either the undiluted acid or the glycerine dilutions may be applied, according to circumstances. Some breeders cut off the affected parts and apply lunar caustic to the healthy surface left by the cut; but, after prescribing for many cases, we can recommend the carbolic acid application, as—if not infallible—it is far the most generally successful.

There is, however, one most important circumstance to add as bearing on internal treatment. Many post mortem examinations have revealed the fact that fatal cases of canker are very often associated with scrofulous or tuberculous diseases of the liver. Guided by this indication, when canker has largely affected young birds in a loft, as it often does, we have prescribed the administration of three to ten drops (according to size and age of the young bird) twice daily of syrup of hypophosphite of iron or soda with the best effects. It should be given just after each feed, as soon as the young squeaker is old enough to bear the administration of the bread or oatmeal pill, in which it must be mixed, and is the nearest to a specific for scrofulous or tuberculous constitutions that we know of."

Here the writer goes on to speak of a form called diphtheria, and winds up by saying:—"Mild cases of canker in the nest can often be cured by an ordinary rhubarb pill, or perhaps a second may be needed, such cases being often really due to improper food and consequent indigestion. Sometimes the tongue is too long for the mouth, and the constant irritation causes canker of the lower mandible. In such cases cutting off the tip of the tongue, and dressing the affected parts twice daily with salicylic acid, will almost always effect a cure."

"Owl," Kingston.—Mating pigeons

Ans.—Pigeons mate in pairs. You must supply a mate for each. You may tell the male by his loud rump or coo. Feed on peas, wheat, barley, &c.

"Belgian Hare."—Age to breed.

Ans.—Better not breed from rabbits of the large varieties under one year old. Your feeding is right. Chicory would make a good addition.

W Thompson —Carriers not raising their young.

Ans.—If the birds are old and heavily wattled it is impossible for them to feed their young. You must provide "feeders," or foster parents for them. Strong long-faced Antwerps are best.

Mrs. Ross.—Food for young canaries.

Ans.—Your method is right. Give in addition plenty of green food, fresh, twice a day, and plenty of nice, clean, sharp sand or small gravel.

C. M.—Pouter laying unfertile eggs.

Ans.—Take away the cock for eight or ten days and then return him to the hen.

Notes.

We have now in a loft of odd birds two cocks which have mated and have gone to nest, and have taken most kindly to two squeakers a few days old, feeding them well. One (a L. F. blue Bald) takes the place of a hen, and stays in the nest all night.

We have also a curiosity in a young white Pouter, which has the two outer toes of each foot connected by a small web, something like a duck's. We intend to try an operation some of these days, cutting the web, as the bird as it now is is useless.

An eagle has just died in Vienna which has been kept in confinement 114 years. It probably was a young bird when caught, so that it must have been not far from 120 years old. A record of the eagle's condition was made from year to year. There are swans on the River Thames that are known to be 150 years old. For five centuries the Vintners' company there has kept a record of certain swans, and the ages of the specimens of this long-lived species of water-fowls are known to a day.

Mr. A. P. Baldwin, of Newark, has a large flock of pigeons. He says a half-feathered squab in one corner of the cote had been fed by its mother one morning last week until its crop was distended, and it refused further nourishment. In another corner of the cote was another and still younger squab, whose mother was out on flight. The young pigeon was squealing for food, Mr. Baldwin says, and eagerly watching for its neglectful mother, when the overfed stripling in the corner waddled across the floor, opened its infantile beak, and administered some of its surplus nourishment in a manner which would have done credit to an old bird.—*New York Sun.*

Let "cleanliness" be your motto for the next few months. The very warm weather of July and August is sure to breed vermin and disease if proper precautions and extreme care are not taken.

Pigeon Flying.

Fourteen Homing-Antwerp pigeons belonging to James Fullerton, of Strathroy, were liberated by J. T. Johnston at 9:40 Wednesday morning, July 1st. at Miller & Richard's warehouse, Jordan street. This was a portion of the same flock that was sent off last week, but which was interfered with by hawks, some of the birds escaping with numerous wounds. Yesterday the first bird reached home at 1:10, the second at 2:57, and at 4:40 seven had covered the distance between Toronto and Strathroy.—*Morning News*, July 2nd.

Thirteen of the fourteen birds have arrived at their loft. The missing bird is the oldest of the flock, and has made many flights. When but four months old he flew from Attica, Mich., 80 miles, in 100 minutes, and, with several others, flew from Belleville to Strathroy last year. He has probably become food for hawks. One of the birds sent to Mr. Johnston arrived severely wounded in first flight, and was returned to him to show under what adverse circumstances a good bird would persist in its endeavors to reach home. It was severely torn on back, breast, side and thigh. Mr. J. liberated it with the others, and it justified his confidence by arriving on the 13th day, but reduced almost to a skeleton.

The Magpie.

(CORVUS FICA.)

This bold and familiar creature, too well known to need a long description, may be briefly defined as a black-and-white bird with a long tail. It is a member of the Crow family, and is fairly entitled to the distinction, if it be one, of being the best dressed member of it. True, his costume is composed of two colors only, but each is the very best of its kind, and the black has the further merit of shining with metallic lustre in certain lights.

The Magpie is about 18 inches in length, of which the tail measures nearly 10 inches. Its nest is built of sticks, and is lined with hair and fibrous roots. Over it is placed a dome of thorns, and there are two entrances, or, rather, one hole for entrance and one for exit. It is generally placed in a tall tree, but where none such exists, the Magpie contents itself with a bush of moderate or any height in which to place the cradle of its young.

In its wild state it lives on worms and insects of all kinds, fruit of all sorts, and does not scruple to devour a nestful of eggs or even of young birds now and then, for which reason it is very often mobbed by Swallows and other small birds.

The adult Magpie is, as I have said, a bold and familiar, but, withal, a suspicious bird; yet when taken from the nest and reared by hand it soon grows tame, one may even be trusted with its liberty out of doors without any fear of its straying away.

Which puts me in mind of a terrible thing I did one day when I was a lad. A few doors off from where I was lodging at the time there was a tame Magpie that very frequently came down to our back door to pick up scraps, but nevertheless was properly suspicious of our people, especially of the youngsters, of whom I was one, belonging

to the place Well, I and another fellow about my own age—fourteen or fifteen, or thereabouts—resolved to “pot” Master Mag; so we got an old pistol from somewhere, loaded it with powder and slugs made from a couple of bullets cut into pieces, and laid in wait for the Magpie in the summer house, having previously scattered some bits off the plates in the garden at no great distance from the spot where we were lying in ambush. Presently we heard a croak, and Maggie flew down from an old apple tree and began with a gusto to pick up the crumbs.

“Now’s your time, Charley,” I whispered to my companion, who was the owner of the lethal weapon aforesaid, and he fired. When the smoke cleared away we rushed out and found the poor Magpie giving its last kick. Never two boys better deserved the flogging that we got.

Fourteen or fifteen days after coming out of the shell is the proper time to take young Magpies from the nest, when they can be very readily reared on bread and milk, the hearts and gizzards of fowls minced small, and a few insects, such as caterpillars or mealworms, not forgetting some ripe fruit, of which they are always very fond.

I have lately received a letter from one of my friends, in which he says: “I have reared a Magpie which comes like a cat to rub itself against me until I cress it. It has learned of itself to fly into the country and return. It follows me everywhere, even far more than a mile, so that I have much trouble to rid myself of it, and when I do not wish its company in my walks and visits I am obliged to shut it up. Though wild with any other person, it marks in my eyes the least change of temper. It will sometimes fly to a great distance with other Magpies, without, however, connecting itself with them.”

There is not much outward difference between the sexes. The female, however, has rather less of the metallic lustre on the dark part of her plumage, and her white is a little less white, if I may so express myself, than happens in the case of the male.

These birds learn to imitate very correctly not only domestic sounds of all kinds, but even words and sentences, as well as to whistle, and all this they do without having their tongues cut—a barbarous superstition now happily exploded, except, perhaps, among the very ignorant.

It is seldom that one sees a Magpie with perfect plumage in captivity; either its wings and tail are frayed or broken, or the poor bird has a dirty and bedraggled appearance, indicative of lost self-respect, no less than neglect on the part of its owner.—W. T. GREENE, in *Poultry*.

The poultrymen of France feed their fowls intended for market with boiled and steamed carrots. These roots are said to have wonderful fattening qualities, and impart a pleasant flavor to the flesh.

Dorkings will not thrive where ducks are kept, whether it is from the fact that the damp soil which suits ducks is prejudicial to their health, or for unexplained reasons. We have ourselves proved that ducks are death to Dorkings, and we are compelled to keep the latter off land tainted by water-fowl.—R. R. FOWLER, England.

Assisted Hatching.

Editor Review.

Now that the hatching season is over it will be in order to compare notes as to results. Of eggs set in my own yards, from my own fowls, 85 per cent. hatched and produced strong and lively chicks. Two settings that I imported from the United States did not do anything like as well, only ten chicks being forthcoming from the 26 eggs, and two of these had to be hatched artificially, or assisted, but are now as strong as any of the others.

I have often performed this operation, which is very simple, and in nine cases out of ten successful. The *modus operandi* is quite familiar to all old poultrymen, but for the benefit of beginners I will describe it.

When it has been noticed that an egg has been chipped for a considerable time and the chick don't emerge, while the others are hatching all around, remove the chipped egg and place it in a bowl of water heated to 100° Fahrenheit, taking care the water does not get in the hole in the shell. Now break away the shell from the spot where it is chipped; next you gently tear away the outside skin, removing it from the head and wings, and lastly, the thin inner skin or membrane. While all this is going on, the egg must be kept in the warm water, and those who try it for the first time will be astonished how great an assistance it is, many of the chicks kicking themselves free from the shell as soon as the hard, dry skin has been removed from the head. There is no danger of the water hurting the chick as long as you keep it from getting down its throat. As soon as it is freed, wrap in a warm cloth and place it immediately under the hen, and next morning it will puzzle you to distinguish it from the other chicks. I have in this manner brought out chicks from valuable eggs which, without assistance, would certainly have been lost, and have brought out chicks which had not even chipped the shell, and they have turned out as strong as the others ultimately.

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Ottawa, July 8th, 1885.

Seaforth Notes.

Editor Review.

Believing that you and the numerous readers of the Review may take some interest in how the fanciers of Seaforth and neighborhood have come through the trials and vexations of the hatching season, I concluded to drop you a few notes on the subject. Vexations indeed have been the hatching operations with most of us, especially with early settings. I was fortunate in getting a few chicks out in the first week of April. They now give promise of making good birds, and others are following closely after them in growth.

I must thank the incubator for most of them. The incubator used by me was a home-made one. I gave it three trials, and hatched out chickens at every trial, but not in a large enough percentage to encourage me in reporting to you. However, as the hens did not do much better, the incubator must to some extent be excused. I found out that there was not sufficient ventilation in the bottom of my incubator. In each trial a large percentage of the eggs proved fertile, and everything pro-

gressed favorably until the chicks began to come out, some hatching on the 19th day. Those that hatched thus early were strong and lively—they had been getting lots of fresh air while the eggs were being allowed to cool every morning—but as soon as the chicks began to pip the shell the drawer had to be closed to avoid chilling, and the air supply was not sufficient. While hatching they require plenty of fresh air and moisture too. Some writers claim that you cannot give the eggs too much moisture in the incubator, but I say you can, and proved it to my sorrow this spring during one of my trials. This season's trials have convinced me that without perseverance little good can be done with an incubator, and my advice to those who may be discouraged by repeated trials, is to stick to it, the reward will come after a while. I have just completed another test of my incubator. I had more ventilating tubes put in, and the result was very satisfactory. My mind was made up that if this trial did not give a great deal better results than the previous ones, to put my incubator on the shelf, never to try again; but the result has encouraged me, and I will use her next year, and profiting by my experience of this year, expect good results. The chicks hatched in the incubator are strong, and have grown remarkably well.

My method of attending to the incubator was as follows:—At 6 p. m., cool the eggs, turn them, and trim the lamp; 12 noon, examine the thermometer and turn the eggs; 6 p. m., trim the lamp; 10 p. m., examine the thermometer, turn the eggs, and go to bed and sleep soundly till morning—I never got up twice to look at the incubator in the night; I found it did not need me.

My advice to those using incubators requiring coal oil for heating, is to use nothing but the best American oil; it burns steadier, and don't create so much smoke and dirt as the poorer oil.

Fanciers around here are watching their pets growing, and are trying to pick out the winners for the fall and winter shows. I would like to tell you all about the stock of my brother fanciers, but it would take up too much space; suffice it to say, in spite of the unfavorable hatching season, there is a lot of fine and promising chicks in the yards of most of them, and they are receiving good care.

I am glad to see that able writers still keep the scoring question before the fancy. Scoring has got to come, and the sooner the better, say I. The world is becoming more enlightened every day, and why should we not keep pace with the times? No one who has marked the great advantage scoring has proved to the shows of the United States can doubt of its superiority to the old plan. There are lots of good birds, owned by amateurs, kept away from our shows by the feeling that it is useless to show under the existing state of things,—they cannot win in competition with Mr. Jones' birds, with his friend the judge, owing his appointment to him, backed with his ability to borrow of Mr. So-and-so, if he has not the stock himself. This borrowing practice is followed at all our shows, from the largest down to the township agricultural shows. There is not a true fancier in the country but will do his best to stamp out this fraud. The fanciers in this section, to a man, are in favor of scoring.

I hear the Toronto fanciers purpose holding a show in December, the birds to be judged by scoring. I hope it will not injure the P. A. of Ont.

show, to be held in Guelph next year. It certainly will if well conducted, and the latter is judged without scoring.

JOHN FINCH.

Senforth, July 9th, 1885.

Notes from Mitchell.

Editor Review.

The majority of the fanciers here are meeting with the same disappointment as is reported from the different fanciers in June issue of your valuable journal. In fact I don't think the percentage of eggs that proved fertile will exceed 40 per cent.—although those I set will average about 85 per cent. Out of 13 Black Red Game egg received from R. H. Trimble, Napanee, I got 11 chicks, and out of 12 from Wm. Sanderson, Stratford, 10 chicks, which speaks well for the stock these gentlemen keep.

In June number of Review Mr. Trimble states that he has a Game pullet, three weeks old, that measured 13 inches. I am under the impression I have two Black Red pullets that will equal his, measuring 19½ inches, and not quite six weeks old.

I must say that I cannot agree with your correspondent from Lachute re sods or earth in the nests for hatching purposes. My experience is, 25 per cent more and stronger chicks when sods are used.

I am pleased to notice the interest taken by some of the older breeders in the scoring question, and trust the time is not far distant when the old "hit-or-miss" style of judging will be done away with. It is doubtful if the fanciers from this section will send birds to any of the shows where the scoring system is not adopted.

If those who are troubled with feather-eaters will rub the feathers on the bird that is the object of so much attention with Electric Oil, a cure will be effected.

Mindful of the severity of the past winter, I am building a poultry house 15x24, with double doors and windows, filled between the lining with concrete, and a cement floor, which, I think, will keep Jack Frost at a respectable distance, and not allow a harbor for rats.

J. G. JONES.

Mitchell, Ont., July 9th, 1885.

The London Poultry and Pet-stock Ass'n.

Editor Review.

At our last regular meeting, owing to the absence of the president, the ex-president was requested to take the chair. The attendance was not as good as we would like it to be, yet we had a very good meeting.

The revision of our by-laws being about the main business, as there were but a few of the members present; it was moved, seconded and carried, that a committee be appointed to attend to that part of the business. A committee was appointed.

It was moved and seconded, that this meeting desires to express their gratitude to the board of the Provincial Exhibition for their recognition of the poultry interest of this Province, in increasing the number of prizes, as well as placing a larger amount on the old sections, and we do hereby pledge ourselves that we will do all

in our power to further the interests of the whole Fair.

There are a large number of fanciers (so called) who do not seem to take interest in poultry business, to attend meetings at this season of the year, and I am sorry to say we have our share of such. We purpose to have at every meeting a short speech, essay, or part of the experience of one of our members, to occupy from five minutes to half an hour, each member to take his turn. I, for one, think it will be interesting as well as instructive, especially to new beginners like myself

Geo. BEDGOOD, Sec'y.
London, July 6th, 1885.

Financial Statement of the Poultry Association of Ontario for the Year 1885

Geo. Murton, Treasurer, in account with the Poultry Association of Ontario.

RECEIPTS.

Dr.		
To cash, entry-fees,	\$ 482 12	
" Members' subscriptions,	132 00	
" Special prizes	43 50	
" Scoring, &c.,	5 00	
" Commission on sales	5 05	
" Receipts at door,	70 75	
" Government Grant,	700 00	
		\$1438 42

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cr.		
By Cash, due Treas J. James for 1884,	\$ 9 61	
" Petty cash ac.	32 44	
" Judges,	66 75	
" Caretakers,	33 62	
" Teaming, ac.,	11 75	
" Gas ac.,	11 50	
" Wood,	20 25	
" Coops,	71 19	
" Feed,	13 28	
" Sundry small ac's, ..	9 34	
" R. Stewart, use hmb'r Ontario Bank, inter'st on note,	19 37	
" Printing ac.,	83 45	
" G. Murton and Thos. Gowdy, ex. to Toronto Gov'm't. Grant, ..	6 00	
" Geo. Murton, salary, ..	100 00	
" Prize money, in full, ..	872 00—\$1373 89	
" Balance in Treasurers hands, ..	64 53	
		\$1438 42

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

I certify that I have examined the above accounts, and find them correct, and very neatly kept, showing a balance to the credit of the Society of sixty-four dollars and fifty-three cents.

Signed,

CHARLES DAVIDSON,
Guelph, July 9th, 1885. Auditor.

Extensive Importation of Stock.

Mr. J. M. Macpherson, of Chatham, Ont., gives us the following brief account of his trip from England, and list of his importations:

I sailed from Liverpool on Thursday, June 25th, on Allan Line, S. S. *Sardinian*, and arrived in Quebec on Monday, July 6th, after a fine voyage. The butcher took care of my stock during the voyage, and was most obliging. Canadian Express Co. carried stock from Quebec to Chatham, and were most accommodating.

The following is a list of my importations:

DOGS.

St. Bernard dog, Rudolph II, (Eng. K.C.S.B., 18,128). Honors at Dublin, Warwick, Bristol, and Brighton. By champion Catwaller—Myra by Bosco-Juno, etc.

St. Bernard bitch, Alaska (Eng. K.C.S.B. 18,127); by champion Bayard—Bernie VII, by champion Moltke-Snowden, etc. In pup to above dog.

Great Dane (or German Boarhound), "Siegfried," imported from Germany as a puppy. 1st at Crystal Palace (puppy.)

Fox Terrier bitch "Soham Spot" (K.C.S.B., 18,130); by champion Corinthian—Shrew, etc.

Fox Terrier bitch "Debt" (K.C.S.B., 18,213); by Dynamite Joe, etc.

Fox Terrier stud dog, champion "Rally Pickle." Died in Canadian Express Co.'s hands between Montreal and London. Appearance very suspicious.

POULTRY.

Trio Creve Coeurs.—cock, 1st at Dray, Kimberley, Ripley, Hanley, and Abernethy, 2nd at Crystal Palace, etc., etc. Hens — a gold medal pen, Paris.

Trio Yokohamas, or Long-tailed Japanese; see Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris.

Eight White Cochins—2 cockerels from Buckmaster, 6 pullets from Humberstone.

Ten Dark Brahmās—cockerel (Lady Gwydyr's) v.h.c. last Dairy Show, and 6 pullets (Lady Gwydyr's strain), 3 hens from Norris-Elye (one is the celebrated "Lady Hertford," winner of numerous 1sts and cups.

Trio Red Pile Game Bantams—cock, 1st at Liverpool, hens 1st and 2nd at Cheltenham.

PIGEONS.

One pair blue Pouters—cock, 2nd at Maidstone, 3rd at Sheerness and h.c. Dairy; hen, 2nd at Sheerness, and h. c.

One pair Runts.

One pair Carriers—dun cock (son of champion dun at Dairy Show, and claimed at £40—\$200); black hen (Capt Heaton.)

One pair blue Dragoons—winners. Three pairs Turbets.

One pair black Russian Trumpeters—imported from Russia.

PET STOCK.

One African gray Parrot; cage Foreign Birds, containing one pair each Cut-throats, Orange-cheeks, Wax-hills, Avadavats, Spice-birds, and Bangalese. 1 pair fawn-colored Mice.

J. M. MACPHERSON.

Chatham, July 13th, 1885.

P. S.—Will reply to Mr. Willson's letter next month.

Editor Review.

In answer to your request for information as to hatching of eggs, allow me to give you my experience. I received from New York two settings of Malay eggs. I put one setting under a hen and in three weeks I got one chick: eleven rotten, one clear; the other setting I put in a Climax Incubator, and the result was nine fine chicks out of ten fertile eggs, 3 eggs clear. Both the settings were from the same man.

WM. ELLIOTT.

St. Catharines, June 26, 1885.

Editor Review.

In response to your request for reports of hatches from imported eggs, I will say I have ten nice large chicks and two dead in the shell, from a setting of Light Brahma eggs from John Finch, of Seaforth. They were packed in bran, in a covered basket.

R. J. JORDON.

Lapeer City, Mich., June 21st, 1885.

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 16TH OF EACH MONTH AT
STRATHROY, ONT., CANADA.

—BY—

J. A. S. FULLERTON,

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mths.	6 Mths.	12 Mths.
One Page	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter	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.

Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$6, half year \$4; smaller size, 1 year \$5, half year, \$3.

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

Address,

J. A. S. FULLERTON,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada

The Review for September will not be issued until after the close of the Industrial Exhibition. A large number of extra copies of August number will be issued for distribution at the Fall shows, and fanciers should take advantage of this fact and have their advertisements in it. Send in copy early. Those desiring changes in advertisements now running will do us a great favor by having copy with us by the 1st of the month.

Entries for the Industrial Exhibition must be made before August 23rd. Don't forget this.

Look up ad. of Provincial Exhibition in this issue, provide yourselves with prize-lists, and make your entries before the 17th of August. Birds shown in pairs. The prize-list is considerably improved.

J. C. Frisbee, photographer, and proprietor of Virginia Poultry Yards, Magnolia, Virginia, has sent us samples of his work in stamp photographs. They are of the size of an ordinary postage stamp, and of excellent finish. See his ad.

Mr. Doel, in this issue, on page 166, favors us with another of his characteristic letters, and, although it may seem to our readers a waste of space to notice such effusions, we will, as briefly as possible, answer those points which refer to us.

If Mr. Doel was not the mouthpiece of others in his previous letter, then he certainly was very presumptuous in undertaking to champion men and measures without a personal knowledge of the particulars.

We fail to find a single instance where any attempt has been made in the Review to injure Mr. Doel, either by writers under *nom de plumes* or otherwise. We reproduce our remarks made on the occasion of which he complains as unfair criticism, and give our readers the opportunity to judge the case, and also to judge of the motive that prompts Mr. Doel's spleen:

"The judges were very painstaking in their work and few mistakes were made, but where fowls remain so long open to criticism after judging, as in this instance, if any errors are made they are sure to be discovered and commented upon. There was some grumbling, but not more than usual."

"The Asiatics classes were judged by Mr. J. W. Buck, of Brantford, who was very painstaking in his work."

"GAMES. Black-red cocks over the average at this show. We thought a bird shown by Dr. Nichol, of Montreal, should have had a place. Hens, a very fine class—2nd and 3rd better than 1st. Cockerels not equal to cocks; a bird, beautiful in head, neck, tail and station, by W. L. Ball, of Richmond, seemed to many as though a safe winner, but close inspection showed him to be somewhat off-colored on breast and under wings. First prize pullet the best in station, head, neck and tail we have yet seen, but off a little in color; other winners also good. Brown-red class weak; 2nd prize hen best in class. Yellow Duckwings, a medium class; birds generally small and soft. In Silver Duckwings there was nothing particularly worthy of mention. Piles, 1st and 2nd cocks good; 2nd hen a very fine bird, should have been 1st; cockerels, poor, pullets good. White and black Games wanting in station."

We take full responsibility for all comments made on exhibits and judging at the shows, unless they are made over the signature of the party reporting. In this case our criticisms on the judging of the Games were pronounced by several of the best judges in Canada to be correct and fair, and we *did not* "get a disappointed man" to report on any class. The only personal mention made of the judges was in Mr. Buck's case, and that was called forth by the greater care and trouble he took to come to a correct decision on the classes entrusted to him than did his colleagues. We also criticised Mr. Jarvis' judgement in giving 1st prize to a disqualified Plymouth Rock cockerel.

The trouble here is that we failed to give praise to Mr. Doel's judging, and, like a spoiled child, he is jealous. Still he says, "The fact of the matter is, I do not value the Review or its influence sufficient to trouble myself one way or the other,"—at the same time furnishing the only indisputable evidence that this is not the case. He is well aware that the Review has always been honest and unprejudiced in its dealings with the fancy, never letting personal feeling influence its reports, and as a consequence it carries weight with its readers, and when it passes over him in silence he is sore at heart.

We wish Mr. Doel to understand that the Review does not "insinuate." It leaves that for narrow-minded and cowardly individuals who wish to create false impressions by using such language as is contained in the last paragraph of Mr. Doel's letter. It makes plain assertions that anyone can understand. We do assert that Mr. Doel is and has been doing all he can to injure the Review, without compromising his own safety, and we submit his letters as evidence in support of the assertion. However, we can afford to smile at such efforts when the motive is so plainly displayed as it is by Mr. Doel.

The last paragraph of his letter he may consider a masterpiece of wit and sarcasm, but fortunately we are under no obligations to consult him in regard to our movements. We are not aware that either the Review or its publisher has ever been an insultion, or brought discredit on any place or person. Our past record and present position furnishes proof which even Mr. Doel can not gainsay of the support and appreciation of the fanciers generally, and wherever published, we are determined so to conduct it, that their continued confidence will be merited, and its future course be

upward and onward. Should its place of publication be changed to the provincial capital, we are assured it will be warmly welcomed; and so far from being an infliction, we venture to contradict Mr. Doel so far as to say it will be more credit and benefit to Toronto than its few maligners and opponents.

Their Value to the Association.

The table given below is compiled from the prize-list of the last exhibition of the Poultry Association of Ontario, and will show the relative values of the different classes to the association from a financial standpoint. It will be seen that the entry-fee for each bird is placed at 50 cents. In the Asiatic and Game classes a great many birds were entered for single coops, at a fee of 60 cts. which would make the entry-fee in these classes greater, and the classes having most entries would also naturally contribute a larger number of membership fees of \$1.00. Light Brahmas, Black-Red Games, White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks were the only classes in which the entry-fee exceeded the premiums. The prizes offered on each variety aggregated \$18.00.

Varieties.	No. of Entries	Entry Fees Pd	Prizes Paid.	Prizes ex. Entries.
Light Brahmas.....	50	\$25 00	\$18 00	\$
Dark Brahmas.....	27	13 50	18 00	4 50
Buff Cochins.....	25	12 50	17 00	4 50
Partridge Cochins.....	24	12 00	18 00	1 00
White.....	8	4 00	13 00	9 00
Black.....	8	4 00	14 50	9 50
Langshans.....	29	14 50	18 00	3 50
Black-breasted Red Game	42	21 00	17 50	
Brown.....	19	9 50	16 00	6 50
Duckwing.....	18	9 00	17 50	8 50
Pyle.....	35	17 50	18 00	5 00
Any other variety.....	5	2 50	11 50	9 00
Golden S. Hamburgs.....	15	7 50	14 50	7 00
P.....	18	9 00	18 00	9 00
Silver S.....	16	8 00	16 50	3 50
P.....	10	5 00	17 00	12 00
Black.....	29	14 50	18 00	3 50
White Leghorns.....	40	20 00	18 00	
Brown.....	29	14 50	18 00	3 50
W. F. Black Spanish.....	19	9 50	16 00	6 50
Silver-gray Dorkings.....	20	10 00	18 00	8 00
Colored.....	20	10 00	18 00	8 00
White.....	8	4 00	16 00	12 00
Plymouth Rocks.....	53	26 50	18 00	
W. C. Black Polands.....	12	6 00	18 00	12 00
Golden-spangled Polands.....	11	5 50	17 00	11 50
Silver.....	14	7 00	17 00	10 00
White.....	14	7 00	18 00	11 00
Houdans.....	10	5 00	16 50	11 50

This table supplies a good deal of matter for thought. Is it right that the surplus from one variety should go to pay the premiums on others less popular, or that the popularity of a variety should preclude it from a participation in the benefits of the Government grant? We think not. We believe the proper basis on which to form a prize list for associations having Government assistance would be to make the grant the basis of the prizes on the whole, giving each variety the same, and after paying all expenses, and providing for a small sinking fund, each variety to receive any surplus that might accrue from entry-fees from that variety. We would like fanciers to express their views on this subject.

Well Done, Guelph.

The friends of the Poultry Association of Ontario will read with pleasure the report of that association for the year 1885, in our present issue. It will be seen that the Guelph people, after four years rest, have not lost their old knack of making a poultry show successful financially. After paying the prizes and every claim in full, and investing \$71.19 in coops—which could not be done without, and are a valuable asset—the treasurer has a balance of \$64.53 to the credit of the association. Fanciers in all parts will join with us in congratulating the Guelph people on their success, and the association on the improved condition of its affairs.

The directors have issued the following circular to exhibitors, which is a move in the right direction:—

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,

Guelph, July 10th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—As there seems to be such a difference of opinion as to the best mode of Judging Poultry, the Directors have thought it best, in the interests of the Association, to get an expression of opinion from the different exhibitors as to which they consider the most satisfactory way. We therefore wish you would send your answer to the Secretary of the Association as soon as possible, stating which mode you are in favor of adopting, "Scoring or Otherwise," so that it may be laid before the meeting that will be held in Toronto during the Industrial Exhibition, in September next.

Yours truly,

THOS. GOWDY, *President.*
GEO. MURTON, *Secretary.*

We hope fanciers will give a hearty response to this invitation for an expression of their opinion on this question of vital importance to the association and the fancv. Let your voices give no uncertain sound.

Subscription Premiums.

We are enabled, through the generosity of well wishers of the Review, to offer from time to time, great inducements to parties to get up clubs. The following offers are very liberal, and they could all be earned in a few days by parties making an effort. The stock will be well worth the value put on it. Everyone who has earned the premiums offered by our patrons have been well satisfied with what they have received.

Mr. Geo. H. Perkins, president of the Ingersoll Poultry Association, Ingersoll, will give the first to send us 15 new subscribers and \$15.00, one pair of Buff Cochins, value, \$10.00.

To the first to send us 10 new subscribers and \$10, pair of White Leghorns, value, \$5.00.

To the next to send us 10 new subscribers and \$10, pair S. S. Hamburgs, value, \$5.00.

To the next to send us 10 new subscribers and \$10, pair Black Spanish, value, \$5.00.

To any boy under 12 years sending 2 new subscribers and \$2, a pair of white, pink-eye rabbits.

J. H. Pearce, Merchant, Bowmanville, will give a setting of Langshan eggs, value \$2.50, to the first to send us 6 new subscribers and \$6.00.

We will give a fine pair of Homing Antwerps, value \$5.00 to the first boy to send us 6 new subscribers and \$6.00.

I like the Poultry Review very much, and will give to the person sending the largest number of

subscriptions at \$1 each, from July 1st, 1885, to January 1st, 1886, 1. 0 beautiful Cabinet Photographs, value \$10.00; to the second best 100 card Photographs, value \$6 00, and to the third best, 100 small Photographs, value \$1.8). When you send your subscriptions, state that they are for my premiums, and January 1st Mr Fullerton will notify me who won them, and I will send them as soon as finished. FRISBEE'S ART STUDIO, MAGNOLIA, Nansmond Co., Virginia, U. S.

As a subscription premium I beg to offer a pair of Black Red Game chicks—stag from Trimble's "Away Up strain" and a pullet bred from the 2nd prize cock at Guelph, mated with choice Cooper pullets—to any person sending you 10 new subscribers and \$10.—Jno. G. JONES, Mitchell, Ont.

Stableford Bros., of Watford, have purchased Mr. Lewis' (Watford) entire stock of B. B. Red Games, including imported cock known as the "Harrison bird" (imported by J Main), 2nd prize pullet at Guelph, besides other fine birds and a large number of chickens.

New Advertisements.

Provincial Exhibition, Henry Wade, Sec'y, Toronto.
Frisee's Art Studio, Magnolia, Nansmond Co., Va., U. S.
W. J. Weafer, Point Edward, Ont.

CHANGES.

R. H. Trimble, "the Arcade," Nanance, Ont.
G. M. Haldane, Strathroy, Ont.
R. Elliott, Listowel, Ont.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

Two lines \$1.0 per an.; each additional line 5c.

H. PEARCE, STRATHROY, ONT.,
Breeder of Langshans, only. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13. 4

C. G. KEYES, PALMYRA, ONT.,
Breeder of Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks. 3

J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT.,
Breeder of Houdans (exclusively), 2 yards, of noted strains.

C. A. GRAF, MARTINSVILLE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.,
Wyandottes and Rouen Ducks. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

G. A. BOJUE, STRATHROY, ONT.,
Breeder of Pekin Ducks, Lt. Brahmas and Houdans. 12

H. P. HARRISON, 247 McCaul St., TORONTO,
Back-breasted Red Games, Heaton and Lyons strains.

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

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

JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE, ONT.,
Importer and breeder of Golden and Silver S Hamburgs.

H. F. ALLING, No. 41, WALNUT-ST., NEWARK, N. J., U. S.
Breeder of Brown, Black and White Leghorns. Trios, \$5.00
to \$25.00. Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma hens, \$2.00 to
\$5.00 each.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.,
Breeder of Houdans and Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.,
Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

27 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.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—from premium White Leghorns,
\$2.00 per 13. Warranted fresh.

4-4 JOHN KNAPP, Ingersoll, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Fresh eggs in baskets at \$2.00 per 13, 20 for \$3.50 of B. Javas. Chicks this fall.

3-4 M. ST. MARY, Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., U.S.

G. E. PERKINS, Ingersoll, Ont., w. l. exchange a pair of fine Lop Eared Rabbits for a pair of Wyandottes or offers.

FOR SALE—Langshans, 1 trio; B. B. R. Games, 2 cocks and 3 hens; White Polish, 1 pair; Dark Brahmas, 1 pair. All good birds. Address C. H. LLOYD, King P. O., York Co., Ont.

TO EXCHANGE—Five Light Brahma hens one year old for P. Rock pullets, also cut of pair Light Brahmas for sale cheap. A. A. WHITTAKER, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE—A Eureka Incubator, nearly new, capacity 100 eggs will sell cheap as I have no use for it. Also an Irish Setter dog and pup. Address Box 639, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Collie bitch pups, out of my imported pair, "Captain" and "Nellie," fine in coat and other points. Price \$5.00 each.

THOMAS HALL, Outremont, Montreal, P. Q.
FOR SALE—One pair Pea Fowls, 2 years old, grand plumage. A bargain. If taken at once, price only \$3.00; worth double. H. D. FARROW, Mitchell, Ont.

TO EXCHANGE—For best offers, pure-bred Poultry, Medical Galvanic Battery, \$24.00; hot water Incubator, 100 egg capacity, \$21.00; superior Rubber Stamps, illustrated with cuts of Poultry. E. R. LEWIS, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE—Fancy Pigeons of all the leading varieties, first class stock, at lowest prices. All orders receive prompt attention. Send for price-list to
ROBT BURROUGHES, 14 Phoebe St., Toronto.

FOR SALE—Grand pair Black Red Games. The cock won 1st at Sherbrooke, 1884; score, 96 points. Mr. Odell claims he is the best cock in Canada. Price, \$12.00.
STABLEFORD BROS., Watford, Ont.

FOR SALE—3 W. Cochin hens, for \$9.00; 1 White Leghorn cock, \$2.00; 1 S. Gray Dorking cock, \$3.00; 2 Langshan hens, \$4.00, or the lot for \$15.00.
Address, ERIE POULTRY YARDS, Cedar Springs, Ont.

FOR SALE—A few fine Lop-Eared Rabbits, and one breeding doe from imported stock, also Fancy Pigeons. Enclose stamp for reply.
Address, JOHN HAY, Box 524, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—\$5.00 will buy the pair of Honing Antwepens that were first to arrive from Toronto in two flights this season, the hen making the journey, 120 miles, in less than 3 1/2 hours. They are mated, and breeding.
ED. M. FULLEITON, Strathroy, Ont.

BONE MEAL, Ground Oyster Shell, Poultry Books, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Eggs for Hatching. Send for circular.
PERRY'S POULTRY EXCHANGE,
5-11 25 Blevy St., Montreal, P. Q.

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S., dealer in and breeder of pure-bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Dogs, Guinea Pigs, Song Birds, White Rats and Mice, Cock spurs, \$1.25 a pair; Pit Games, Incubators, and Printing. Send 4c. for illustrated circular. 11f.

GRAND SALE OF PRIZE WINNING FOX TERRIERS.—One dog, "Duke," 20 months old, by Champion "Belvoir Jim," ex. imported bitch; color white, with patch on ear; a game little dog; good ears, and a good stock dog; price \$20. One dog, 15 months, by Champion "Belvoir Jim," out of "Forest Belle"; "Forest Belle" by "Music," ex. "Tip," "Tip," winner of 2nd at London, and 1st at Cincinnati, Ohio; color white, one side of head rich black tan, other side spot on eye; this dog has good long head, nice fitting ears, good coat, and lots of bone; price, \$15. One bitch; color white, rich black tan head, patch on roof of tail; a neat little bitch, 7 months old; by "Bob," ex. "Forest Belle"; "Bob" by imported "Viper," ex. "Vernon," price, \$25. One bitch, rich black tan head, and heavily marked body; by "Bob," ex. "Forest Belle," price, \$15. One dog, 4 months, all white; by "Duke," ex. "Pepper," ("Pepper" is from the celebrated kennels of W. Hendry, Hamilton); price, \$10. One dog by "Bob," ex. "Belle"; spot on eye and patch on tail; price, \$10. Apply with stamp to S. A. ROBERTS, London, Ont.

Readers, when writing to our advertisers, please mention that you saw their advertisement in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

—PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—

(St. Clair Strain.)
Successful competitors with the "best" Leghorns and Wyandottes as egg producers.

A few hundreds of P. Rocks, Leghorns, (Bonney strain), and Wyandottes, (Hull and Clark), for sale, at moderate rates.

WILLIAM J. WEAVER, Ont., C.
Pt. Edward, Ont., C.

Chicks for Sale,
of the following varieties:

BROWN LEGHORNS,

(Rose and Single combed.)

White Leghorns,

(Rose and Single combed.)

S. Spangled Hamburgs & D'k Brahmas,

Will be sold singly, in pairs, trios or breeding pens.

—Also a few—

P. Rock Cockerels

and old birds of Brown Leghorns and Dark Brahmas.

My young stock is as good as I ever raised. Fine exhibition birds in each variety.

Correspondence solicited.

R. Elliott,

Listowel, Ont.

For Sale.

ONE PEN PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS,

Consisting of

Cock, "Englewood" score 94½ points, and four handsomely marked hens, good legs and beaks. Price, \$15.00. Cock alone worth the money. Also one cock and two hens, P. Rocks. Price, \$3.00.

Apply to

C. J. ODELL,

SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

6-3t

Attention Farmers, Fruit-Growers, Everybody,

DESTROY THE INSECTS AND SAVE YOUR FRUIT TREES!

By the use of Lewis's Combination Force Pump.



It makes three machines (see cut). Is made of brass throughout. It is the best and cheapest Hand Pump in the World. It will throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet.

Unprecedented Success. My Agents make \$10 to \$30 a day.

To introduce it, I will send a sample Pump to any express station in the United States or Canada, *express paid*, for \$5.50, regular price \$8. I have the finest SPRAY ATTACHMENT ever put on a Pump—can change from solid stream to spray instantly while pumping. I also manufacture the Potato-bug Exterminator separate—price, zinc tube, post-paid, \$1.25; polished brass, post-paid, \$1.75; can do four to six acres a day. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Price-list and Terms to agents, etc. I give a long list of customers, (their names and addresses) each of whom have bought from \$50 to \$2000 worth of these goods in from one to three weeks' time and has made from \$10 to \$30 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. A Bonanza to those who secure unoccupied territory. Write at once. Exclusive control to good canvassers.

P. C. LEWIS, Catskill, N. Y.



CHAS MASSIE,

PORT HOPE, ONT.,

Breeder of

High-Class Pigeons,

of the leading varieties,

Pouters and Turbits a specialty. Also

RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS.

A few fine birds for sale. Enclose stamp for reply.



STANLEY SPILLET,
Nantye, Ont.,

Breeder of the
Celebrated "AUTOCEAT" Strain
of

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

No Eggs for sale. Chicks for sale early in the Fall.

P. G. KEYES,

467 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont.,

Breeder and Importer of

Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks

AND GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

The useful combined with the beautiful.

Eggs for hatching every day in the year:—Wyandottes and Bantams, \$3.00 per 13; Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13. Correspondence a pleasure. No circulars. Write for what you want. 3-y

WEST DURHAM POULTRY YARDS,

Bowmanville, Ont.,

KYDD & WRIGHT,

Breeders of

Plymouth Rocks,

Exclusively; Pilgrim strain, direct from W. F. James, Sherbrooke. Two yards of the finest P. Rocks in Canada. See prize lists of Guelph, Peterborough and Bowmanville shows for prizes won. Four grand cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 for 13. JOHN H. KYDD & GEO. WRIGHT.



JAMES BAPTIE,

SPRINGVILLE P. O., ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED

HAMBURGS,

(My Specialty.)

Also, **PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, and DARK BRAHMAS.**

P. Cochins and D. Brahmas mated for pullet breeding only.

Eggs for sale in season at \$3.00 per 13. 3.



STRATHROY POULTRY YARDS

E. H. HURD, PROPRIETOR,

Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks,

Golden and Silver Spangled Polands,

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS,

and

BROWN LEGHORNS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Polands, \$2.50 per 13; others, \$2.00 per 13. 3-y



J. H. PIERCE,

Bowmanville, Ont.,

Breeder of

HOUDANS and LANGSHANS,

of the most noted strains.

My birds have won high honors at Chicago, Toronto Industrial, Ont. Poultry show, Montreal Bowmanville, etc. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per 13. A fair hatch guaranteed. Chicks in the Fall.

G. M. HALDANE,
 Box 27, - Strathroy, Ont.,
 Manufacturer of
RUBBER STAMPS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Name stamp complete, 50 cts; name and address, 75 cts; Monograms and Signatures, \$1.75; Tom Thumb Self-inkers, from \$1.25 to \$3.00; Pencil stamp, 1, 2, 3 and 4 lined, 75 cts; Hand Stamps from 60 cts up; Self-inking Printing Wheels, \$4.00 up; Rubber Band Daters, \$4.00. Send for price list.


I want room for my youngsters



AND WILL SELL "NERO,"
 Score 98, Pedigreed, and mate for
 \$15.00,
 Dirt Cheap, in good feather and shape
 for the early shows.

—ALSO—
 FOUR BLACK-RED HENS,
 \$2 to \$5 each.


Chicks for sale after September 1st. Write.
 R. H. TRIMBLE, "The Arcade," Napanea, Ont.

 **H. B. DONOVAN,**
 Parkdale, - Ontario,
 Breeder and Importer of
FANCY PIGEONS,
PHEASANTS
AND PET STOCK.

No Birds for sale till the Fall.
 When writing enclose stamp for reply.


 **LONDON WEST POULTRY YARDS.**
H. R. K. TOZER, - PROPRIETOR,
 Breeder of
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
W. C. Black and Golden Polands,
 Golden and Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled
 and Black
HAMBURGS.

Fowls and Chicks for sale. Eggs for hatching in season.
 10-y

 **GEO. E. PERKINS,**
 Ingersoll, - Ont.,
 Breeder of
HIGH-CLASS AND THOROUGHBREED
POULTRY.

Eggs for Hatching in Season :


Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs, \$1.50 per 13;
 Black Spanish \$1.50 per 13; White Leghorns, \$1.50 per
 13; Light Brahmans and Buff Cochins \$1.50 per 13.
 Young stock for sale after 1st September.
 Pure White Rabbits for sale at low prices. 11-y

 **W. H. CROWIE,**
 St. Catharines, - Ont.,
 Breeder of
Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,
AND GAME BANTAMS.

100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS

To sell at Low Prices,

For Prizes won this Fall see Review for October.
 Eggs for Hatching in season. 2-y

 **J. W. BARTLETT,**
 Lambeth, P. O., (late of London South,)
 Breeder of
 —HIGH-CLASS—
DARK BRAHMAS.


At the late show of the P. A. of Ont. my birds won
 fresh laurels, proving, as in the past, that they are
 equal to if not ahead of any in Canada.

Eggs for hatching, packed in new baskets, \$3. per 13.


Agent for the new "Model" Incubator.

 **THORPE & SCOTT,**
 220 TALBOT ST., LONDON, ONT.,
 Breeders of
Light and Dark Brahmans,
BLACK HAMBURGS,
and White-Faced Black Spanish.

Fowls for sale at all times.
 10-ly Eggs for Hatching in season.

 **WM. SUNLEY,**
GUELPH, - ONT.,
 Breeder of
High-Class
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
 "Pilgrim" and "Keeper" strains.

See prize-list, Eeb'y Review.
 A limited number of Eggs to dispose of, at \$3.00
 per setting. For further information address Box
 110, enclosing stamp for reply. 3-y

 **KEILEY BROS,**
 625 Colborne St., London, Ont.,
 Breeders of
Black & Br'n Red, G. Duckwing,
AND WHITE GAMES,
Golden Polands & Cayuga Ducks.

Eggs, \$3.00 per 13. Duck eggs, 2.00 per 11,
 From birds second to none.



T. A. WILLITTS,

48 Elgin street,

Ottawa, - Ont.,

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

"Autocrat" strain.

Chicks for sale in the Fall.

5-y



W. SANDERSON,

Stratford,

Ont.,

Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks,

(two yards.)

BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,

WHITE LEGHORNS and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Eggs and Birds for sale.

Correspondence invited.

2-y



Brant Poultry Yards,

Brantford, Ont.,

E. KESTER, - PROPRIETOR.

My breeding pens of

Light Brahmias, W. Leghorns,

BUFF COCHINS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS, AND PYLE GAME BANTAMS

are this spring the best I ever had.

EGGS—One setting, \$2.50; two or more settings, at the rate of \$2.00 per setting. Order early.

Send stamp for Illustrated Circular.



J. M. CARSON,

Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,

Breeder of

Fine W. F. B. SPANISH, and Plymouth Rock Fowls.

At Guelph show, 1885, 1st and special on Black Spanish, cock, scored 93½; hen, 90; pullet, 96; cockerel, 90½.—L. G. Jarvis, judge.

At Owen Sound Pet Stock Show, Feb., 1885: 1st, 2nd and

special for breeding pen B. Spanish; 1st and special on P Rock chicks; cockerel 93½, pullet 94—H. G. Jackson, J. G.



LISTOWEL POULTRY YARDS,

H. GODDARD, Proprietor,

Breeder of

Black Javas, W. and Br'n Leghorns and L. Brahmias.

Black Javas, score at Listowel show: cockerel, 97; pullets, 95½ and 95; W. Leghorn cockerel, 94½, hen 93½.

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Javas, \$3.50 for 13, or \$6 for 26; other varieties, \$2 per 13.

See Feb. Review for prizes won at Listowel show.

2-y Address P. O. Box 128, Listowel, Ont.



NORTH PERTH POULTRY YARDS,

H. E. KARN, - Proprietor,

Listowel, Ont.,

Breeder of

Partridge Cochins, Langshans, AND BLACK SPANISH.

Prize birds for sale at all times. Eggs for hatching in season, \$2.00 per 13.

See prize-list of Listowel show in Feb. Review.

Enclose stamp for answer.

Address box 42, Listowel, Ont.

2-y



JAS. HUSBAND & SON,

Cairngorm P. O., - Ont.,

Breeders of

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

Our Stock was originally made up of

The Best Strains.

POWLS FOR SALE AT ALL SEASONS.

Eggs in season at \$2.00 per setting.

2-y



R. G. MARTIN.

Marysville, - Ontario,

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,

Plymouth Rocks,

B. B. RED GAME (imported), WHITE LEGHORNS, HOUDANS, SILVER POLAND, &c.

Prize-winners in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching in season, \$3.00 per setting.

2-y



JOHN AXFORD,

St. Thomas, - ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS,

and

HOUDANS.

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

Correspondence invited.

2.6m



WM. McCLOUD,

Lucan, - Ont.,

Breeder of

B. B. Red and White

GAMES,

SILVER-GRAY, COLORED & W. DOBKINGS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

AYLESBURY, ROUEN & CAYUGA DUCKS.

Eggs, \$3.00 per setting.

FORTIETH
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Under the Auspices of the
Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario,
TO BE HELD AT
LONDON—
7th to 12th Sept., 1885.
—
HANDSOME PREMIUMS GIVEN.

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz.:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before August 15th.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before August 22nd.

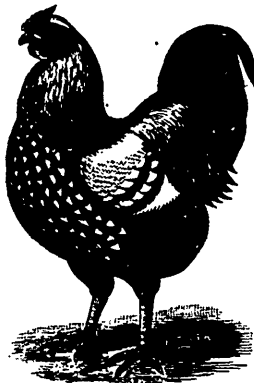
Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before August 20th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province; from Geo. McBroom, of Western Fair, London; and from the Secretary.

Henry Wade,

Agricultural Hall, Toronto.

7-1



P. COCHINS,

R. D. SARR, *Strain.*

WYANDOTTES,

W. G. CLARK, *Strain.*

A SPECIALTY.

Prize Winning Birds in my Breeding Pens, and special attention given to the matings to produce best desired results.

Eggs from either breed, \$3.00 per 13.

P. J. KELLER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.
1004 Boack Ave.

Wood Engravings of Poultry
A SPECIALTY.

Cuts for sale. Send for Illustrated Circular.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Me

THE GREAT
Industrial Fair

AND AGRICULTURAL
EXPOSITION,

1885

Will be held at the

CITY OF TORONTO,

—FROM—

September 7th to 19th.

\$25,000.00 in Prizes!

THE GREATEST

POULTRY SHOW

In CANADA

Is held in connection with this Exhibition; over \$1,000 in Prizes being offered in this department alone.

An immense programme of

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

is being prepared for this Exhibition.

Copies of Prize List and Entry Forms sent to any one on application by post card or otherwise to the Secretary at Toronto.

J. J. WITHEROW,
PRESIDENT.

H. J. HILL,
MANAGER & Sec.,
Toronto.

Frisbee's Art Studio

—IS THE HEADQUARTERS FOR ARTISTIC—

PHOTOGRAPHY AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW RATES.

Photographs are supplied in large quantities to business men and others, at the following low rates:—Cabinets \$1.25, Cards 75 cts, and small Photos 30cts per dozen. Samples will be sent as follows:—Cabinets, 10 cts; Cards, 6 cts; and Small Photos, 2 cts each. Catalogue giving full particulars and 3 samples of small Photos for 6cts in 2ct U. S. Postage Stamps or Silver. I could not send samples FREE, but will deduct the price from first order.

A finely finished Photograph of Stock would sell well, and prove a good advertising card. From their beauty they are sure to be preserved. They are copied from tintypes, wood cuts, or any picture. Do not fail to write, it will pay you.

Address Letters plainly to

Frisbee's Art Studio,
MAGNOLIA, Nansemond Co., Virginia, U. S. A.
Be sure and mention CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW. 7

St. Thomas Poultry Yards.

TEEPLE & WAIT,

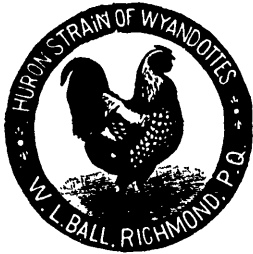
P. O. Box 261,

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO,

Breeders and Importers of

WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS, & B.B.R. GAME.

At the only two shows we ever exhibited we were awarded the following prizes: Southern Counties Fair, 1884, 1st on White Leghorns, diploma on White Leghorns, 2nd prize on Brown Leghorns, Diploma on Brown Leghorns. At Ontario Poultry Show, Guelph, 1885: 1st on White Leghorn cockerel, score 96; 3rd on White Leghorn pullet, score 95; 3rd on Brown Leghorn hen, score 92. As all our stock is imported from the best breeders known, we maintain we have the best stock in Canada. EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 per 13, or \$5 00 per 39. Orders book-in rotation. No pet yards kept for our own breeding. 4-1f



EXHIBITION AND BREEDING CHICKS

For Sale Sept. 1st.,

Bred from the

Prize-Winning

WYANDOTTES,

At Montreal, Ottawa, Waltham and Lowell, Mass., season, 1884-5.

W. L. BALL,

RICHMOND, P. Q.

3 y

Danville Poultry Yards,

DANVILLE, P. Q.

2 grand yards of **Black-breasted Red Games**, bred direct from birds imported by W. L. Ball from England. They possess all the points essential for successful exhibition—long, clean heads, whip tails, "light red" hackles, and for station, style, size and symmetry are unsurpassed. Years have been devoted to produce those characteristics, and their ancestry have won more prizes than any other strain ever bred in Canada.

2 yards **Red Files**, one yard headed by "Windwood," a cock hard to beat, having won 1st as cockerel at Sherbrooke, 1884, and 1st as cock at Montreal, 1885; mated with hens and pullets which won numerous prizes. The matings should produce chicks suitable for any competition.

1 yard **Black Sumatras**—a very choice collection of these beautiful birds.

1 yard of **Malays**—typical birds of this rare variety.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Tom, 40 lbs.,—has already won prizes,—mated to fine hens.

My stock has been carefully selected, and has my personal attention. Varieties all kept separate, and warranted true to name. Fowls and Eggs for sale at all times. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting, 2 settings for \$5.00, 3 settings for \$7.00. Turkeys \$5.00 for 11 eggs. No circulars. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Reference:—W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.

U. BONNEVILLE, Proprietor.



CHAS. CAMPBELL,

Richmond, P. Q.,

—BREEDER OF—

Light Brahmas,

EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs and Chicks for sale in season. Correspondence Solicited.

☛ A Few Choice Birds for Sale Now. ☛

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

"PILGRIM STRAIN."

YARD No. 1,—Headed by cock "Pilgrim 2nd,"—score at Sherbrooke, 1884, 92½ points—mated with hens and pullets to produce exhibition cockerels.

YARD No. 2,—The pullet breeding cockerel, "Rose's Pilgrim," mated to yearling hens, to produce exhibition pullets.

This is the same stock which produced my winners at Montreal and Ottawa (February, 1885)—10 chicks shown; won 2nd on cockerel, 3rd on pullet, 1st and special on breeding pen, and special on chicks, in the hottest competition of the year. Felch scored cockerels 92, 91½, 90, pullets, 93½, 92, 91½, 91, 90, 90, giving an average of 91 7-10, which determines quality.

☛ A few good breeding pairs and trios for sale.

EGGS, guaranteed fresh and well packed, from either yard, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 26, \$6.00 for 39. Chicks after Sept. 1st.

My birds are large, and excellent layers, besides being bred to feather and standard requirements.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

3-y

GEO. DUNTON, RICHMOND, P. Q.



THOMAS HALL,
Outremont, - - - Montreal, P. Q.,
 Originator and Breeder of the
"LANSDOWNE" Strain of
Light Brahmas,
and White Leghorns.

After years of careful mating I have succeeded in producing a strain of Light Brahmas, unsurpassed in the Dominion for perfect markings, close fine combs, pure white color, and of very large size.

Grand Success in the Show Room, 1883-4-5.

At the Montreal Show, January 1883, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cock, 1st, 2nd and special; hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd; cockerel, 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

At Montreal, 1884, on Light Brahmas: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; pullets, 1st and 3rd, and 1st on breeding pen. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; cockerel, 1st and 4th; pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

At Sherbrooke, 1884, on Light Brahmas: cockerels, 1st and 2nd; pullet, 1st and 2nd.

At the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, Sept., 1884, won all the prizes on Light Brahmas, including breeding pen, except one 2nd prize. On White Leghorns, all prizes, except one 2nd prize, which was of my stock.

At Montreal, 1885: Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and special, scores, 92 and 91½; hen, 1st and 2nd, scores, 95 and 94½; cockerel, 1st, 3rd and special, scores, 93 and 92½; pullet, 2nd and 4th, scores, 95 and 94½, and 1st on breeding pen. White Leghorns: cock, 1st and 2nd; hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special; cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special; pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

At Ottawa, 1885: Light Brahmas, fowls, 2nd and 3rd; chicks, 3rd. White Leghorns: fowls, 2nd; chicks, 1st.

EGGS - Brahmas, \$3.00 per setting; Leghorns, \$2.

Stamp for reply.

3-y



JAMES O'NEIL,
Eagle Place Poultry Yards,
Brantford, Ontario,
 Breeder and Importer of Exhibition
Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins, Light Brahmas,
Black. B. Red and Brown B. Red Games.

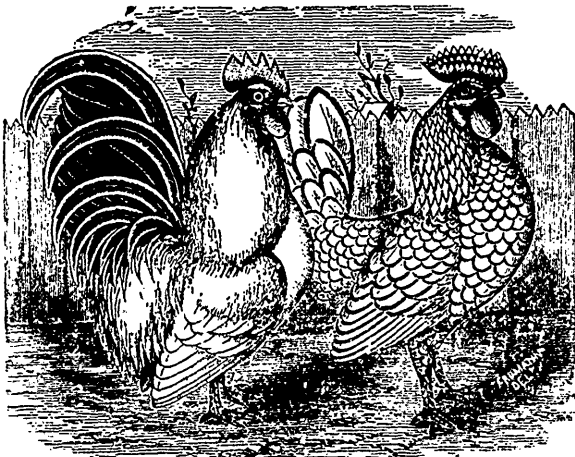
My breeding stock for 1885 are matured birds, of large size and splendid plumage Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13.

I repeat my offer of last season, All birds shipped by me that are not as represented may be returned, and I will return the full amount of money sent and pay the return charges.

I also breed Bull Terriers.

1-y

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,



RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,
Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Breeder and Importer of the following fancy varieties:—

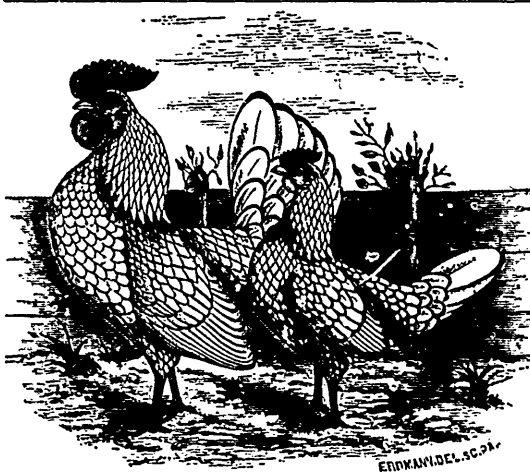
- W-CREST'D BLACK POLANDS,**
- BLACK and SILVER S. HAMBURGS,**
- GOLDEN & SILVER SEBRIGHT,**
- JAPANESE AND BLACK AFRICAN**
- BANTAMS.**

A limited number of eggs for sale from each variety: Poland, \$4.00, Hamburgs and Bantams, \$3.00, except Japs., which are \$5.00 per setting.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

When writing remember time is money, and stamps cost 3c. each in London.

2-y



PARK POULTRY YARDS,
 CAYUGA, ONT., CANADA,
 D. T. ROGERS, Proprietor,
 Will sell Eggs from
Exhibition Birds only,

at the following prices :

Single and Rose-comb White Leghorns,...	\$3.00 per 1.
White Polish,.....	3.00 "
Black Sumatras,.....	3.00 "
Golden-pencilled Hamburgs.....	2.00 "
Silver Sebright Bantams.....	3.00 "
Golden Sebright Bantams,.....	3.00 "
Black African Bantams,.....	2.00 "
Cayuga Ducks,.....	2.00 "

Would refer parties wishing eggs to the prize-list of the Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association, in the March issue of the Review.

Will guarantee to do as I say every time.



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,

Wm. McNEIL, Proprietor,

774 Waterloo street,

London, Ont.,



Breeder of

High - Class Poultry,

Including White and Buff Cochins, White-crested Black, Golden and Silver spangled and White Polands; Golden and Silver-spangled, Silver-pencilled and Black Hamburgs, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black African and Japanese Bantams.

My Breeding stock for 1885 is to my liking, and the results from their eggs must be eminently successful to purchasers.

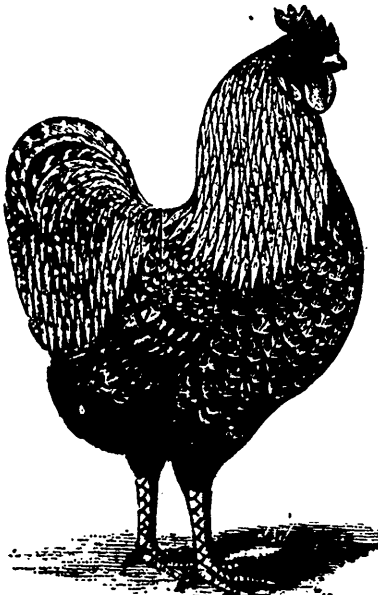
EGGS FOR HATCHING, -warranted fresh and true to name—Asiatics and W. C. B. Polands, \$4.00 per 13; Japanese Bantams, \$5.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. EXHIBITION BIRDS for sale at all times. When you write mention this paper.

2-y

THOMAS COSTEN,

- Breeder of -

L't Brahmas P. Rocks.



My breeding stock for this season will consist of two pens of Light Brahmas and two pens of Plymouth Rocks. One pen of L. Brahmas is Duke of York strain - cock a grand bird, 1st at Ottawa, with a score of 93½ points, mated with hens and pullets scoring 96, 94½, 93, 93, 92½, and 90½; one pen Autocrat strain, headed by cockerel 1st at Ottawa and 2nd at Montreal, scoring 94 points, with females scoring from 94 to 91.

1st pen Plymouth Rocks, headed by cockerel 1st at Montreal and Ottawa, scoring 94½ points, with females scoring from 93 to 90. 2nd pen, cockerel 2nd at Ottawa, scoring 93 points, with females equally as good as pen No. 1.

At the late shows in Montreal and Ottawa, held in Feb'y, 1885, my birds carried off a fair share of prizes, winning, on Light Brahmas, 1st on pullet, 96 points, the highest scoring Light Brahma in the show; 3rd on pullets, 3rd on hen, 3rd and h. m. on cocks, 2nd and h. m. on cockerels. All these birds scored well up into the nineties, and so strong was the competition, and so high the character of the birds shown, that a 24½ point pullet was good only for 3rd prize, and that scoring too by I. K. Felch.

At Ottawa, on L. Brahmas (shown in pairs), 1st on fowls, 1st and 2nd on chicks, and 1st and special on breeding pen.

At Montreal, on P. Rocks, 1st and 2nd on cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on hens, 1st, h. m. on cockerel, and special for best cockerel.

Eggs from either variety, \$3.00 per dozen, or two dozen for \$5.00.

FOR SALE—1 fine Autocrat cock, weighs 12 lbs.; 1 do. cockerel, weighs 10 lbs.; price of either, \$8.00. Three splendid Duke of York cockerels, \$4.00 each; three splendid do. pullets, \$3.00 each.

THOMAS COSTEN, MONTREAL, P. Q.

JOHN RAMSAY.

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of the following varieties :

LIGHT BRAHMAS (pure "Aristocrat"), **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**,
WHITE LEGHORNS, **GOLDEN-PENCILLED HAMBURGS**
 and **SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS**.



Eggs for Hatching, warranted fresh and true to name, now.

Light Brahmas—only a limited number—at \$3.00 per 13, all other varieties, \$2.00 per 13.
Chicks in the Fall.

4-y

G. H. PUGSLEY,

Importer and Breeder of

*Fancy Poultry, Pheasants, Italian Bees, Fine-bred Dogs, Shetland, Wild
 and Fancy Ponies, Jersey and Kerry Cattle, Angora Goats,
 Dealer in Fine Carriage and Roadster Horses,*

ROSE HILL FARM, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Unrivalled Success at Exhibitions. Thousands of Prizes awarded my Birds.

I have bred and sold more Prize Winners the past four years than all breeders in Canada combined, at all the largest shows on the continent, both in Europe and America. Send 25 cts. for Illustrated Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to everyone, with large illustrations of all the varieties of Poultry, with a general description of Poultry, Dogs, etc. Price List of eggs free.

Brahmas, Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs and Leghorns, Langshans, Wyandottes, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, Golden, Silver and White-crested Black Polish, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Games, English Malays, Sultans, Silver-gray and White Dorkings, Lafleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Andalusians, Japanese, Pekin, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Rose-comb Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Call, Wood or Carolina, and Mandarin Ducks; Bronze and Wild Turkeys; Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst and English Pheasants; Red Birds, Parrots, Canaries, English Lop-eared and Angora Rabbits; White Angora Goats, silk fleece 12 inches long. Dogs: St. Bernards, English Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Cocker Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, English and Italian Greyhounds, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Maltese Toys, Pugs, and Scotch Terriers of all colors. Trained and White Italian Ferrets. Post cards not noticed.

G. H. PUGSLEY, Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards, BRANTFORD, Ont.

West Kent Poultry Yards.All my Fowls, except my Breeding Pens,
are sold.

I am now booking orders for

Eggs for Hatching,

FROM

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

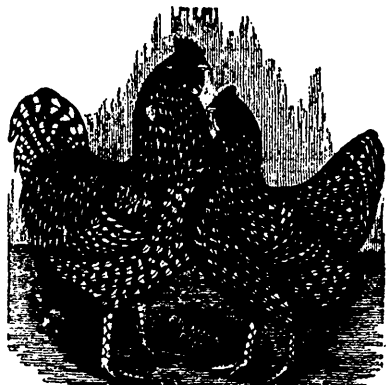
at \$2.00 per 13.

—LIGHT BRAHMAS,—

\$3.00 per 13.

PARRTRIDGE COCHINS,

\$3.00 per 13.



My Plymouth Rock cockerels, five in number, scored from 91 to 94½ at the late poultry show at Chatham; I also exhibited eight pullets that scored from 90 to 95½; three Light Brahma cockerels that scored from 92½ to 92¾; seven Light Brahma pullets that scored from 91 to 96½; 2 pairs P. Cochins scored: cockerels, 92½, 93½; pullets, 92½ and 93½.

My patrons will get eggs from birds bred with the greatest care, and from the best blood that can be produced. All my birds are in perfect health, having plenty of room for healthy development.

Address

W.M. PENMAN, Manager West Kent Fair Grounds,

CHATAM, ONT.



EGGS For Hatching.



PICARD & SPICER,

BREEDERS OF

Dark Brahmas, L't Brahmas, MacKay's strain; Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Silver-gray Dorkings, Wyandottes, Black, Golden-pencilled and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, W. C. Black Polish, and Rose-combed White Leghorns.

Birds for sale after Sept. 1st.

Send for price-list.

J. J. PICKARD,

EXETER, ONT

E. SPICER.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Chatham,

Ontario,

—BREEDER OF—

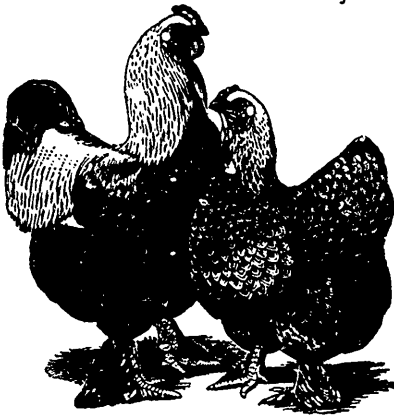
Dark Brahmas, Langshans AND W. Cochins.

1885.

At Seaforth I showed 2 pairs Dark Brahmas, and took 1st on hen, 1st on pullet, 2nd on cock, 2nd on cockerel, and two specials.

At Ottawa, I showed 1 pair Dark Brahma chicks, which took 1st and two specials; 1 pair Langshan chicks, which took 2nd, and pen Langshans, which took special.

At Chatham, I took 1st on Dark Brahma chicks, 1st on White Cochins, and 1st on Langshans, which also took cup for Asiatics, and cup for highest scoring pair in the show.



No more Eggs for Hatching this Season.

Chicks for sale in the Fall.

3-y.

BLACK-BREADED RED GAME.

Economy is Wealth! The Best is the Cheapest!

Description of Breeding Pens.

Yard No. 1—Headed by imported cock "Othello 2nd," sired by Othello 1st, he by Robin Hood, and he by Lyon's £100 Perfection. Peter Lepp, Esq., East Faginaw, Michigan, writes as follows:—"Othello 2nd has not his equal in America to-day, and I doubt very much if they can beat him in England, judging from what I have imported. That you may not be dependant on my assertion, will refer you to the following well known breeders who have seen the bird: Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont., the noted poultry judge, Daniel Allen, Esq., Galt, Ont., and H. A. Mansfield, Waltham, Mass. These gentlemen stand at the very head of the fraternity as breeders and as reliable and honorable gentlemen, whose opinion can be relied upon as true in every respect." We have mated this famous cock with 6 reachy pullets, two of them imported.

Yard No. 2—Headed by cockerel "Ashland," imported by us last fall. He is one of the finest cockerels we ever looked at, and is bred from the best blood in England. We have mated him with 7 select hens.

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.00 per setting, \$6.00 for 2 settings, \$8.00 for 3. Orders booked for eggs on the receipt of \$1.

STABLEFORD BROS.,
Watford, Ont.

