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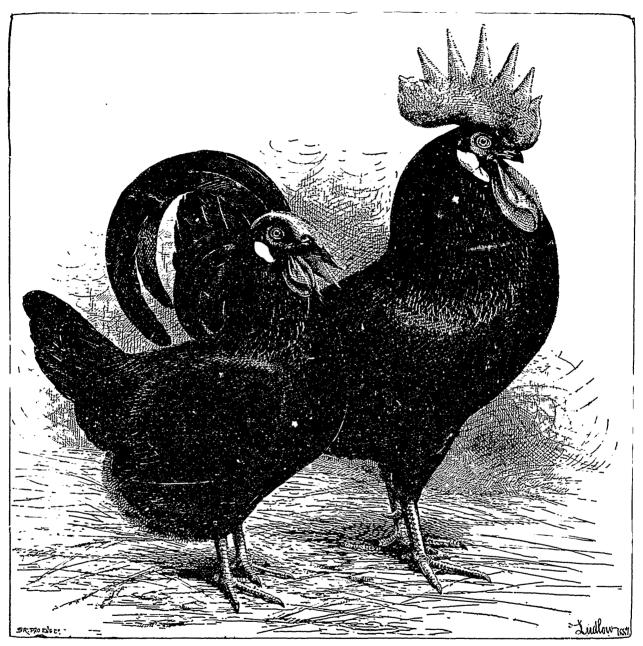
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PAIR OF BLACK MINORCAS

As Imported and Bred by

J. M. MACPHERSON,

DETROIT, MICH.



VOL. 10.

PARKDALE, ONTARIO, MAY, 1887.

No. 5.

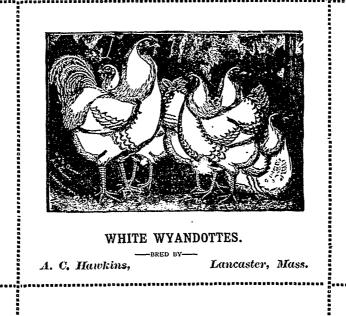


YE MINORCA OF YE OLDEN TYME.

We have seen and heard much controversy as to the origin of the Minorca, and the length of time it has been bred

the pages of a large volume devoted to Anconas, Andalusians, and Minorcas, (Remember

"The Minorca fowl is very common poultry, published in the year 1853, in Devonshire and Cornwall, though namely, The Poultry Book, by the Rec. | by no means limited to these counties. W. Wingfield and S. W. Johnson, Esq. In the western part of Cornwall, espec-Illustrated by Harrison Weir. This isly birds of this variety have often book in a chapter devoted to the "His- been valued as first-rate layers, and for tory of the Spanish Fowl," under which some years they formed the one, headtheW. F. B. Spanish, White Spanish, principal stock of our own yards. this was written in



journal going so far as to say that it was nothing but a modern offshoot of the Leghorn, this we think we shall be able to prove to be an entire fallacy.

Through the courtesy of a brother fancier we had the pleasure of perusing Spanish boundaries."

"Names also that denote some orca. sub-division of this family strengthen our conclusion; for the Anconas and Minorcas derive their designations from localities that carry us far beyond mere

in the yards of English fanciers, one are classed, has this to say of the Min-1853, 34 years ago. The italics are ours-Editor REVIEW.) The milder temperature of the south of England would offer peculiar advantages to the successful management of these fowls, which for a long period, (mark, a long period, Editor REVIEW,) accustomed to

our climate, still manifest impatience sor, Bakewell, England a noted breeder In the Minorca we of this variety. of severe cold. miss the white face, the ear-lobe alone being of that color.

But in both the male and female there is the same developement of comb and wattle, especially in the hens. Some of ours, indeed, have as "ASKER" has remarked, been seriously inconvenienced in feeding, by the undue proportions of the former and flapping over the eye, and interfering with the action of the beak. We should also describe them as lower on the legs and of squarer build than the true Spanish. They are excellent layers; and readily, therefore, do we assent to Captain Hornby's opinion when speakof these birds, he says :- "The poultry called Minorca resemble the Spanish, except in the white face possessed by the latter. I am not sure whether the former are not as good layers, with as large eggs as the latter; and certainly they lay eggs with better (harder) shells; but this may probably be attributed to the present over high feeding of the white-faced Spanish fowls."

As table fowls their more rounded form gives them advantages over their aristocratic relations, like the latter they are rarely found evincing any desire to sit. We had, indeed but one that ever did so .-- No other points occur to us in which onr description of the Spanish will not apply to the Minorca."

This should clearly evince to our readers the two following facts :-First, that the Minorca is certainly not, as some would have us believe, a new variety, and secondly, that the Minorca having been bred several years prior to to the introduction of the modern Leghorn, could in no way be a descendant or off-shoot of the latter.

THE REDCAP.

We cull the following remarks from the circular of Mr. A. E. Wragg, Edi-

"The Redcap is one of the oldest of English breeds of poultry, and has been known in Yorkshire and Derbyshire for upwards of a century, where it has gained a sure footing, and has held its own in spite of all opposition.

It is now fast increasing in popular ity and will without doubt become in a short time as great a favorite as the Minorca. It is a non-sitter and as a layer is unsurpassed. The eggs are white or tinted, of medium size, averageing 2 oz. and are noted as being the richest laid by any variety. Good stock will lay upwards of 200 eggs annually.

The distinguishing feature of this noble looking and handsome breed is the rose-comb, which should be of good medium size, heart shaped, full of fine work or spikes, and standing perfectly erect on the head, with straight spike behind.

The neck hackle of the cock should be rich dark red (or golden red) striped with black; back, black and red; breast and tail, black; saddle hackle, rich deep red striped with bluish black; wings, deep rich nutbrown; wing coverts, bluish black; legs, slate color and of good length; earlobes and face, red; weight seven or eight pounds.

The hen is similar to the Golden Spangled Hamburg but larger. The ground.color is a deep rich nut-brown. each feather spangled with a bluish black half-moon spangle. Tail, black ; earlobes and face, red; neck hackle, black, laced with golden red; weight about six lbs."

We shall be surprised if next year the Redcap does not enjoy some of the notoriety the Minorca is now having, both in England and America.

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

PEA-COMB.

(Continued.)

In former years I dreaded roup above everything, and after trying numberless alleged cures, and finding them all a failure, I felt myself completely beaten. and at the mercy of the demon, but experientia docet, the knowledge gained in these repeated trials enables me at the present time to regard the disease with little or no alarm, if not to bid defiance to it. Every disease is simply the effect of a cause, and I now take great care to guard against the cause. Malignant Roup never breaks out suddenly, it developes itself by degrees your fowls will have a cold first, common Catarrh, look for this, nip it in the bud, stamp it out immediately, as you would a fire in your barn, or it will spread as surely, and almost as rapidly. Of course a fowl may have Roup in malignant form without showing the early and mild symptons indicating Catarrh, but such cases are rare, and due entirely to contagion.

Roup is produced in a variety of ways, by roosting in drafts, by wet filthy quarters, but more frequently by sudden and severe changes of temperature. I have gone into fowl houses at night after the birds have been three or four hours on the perch, late in the fall, about the time when so many fanciers commence to shut up doors and windows at night, and where there have been a number of chickens, have invariably found the place as hot as an oven, the birds gasping for breath with beaks open and wings hanging down. Such quarters as these are veritable Roup factories, the poor birds suffer greatly all night with the heat, and rush madly out in the morning, the instant the door opens, to get a breath of fresh air. The consequence is they are chilled to to the bone, and nearly all take cold; the change of temperature being very sudden and violent, the temper

ANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW.

house during the of the ature night has probably been 80 or 85 degrees, and in the morning the temperature outside is down to 20 degrees, or 10 degrees below freezing point. I have seen such cases as this repeatedly. and know that more cases of Roup are produced in this way than in any other; fowls cannot stand an instantaneous change of 60 or 65 degrees with impunity, therefore, I repeat, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," look sharply after the causes of Roup, and you will see but little of the genuine article. Don't be in a hurry to

my humble opinion about ninety-nine out of a hundred are worthless, therefore it will be a waste of time to mention them, so I shall only give my own treatment which is very simple, and that of Lewis Wright, which a friend of mine has found a complete success, where other treatments have failed. have never tried it myself being perfectly satisfied with my own plan which is simple, whereas, Lewis Wright's is a more elaborate system and probably more scientific, but I shall stick to my plan until I find it fails,

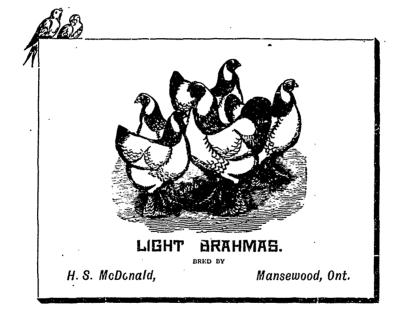
Treatment :- As soon as you are house.

ringe, two or three drops of a mixture of Camphorated Oil and Ca:bolic Acid (Comphorated Oil 1 oz., add 5 drops Carbolic Acid,) into each nostril, letting it run well back into the head.

Give the bird pulverized charcoal in his soft food, and Douglas mixture in his drinking water.

There are very few cases of Roup that will not yield to this treatment.

At the same time that I am treating . my sick bird, I do all I can to prevent contagion, by disinfecting the fowl



comes, never mind if it is freezing keenly out of doors, leave one window open wide and cover it with wire netting to keep out such pests as minks and weasels if your house is well built and there is no other outlet or inlet for the air than the window, there will be no draft, and your birds will be guite warm enough, and much more hardy than if closed in tight, and you will have little or no trouble with colds, which so often lead to Roup.

Countless recipes have appeared in wipe dry. the poultry journals for Roup, and in

close your birds up at night when fall satisfied that your bird really has Roup, that it has gone beyond the stage of Catarrh, remove him to a warm, roomy coop, that is free from drafts, and if it has been recently white-washed so much the better, place two or three inches of clean, dry earth on the floor, and see that none of the other fowls can get near the invalid. Bathe the head, eyes, and throat each night and morning with warm water, then wash with a piece of sponge and castile soap, press out the nostrils, and when clean

I then inject with a small glass sy-

Dissolve Carbolic Acid in thirteen times its bulk in water, (it will not dissolve in less,) then thoroughly spray each pen of your fowl house with half a pint of the solution, using an atomiser, which you can buy in any drug store for about \$1.50, the very small sizes are useless, get a large size, to throw a continuous spray, and with care it will last for years. I spray the house each night for a week after the birds are on the roost.

(To be Continued.)

PRACTICAL BREEDING.

ANON.

Now that the hatching business is all the go, and results are sure to follow the causes. I offer a word in season, Are we not in danger of deprecating the industry in the judgment of practical men, by aiming too much for out wards how? Finally, practical results tell, and not mere fancy. Eggs and meat in quality and quantity at the minimum of cost is the goal that should not be lost sight of, in the desire for feather points.

I confess that my experience ⁷th several breeds, is, that in ratio as I held up to the show standard I lost in practical profit, e.g., in spite of all efforts to the contrary, my dark hens of the P. R. breed were the-and are the-largest birds and best layers of largest eggs.

As there is a movement among cattle breeders to breed for thick lean meat and not mere fat, so poultrymen should only breed for and cultivate the strains that make for meat and eggs. These are not unimpatible with fine go to verify Mr. Felch's rules, still I plumage and form.

Another hint I offer, is, let us improve the best breeds now amongst us, and perfect them, rather then experiment on new varieties. It is easy to make cross breeds and name them new, but that does not constitute them new breeds. A White P. Rock is not a new breed; it is the old bird in a new dress. Changing a man's dress does not make him a new creation or creature compared with his father. Α mulatto or quadroon is only a cross,not a distinct and new type of manfrom the white and black parenthood. The law of life is reversal to original type. The types are stereotypes. Improve the types and we shall not do less with the products of cross breeding.

CROSSING PURE BRED FOWLS.

BY STANLEY SPILLETT.

Having had some little experience in crossing pure bred fowls I accept with pleasure "Pea Combs" invitation to give my experience and conclusions arrived at.

Being desirous of testing I, K, Felch's rules upon this subject as given in his Manuel in which he lays down the rule "that the male effects most strongly color and shape, while size depends upon the female." To make these tests I used L. B's. and P. Cochins, being of the opinion that the effects could be most surely detected if different varieties of different colors were used. The first mating was a P. C. cock on L. B. hens. The result was large Cochin shaped pullets of a beautiful cinnamon-red color, the size was also improved, that is, compared with P. C. hens. The next mating was a L. B. cock with P. C. hens. The pullets from this mating were Brahmas in shape and almost in color.

So far, I conclude my experiments purpose continuing these experiments and may have at a later date reason for changing my opinion.

I do not see that my experiments when stated throw much light upon the subject under discussion, as these experiments were made to gain some idea of what one could expect from the male in his progeny, and to gain knowledge in the art of breeding this variety. But after all if these few notes help some beginner to think and induce him to experiment and observe for himself, they will not have been given in vain.

So such I would say, do not accept the ideas or conclusions of any living breeder as dogmas, use them simply as foundations for your own experiments. No matter if you come to the same conclusions if you have solved the problem for yourself and in this way have become possessed of all the details, ternity; and the day that sees all tan-

The knowledge will be therefore, workable by you. This will make it interesting, for who can be interested in working by a set of formulas, all of which have to be examined and depended upon at every operation.

In breeding L. B's, I find that the bad or peculiar comb of a male will be found on oo per cent of his offspring. I had a cock with a very small straight comb, indeed the comb was too small, and almost every male bird the offspring of this bird had a similar comb. Pullets from this bird mated back to himself had scarcely any comb and yet when mated to a splendid cock with a bad twist in the centre row of his comb, the male progeny of this mating had nearly all this same defect.

In selecting a male for breeding I prefer a medium sized bird, which if mated with large boned hens will get males all larger than himself. The best L. B. hen I ever saw was useless as a breeder being a fine small boncd hen, (though when in extra condition she would go 10 lbs.) her progeny were all too small, even when mated to a monster of a male.

Still I am under the impression that a cross of L. B's. on Leghorns will produce quite different results. Two years ago my brother who kept a fine flock of Leghorns was induced to cross the L. B. and Leghorn, and I recollect that the pullets from a Leghorn cock on L. B. hens were not much or any larger than Leghorns and it was difficult to pick out the cross breds from the pure pullets.

NOTES ON MANY SUBJECTS.

W. C. G. PETER.

(Written for April Review.)

Of all the good things in the March issue of your valuable journal, the remarks of Mr. J. Y. Bicknell re "Lion versus Eagle" especially commend themselves to the study of the poultry fra-

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ciers "poultrymen" without regard to nationality will be a "red letter day" for the poultry interest all over the world. Is there anything more offensive to listen to than the spiteful remarks one breeder will make of another through jealousy? sometimes sowing very often the seed of enmity between those who have hitherto trod the pleasant path of friendship; and what for? For the sake of a few dollars in eggs and chickens. It is paltry and "mean" (as you say in Canada) to the last degree.

a mistake as too much "breeding in," especially with a breed that must be as cockerels get much lighter the held well in control, like the Wyandotte, to reach as near as possible the ideal in the variety. My experience of the last three years, (in which time I have only gone "out" for two females, and changed blood in the males, by importing from the same strain) has been that they are not hard to breed true, if a common sense line of breeding is followed. Let all interested in this breed to pay great attention to undercolor and follow the teaching of "Uncle" Isaac; red eyes for my breeding birds of this

ing, and birds that were prime in color second year. If, however, you have a light colored bird that yet holds good in undercolor, and perfect in primaries where black is called for, with good black in wing bar, ar ' red eyes, such a bird, though lacking black in body, will be a good breeder if mated with rather dark females that have perfect black stripe in neck hackle. I am inclined



to by Mr. Bicknell, and here I will remark that I am glad this genial gentleman was not offended by the few remarks from me in February number. I am "John Bull" enough to like to speak my mind, and at the same time "know alls."

athe to avail myself of the lesson alluded am convinced that he knows something about chickens. I wish every breeder would invest in his book "Poultry Culture." The chapters devoted to mating the different breeds are worth many times the price of the book. To those who may be looking for a word on not anxious to be thought one of the mating Wyandottes I would say that as The article of Mr. Narraway is to the that a medium dark male is the best, as are benefitted by being out in snow or

I wish most heartily that I had been the more experienced I get the more I variety. There is a tendency to Hamburg combs in some strains, and this is a great defect; the small close comb should be one of the points for us all to agree upon. After another season I am more in love with this variety than ever.

I see Mr. Bicknell has a word to say about eating snow. I have serious doubts that when the thermometor is far as my experience serves me I find at 28 or 32 degrees bel. v zero fowls point. "Breeding out" is quite as much the variety loses much color by breed leating it. If you give them a pan of it CANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW. XOB

course. But I know that in my part of the country it is sure loss of their toes for them to be allowed to go out-ofdoors at all times in winter; and I know hundreds of birds are lost every year in this section by being let out in all weathers. They often get buried in the deep snow and cannot extricate themselves, the more they flutter the deeper they get. I don't think we would like to put a valuable bird to take its chance, anyhow.

Now is the time for the fancier to be visited by people afflicted with the idea that there is millions in the poultry business: they will tell you frankly, "Well, now, the fact is, I've been reading up this winter, and if there is any easy way of making a few hundred dollars I may as well try it; and I believe keeping poultry will pay; and then there is no *trouble* about it. I can't say I like the "critters," they are so infernally noisy and scarey, but they are easily kept, and I shall try it." That is their cry all the time, something easy, and lots of money to be had; and the fact that poultry will "pay" is generally acknowledged, even when they are kept under every possible disadvantage, when any other stock so kept would be a dead loss. This only shows us the possibilities in poultry culture, and there is no land under the sun that can give its children more advantages for this business than Canada; almost every family could add to their income in a pleasant, healthful and remunerative pursuit. And to those inclined to study it affords food for the mind that, in seeking, does not compel them to a life indoors, but leads them to the pleasant fields, out in the strength-giving, mindcheering fresh air; it enlarges their sympathies and encourages a love for the beautiful that is always ennobling in its influence. I always take this stand, that roultry keeping should be a part of the commerce of a country, (aside from the fancier's view), that it should engage our millions of people, of whose daily

in the house it will not hurt them, of food it forms so large a part. We, as a country, cannot afford to neglect it, if we consider it only as an important article of food in use every day; there is no stock that gives returns so soon, none that will reproduce itself many times in the year, and give us, besides that, luxuries for the table that, if sold, will keep the original twice over, and then, above that, return us a good fertilizer for our worn out patches of ground.

> I am so fond of birds that I can spend hours talking to them, my beautiful Leghorns (that some people will say are such wild birds) will fly on me and crowd round me till I am afraid to step. The male birds know their names as well as any dog, and when I call them are so glad to come to me; in fact, I love them, and they certainly seem to know it, and, as far as they can, return it, by placing as much confidence in me as the bank presidents do in their cashiers.

> I was very pleased to see friend Goffatt had been so successful with his beautiful Plymouth Rocks. He fully deserves his good fortune, for he has done his best to bring his favorites up to the mark. I don't care what breed a man has a fancy for, if he is in the poultry business in earnest, then I think he must be a "good fellow" at any rate. My only regret is that I am not more at liberty to go from home and meet some of them.

> Now, Mr. Editor, you are at liberty to cut this down, for the REVIEW is all too small for the long yarns I am wont to spin. Success to it ! and also to its large circle of admirers.

> P. S. In the interest of poultry I have accomplished a task worthy of Hercules, viz., prevailed on a few farmer neighbors to keep an account with their fowls in the past year, and in every case they report a large profit per head, 62 cts. being the lowest.

(Written for May Review.)

the April number of our favorite journal. Friend Weafer is I see a convert to the many excellencies of the Wyandottes; but tread lightly, oh I friend, on the toes of the Langshan 11

I can fully endorse the remarks of Mr. Narraway, especially those on shape in the Wyandottes. Long slim bodies in this breed are an abomination, the expansive breast and deep body so desirable in a fowl for table are also best. as Mr. Narraway says, for displaying the particularly beautiful laced plumage, in fact, I always think the breast the most beautiful part of a Wyandotte, and. taken feather by feather, it is the most beautiful breast plumage of any breed, of course I am referring to good specimens.

Brother Bartlett has "hit it" re names on coops. Certainly if a judge is dis. posed to be dishonest, he can be, names or no names. There is only one way to punish dishonesty, and that is when a judge is proved, as near as can be, to be unworthy of the confidence of the breeders, let them refuse to exhibit where he judges, for no amount of hemming in by rules will make a man conscientious who is "not built that way."

Those few words on the "Sky Lark," My. Editor, almost make me scent the sweet English meadows, and brings me thoughts of school days when I conned with much labor Mrs. Heman's poem, "What is that, Mother? The Lark, my Child." Two of the things most missed by English people in this country are the song birds, and the perfumed fields of their dear old native land. In Kent, my native county, the wild Clematis grows in wild luxuriance, and its exquisite perfume makes the morning air exceedingly sweet. Forgive this digression, Mr. Editor, lay it to the charge of your "Sky Lark" article, which has stirred my heart to old memories dear and sweet. And the song birds, those who have not lived a spring and summer in England, in the country, can Better, and more of it, we can say of have no idea of what song birds really

ANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW.

can do to sweeten life, and how much nearer they bring the thoughts to all that is pure and good. I have known "Sky Larks" to be successfully kept in cages and sing well, but I never had one under my care.

I have cured a bad case of indigestion in a fowl the last month, a Leghorn, by the use of Radway's Ready Relief and milk, ¼ of a teaspoon in a small wine glass of milk twice per day. I fed very light food, mostly oatmeal porridge and milk, and bread and milk fed the bird very sparingly, and allowed no water. It is now quite well ; but 1 thought it would surely die. It has laid a few eggs this week. I mention it for the sake of possible benefit to others, it was the worst case I ever saw. I may mention it was brought on by over eating, it is a greedy bird.

STANDARD REVISION.

The meeting of the committee appointed by the Ontario Poultry Association on the revision of the Standard met pursuant to notice at London March 24th, the recommendations made were as follows : That the disqualifying weight of Light Brahmas be raised half a pound throughout. That disqualifying weights be placed on Langshans at one and a half pounds less than Standard weights. That disqualifying weight of Black Cochin hen be seven pounds. That in Golden Spangled Hamburgs two points be taken from face and condition, and two added to comb and one each to breast and body. That in Golden Pencilled Hamburgs two points be taken from condition and face and two added to comb and two to tail. That the same changes be made in Silver Spangled and Silver Pencilled as in Golden Pencilled, That in Black Ham Jurgs two points be taken from condition and one each from breast and body and two added to each comb and face. That in all Leghorns the two tion is rejected."

points given to fluff be given to comb and that fluff be struck off entirely from the scale of points. That in Wyandottes the comb be oval in front power to expel or suspend for a certain wide at the centre tapering to a point behind (not a spike) and conforming to the shape of the head. Changes were also recommended in Polisii, in all the varieties points being taken from weight and comb and added to crest and wings in W. C. B. and other varieties from points not so prominent and placed on crest and other points of greater importance. That in Golden and Silver Seabrights and Rose-Comb Black Bantams that the Standard weights be reduced two ounces also that | i. e. one foot of slant for the roof? the disqualifying weights of cock be reduced two ounces, that in the score in R. C. B. one point be taken from neck, one from back and two added to earlobes and wattles. The same changes throughout in Rose-Comb White. That in Japanese Bantams the Standard weight be reduced two ounces and the disqualifying weight of cocks be reduced two ounces.

That in all varieties in which no Stan dard weights are given the word size be used instead of weight.

TORONTO BLACK SPANISH, ANDA-LUSIAN AND MINORCA CLUB.

The regular meeting of the above Club was held on April 11th, the only business of importance transacted being the revision of the Rules.

Rule 3 was made to read :---

"The Club shall be under the direction and management of a Committee of four, the officers of the Club being ex officio members of the Committee."

4. "Members to be elected by a majority vote of the Club at a regular meeting, application to be made one month prior to meeting, and referred to Committee for report. Application to be accompanied with annual subscription, which will be refunded if applica-

Several other changes were made of little importance, the principal one being Rule 12: "That this Club have time any member that may be found guilty of malpractice."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Review :

If you will please answer through the REVIEW a few questions you may benefit others as well as greatly benefit me.

1st. How many hens and a cock would you advise me to keep in pens 4 x 4 feet and $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high,

2nd. How many hens should there be to one cock. Would three be enough?

3rd. Would it be best to build the pens separately and scatter them around, or make them all in a row?

4th. What is the "Standard Poultry Book;" I do not mean the S. of E., but one that gives all information?

By answering the above you will greatly benefit and oblige,

> Yours respectfully, P. J. C. MARTIN,

Toronto.

[1st. The pens you describe are too small for anything but bantams. Would not advise you to build any houses in which you cannot walk through every part with comfort, say six feet high at lowest part. Pens should be at least 5 x 10 feet, and even this is small.

2nd. This depends upon the variety. Asiatics, any number up to six or seven: small varieties, such as Leghorns and Hamburgs, any number up to ten or twelve.

3rd. Make all your pens facing south to catch the winter sun. Best build together with a passage or hallway along the back.

4th. The work you name is published at 25 cents; we do not know by whom. It contains many useful hints, but in many points is away behind the age and is full of inaccuracies.]

OC CANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW. DOG

PROPER INSTRUMENTS FOR CAP-ONIZING.

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

The principal cause of failures by beginners in caponizing, is the lack of the proper tools to work with. They buy a set of instruments, that are beautiful, nickle or silver plated, in a fine rosewood case, with velvet linings, pay a high price for the same, and of course, suppose that they have obtained tools especially adapted for the work, when he finds that they are no more suitable for the work than a set of garden tools would be. Of course the purchaser is not aware of this, as he naturally thinks he has got what he paid for, so he goes to work with them and the result is a failure right awayor if he thinks he has succeded, he will find that he was mistaken when he finds that his subject developes into only a "slip". The purchaser of the tools becomes disgusted and discouraged at his repeated failures, and decides that caponizing is a failure with him and thus gives it up.

If it would end there it would not be so bad, but this man who is trying to work with improper tools, has lots of neighbors and friends who are waiting to see how this man succeeds before they buy tools, and the result is that the fact of his failure spreads all over the neighborhood, and consequently from this one failure, caused by the use of improper tools, perhaps a hundred poultry-raisers are deterred from adopting the practice of caponizing, and of course a corresponding loss of chicken meat is the result.

All caponizing instruments having what is called "spoon" faucepts, should be strictly avoided, or any tools that require pressure to cause them to grasp the testicles. One unfit for the purpose, or any tool that requires a knife to aid it in cutting the testicle away should at once be discarded, as not only unfit but dangerous to use. PRESERVING EGGS.

Eggs are plenty and cheap at this season of the year, and it is often worth while to preserve them for winter use.

There are several methods of doing so. I doubt if any method used will preserve an egg as fresh next winter as it was when laid, but they answer a very good purpose if properly preserved. One of the best and most used methods in France is to smear the egg with olive oil in which a little beeswax has been melted. Many persons use butter, but this is apt to turn rancid, which the oil and wax varnish never does. Another way is to pack them in brine, and thus kept they answer for many purposes. but the yolks become too hard, and the whites too salty to be eatable. Packed tightly in dry salt is a favorite method with many.

Another very good plan is to put them in lime water, one peck of lime to thirty gallons of water, or still better, to bed them close together in layers in lime and water, mixed into a soft paste. By this plan eggs are very good even for the breakfast table, after six months time.

The best plan of all according to our experience is the following: To four gallons of boiling water add half a peck of new lime, stirring it some little time. When cold remove any hard lumps by a coarse sieve, add ten ounces of salt and three ounces cream tartar, and mix the whole thoroughly. Let the mixture stand a couple of weeks to temper before use. Pack the eggs as closely as possible, and keep closely covered with the preparation. If treated when newly laid, nine months after they will be nearly as good as when fresh.

Eggs to be preserved by any method should be treated the same day they are taken from the nest their quality depends upon this being observed.

Toronto.

W. S. HAMILTON.

Any fair-minded poultryman should be pleased with the communicatior from Mr. Bicknell in the March RE VIEW, and although we remarked that we were of the opinion that we had bet ter judges in Canada than on the other side of the lines, and although we nevet exhibited at a show where American judges were employed, we were quite justified in making the remark if the expressions of our best breeders are any criterion to go by.

Take notice by the way, we are not disposed in any way to support the movement for a Canadian Standard. and whoever lives to see it (if anybody does) will see a set back to our poultry interests, and we very much question if all those who spoke in favor of it, at our last annual meeting, would take much stock in it if it cost them anything more than talk. Why it would be just about as sensible in our estimation to talk about one Standard for London. and another in Toronto, as all this rot about having a Canadian Standard, so as to employ Canadian judges altogether. Now what in the name of common sense is there in this? Do not our judges apply the American Standard ? If not, who does ? But while we are in favor of Canadian judges it is not through any anti-American sentiment, but most of our poultry shows have enough to do to keep their heads above water, and every dollar saved in travelling expenses, etc., is that much gain to the society. And in view of the fact above stated that our own judges apply the Standard efficiently, we see no ground for importing judges. These are our reasons, and are they not valid ones ! It is only justice to Mr. Bicknell to say we never heard any particularly unfavorable comments on his judging. I. W. BARTIETT. Lambeth, Ont., March 29, '87.

(Continued.)

MORE "COMMENTS."

ANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW.

A HINT TO PEA-COMB.

Editor Review :

Would you ask "PEA COMB" to be a little more particular in his letters: for instance, he says in April number for his Catarrh remedy:-"Use sufficient of the powder to flavor the food and no more." I think it would be better to state the quantity, as there might be a big difference in the or inion of flavors. I was much pleased and benefitted by his letters, and think he comes to the point in less words than most men. Wishing you success ; I am yours,

A. J. GRIFFIN.

Leskard. Ont.

"WE NEVER SPEAK AS WE PASS BY."

J. Y. BICKNELL, BUFFALO N. Y.

The only exception I take to your remarks, Bro. Bonnick, is regarding the dividing wall which you are determined to build.

I do not object in the least to your thinking you and your countrymen are superior in intellect and other qualifi-I deny you that pleasure? I have my own opinions too. I have my opinion as to the element that prompted you to stir up enmity among those who have a common interest.

My position is right, Mr. Bonnick, ar.' ' ree fourths of the breeders e will agree with me, that t... . we sho thall work for the common good. I do not object to the innuendo that seasons your productions. If it is palatable to you, use more of it and see how it will effect you. Remember I am not finding fault with that, it is harmless to me and can injure noone if not the writer. I would like to see breeders and their stock together in the show room from both sides. I would like to see judges from both sides working together on either side. If

more harmony of ideas and a better social element would result in a stronger fraternal element. I do not envy the man whose contracted ideas or opinion of self places him in opposition to this social intercourse.

There is one patent fact, Mr. Bonnick, that will stand regardless of your opinions, or my opinions. The public will measure you and me, and every one of us who stands before it, by his individual capacity, whether on this side or on that, competent men will come to the front. their services will be in demand on both sides whether they live east or west, in Canada or the States.

Down with this narrow-mindedness. give us broad fields and let us pull together.

GAMES AT BOSTON SHOW.

Editor Review:

I notice in the April number of your REVIEW an attack by Mr. Likens, on my judgement of Games and Game Bantams at the late Boston Show.

I also notice a quotation by you from cations to me and mine. Why should another paper, which says : "The judges had to be on their guard as Likens the manager for Bell & Gill was a perfect vandal in the show room, his knowledge of Games and Bantams causing several decisions, to be overturned by the executive committee.

> Regarding this statement I have only to say that in placing the awards on Games and Game Bantams I was not influenced by the presence of Mr. Likens, or by any criticisms he made, and regarding the executive committee, they approved and sustained every decision I made at the show. Regarding what Mr. Likens says of my judgement on Games, I am willing to rest my case with the numerous fanciers who looked over the birds and the awards.

Mr. Likens speaks of the American we would get together oftener and dis- breeders of exhibition Games and Game cuss interesting points we would have a Bantams, as being behind their English tail carried low enough to give the bird better understanding, there would be brethren, in the style and quality of symmetry, with long, clean toes, clean,

their birds. The facts in the case will not justify the view Mr. Likens takes. For the past twenty years the leading fanciers in the States, have been importing from the leading English breeders of Game fowls, their best birds, often times the winners at such shows as the "Palace," and Birmingham, have come to head the yards of the fanciers in the States.

We are perfectly well acquainted with the English style of exhibition Games, and their method of breeding them. I have among my correspon. dents several noted English fanciers and have imported many of their best specimens, in both Games and Bantams. And like most of the American fanciers I have followed the English style of breeding very closely, excepting I breed Games with somewhat larger bone, wider in back, wider between the thighs, with larger thighs, and longer in limb and neck than most of the Eng. lish Game birds are.

A prominent Canadian fancier, who visited the Boston Exhibition told me while there, that he had frequently attended the shows at the Crystal Palace and Birmingham, that he saw the birds that were sold in England for one hundred and five pounds, but that he never saw there as good birds for style and finish in the line of Games, as he had seen at some of the shows in the States the past season, and in looking over a few pairs of Game Fowls that I had in the Boston Show for "Exhibition only," remarked, that if I had sent those birds to England and exhibited them at the leading shows there, they would have sold for twice the money they will bring in America, and create a demand for my stock in England, that would pay me far better than to sell my best birds here.

If birds with long, lean head, clean throat, long neck, short, close hackle, flat back, very wide at the shoulders, with a sharp taper to the stern, whip

PANADIAN POULTRY VEVIEW.

strong feet, very long shanks, long legs and thighs, wide apart on the body, and so put on that they stand right out and at the same time gives the bird a carriage, so that as he stands erect his head, breast and legs come nearly in the same line, if this style of bird is what Mr. Likens calls "Hamburg,' then the judges in the States are awarding the prizes to Hamburgs. I am not well posted in Hamburgs, and was not ticular point. aware that Hamburgs had this sort of style.

have recently taken up the extensive breeding of fancy poultry as one branch of their business, exhibition Games and Bantams are among the numerous var- that the thorougi.bred poultry growth ieties they have chosen. Mr. Likens represents himself as being employed as their manager. They have probably bought as good specimens to breed from as they can buy, as others have done before them, whether their birds such time as we had last spring in "stirtake rank among the first in the country or not, depends on their skill and success as breeders. It is somewhat re-ltime, paper, ink, and most of all, the markable that Mr. Likens should try to REVIEW's valuable pages. persuade the readers of your journal that up to this time there have been tion will die out for some time to come. no breeders in the States that know, Remember that we are young enough what a good exhibition bird is.

, life and a successful season of breeding this year.

> I remain, yours truly, E. R. SPAULDING.

Jaffrey, Mass.

(We shall be glad to have this question freely discussed by both sides as it has now become a matter of much importance, let us have the ideas of the game fanciers. Wade in, gentlemen, but keep your communications as free as possible from personalities, they can tend to no good .--- ED.)

COMMENTS ON APRIL "REVIEW."

Editor Review:

I beg of you to allow me space in May Review for a few comments on the April number.

In the first place, I cannot say that I would encourage Mr. Odell's plan of large experience of the Wyandotte. feeding cheap and injured wheat, as I Now his whole experience of the believe it is as injurious to fowls as flour made of said wheat would be to human beings.

and Wyandottes," I think the Langshan (in my experience with the breed) far superior to the Wyandotte in every par-

I heartily endorse Mr. Bartlett's article, "Put the names on the coops," as It seems that Messrs Bell & Gill I think that by doing so there would be a larger percentage of exhibitors and a smaller percentage of "kickers."

> Mr. Peter is quite correct in saying in Canada has been very great this last fifteen or sixteen years.

> Mr. Spillett always has something good in the correspondence line.

I do not believe in having another ring up a hornet's nest" about one or two scores, it is only a useless waste of

I hope the Canadian Standard quesyet; but I think it would be as well if Wishing the Canadian fanciers long some of the associations would try Canadian judges and see for themselves that we have judges equal to the best.

> Yours respectfully, H. X. JACKSON.

Seaton Village, April 13, '87.

"FRIENDLY COMMENTS" CRITICIZED.

Editor Review :

I note in last number of REVIEW a letter from W. J. Weafer, also one from W. C. G. Peter, taking exceptions ed and leading breed for this past thirty to some statements made by J. S. years, and most undoubtedly for thirty Kennedy in a letter headed " Friendly | years to come, and the other fighting Comments," in January number in re- hard for second place with every prosgard to Wyandottes. Mr. J. S. Ken-pect of attaining that position. Perhaps nedy's statements are very misleading he will explain. The Langshans are and I propose to give the facts of his undoubtedly a good fowl, but if Langcomparison as they are or were. Mr. shan breeders cannot build up a repu-

Kennedy says he cannot speak from Wyandotte was the raising of one chick last summer. That chick was hatched late in June, and grew up in a pen with In Mr. Weafer's article, "Langshans thirty or forty Langshans, and all older birds. Any breeder will know what its chances were for early maturity. In December Mr. Kennedy goes on to make his comparisions on that chick vs. Langshan Pullets probabilities for eggs. Now I claim that comparison, too, was most unfair, as the Wyandotte chick was a cockerel, (surely our correspondent is mistaken or misinformed in this.-ED.) and the Langshans were undoubtedly Pullets, and to make comparisons of that kind are not only misleading but very unjust as well to the breeders of Wyandottes, as to the poor little Wyandotte Cockerel itself. I can fully endorse Messrs Weafer and Peter's remarks regarding Wyandottes. They rie for a medium weight fowl, unsurpassed for either egg production or the table at any age. Mr. Ker. dy also in that letter takes a side fling at Light Brahmas. He says the Langshans mature earlier, and the chicks are never in that half naked state of a young Brahma. Now, that statement is also misleading, for I know and every breeder knows that a well-bred 1. B. chick gets into its plumage as quickly as any other breed, I will except none. And as for early mating I will beat the Langshan with light Brahmas twentyfive per cent in weight at any age from the shell to the hatchet, and for winter layers fully as much if not more. I cannot see why Mr. Kennedy should seek to disparage these two breeds of fowls. The one being an old establish-



tation for their favorites without trying to destroy that of other well established breeds, and causing injury to breeders of other kinds, they had better discard them altogether, for they must stand or fall on their own merits, and no other way.

"Friendly Comments" are all right. It is right that one writer should criticize another, but let every writer whoever he may be, stick to facts and state facts only. Be guided by honest and upright principles, and then much good might result from such criticisms. I hope Mr. Weafer, also Mr. Peter wil, not lose faith in the Wyandottes, but endeavour with me this season to raise at least one Wyandotte Cockerel that will by next December show some signs of being able to compete with Langshan Pullets for eggs.

I. P. STINEHOUR Cowansville, April 12th, 1887.

SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS.

Editor Review :

Many enquiries have been made about Silver-Gray Dorkings, I have been breeding them for 25 years, and have had nearly all the other kinds. but can find none to surpass the old Silver-Grays, both for healthiness and as layers. From my pen of 36 hens. I got 90 dozen eggs in February and March, the weight of the oo dozen eggs being 140 lbs. The pen that I kept them in is a stone building, nearly all under ground, except the south side.

Yours truly. IOE KINZIE. Doon, April 14th, 1887.

NOTES.

Mr. Wm. Lount, Toronto, has received from England a trio of Black Red Games of the most aristocratic blood.

Mr. John Crowe, Guelph, has im. ported from England a pen of White s a beauty.

Dr. McArthur, London, and Robert Elliott, Secretary of the Listowel Poultry Association, were in Toronto last month.

In Mr. Peters' article in April REVIEW for tip of drinking fountain read lip.

Mr. W. H. Doel has been elected an honorary member of the Industrial Exhibition Board.

There may possibly be some change made in the Industrial Prize List on account of the Association receiving the Dominion grant f \$10,000 for 1887.

England pays \$15,000,000 yearly to foreign countries for eggs.

We understand that Messrs Abbott Bros. intend exporting largely this summer and fall, they have now placed several pens at the disposal of their agent in Toronto.

MINORCAS, MINORCAS, MINORCAS, the whole cry is MINORCAS ! Certainly such a craze has no precedent in America.

Messrs M. A. Kerr, and W. H. Gillard, have been appointed the poultry committee of the great Central Fair, Hamilton. The exhibition will be held from the 20th to the 30th of September next.

The forty-second Provincial Exhibition, will be held at the city of Ottawa, Ont., September 19th to 24th, 1887.

The regular meeting of the Toronto Poultry, P. and P. S. Association, was held on the 11th inst., when several changes in the Standard were suggested to be forwarded to the American Poultry Association, the most important being the doing away with the dis. qualifying classes for weight, but cutting heavily and that Game and Game Bantam stags be not disqualified for Minorcas. We understand the cockerel not being "dubbed" until after Octo ber 31st.

The Stratford Herald says : Jas. Wright brought into the Herald Office yesterday morning a little egg, not more than half an inch in length which Mrs. Wright found in the centre of another egg. She had boiled some eggs for dinner, and when eating one came upon what she took to be a chicken's head, but which proved to be the little egg in question. The minature egg is complete in every way and even covered with a shell. Will some scientist explain its presence in the centre of the larger egg?

The Waterloo Chronicle says: The well-known egg buiness of the late Wm. Moore was brought under the hammer on Friday last. The bidding was spirited and it was finally knocked down to Mr. George Hogg, of Galt, for \$7.100. The property consists of 81/2 acres of land, a large brick dwelling and an extensive egg-packing establishment with equipments. We understand the business will be run by Messrs Hogg & Habbick. They are enterprising young men and we have no doubt they will do a large and paying business as Mr. Moore always did. The personal property of Mr. Moore was also sold at good figures.

Mr. W. C. G. Peter writes us of a peculiar propensity one of his hens has displayed. He says : "I have a blackred Game bantam hen that has been laying very peculiar, connected eggs. two at a time. She was laying well and regularly till two days ago, when she laid two eggs joined together by a ligament about an inch in length, full of air, each end was twisted tightly where it was connected with the egg. She did not seem well, and I brought her into the kitchen and was watching her to see what was the matter when she laid the eggs mentioned. She seemed quite well after and I thought it would end there and put her out as usual this morning; at noon I looked at her she seemed ill again, and again I brought

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her in, and in a few seconds she re- the hen. A hen that is a good nurse the connecting stem was about four inches long this time, and as one of the children moved and disturbed her. she trod on and broke one of the eggs the other was broken in her efforts to expel the second one ; the first one was of course on the bottom of the coop; appended to the long ligament. Have any of your readers had a like experience? I should like to know. The eggs referred to were very large.

REARING PHEASANTS.

W. B. HINSDALE.

I am just entering the tenth breeding season with Pheasants. The Silvers began laying March 12th. The Gold and Amherst will begin next, as soon as the snows are fairly gone and a few days of pleasant weather have established the fact that spring is nearly at hand. The English will lay a little later, so we shall have Pheasants eggs until late in July. The eggs are ordinarily set under small tame common hens, although a Pheasant is occasionally allowed to hatch and rear a nest of young. It requires from twenty-three to twenty-seven days for the eggs to hatch. Twenty-four hours after they are out of the shell the chicks and foster mother are removed to a roomy, well ventilated and well lighted box or coop, which is not so heavy but that it can be easily moved from place to place. When the chicks are strong enough to run about some, they are allowed to rnn on clean short grass during pleasant days. At night they are secured in the coop to prevent cats, rats and other nightly marauders from disturbing them..

The coop should always be well littered on the floor with sand or some other soft material to prevent the young from becoming crooked toed and bow-

peated the double egg business, only and willing to hover the chicks as much as they want, and that is quiet and tame, is the hen to rear Pheasants; and with such a hen, anyone with ordinary care should rear a good per centage of all that hatch.

> I have just sent to a manufacturer of a patent food to get a sample of manufactured food for trial. After giving it a thorough trial I hope to be able to recommend it as it will be a great saving of time to use it. Heretofore the standard food with me has been hard boiled eggs and crackers mashed together, with scalded milk sufficient to make a stiff dough. Last season I raised pecks of maggots and found them very nice for Pheasants; and Turkeys. Maggots should be thoroughly cleaned and dried before feeding.

> Earth worms have always been in great demand with my Pheasants. Some days I have had no less than two quarts of them dug and gathered. As soon as the poults will pick seeds. they should have dry cracker crumbs, canary, hemp, wheat or any wholesome grains. With proper care and a little extra expense in feeding, Pheasants are easily reared and amply repay all trouble they cost.

It will not be long before they are much more common, for objects of so great beauty will certainly be appreciated and more extensively reared in America.

THE OSTRICH'S CHARACTERISTICS.

An Anaheim, Cal., correspondent writes : " The sight of a dog is sufficient to frighten an ostrich badly. At such vison, if permitted, the ostriches in the corrals would immediately be speeding over the sandy plain, through a waste of tall, wild sunflowers, at a gait which would astonish a horsetrainer. Dr. Sketchley has three dogs offers a setting of Plymouth Rock eggs, on his farm but they are all kept be- for the largest number of new subscrilegged. A great deal depends upon hind the buildings out of sight of the bers sent us by June 1st.

ostriches. When a keeper approaches them to annoy them, they emit a hissing sound like a goose, and try to bite the intruder. They have no strength in their bills, however, and are harmless unless they get a chance to kick. Unlike the emu, which is exhibited often as an African ostrich, they have but one toe on each foot. This is a terrible weapon. The bird kicks forward. 'The force is shown in the exploit of one bird, which kicked a stout board on the side of its corral and broke it in two at one blow. The toe is pointed and will cut like a knife. The bird which was killed at one kick had its breas, cut open with an ugly wound. Of the young birds all are perfectly shaped except one, which has a club foot, and walks on the back of the clubbed-foot, the toe turning up. The gait of even this bird is elastic. All the birds walk precisely after the fashion adopted by many young ladies in San Francisco of late, whose gait may, therefore, perhaps, be correctly decribed in the future as the "ostrich walk." It is as if the birds stepped on hot gridirons. The feet are taken briskly up and raised high, and the body and head oscillate. This style was learned in South Africa and not in San Francisco, and is as old as the race of desert birds."

READ THIS.

Mr. Thomas Hall, of Montreal, originator and breeder of the "Lansdowne" strain of Light Brahmas, offers a pair of chicks in November, value \$20.00, to SCORE OVER 90 POINTS, to the party sending us the largest number of new subscribers, accompanied by \$1.00 for each, by the 1st of November. These birds will be A 1, and will be worth working for.

Mr. Thos. Costen, Montreal, also

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PIGEON PIE.

Make an effort to give all young birds their liberty for the first 6 or 8 months of their life, it tends greatly to build up a strong constitution.

We are of the opinion that Carriers should not be flown after one year old, as it somehow seems to keep the beak and eye wattle from fully developing.

When your young birds are six months old, separate the sexes if possible, as precocious youngsters often want to mate at this age, which should on no account be allowed.

Trim the heavy hock and foot feathers of Pouters during the breeding season, also the rose and foot feathers of heavily feathered Trumpeters. You will by this in a great measure avoid broken eggs in the nests.

Mr. A. DeLaporte has received from the States 6 pairs Homing Antwerps with grand records. Last month he threw 2 birds at Agincourt, 2 at Scarboro Junction, 2 at Uxbridge, 2 at Omemce, and all returned in good time. This is not a bad showing for a first throw.

Mr. Wm. Hamill, Toronto, has imported from England 30 Rollers of various colors, this is probably the largest importation of these birds ever made at one time to Canada.

Mr. H. P. Harrison received a pair of Blondinettes in the same consignment, and W. Barber & Co., a Black Barb Cock.

CANADIAN PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

the country, re the formation of the above association, and we think we can confidently say that its inaguration is now almost a certainty.

society please send their names to Mr. A. Delaporte, 87 Rose Avenue, Toronto.

FLYING TUMBLERS.

The number of pigeons which come under the head of Flying Tumblers are, in regard both to numbers and peculiarties, almost incalculable; indeed throughout the civilized world I may safely say Tumbler pigeons are known, and in most places appreciated, but in Great Britian alone so great is the love of them that their number is "legion." These birds serve as a daily source of amusement to thousands of enthusiastic fanciers of the artisan, mechanic, and other classes of society. If confirmation of this were necessary, one need only traverse the streets of the chief centres of labour at mid-day, during the cessation of toil, to be convinced of the extraordinary interest taken in these general favourites. At a glance skyward, to any point of the compass, will be seen the little or big investment the "all," in fact, of the most zealous of pigeon flyers. Here and there, in front, behind on all sides, high and low, may be seen innumerable flocks of these birds, going through their daily exercise above their respective habitations, each flickering host chosen for distinct and special peculiarities, in accord with the tastes of their owner, whose watchful eyes beneath are taking into account the merits of each individual specimen, and the lot collectively, and holding every one accountable for its actions on return to terra firma ; some condemned to rise no more, others to receive fresh favors and honors, and others permitted the enjoyment of another trial, with the hope of amendment, and so on. Nor is the bad dreams." "What did you eat for We have received several very en- fancy for this variety confined only to dinner?"

nor to those who habitually live upon the house-tops, and prey upon the "waifs or strays" of the locality. Many, perhaps most, of our best fanciers, have Will fanciers willing to join such a had the flying "mania" ere they settled down to the more sober and less dangerous fancy of raising birds for the show pen. With the flying fraternity, indeed, it is only just to say, there is no special inducement to keep their stocks year after year, beyond a real love of them : no silver cups, no money prizes, no record of victories won, and but very few congratulations for sacrifices made in raising to perfection the most perfect collections of these birds. The hobby is purely and simply prompted by a genuine fancy for the birds themselves. and a delight to witness their eccentric acrobatic movements when on the wing. By a study of these inexpensive birds the best rudimentary lessons are taught, and one can practise with them without the fear of extensive loss. The little bud of a juvenile fancier first bursts forth with, probably, a speculation to the extent of 2s. 6d., and Tumblers are generally the chosen ones, suiting the funds and the tastes also at the same time. With them and others added (as circumstances permit) the knowledge of pigeonology is gradually acquired, and I know of no fancier, to whatever height he may have attained as an authority on pigeons, who would willingly turn round upon his first pets, or utter an unkind word concerning the birds which formerly have afforded so much pleasure, even though they are designated common Tumblers.-Fulton's Illustrated book of Pigeons.

CARRIER PIGEONS BAD TO EAT.

Dr. X. is called to see a patient. "Things are not right with me, doctor." "What is the matter?" "Why all night long I seemed to be flying around through space ; couldn't sleep-"A pigeon." " Ah, that couraging letters from various parts of those with the horny hand of industry, accounts for it ! One of those carrierCANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW.

pigeons too, no doubt. Bad practice, my dear sir. Don't do it again."

THE RUNT.

Translated from "Monographie des Pigeons Domes tiques," par Ve La Perre de Roo, Paris, 1883.

These birds are distinguished by their size, which exceeds that of all other known domesticated Pigeons. They are a very ancient race, and are probably alluded to by Pliny. The most notable characteristic of the breed is size, and the larger this is the more the bird is valued.

The Runt has a beak thick at the base, and of medium length; the beak is flesh-colored in the Reds and Yellows, and black in Blacks and Blues. The wattle is white and smooth. The head is massive, and, viewed in profile, inclined to be "Romany." The cere is red; eyes, pearl; neck, short and thick; the body, bulky; back, broad; breast, very wide and full; wings, very long and carried low; tail, long; the thighs short, and the legs also short and free from feathering.

There are Runts of all colors ; but it is amongst the Grizzles and black-barred Blues that the largest and best specimens are found.

The whole-colored Reds, Yellows, and Duns are usually of a less size; but they redeem this inferiority by the beauty of their plumage, which is well lustred with metallic reflections on the neck. Although many of these Pigeons are almost a yard in length, they have an exceedingly labored flight, and never take exercise in the air; it also often happens that specimens of extra size cannot raise themselves more than one or two yards off the ground.

Heavy and clumsy, the Runt, in addition to the failing it has of frequently breaking its eggs and neglecting its squabs, is also exceedingly pugnacious; the cocks cannot bear any other Pigeon of their own sex to be within sight of them, and live amongst themselves a cut and dog life.

These Pigeons are, therefore, only

remarkable for their great size, and I have failed to find in them one single quality to recommend them to the fancier.

They are bad breeders, eat double the food of an ordinary bird, and, in a loft where there are other Pigeons, prove a horrid nuisance.--*Poultry*.



NOTES ON CANARIES.

BELGIANS.

Whoever can breed "Belgians" can breed anything in Canarydom, is a statement that cannot be refuted. The naturally nervous character of the old birds is apparent in the young, in addition to their being very delicate as nestlings, but this delicacy of constitution seems to pass away after they have moulted their nest feathers; but, till this period is safely passed, they require the very greatest care.

A fancier should not enter on Belgian-breeding without three qualifications—viz., ability to put up with disappointments, perseverance, and great gentleness.

Your readers may like to know that these birds are really what they are called, "Belgians," and to the scientific care of the breeders in Courtray, Brussels, and other towns in Belgium, we are indebted for this unique specimen of the genus Canary.

No doubt the admirable rules of the Belgian Canary Associations, which English ones might copy with advantage, have greatly aided during the past fifty years in bringing the bird to the perfection in which we now see it. Having on two occasions stayed in Belgium, and had the pleasure of knowing one of the first fanciers there, the writer has had a favorable opportunity of understanding the working of the "Canary Guilds." All the arrangements for

pleasure in that country seem organized under "guilds" of one sort or other.

An ignoramus once asked, "How can such an ugly bird as that," pointing to a lovely Belgian, "sing?" As if the bird heard what the "Master" said, he answered him by breaking out into one of the loveliest songs I ever heard from a Canary of any sort. But as most of your readers are aware, it is not for their song these birds are valued, but for their form. They are essentially "Birds of Position," and a really firstclass Belgian is a thing to be seen.

It has the most perfectly-shaped head of any of the Canary tribe, but not a head that was meant to carry a crest.

Let anyone talk to a Belgian for a few moments, and observe the twinkle of his eye; he will see intelligence beaming in it, and would exclaim, "That bird is trying to understand what I say," and he would not be far wrong.

Now for a few remarks what to breed for, for the show bench. Avoid all birds where the end of the pinion has a tendency to stick out. The back should be broad and full, with a sort of furrow between the wings, and the shoulders should be beautifully rounded. The chest should be a sort of elliptic oval, sloping from the ribs and collar bone

to the breast bone, with a graceful sweep towards the tail. The legs should be straight and long, and the thighs well covered with body feather. The feet and claws of a high-bred bird are most delicately shaped, and are a good test by which to judge what the birds' ancestors have been.

The tail should gradually taper to the end, and fall in a straight line from the shoulder with back and wings, if anything, with the slightest tilt outwards.

When in position, the legs should be well under the body, in a straight line with the shoulder. Clear birds are much more valued in England than in Belgium, so breeders should only put up "clears."

PANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW.

The food and water tins should albottom of the cage.

therefore there should be large doors at each end of the upper part of the cage, so as to easily run the bird through to another cage when necessary. A Belgian cock should never be run with more than two hens, and should be well fed go to a show for at least six weeks before he is paired. Some Belgian hens are not good mothers, so always be prepared with foster mothers, if necessary. Some breeders set their Belgians' eggs under common hens, but thousands of Belgians in their own country bring up their own young.

Points allowed in judging in Belgium:

SHAPE.	
Head, small and flat	4
Neck, long and thin	ġ
Shoulders, broad and well set up	ιó
Back, long and full	
Body, long sloping to under ribs	3
Breast, well forward	7
Wings long and close, meeting evenly	4
Toll	54473536
Tail Legs, as described	్త
Legs, as described	5
Feather close, like a Yellow Norwich	3
Size and color	6
	60
POSITION.	
Erect posture	6
Head forward	8
Neck, extended and slightly arched	10
Shoulders elevated	12
Legs, firm and straight	4
bega, into and straight	4
	40,
	60
	100

-[crome, in Poultry.

FEATHERED ARCHITECTS.

Among the curiosities of nature there are none better worthy of study than the nests of birds. The skill displayed by these little architects is simply wonderful, and one is lost in wonder at the knowledge, patience and perseverance of these feathered builders. Especially is this the case of pensile birds, that suspend their habitations on branches, sometimes hanging them over the water.

The weaver-bird, which embraces ways be near the perches, never at the several varieties, is one of the most ingenious of the pensile birds. It gener-Belgians will not stand handling : ally hangs its nest on a twig over the water, and so low down that if a monkey attempts to steal the eggs, which it is apt to do, the twig bends with its weight, and a cold bath is the consequence. The Mahali weaver-bird of South Africa is a very small bird with up before the breeding season, and not an ambition to live in a very large house. and industry enough to build it for itself. The shape of the nest is similar to an oil flask, but of course greatly magnified in dimensions, and very rough on the outside. The sociable weaverbirds unite their efforts, and make a kind of thatched roof, under which, or rather in which, they build their nests. Sometimes this structure is ten feet square. Each nest is shut out from every other, although all are under the same roof, and while the whole community join in building the roof, each pair builds its own nest. The commencement is interwoven with the branches of the trees, the whole structure being neat and compact.

> The palm swift of Iamaica, so called from its rapid flight, builds a curious nest which it hangs to a spathe of the cocoanut palm. The exterior is of cotton and the interior of feathers, the walls being very strong and compact. Sometimes it builds several nests and glues them together, leaving an opening between them like a gallery.

The lanceolate honey-eater builds a nest in the shape of a hammock, and suspends it by the ends to a small twig. It is made of grass and wool mixed with the down of certain flowers. This nest is very deep and comfortable, and may probably have suggested to man the hammock.

The tailor-bird, which is a native of India, is quite expert in sewing. It makes a long nest of leaves, which it sews together with the fibre of a plant, piercing holes in them with its beak. In the hollow formed, it deposits a quantity of cotton, thus preparing a soft,

warm nest for its young.-The Herald, Philadelphia.



NOTES.

Mr. Grundy, of the firm of Griffin & Grundy, Guelph, owns a cat, a fine, large, brown, Maltese Thomas. Two weeks ago the owner missed the animal. and a diligent search through the house and through the foundry by the entire staff resulted in Thomas being still undiscovered. Eight or ten days after the animal was first missed a farmer came into the shop carrying a thin, emaciated looking cat, whom on examination was found to be Tom, though only a shadow of his former self. The farmer had purchased a stove, taken it home and put it up. He heard a rumbling noise in the back flues and then in the stove pipes. He took down the pipes again and found a cat in one of the lengths near the chimney. Mr. Grundy was pleased at the return of the cat, and it is safe to say that Thomas will never again seek the interior of a stove for rest or shelter.

The Guelph Mercury is responsible for the following :---

Mr. Prince Laing, son of Mr. Laing, Arkell, is the owner of a ferret, and the animal being somewhat of a pet was allowed to run loose in the house. One day last week it was left in a room where a baby was sleeping, no thought of it harming the child being entertained. A short time after Mrs. Laing heard the child screaming, and upon going to investigate found that the ferret had got into the bed where the child was lying and had commenced to suck the blood from the child's neck near the throat. The baby received several scratches and teeth marks but was not seriously injured. Had the

mother been a little longer in discovering the cause the result might have "Seta

Professor G. T. Brown gives the following as the average period of gestation. In the cat, 55, and the rabbit, 30 days. From these averages there is considerable variation, and different breeds of the same differ in their averages.

proved serious to the child.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF LOP-EARED RABBITS.

W. Barber & Co., Toronto, received from England last month no less than eight Lop-eared rabbits of A. 1. quality, specially selected from the rabbitry of Mr. Lord, of Lester, by Mr. J. Barber. They consist of the following :--Black and White 24 inch Buck, Black and White Doe, 24 inch, 2 young Black and White Does, 21 and $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Yellow and White Buck, $24\frac{1}{2}$ inch, Golden Fawn Doe, $24\frac{1}{2}x6\frac{1}{4}$.

Also a pair of Black and White Dutch, and a grand Fox Terrier Bitch.

The best Doe unfortunately succumbed to the trials of the voyage, a loss of almost \$60.

KEEPING TWO RABBITS '癶 ONE HUTCH.

Editor Review :

Could you be kind enough to tell me in your next edition of the CAN-ADIAN POULTRY REVIEW whether two does will bring up their young in one cage, or can two or more rabbits be kept together without fighting if you put them together in a large hutch.

Yours truly W. C. TROTTER.

[Two does might possibly do well with a breeding compartment at each end, but it is doubtful. Why not divide the large hutch in two by a partition in the middle ? It is not safe to allow rabbits together after four months of age, though they sometimes will agree well enough if the hutch is roomy. —ED.]

OUTDOOR RABBIT HUTCHES.

YEVIEW.

ANADIAN POULTRY

"Seta" in Poultry with reference to the above, remarks :--- A good case — such as can strong be bought from egg-importers, grocers, and others-will make a capital outdoor breeding hutch, and a 'very inexpensive one into the bargain. A wine case is the best, they are generally very expensive. I once had one made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards with each plank dovetailed into the next, so that it was both water and damp proof. It was given to me, but I think it would cost at least half a sovereign A suitable case can be (\$2.50). purchased for much less than а quarter of that sum. Let the length be from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 6 inches, the depth from 1 foot 6 inches upwards, and the height a foot or upwards. In any event there will be a few little holes which should be seen to. It is best to nail a slab over any hole. If the wood is thick this course will be quite sufficient, if, however, the thickness is only a half an inch it is advisable to nail a thin slab along each joint and a thick slab crossways. If a few bands of iron be used it will also strengthen the frame, a necessary precaution if the hutch is ever likely to be removed. The next thing will be to provide a nest place for the young. The way to do this will be to divide the hutch into two parts, one of which should be at least double the size of the other. The partition should be of thick boards, say an inch or 11/2 inch; this will be a great strengthener to the hutch itself, and will keep the top in its place, otherwise it will be a little jiable to fall in, in which case the front will not open well. There will have to be a hole for the rabbits to get through -a circular one about five inches in diameter. The edges should be rounded and tinned to prevent gnawing. The frame will have to be the exact size of the outside portion, the door for the smaller being made small for

the purpose of increased warmth and privacy. The floor should be planed as smooth as possible to facilitate cleaning, and the harder the wood the better will be the result. A small rack should be put up at the corner farthest from the sleeping compartment to hold hay and green stuff. This will keep it clean and dry and save a great deal of waste, as the rabbits do not care about food after it has been trampled upon. The roof should be protected to keep the wet out. A second laver of boards is perhaps the best plan, and the next is to nail a piece of carpet or felt over it. In any case the top should extend a few inches beyond the front to prevent the rain from beating in.

A shutter should also be constructed the exact size or perhaps a little wider than the front. This can be let down at night or in wet weather, and if a padlock be used will be some protection against biped and quadruped nocturnal marauders. The whole of the outside of the hutch should be well painted wito two coats of good brown or buff paint, and the inside should be whitewashed. Both should be renewed every spring, and the hutch will be found to last longer if this matter be well attended to.

In selecting a place for an outdoor hutch a high fence or wall should bepreferred, as by that means both wind and rain will be kept off. A corner at the junction of two high walls is very good.



Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly

CANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW.

rate, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

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

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

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

H. B. DONOVAN, 30 Front St. East, Toronto.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

It requires money to run any business, we require money to run ours.

Those subscribers who have not yet remitted us amount of their bills will please do so at once.

Mr. J. E. Cayford, Box 1168, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any Correspondence relating to Subscriptions or Advertising may be addressed to him.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

A Bibliography of the Books teaching on Fancy Pigeons, contained in the library of T. B. Coombe Williams, with notes on their variety and value. A neat little paper cover book of 20 pages, compiled by Mr. Coombe Williams, containing the titles of about 140 books devoted to the Pigeon Fancy, amongst which are no less than 58 printed in English, 45 in German, 21 in French, 3 Dutch, 3 Latin, 1 Spanish and 1 Arabic,

What a fund of reading Mr. Williams must have, and what an amount of time, expense and pains he must have expended in getting this unique collection together, we almost envey him his treasures.

Preston's Wyandotte Gazette, Geo. R. Preston, Binghampton, N. Y.—A. 4to book of 74 pages, containing many useful hints on the mating, breeding, &c., of the Wyandotte fowl, containing 3 or 4 poorly executed chromos, and evidently gotten up by the author as a gigantic advertising catalogue.

Practical Turkey Raising, by Fanny Field, (R. B. Mitchell, Chicago.) A 28 page paper cover book, devoted en-

tirely to turkeys. Should be in the hands of every one interested in these fowls, especially those who wish to raise them for market and profit. Price, 25c.

In Mr. J. M. Carson's "ad" last month the score of his cockerel should have been $97\frac{1}{4}$, not $91\frac{1}{4}$.

TAKE SOMETHING YOURSELF, "CACKLER."

The California Cackler thus speaks of us :--

The CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW is "booming." Neatness in typographical make-up, coupled with practical information and news, will tell every time.

The *Cackler* is a neatly got up 24 page journal, same size as **REVIEW**, full of interesting matter. It is the only poultry journal published on the Pacific coast, and has an extensive and growing circulation in the Australian Colonies.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

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

G. MATHESON, 157 Nicholas Street, OTTAWA, Breeder of First Prize Langshans, Score, 93 to 96. Eggs \$2.50 per doz., \$4.00 per 2 dozen.

JNO. G. JONES, MITCHELL, ONT., Breeder of Black Red Games.

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

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

WM. FARRANT, MITCHELL, ONT., Breeder of White Leghorns, \$2.00 per 13. R. G. MARTIN, Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry, Marysville, Ont

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

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

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

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

II. P. HARRISON, Breeder and Importer, B. B. RedGames, 49 King St. East, Toronto.

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

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

R. ELLIOTT, LISTOWEL, ONT, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

H. GODDARD, LISTOWEL, ONT. Breeder of W. & B. Leghorns, B. Javas and S. S Bants. Eggs \$2.00 per setting or \$3.00 for 26.

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

STOCK TRANSFERS.

TESTIMONIALS AND SIMILAR NOTICES

kar 27 words, including address, received for the above objects only, at 25 cents for each and every insertion, and z cent for each adaltional word. Payment strictly in advance.

Wm. H. Doel, Toronto, has disposed of his Prize birds of the Langshans, except Cockerel, in Breeding Pen at London, to Wm. H. Doel, Jr., Victoria Fruit Farm, Eglinton, Ont. Birds from this stock, have this winter alone, taken eleven 1st, three and, two third and eight Special Prizes.

N. A. LOUCKS, Dresden, has sold his entire stock of Light Brahmas, including the pair that won and prize at Western Fair, to James G. Rickwood, Corinth, Ont.

A. Delaporte, Toronto, has sold his entire stock of Langshans to Geo. Gobell, Kleinburg.

This is to certify that I have sold to Mr. A. J. Willson my entire stock of Light Brahmas, John Finch, Seaforth, Ont.

P. G. Keyes. Ottawa, has sold his entire stock of Golden Seabright Bantams to H. J. Daubus, Lakefield, Ont

FOR SALE OR EXCHANCE.

LAdveriisements 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 Black Spanish and Light Brahmas, \$1.50 per setting. Send for Circular. G. H. SHEERES, Clarksburg, Ont. 4. 5.

For Sale.—Eggs from Plymouth Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, Brown Leghorns and Game Bants. Chicks for sale. Send for Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. MILLER & WILDERN, Tilsonburg, Ont. 4 5

For Sale.—Pure Langshans. Imported Stock. Birds and eggs for sale. Eggs, \$2 for 13, \$3 for 26. Satisfaction guaranteed.—C. J. EISELE, Guelph.

For Sale.-Eggs for hatching from following varieties :-Light Brahmas, Wyandottes and Langshans. All high class stock; large range to insure a promising hatch. Eggs, \$2 a setting, made up of two or three kinds if wished. Correspondence solicited. Address ISIDOR B. SNYDER, Box 425, Berlin, Ont.

For Sale.—A big bargain; special to those wanting eggs from Major Hodgin's prize Aylsbury ducks or from prize winning G. S. Hamburgs and P. Rocks, Duck eggs only \$2.50, others \$1.50 per 13. ROBT. CALVERLEY, Orilla, Ont.

For Sale.--2 pairs imported Red Jacobins, 1 pair of Black Barbs, 2 pairs of Trumpeters, 1 pair of Blue.winged Turbets, 1 pair of solid Black Fantails. G. Wood, Js., No. 24, Slater St., Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale. - Eggs for hatching from Prize Golden Pencilled Hamburgs \$1.50 per setting. Apply to W. S. HAMILTON, 212 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.



For Sale.—A nice coach dog, very evenly spotted, kind with children, and a good watch dog—a perfect beauty. Address OLIVER HODGES, Box 239, Mitchell, Ont.

For Sale.—Toulouse Geese eggs at \$4.00 per dozen, from first prize birds at the late Ontario Poultry Show. JOHN HORD, Parkhill P. O., Ont.

For Sale or Exchange.—One good Irish Setter Bitch, one Newfoundland Dog, 1 year old, one Dog and one Bitch, Scotch Terriers, regular beauties. One pen Langshans, (6 hens and 1 cock), one Plymouth Rock hen, and two Brown Legnornhens. Apply Citas. Bosnick, Box 184, Toronto, Ont.

Eggs.-Black Spanish, Nuns and Banks Langshans, Wyandottes, and Silver Grey Dorkings, some of them imported birds of great merit. I am a new beginner. *Prites to suit*. STLIPHEN TILSON, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Eggs.-Having bought Mr. Finch's stock of Light Brahmas, which is second to none in Canada, I am now prepared to sell eggs at \$2.00 per setting. Fair hatch guaranteed. A. J. WILLSON, Seaforth.

Notice. 1 have a few more Dark Brahma and Black Hamburg chicks to dispose of at very reasonable prices, also a few D. B. eggs at \$3.00, and B. H. at \$2.00 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. WILLSON, Seaforth.

For Sale or Exchange, -Three St. Bernard Puppies, Langshan Cock, G. S. Hamburg Cock, for B. L. pullets, colored Dorking cockerel, or good pure eggs, or offers. Jos. T. SIFTON, Box 29, Wallacetown, Ont.

For Sale. - Eggs from Langshans scoring 921/2 to 951/2, at \$2.00 per 13. A few good Langshans and Houdans for sale cheap. WALTER COUSINS, London, Ont.

For Salo.- Robt. Burroughs, jr., 14 Phebe St., Toronto, is offering his stock of Fancy Pigeons for sale in pairs and lots very cheap. Parties meaning business need only apply for list and prices.

For Sale.-One Pen Light Brahmas (pure Autocrat) 1 cockerel and 5 pullets, mated for breeding and now laying, all first-cle s and cheap, for \$10.00. Address R. E. BINGHAM, tayner, Ont.

For Sale. - A Hatching Machine, all in good running order, roo egg capacity, self regulator. I have hatched 80 per cent, shelled out, over 606 fine chicks. I have another one of larger capacity, and have no use for this oue. Fine poultry, pigeons, or buggy harness, &c., will be taken in exchange for it. STEPHEN TH-SON, Tilsonburg, Ont.

For Sale.—Eggs from following varieties, Light (Spillet & McKays) and Dark Brahmas, Buff and White Cochin, Langshan, Spanish, Houdan. Two dollars per thirteen. Also trioof nice Langshan chicks. Thus. E. DubLev, St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale. - A trio of Rose Combed White Leghorns, from a good strain, and only \$4.00 takes the lot. Write soon, as I must have room. C. E. WHITE, Milton, Ont.

For Sale. At a bargain, one Pen of A. r. White Leghorns, 4 pullets, 4 young hene, and cockerel; also 6 choice Light Brahma pullets, and one cock or cockerel, Will exchange either pen for Black Minorcas. They are all laying. Address W. L. Brown, Free Press, London, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching.—Brown Leghorns yard, headed by cockerel scoring 95, 1st at Toronto, females from 92 to 55%. At our next exhibition I will give a special prize of 510 to the highest scoring pair of B. Ls². from my Yards, I. K. Felch, judge. P. A. BLACK, Box 222, Owen Sound, Ont.

For Sale.-Black Red Game Stag, scored 92 by Felch at Scaforth, \$3.00, one each of Gold and Silver Grey Dorking hens, one P. Cochin pullet, good hirds. No use for them. \$2.00 each, or will exchange for eggs from R. C. W. Leghorns, P. Rocks, or Black Spanish. JNO. G. JONES, Mitchell, Ont.

For Sale.-Rabbits for Sale chc.ap; two litters of young English Lopear Rabbits and Rabbits of every description. Also one Billy Goat. Address J. E. H. Woon, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Eggs. - No 1 Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Leghorns, Golden Seb, Bants; Pekun and Rouen Ducks \$2 per 13. A few good Puilets left, \$7 each. J. E. Fixtrin, Princeton, Ont. 4. 5. 6.

I got 11 Chicks out of eggs you sent H. J. Aldous, Georgetown. Eggs arrived safe, hatched 11 chicks from 12 eggs, Hugh Falconer, Shelbourne. Black Red Game eggs \$2.00 per 13, Cockercl in this yard won 1st at Seaforth, Felch Judge, score 95, mated with hens scoring 92 - 12, 94, 95, 96, and 965%, a grand pen. JNO. G. JONRS, Mitchell, Ont. tf.

For Sale.-Eggs and G. P. Hamburgs. 2 trios cheap. \$2 for 13. \$4 for 26 from S. S., G. P., G. S. Hamburgs: \$2 for 11 Pekin or Rouen Ducks. Stock good, scoring to 97. A. J. GRIFFIN, Leskard, Ont. 5.6

For Sale.-Eggs from Prize Stock Brown Leghorns, \$1 per 13. D. BOLDEN, Box 56, Collingwood.

For Salo.-Egg, from grand B. Spanish and P. Rocks, Scores 66% and 97%, \$2 to \$4. Also 2 trio⁵ P. Rocks \$3; Pekin Ducks eggs and Leghorns \$1.25. J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching.—Plymouth Rocks \$1.00, Black Leghorns \$1.00, Houdans \$2.00. Stock firstclass. Address N. A. LOUCKS, Dresden, Ont.

For Sale.—Something that every Poultryman and Pigeon Fancier should have, A Nickel Plated Combination Self-Inking Rubber Stamp, with your name and address, Sliding Penholder with pen, Sliding Pencil case with lead, a bottle of ink of any color you wish, red, green, blue, brown or purple, all combined in one neat Nickle Plated Pocket Piece for printing envelopes, letter heads &c., writing a letter 'r drawing a pencil sketch, marking your poultry, pigeons or pet stock. The fact is it is the most complete and cheapest piece of Mechanism ever offered to the Canadian public. Don't fail to order at once, enclosing 75 cents for the complete outfi sent free by mail to any address. Dut, wortri's Drug Store, 170 King St., East, Toronto. tr

Eggs For Sale.—From High scoring Wyandottes and White Leghorns at \$2 per 13. Also a Fox Terrier Dog. ALERED MOMENT. Orono, Ont.

For Sale.—Two Blue Andalusian Pullets from E. Lawson's Stock; \$1.50 each. R. W. HICKS, 37 Dunn Avenue, Parkdale,Ont.

Eggs.—From a 924 to 944 pen of Plymouth Rocks, \$1,50 per 13, \$2.50 per 26. Golden Sebright Bantam egg., \$2.50 per 13. E. COOPER & Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio, U. S. A.

For Sale. - Langshans and Duckwing Bantam eggs, \$1.50 a sitting. H. COMPLIN, London, Ont.

Eggs.—Mr. Joseph Stratford, Brantford, has more Tenlous Goose, Pekin Duck, and Light Brahma eggs, all best strains, than he requires this spring. Send for special low prices. 5.6.7.

For Sale Cheap.—40 Fans, Blues, Blacks and White, and one Pile Cockerel, price \$2.00. Scored 91%, Bicknell, judge. Jons Fogo, Bowmanville, Ont.

For Sale, -- I have still a few fine pairs of high class pigeons to dispose of, including Pouters, Turbits, Archangels, Nuns, &c. Will give satisfaction every time, or money refunded. CHAS. MASSIE, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont.

Exchange.—C. M. Boynton, Secretary Granite State Poultry Association, Concord, N. H., would like to exchange White or Laced Wyandotte eggs, *from Premium Stock*, for fancy pigeons. Address as above.

For Sale.-Eggs, from prize-winning Wyandottes' at \$2.00 per setting; two settings, \$3.50; three settings, \$5.00 Address E. HARRINGTON, Box 448, Woodstock, Ont.

For Sale.-Eggs for hatching, from high-scoring Plymouth Rocks, at \$1.50 per setting, two settings, \$3.00 Satisfaction given. Address E. HARRINGTON, Box 448, Woodstock, Ont.

Eggs.-Black Spanish cggs, \$2.00 for 13, from prize birds, score 951/2 to 971/2. Won prizes wherever exhibited. SARNEY, Whitby, Ont.

Eggs For Sale. - From first-class Brown Leghorn S. C. Cock will score 94 points, hens all score over 90, Also from a fine pen of Light Brahmas containing pircewinners, Eggs, \$1.50 per sitting of 13. C. AyL. 1 wits, 24 MeNab St., Hamilton, Ont.

H. E. Sponcor, Dealer in and Breeder of Fancy Poultry, Pigcons, Ferrets, Rabbits, Dogs, Gumea-Pigs, Song-Birds, White Rats, and Mice, Parrots, Cock Spurs, Pit Games, Fanciers' Books, Incubators, Printing, &c. Send four cents for large Circular. Conte Village N. Y. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

Eggs for Sale.—I have a Brown Red Csck matched with some hens of the Shawl Neck Strain umported from South Carolina; they are a pit fowl and I guarantee game to the death. Eggs from the same can be bought at \$3 per setting. JAMES G. MITCH ELL, Caroline Village, Perth, Ont. 4.5.%

Anyone who is shipping Eggs or Fowls cannot afford to do without our Labels, a package containing too "Eggs for Hatching," only 30 cents; or 50 "Live Fowls," for 30 cents. Post paid. Order early.

For Sale, --Breeding Stock. Royal White Leghorns and Light Brahmas; unexcelled, and have but few equals. Eggs, \$2,50 per 13, \$4 per 26, \$5 per 39. DR. JOIN W. KING, Kent Ct. U.S. A. 4.5.9, 10.

Eggs for Sale.—Light Brahmas, \$1.50 per setting, two settings \$2, Pekin Ducks \$1 per setting. S. G. RUSSELL, Thornbury, Grey Co. 4. 5.

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For Sale.- Eggs for hatching from high class fowls of following varieties:--Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, S. S. Hamburgs, Brown Leghorn B. R. Game, W. C. W. Polands, Wyandottes and Pein Ducks. Price, \$2 per setting, 13 choice birds for sale. CHARLES & MUNRO, Box 338, Glencoe, Ont. 4.5

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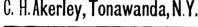


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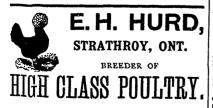


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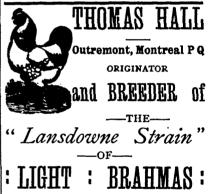




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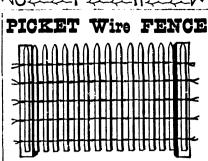
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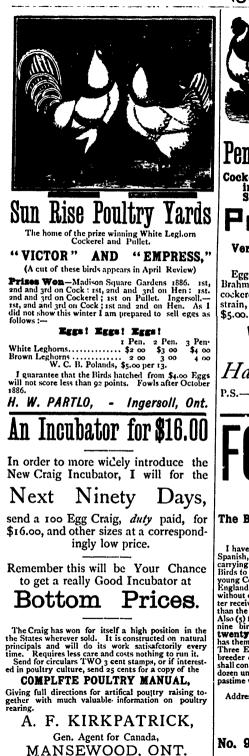
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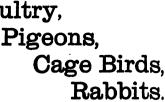


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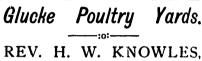


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At the Toronto Show, Dec. 1886, J. Y. Bicknell, judge, took first position on cock against the principal breeders of Ontario, and am breeding from this bird the coming season, also from a cock that scored as a cockerel by L. G. Jarvis, London, 9714, and two other cockerels equally as good. Again at Owen Sound Show, January 1887, took first on cock 9234, first, second and third on cockerel showagainst birds that had been bought from C. Hawkins for the occasion, and first and second on pullets, and at the great C 4th and Stratford Show, January 1887, jok first on cock ; I. K. Felch, Judge, 92, first on cockerel 93, second on hen in heavy competition 92 1-2, also at Owen Sound, first on B pen, average score 91, I am breeding from 4 yards this season, all No. I birds, having kept all my prize winners to breed from, in order to be able to give entire satisfaction to my numerous patrons who favor me with their orders the coming season. I have three grand Cockerels for Sale now, score 91, 93 and 94 1-2 by I. K. F., price a matter of correspondence. I believe I have the highest score of any P. Rock breeder in Ontario, viz:, 97 1-2 by L. G. Jarvis who is high authority especially on P. Rocks, that such a score coming from such a source simply means that I lead the van. Eggs for Sale now, price \$2.00 per setting of 12 or 2 Set-tings for \$3.00. Write for what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction, yours,

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the birds will be in your yards. Do not miss this chance, as without doubt they are cheap at double the amount we ask for them. These birds are no culls and will be of great value to breed from another season.

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Brahmas, Leghorns a B. E. Games Hamburgs and Pit Gar G. S. Bantams	\$2 50 \$4 00 mes 1 60
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My Light Brahmas are No. 1, and are from P. Williams and Bucknam. EGGS.—P. Rocks and Langshans \$2 per setting. Light Brahmas \$3 per setting.

Birds for Sale at all times. W. SANDERSON, Stratford, Ont.



Orders booked for eggs from two grand yards. Cocks winners and direct cross with Hens. Single Setting, \$4.00; 2 settings, \$7.00; 3 settings, \$1.50 per 13, 3 Settings \$4. Some Good Pullets for Sale, also 2 Choice Cockerels

\$0.00 G. R. BRUCE. - - -Guelph, Ont.

ACK MINORCAS

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

C

No Circulars. Order Early.



ANDALUSIANS

I have a Magnificent pen of this beautiful and scarce variety, orders booked in rotation. \$2.00 a Setting.

JOSEPH DILWORTH, SPRINGHURST, PARKDALE, ONT.



GOFFATT'S H ROCKS PLYMO

I believe it is widely known that I breed a high strain of this species. This belief is based upon the correspondence I have received from New Foundland to British Columbia. I shall only particularize prizes won the present season, *i. e.*, last fall and this winter. I may say, however, that I won more prizes the season before than any other Plymouth Rock breeder in the Province.



At Toronto Industrial, 1886, 1st and 2nd on Cocks, 1st and 2nd on hens. 1st and 2nd on Cockerels, 1st and 2nd Pullets.

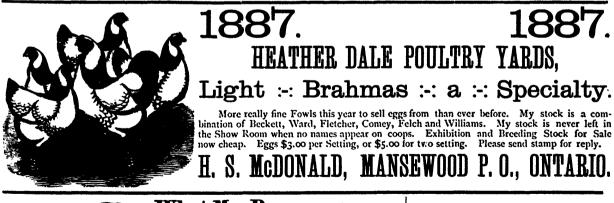
At the Toronto Show last December, 1st and 2nd on Hens, 1st and 2nd on Cockerels, 1st and 2nd on Pullets, and three cards of Merit on Cockerel, Pullet and Hen. I have never put my birds into small shows, they have faced the strongest Hen. I have never put my birds into small shows, they have faced the strongest competition in our country and have mostly come out with the brightest honors. More honors at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. and to 8th. In the company of eighteen American breeders of Plymouth Rocks my birds won 1st on Fowls, and on Chicks (shown in pairs), the special prze offered for the highest scoring single bird. Six of my birds were shown there and won those four grand prizes. I have some grand stock mated up. Those who favor me with orders for eggs will get them fine. \$3.00 for 13, \$5.00 for 26.

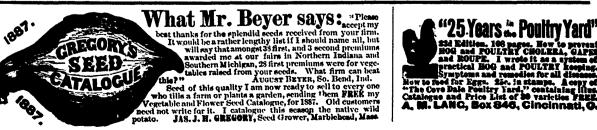
GOFFATT, Orillia, Ont. SOUND VHITE LEGHORN YARDS, JOHN RAMSAY, P. O. BOX 149.

Winners of Highest Honors wherever Shown.

At Toronto Poultry Show held in Dec. 1886, 1st and Diploma on Breeding Pen, average score 94 points, also 2 cards of Merit on Hens. At Owen Sound Poultry Show, held in Jan. 1887, 1st on Breeding Pen, also 1st and Diploma for Highest scoring Breeding Pen of any variety on exhibition, average score 93¼, 2nd and 3rd on Cocks, 2nd and 3rd on Hens, and 3rd on Cockerel (tie with 2nd). At Seaforth and Stratford Show, held at Seaforth, 87, 2nd and Special on Breeding Pen, average 93¼, and 2nd on Cock. I am breeding from 3 Pens of Leghorns, none of which score less than 93 points, some of them scoring 96 by Felch and Bicknell.

EGGS CAREFULLY PACKED AND A GOOD HATCH GUARANTEED, ONLY \$2.00 Per 13.





CANADIAN POULTRY PEVIEW.

HAWKINS WYANDOTTES AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Great Victory at Boston, Jan. 1887, winning 43 regular and Special Prizes. in competion with hundreds of America's Choicest Birds.

On Plymouth Rocks I wortst Prizz and all Specials for best Breeding-pen. 1st, 2d, 3rd and all Specials on Cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and all Specials on Pullets; 2.1, and and Specials on Cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and all Specials on Pullets; 2.1, and and Specials on Cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3rd and Special Prize for the best exhibit of Plymouth Rocks. On Wy and ottes I wortst Prizz and all Specials for best Breeding-pen; 1st, 4rl and Specials on Cockerels; 2nd, 3rd and Specials on Pullets; 2st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and Specials on Cockes. Also the Society's Grand Special Wy and ottes Prize for best exhibit of Wy and ottes. At the four Greet New York Shows my Plymouth Rocks and Wy and ottes worn more prizes than all others combined, and are conceded to be the Finest In Amorica. I have sold 185 Show Birds this past winter, that have wor in nearly every state in the union, and at the largest and strongest exhibitions scoring of 1056 I purchased the originators entire stock of



WYANDOTTES, WHITE

And have the largest and finest collection in the country. This strain has been carefully bred since 1872. They are large, fine Wyandotte shape, have red car-lobes and small coulds. I shall sell eggs this season from fine boautiful breeding-pens of White Wyandottes.

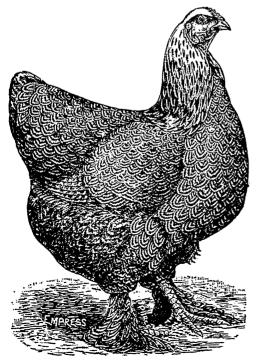
Eggs from my Prize Matings, Plymouth Rocks and Laced Wyandottes, 1 Setting \$5.00, 2 Settings \$8.00, 3 Settings \$10.00. White Wyandotte Eggs \$5.00 per 13.

400 large vigorous breeding Cockerels bred from my Prize Winners. Trics and breeding-pens of all Varieties mated for best results.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TÜRKEYS AND PEKIN DUCKS. Bred from my Boston Prize Winners. Turkey Eggs \$5.00 per 9, Duck Eggs \$2.00 per 11.

FANCIERS-I thank you for your liberal patronage. I shall ship you only first-class, well bred stock and eggs, as I consider this my best advertisement. Finely Illustrated Catalogue Free.





- Poultry Yards -

EXCELSIOR

Dark Brahmas, Black Hamburgs and Black African Bantams, second to none

CONTINENT ON THF

I have also bought Mr. John Finch's entire stock of

Light Brahmas.

This stock is so well known that it is needless for me to give any description of them.

Eggs for Hatching.

- Fair Hatch Guaranteed. No Circulars.

A. J. Willson, Seaforth, Ont.