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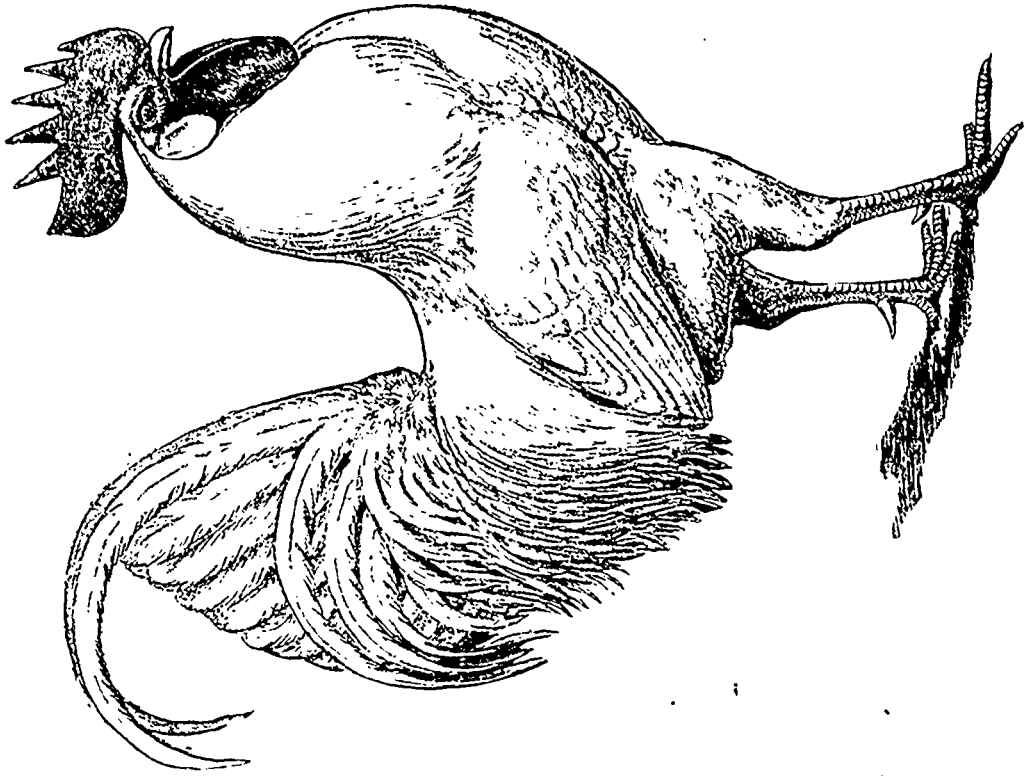
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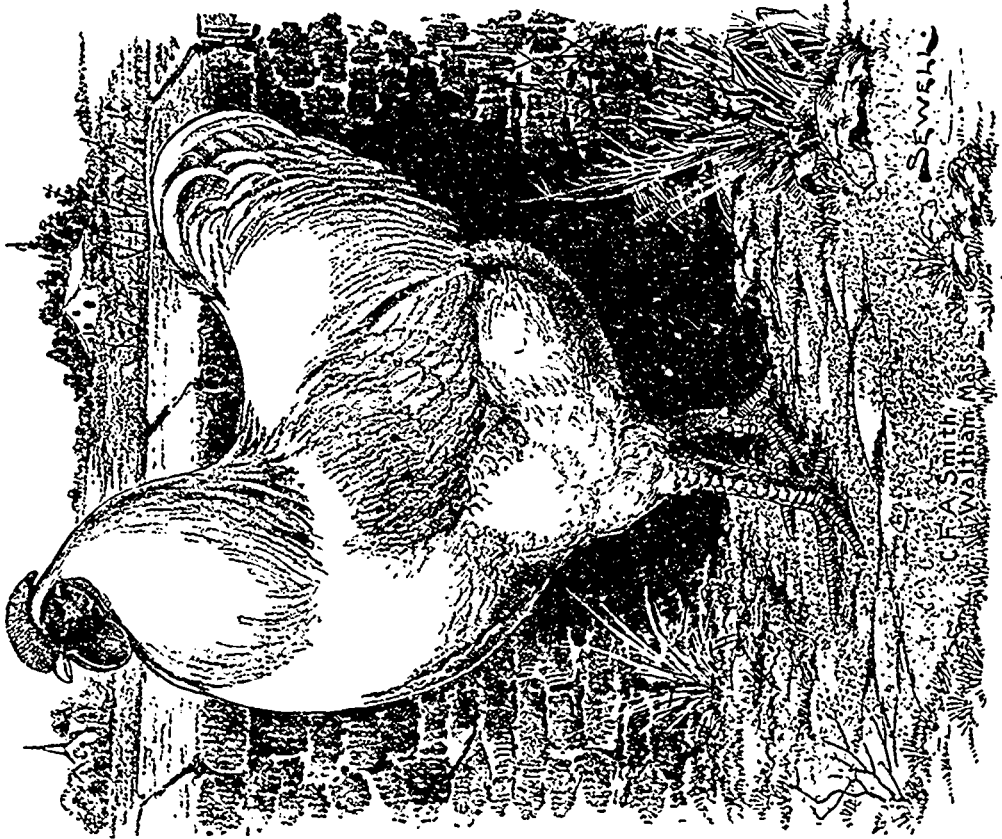
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WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL,  
BERGEN BOY, OWNED AND BRED BY W. J. ANIRUS,  
HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY.



WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL,  
OWNED AND BRED BY C. F. A. SMITH, WALTHAM, MASS.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

Vol. xvii.

118 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, APRIL, 1894.

No. 4.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

MESSRS. HAYCOCK & KENT,

UNDER date of March 19th, write us that the demand for barred Plymouth Rock and G. Wyandotte eggs has been so great that they have been pushed to meet the needs of their customers. They also write, "The demand for birds during the past month has been very great and sales very brisk. The fancy poultry business in Canada must be on the increase." Of course it is.

MR. THOMAS RICE, SAYS

his "sales have been far ahead of previous years through his advertisement in REVIEW," and that he "has made several sales of birds and eggs to British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and different parts of the United States."

MR. S. M. CLEMO

says he has "a grand lot of chicks out and hundreds on the way, eggs hatching extra well this spring."

MR. C. J. EISELE

has sold all his Langshans, thirty birds, to Mr. C. S. Jackson, International Bridge.

MR. F. H. BROWN, PORT HOPE,

on Feb. 26 had sixteen chicks out of seventeen eggs. From our reports from all over it seems as though this were going to be a great year for the youngsters.

FEATHERS

as a rule are looked on by most breeders as a waste matter.

The Alaska Feather and Down Company, of Montreal, are now prepared to pay cash for these products of the hen.

THE FANCIERS OF CORNWALL

are making an effort to inaugurate a poultry association, if a sufficient number can be found to take an interest in such a society.

MR. JOHN BRADLEY, MILTON,

recently sent a good pen of brown Leghorns, consisting of two pullets and one cockerel, to Mr. George Mead, of New Westminster, B.C.

MR. C. E. STOCKWELL,

of Danville, Que., has bought from Mr. J. Bennett, Toronto, the barred Plymouth Rock cock first at the late Ontario show. The sale was made through the REVIEW.

MR. BUTTERFIELD

spent a day in Toronto on his way home from Winnipeg, where he judged. His report of the exhibition appears in this issue, but we regret the official list of awards has not yet reached us. Mr. Butterfield was commissioned to purchase several winners, and we saw some birds on their way up which cannot fail to prove of benefit to the varieties of which they are really good specimens, especially the Game.

FROM BROCKVILLE,

Mr. Osborne writes that he has lots of chickens out and that they are doing well.

NANAIMO POULTRY SOCIETY.

By the current number of the *British Columbia Gazette* we see that the breeders in the above district are applying for incorporation under the "Companies" Act. The names of those affixed to the application are Andrew Has-

lam, Emil Arnold Praeger, Sidney W. Lobb, Robert E. McKechnie, John E. R. Tagart, F. W. Teague, and Richard Nightingale, all of the city of Nanaimo, B.C.

#### THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

are very numerous and are set out in detail. We extract the following :

#### IN THE MATTER OF THE "COMPANIES" ACT, 1890, AND AMENDING ACTS.

To advance, promote and encourage the breeding, improvement and general interests of thoroughbred and market fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, and other domestic poultry, pigeons, ornamental and song birds, and pet stock generally; having respect also to the products of the same, and for purposes of profit to the Company.

To hold at such times and places as the Company may see fit, exhibitions (competitive or otherwise) of any or all of the domesticated birds and animals hereinbefore mentioned.

To enter into all such contracts and incur such debts and liabilities as are necessary or required, or which the company shall think fit for attaining all and every of the objects for which the Company is formed.

To make and enforce such rules and regulations for the guidance and government of exhibitors, spectators and visitors at or in connection with such exhibitions as may seem fit and proper to the Company, together with such provisions as may be deemed necessary for the proper protection of the Company, and to amend or vary the same upon giving reasonable notice to all concerned.

To become agents, exclusive or otherwise, on behalf of such exhibitors or others, from time to time, for the sale or exchange of domesticated birds or animals, and to collect commission on such sales or exchanges as may be effected during the continuance of such agency.

To undertake, directly or indirectly, the business of editing, printing and publishing a weekly, monthly, or other periodical journal devoted to the interests of poultry, pigeons and pet stock, and to carry on the same in any or all of its branches, by whatever means the Company may think fit.

To protect, by legal process if necessary, domesticated birds and pet stock, against cruelty, malicious injury or theft, and to prosecute offenders in respect thereto, and to indemnify the owners thereof against loss resulting therefrom.

#### THE CAPITAL STOCK

of the company is twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of ten dollars each.

#### MR. C. J. DANIELS

reports a very heavy business in fowls and eggs for March. He has shipped twelve settings of eggs to British Columbia, also eggs as far as Tennessee, Buffalo, and other places in the States. He also adds that quite a number of orders have come through advertising in the REVIEW. In bone mills he has done quite a trade, sending them as far as New Westminster, B.C.

## POULTRY

#### SUPERFLUOUS MALES.

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

#### III.

THE latest results of scientific investigation tend, at least, to prove that sex is to a large extent dependent upon nutrition, and the best nourished embryos develop into females, while those less nourished develop into males. We who pride ourselves upon being the lords of creation, according to this theory, might have become women to be ruled over by men had our mother's, while bearing us, afforded us a little more nourishment, and the women, who have been so long subject to man's sway, are paying the penalty for self-indulgence while *in utero*, for if they had gone hungry instead of satisfying to the full their embryonic appetites, they might have been great coarse men.

So striking a theory had to rest upon a substantial basis of fact and in their work, "The Evolution of Sex," which is the most complete statement of this problem which I have seen, the authors, Prof. Patrick Geddes and Mr. J. Arthur Thomson, have laid just such a foundation and have buttressed their argument with reasons strongly and vigorously stated. Experiments on various materials were made, and as illustration of results the following may be quoted in reference to tadpoles. "When the tadpoles were left to themselves, the percentage of females was rather in the majority. In three lots the proportion of females to males was

as follows:—54:46; 61:39; and 56:44. The average number of females was thus about 57 in the hundred. In the first brood, by feeding one set with beef, Yung raised the percentage of females from 54 to 78; in the second, with fish, the percentage rose from 56 to 92. That is to say, in the last case the result of high feeding was that there were 92 females to 8 males.”

The care of bees is also cited where, as every apiarist knows, the larva which would develop into a worker bee, one incapable of reproducing the inmates of the hive, can by being fed on plenty of royal diet develop into a queen who can become, in a perfectly literal sense, the mother of a whole swarm. Indeed many illustrations are used drawn from highly different subjects and all tend to the one end, that abundant nutrition leads to an increase of females, while the reverse leads as invariably to an increase of males.

But it would be impracticable to condense within the limits of this paper the argument of this work, itself sufficiently condensed, which occupies more than three hundred pages of type. I can only state that the conclusion seems inevitable that at least to a very considerable degree sex depends upon nutrition, and that the better the embryo is nourished the greater its chance of becoming a female.

Applying this principle to the regulation of the sexes among our chickens, how can we secure a sufficiency of nutriment within the egg to cause it to hatch a pullet when we wish pullets, and how can we decrease the amount of nutrition so that we can have cockerels when cockerels are desired. And this brings us face to face with the queries, do eggs differ in amount of nutriment and does this difference, in any degree, depend upon the method of feeding? Now I think there is no doubt that eggs do differ somewhat in the amount of nutriment they contain. I think, for example, a Leghorn egg is less nutritious than a Brahma egg; its contents are certainly a bit more watery and the proportion of yolk to white varies somewhat. But this doesn't help us much, for what we wish to know is whether the eggs of the same individual fowl differ in nutriment. It would not be surprising to me to learn that they did, though I confess I have no adequate means of establishing the fact. Then if the difference exists, is it due to feeding? I can see no good reason why a fowl fed on highly nutritious foods, with capacity for digesting the same, should not lay more nutritious eggs than one fed more scantily and on less nourishing material. Of course there is a bare possibility that the only difference between the two hens is that the one better fed, will lay more eggs than the other, but that the eggs will be alike in contained nutriment. Still the hope of controlling sex seems to lie in feeding, and careful experi-

mentation in that direction is highly desirable. The public institutions devoted to the promotion of agricultural interests, equipped with every appliance and in charge of competent experimenters, can do no greater service to the poultry interests than to ascertain if there is any practical method of controlling the sex of chickens, and what that method is. It is unnecessary for me to indicate the proper method of carrying on the experiments for this purpose, but I could outline the method I should pursue had I the means at hand for conducting the experiments.

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#### NOTES.

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BY BUCKEYE.

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**I**T is a good plan to select shapely medium-sized eggs for hatching. The extremely long or round eggs, or eggs showing a flat shape or other deformity should be avoided.

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Experience shows that a liberal amount of green bone meal fed to the breeding fowls increases the fertility of the eggs. It also increases their number very materially.

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Never limit yourself to a single male bird. Have a fine extra bird ready to go into the pen in case the male heading the pen should die or meet with an accident. It is also a good plan to put a new and fresh male bird into the pen after the middle of the season.

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The late Secretary of Agriculture “Uncle Jerry” Rusk had a warm appreciation of the importance of the poultry product. He placed the value of fowls sold from American farms at \$200,000,000 per annum, but there is little doubt if the immense number of fowls consumed by the producers be added the total will not fall short of \$600,000,000. In spite of this vast production 10,000,000 dozen eggs are annually imported at a first cost of \$2,500,000.

These figures point to the fact that an over-production of fowls and eggs is not in the near future. Mr. Rusk advocated more recognition of this important industry from the Government as follows: “The economics of rearing and feeding, the peculiar adaptation of the breeds to specific uses, merit more official attention than has heretofore been given to the subjects.”

## COLORED DORKINGS.

*Editor Review.*

**I** ALWAYS had a liking for fowls, and especially some large all round bird. I would have started colored Dorkings long ago, but I heard that they were tender, bad layers and good for nothing outside of England.

But last spring I began by getting a few settings of the best eggs I could get in Ontario, and hatched and reared them very successfully, all but a few that got killed. In all respects I found them very thrifty youngsters, with the only drawback that they had healthy appetites, and you will count that for what it is worth when I tell you that from chicks hatched on May 26th, some of the cockerels, about four months old weighed nine to nine and a half pounds, and in six months about eleven pounds. But the principle point after their eating ability is their hardiness, for although the winter was cold the Dorkings seemed not to mind it as much as a few white Leghorns that I had, and although, as I said, the Dorking is said to be a bad layer, they are laying nearly all winter as well as the other varieties of fowls of our neighbors, and I am now getting from eight to ten eggs a day from about twelve hens. This all goes to show that the colored Dorking is a first rate all round fowl. I strongly recommend the rearing of colored Dorkings by farmers or poultrymen who want a good broiler or full-sized fowl. An English lady who saw some colored Dorkings, dressed for the table said they were the finest looking birds she had seen since she left England.

E. D. DICKINSON.

## IN AND IN BREEDING.

*Editor Review:—*

**I** WOULD very much like to see a report in your valuable paper on the question of in-breeding of poultry. This is a most important matter, and I would like to hear the opinions of your American fanciers on this question. If you will kindly allow me I will ask one question. Suppose I send to America for a trio of birds, cock and two hens, and each bird sent me was of different strains, how long could I work on that trio and their stock without in-breeding? Will you or any of your readers kindly reply to the above question? I remain, yours, etc.,

HENRY THOMAS,

Chief Postoffice, Timaru, New Zealand.

(As we have repeatedly said, this is a question that as far as we have noticed need prove no bugbear to a breeder. Breed from none but healthiest birds and when in prime

condition, mating father to daughter and son to mother, and no evil effects will ensue, in fact our experience has proved just the opposite. It is only by the selection of related stock that fancy points are fixed. Let us hear from some of our readers. ED.)

## NOTES ON THE ONTARIO SHOW.

*Editor Review:*

**I**F the Ontario show is to be of benefit to the people of Ontario generally, I think it would be well if more attention were given to the practical side of the business; in other words, the market poultry department. It is all very well for fanciers to pay special attention to breeding for show purposes, and they are to be commended for the success they have achieved, but the great bulk of our people do not care for that feature of the business, and are looking for profit from the raising of fowls for market purposes and eggs. That being so, would it not be well for the directors of the Ontario to offer prizes for dressed turkeys, geese, ducks and fowls? Also, prizes might be offered for eggs, heaviest per dozen, etc. If this is done, I think it will add to the interest of the show as well as secure the approbation and co-operation of a large number who do not now take any interest in poultry shows. It will also show the kinds of fowls that are most popular when properly dressed.

While I am a fancier, if I properly understand that term, and would not for one moment advocate anything that would injure that department of the poultry business, still I think the time has come when the Ontario show should do something more for the poultry industry in this country than meet once a year and award prizes to the highest scoring thoroughbred fowls. If I understood the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Dryden, at New Hamburg, he also expects more from it for the money expended on it every year. I was pleased with the essays and addresses this year, and shall be glad to get a copy of the annual report when issued, and if the same is widely distributed, much good will no doubt be the result. Once more, I think the show should be held only one year in each place, so the people of every section of the province might have the privilege of visiting it every few years, without too great an expense. This is a matter over which the directors have not full control, of course. The Government grant might be made contingent on the show being held in a different place each year. That would settle that matter.

A few words in reference to the letter of Mr. Haycock, which appeared in your last issue, and I am done for this time. In my notes in the January REVIEW I stated what I

believed to be true as to the judging at the Ontario, and I have not changed my mind on the subject. I did not "libel" the poultry industry of this country. I did not say we do not raise as high-scoring birds in this country as in the States. If Mr. Haycock will compare the scores of the Ontario show with the scores of shows in Eastern and Western States, by the judges whom I named, he will likely see the force of my statement. As to the insinuations and innuendoes contained in Mr. Haycock's letter, I pass them by as unworthy of notice. Time is too precious and life too short.

FANCIER.

### NURSING ARTIFICIALLY HATCHED CHICKENS.

BY W. HAY, CORRIE, ARRAN, SCOTLAND.

**POSITION OF NURSE.**—Although we have reared strong broods of chickens in an outhouse with an earth floor, we have learned from experience that they thrive better in the open air. Choose a grassy spot for the nurse, with a south aspect, and sheltered as far as possible from the prevailing winds. As the grass soon becomes soiled, the nurse should be removed to a fresh spot every two or three weeks, and this will be a very easy matter if it be provided with handles. If chickens, hatched under hens are to be reared in this way they should be thoroughly dusted with an insect-killing powder before being put with chickens artificially hatched.

**REMOVING CHICKENS TO NURSE.**—When the chickens are transferred from the incubator to the nurse the temperature of the latter should be about 100° F. Generally there are a few weak ones in the hatch, and you will find they will improve faster by being kept in the drying box of the incubator for a couple of days, having their wants supplied there. If a chicken has a sore with blood appearing, it should be at once isolated, as its companions show no mercy and will literally peck it to death. The most important requirements of young chickens reared artificially are, warmth, cleanliness, fresh air, and judicious feeding.

**WARMTH.**—For the first two or three days, after they are transferred to the artificial mother, a temperature of 100° F. should be maintained day and night. A thermometer should not be used, as it is desirable that you should learn to know the heat of the apartment, by applying your hand to the water-tank. From the fourth day, the temperature may be gradually lowered a few degrees daily, until 75° is reached. Advantage should be taken of the sunshine, whenever it is available, and from the very first, the brood exposed to the genial warmth. At the age of three weeks, the heat may be withdrawn during the day in all but severe weather, and applied only in the evening. Discretion must

be used when the heat should be increased or diminished, and the behaviour of the chickens themselves will be the best criterion. When they remain in the sleeping room for a long time during the day, it is a sign that a little more heat is necessary; but when they seek artificial heat only for ten or fifteen minutes after long exercise, you may be assured they are in good health. Too much heat is injurious, and it is more easy to overheat a number of chickens than the same number of eggs. But while too much heat is hurtful, we must be careful, especially at night, not to have the temperature too low, as they will crowd together for warmth, and the weaker ones will run the risk of suffocation.

Fifty chickens is quite sufficient to keep in one company in health, in fact, with only the half of that number you will have a better chance to raise them all.

**CLEANLINESS.**—It is very important that the surroundings of chickens be kept scrupulously clean if they are to develop into vigorous fowls. The inside of the nurse should be well lime washed, when it is being prepared for the reception of each fresh brood, and the floor thoroughly scrubbed out weekly.

**LEG WEAKNESS.**—Chickens that are kept for a length of time on a wooden floor become affected with a disease of the legs. The claws being unable to penetrate the wood, the muscles of the legs and feet are deprived of freedom of action, and soon stiffen. To prevent this, fine earth is introduced, which has been passed through a sieve to free it from small stones. Fresh earth must be substituted for this daily, as disease is often produced by the chickens picking up food, which has been contaminated by their own excrement.

**FRESH AIR.**—A copious supply of fresh air is as essential to chickens as to ourselves. Very often the nurse is allowed to sweat at night, when all the benefit the chickens have derived during the day from exercise and good feeding is lost.

**FEEDING.**—No food is required for the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours, as the chickens absorb the yolk into their system just before leaving the shell. Do not be over-anxious, therefore, to give them their first meal, as warmth and rest are as important.

**FOOD FOR FIRST TWO DAYS.**—The first feed should consist of two-thirds of coarse oatmeal and one-third crumbs of stale bread, mixed together dry, and moistened with an egg until it is in a crumbling state.

**FIRST MEAL.**—Sprinkle a little of the food among the chickens and on their backs, and most of them will begin to feed at once without trouble. The attention of any one that is not feeding may be attracted by dropping a little food on its bill and just in front of it. If a chicken at the

second meal still refuses to feed it should be removed with a couple of good feeders to a quiet place and tried there. From our experience we have concluded that a chicken that will not help itself is not worth helping. On the floor of the court while the chickens are being fed there a little coarse sand should be sprinkled. This will adhere to their food and be taken into their system and is essential to their health. When the meal is over they should be confined to the sleeping-chamber, and fed in this way at intervals of two hours.

**FEEDING AT NIGHT.**—In the long winter nights, the chickens should have an additional meal, when the evening is well advanced, as the long fast till daybreak would be prejudicial to their health. This should be continued until they are allowed raw grain at sunset, which being more difficult to digest, will supply the body with nourishment for much longer time. A couple of candles will give the required light. At first, the chickens may consider it an unnecessary intrusion on their privacy, and be unwilling to leave their comfortable sleeping compartment, but they will soon get accustomed to it, and your evening visit will be expected.

#### LEG WEAKNESS IN CHICKS.

*Editor Review :*

I HAVE thirteen B. Red Game chicks hatched about 16th Feb. Three of them are weak in the legs, in fact two of them don't seem to have any power in their toes—they turn them right under and hobble around on them with toes all doubled up; it seems impossible for them to straighten their toes out. They have just got that way within the last five days. I have them in a very warm place, but the ground they run on is all clay lumps, very hard. I give them all kinds of feed—meat, vegetables, bread, corn-meal, wheat (very little); they also have fresh water before them at all times. Now, if you know of a cure for the above, I will esteem it a great favor if you will let me know by return mail. If you don't know of a cure, I wish you would state the case in the REVIEW, when probably some of your subscribers may send in a cure or tell us the cause, for I am afraid the whole flock will go the same way. Yours truly,  
R. BERT SMITH,  
Stratford.

(We are of the opinion that if the chicks are let run on chaff placed on the bare ground that the lameness will gradually disappear. If due to rheumatism, the legs might be gently rubbed once or twice a day with brandy. In any case give strengthening food, a little bone meal, etc. We should be glad to have other opinions. ED.)

#### THE HOUDAN FOWL.

ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

BY J. P. W. MARX.

(Continued from March.)

SOME fowls, when they have been washed and got up, seem to take the greatest care to keep themselves in the best condition, and, with very little attention, may be exhibited time after time without a thorough wash, while, on the contrary, another seems only too anxious to find some dirty corner or wet spot wherein to put his head or bedraggle his feathers. Plenty of clean straw and limited drinking periods may help to keep him in something like show form until there is absolute necessity for a second washing.

After reading this brief history of the life of an exhibition specimen during the show season, it may be needless to remark, but it is important to emphasize, that the round of washing, penning up, travelling, and excitement of a show is utterly unsuited to the production of early and strong chickens, consequently if success is expected to attend breeding operations, the selected birds should be relieved from show duty after the end of November, and relegated to the breeding quarters there to remain in peace and quietness. The mongrel, or crossbred, since the trying moulting time, has been laying up energy, vigour, and natural strength to fill the egg basket and ensure the fertility of every egg, while your prize winners have been travelling hundreds of miles, and confined in small pens, sometimes in warm rooms, sometimes in cold tents, and consequently the eggs are few and chickens scarce.

The Houdan enjoys robust health from his very youth. The chickens are strong and active, grow quickly and feather readily, and, if ample protection be provided from damp, know no ill. The most common ailments (and they are rare) are a mild cold, crop binding, and feather eating. Chickens about eight or twelve weeks old sometimes contract a kind of cold. The symptoms are sneezing and a discharge from the nose. Probably this would develop into roup, but if the patients be kept perfectly dry, yet by no means unnecessarily warm, for a week or so, a little glycerine added to the drinking water, and fed often, but each time very, very sparingly, recovery may be depended upon. Crop binding may be relieved by pouring a little warm water into the crop and gently working the hardened mass into a sloppy state, when it will generally pass off. Sometimes a little salad oil will be of great assistance. The sufferer here should be secluded and the water supply limited. Feather




eating is best treated by isolation, a plentiful supply of green food, and now and then little pieces of raw meat. The Houdan seems only liable to this complaint at moulting time, and then it has been shown that with proper care it can be avoided.

The Houdan is one of the most useful of the pure breeds for crossing purposes, its large eggs, good laying propensity thin white skin, small bone but large meaty body, strong active and quick growing nature cannot fail to give a good return whenever the bird is used. The result of a Houdan cock mated with Brahma, Dorking, or Langshan hens is rapid growing hardy chickens, quickly developing into large, meaty fowls; the Houdan-Langshan cockerels are remarkably small in bone and the pullets early and consistent layers.

To conclude, although reading the general details I have given may cause the belief that the Houdan is a troublesome bird to keep and manage properly, the difficulties are not overwhelming when the routine of the yard is once properly arranged. The pleasure I have experienced in breeding and exhibiting pure bred poultry has been so great, I am bound to exhort all would-be poultry keepers to direct their attention to pedigree stock of blue blood rather than to the "pure bred mongrel." The Houdan affords a capital opening for anyone to rapidly make a name in the show world. Useful stock birds may be bought at moderate prices, from which, with perseverance and attention, a good yard may soon be formed; not all at once, at first a large number of the chicken would be only fit for the table; and here I have shown a Houdan excels, no matter whether his crest be large or small, or his comb the right or wrong type, but with patience your efforts will be rewarded sooner by this than any other breed; and if the competition amongst the present breeders is keen, fortune is very fickle—one year this, the next that yard is at the top of the tree; the old exhibitor has seen, and will see again, the champion bird of the season sent out by a new aspirant for honors.—*Feathered World.*

### JUSTICE IN JUDGING.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO RETAIN AND ENCOURAGE THE  
POULTRY INTEREST?

 In late years there has been so much dissatisfaction in regard to judging, that something will have to be done or we will find most of the true fanciers and breeders losing all interests in exhibitions.

When the best birds at a show win the highest honors then all exhibitors must be satisfied. This can be accomplished, but how to arrive at a system that will do justice to all is what we wish to bring before the notice of the fanciers. By the present system the judge decides; and if there is a protest it is left to the brother judges to confirm his decision and I have not known of one instance where they have differed from the acting judge. This would lead us to believe that our judges are infallible, but observing fanciers have noticed that in many cases the third prize bird is far superior to the first and if so some one suffers an injustice. What is wanted is some method of assuring the exhibitor of certainty of winning if his birds are best. A judge can make a mistake and in most instances should not be blamed. There is not a judge living that can go over his list at one of our large shows and place every award where it ought to go in the time given them and do justice to themselves. What we want in connection with each exhibition is a Protest Committee, each protest put in to be accompanied by one dollar forfeit fee, the change of award to be subjected to a jury of five breeders of variety protested, appointed by the Protest Committee, their decision to be final. This will do away with anxiety on the part of the judge and renew the confidence of our exhibitors. Having been an on-looker for the past season I noticed so many unjust awards that I wondered anyone would take the trouble to exhibit. I have myself won first and third on same variety when I have afterwards sold first for one half the price of the third prize bird and valued them as much at the time. Every exhibitor of the same variety whose attention was called to it agreeing that they should have exchanged places. The same circumstance has occurred when the birds were owned by different exhibitors then it becomes a serious matter. Under my proposed system, the owner of the third prize bird could appeal to the committee and have the award changed if wrongly placed, without making any ill feeling between exhibitors, or hardness towards the judge. I believe our exhibitors now know their own varieties so well that a committee of breeders of any variety, even if showing against each other would not hesitate to put the award on the best bird. No one minds being beaten if justly so but to take second place because the judge was limited for time and could not give due consideration to each bird is discouraging. We want the winners to be the best specimens exhibited and if a bird can win at one show, being the best, he can at another against the same birds in the same condition, no matter who may own him at second showing. A judge's life is not all "cakes and ale," and I venture to promise for our judges, who wish to do what is

fair by all, that they will be pleased to know that the whole responsibility is not placed upon them. We have tried judging and have made mistakes on the varieties we knew best, in our hurry to get through in a limited time where there are several hundred birds scattered about as they usually are. A judge, in any case must feel the obligation lighter when there is a jury to back his decision if right, or take the responsibility off him if he has made a mistake. I am sure there are other breeders like myself anxious for reform and if you could give space in your valuable monthly to all fanciers I would like to hear what they think on this question.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. PATON.

167 Ossington Ave., Toronto.

[Though freely giving space to above we are not able to coincide with Mr. Paton's views. To begin with, the interest is now far greater than ever before in fancy poultry breeding. This we have ample evidence of from our own books and correspondence. Because one breed, no matter how useful and good, suffers from depression for a time, is no guide as to the general state of the fancy. As we have often remarked, living birds are not like so many manufactured articles each and every one of the kind almost exactly alike. Every bird has some distinguishing property which gives it an identity or personality all its own. It may excel in one property and fail in another. Its neighbor may be super-excellent in the property or point deficient in the first bird. The value of these properties will vary according to the judge, exhibitor or spectator, and though each may be in his own opinion correct, there still remains the doubt. We don't believe that judging will ever be done entirely satisfactorily to everybody, no matter who officiates, the loser is frequently bound to feel aggrieved, generally without cause. Ed.]

#### TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASS'N.

THE above association held its regular monthly meeting in Temperance Hall, March 8th, there being a large attendance. The following changes were recommended in the Industrial prize list for 1894: 1st. That skylights or windows be placed where the Leghorns are exhibited. 2nd. That white Langshans be added to the list. 3rd. That the medals in class 61 be abolished. 4th. That \$5 be given for the largest and best collections of poultry in each of the sections as in class 63 (breeding pens), and \$5 for the largest and best collection of pigeons and or-

namentals, changing the word or to and, wherever it occurs at present in class 63. 5th. That the prizes in classes 60 and 62 (single entry) be \$2 for 1st, \$1.50 for 2nd, \$1 for 3rd, and v.h.c. for 4th. 6th. That the prizes in class 63 (breeding pens) be \$3 for 1st, \$2 for 2nd, and \$1 for 3rd. 7th. That the prizes in sections 11 to 20, both inclusive (chicks), be \$2 for 1st, \$1.50 for 2nd, and \$1 for 3rd, and that the 3rd prize in class 65 be \$1. 8th. That the same judges be appointed and, the same classes. 9th. Leave off the letter s in breeds, the end of name, as Brahma, instead of Brahmas. 10th. In class 63 section 36, change Bantams, Pekin or Cochin, to Cochin, any color. 11th. That Ferrets be added to the list. 12th. That R.C. Leghorns of class 63 have a section of their own. 13th. That a 3rd prize of 50c. be added to pigeons, cage birds and pet stock. 14th. That all persons entitled to admittance ticket to have the same sent with their entry tickets. Mr. Charles Benson was accepted as a member.

The following were the prize winners.—D. Brahma cock, 1st John Miles, 2nd R. Fox and W. Brown, 3rd C. J. Daniels. Hen, 1st Jas. Brown and J. Powell, 2nd Jas. Powell; 3rd John Miles. Partridge Cochin, hen, 2nd Jas. Brown. Cochin or Langshan, cock, 1st Jas. Brown, 2nd Benson; 3rd Chas. Benson and Jas. Brown. Hen, 1st John Gray and Jas. Brown; 2nd Chas. Benson.

Receipts, \$5.85.

E. J. OTTER, Sec.

#### NOTES.

MR. JNO GLASGOW,

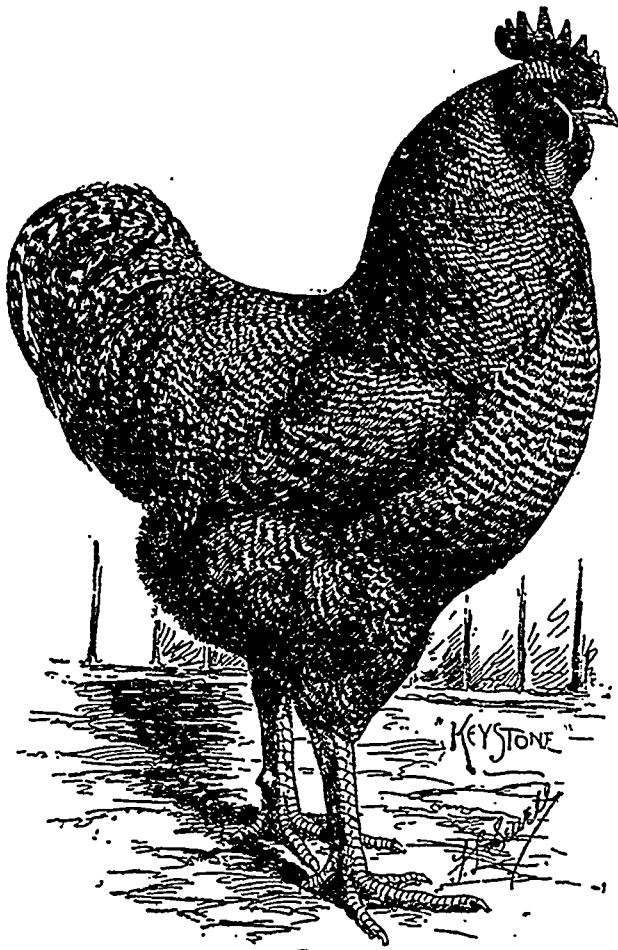
AN exile from "the land o'cakes," writes as below in the *British Fancier* of London, England. The gentlemen referred to, are of course, well known to all show-goers:—"Fanciers we had at New York, with their string of exhibits both in poultry and pigeons from all parts of the States, and even from Canada, some coming over 1,200 miles. We spent quite a nice time with one Canadian fancier, Mr. Barber, of Toronto, who was in force with his Game and Game Bantams, and some good ones he possesses; but having to compete against direct importation from England of many of your noted winners, perforce, in some instances, he was compelled to play second fiddle. Mr. Barber is an Englishman, and took his defeat like a true Briton; but his back is up, and some of them had better look to their laurels when another New York Show comes round, as he was making enquiries respecting what I consider the best strains extant amongst the Game fanciers in the Old Country. I was also introduced to Mr. McNeil,



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AND EXHIBITED  
BY KNAPP BROS.  
FABIUS, N. Y.

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PEN OF WHITE LEGHORNS.  
COLUMBIAN PRINCE AND MATES. HIGHEST SCORING BREEDING PEN ON EXHIBITION, AT WORLD'S FAIR.



### PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK.

"KEYSTONE" WINNER OF 1ST AND SPECIAL FOR BEST COCKEREL AT PHILADELPHIA 1892, AND AWARDED GOLD MEDAL FOR MOST TYPICAL MALE. OWNED BY E. B. THOMPSON, AMENIA, N.Y.

who, judging by the name, is of Gaelic descent, although he now hails from London, Canada, who made a big exhibit in full-feathered Cochins, Polish, Hamburgs, and French varieties. There was another Canadian, a Mr. McCormick, who got well to the front in the classes which he favored, especially Javas. The judging of the Asiatics was extremely well handled by Mr. Sharp Butterfield, who hails from Windsor, Ontario, Canada, but who is a native of Yorkshire, England, being born somewhere in the vicinity of Keighley. He is a Yorkshireman all over, speaks his mind freely, and under him the best bird has to win every time; and he is considered about the best all-round poultry judge in this coun-

try, and a hail-fellow-well-met to boot. It must have cost the Society a pretty sum to secure his services, and defray his expenses all the way from Canada, but the executive of the New York show will have the best of judges they can get, hence the popularity of this meeting amongst the best class of exhibitors.'

#### INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, MEETING OF THE POULTRY COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the above committee was held on March 21st in the Board room of the Association. Mr. J. Dilworth presided, the other members present being Messrs. A. Bogue and W. McNeil, London; L. G. Pequegnat and J. L. Hamilton, New Hamburg; A. Hobbs and J. S. Moorcraft, Bowmanville; R. H. Hodgson and J. Foster, Brampton; W. Barber, representing the Ontario Poultry Association, J. Gray and Ald. Crane representing the City Council, Toronto. Mr. C. Bounick arrived at the close of the meeting. The chairman read an extract from the official minutes of the Board instructing the Manager to cut down the list all over by as nearly as possible ten per cent, and stated that this year economy must be exercised. On motion of Mr. Bogue, seconded by Mr. Pequegnat, the list as last year was adopted for 1894. The judges to take the same classes as last year with the following exceptions, *i.e.*, Mr. Jarvis to take all Plymouth Rocks and Mr. Smelt all Minorcas. Mr. Smelt also to take all Brahmas and Mr. Butterfield all Hamburgs. Mr. Daniels was again recommended as Superintendent. On motion of Mr. Pequegnat, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, it was decided that all birds must positively be in place by 9 a.m. Tuesday, and birds not in place by that hour be debarred from competition. The class for Poultry Appliances was made to read as follows:—Moved by Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, that three prizes of a silver medal, bronze medal and diploma be awarded for Incubators and Brooders, both in operation and containing live chickens. The three poultry judges to judge this class. Suitable prizes will be awarded on other appliances if thought worthy. Mr. McNeil, moved, seconded by Mr. Hobbs, that "Under penalty of arrest or expulsion from the grounds no one will be permitted to handle the birds on exhibition except their owners." Carried. Meeting adjourned. Mr. H. B. Donovan, on motion acted as Secretary.

#### FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Henry Thomas writes as follows:—"And now as to your paper I may say I am very much pleased in and with its get up and its print, it is good plain clear type, and above all its reading matter is very good, in fact I only wish we

could get such a paper in this colony. I am sorry to say we have no paper here devoted to the poultry fancy. There is a paper published called the *farmers Bee and Poultry Journal*, it does not devote much of its space to poultry matters. I will send you enclosed a post office order for 4/6 to cover one year's subscription and I trust this may not be my last subscription to your paper. I hope your paper may come to hand regularly and without delay." We also received the papers, etc., referred to, and a letter from Mr. Thomas referring to in-breeding which we print elsewhere.

### WINNIPEG SHOW.

#### BUTTERFIELD AT THE WASH-TUB.

THEY had quite a large show of good birds and had a very large attendance. If our Ontario shows were only half as well attended the directors would all be claiming the honors belonged to them. Nearly \$500 door receipts.

LIGHT BRAHMAS mustered a large exhibit, there must have been nearly fifty, and some really good birds too. There is one thing I should like to say and that is the birds would have looked much better if they had been in the wash-tub. At our Ontario show nearly all white birds come there clean, and no doubt nine out of every ten have been washed, so probably it will help Winnipeg breeders to give them my method of washing, and then they will, who read the REVIEW, (and nearly all do so) know how to have their birds clean for exhibition. Take Castile soap and make good strong suds, and then dilute a little with hot water; put the bird right in when water is good and hot, first soak the bird well in the suds and then rub the feathers all over just as if you were washing clothes and don't be afraid you will break them. After having given the feathers a rough handling then lift the bird out and wipe off what suds you can and then put him in a half washing tub, of luke warm water and wash the feathers thoroughly again. Then put him in another clean water and give him another wash and then dry quickly and the bird will look well worth the trouble spent. Don't be frightened, the feathers will be all clean and nice if washed clean. An easy matter if breeders only try.

DARK BRAHMAS—1st cock a grand colored large bird, a little light on toe feathering, otherwise a first class bird, hen a fairly good large one. Pullets all grandly pencilled, and fine in surface color.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS were headed by a 93 point cock, large

and massive but slightly colored on breast; hens were good and large; cockerels 1st 93 points, a grand all round bird, but a little light on middle toe; pullets grandly pencilled with good leg and toe feathering. BUFFS were well represented by some excellent specimens, one pullet reaching 95 points.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1st prize cock good for 91½, a very large bird but a little yellow on the surface. Hens—1st prize hen a grand, large, well barred bird; the other hens were not clear enough nor as distinct as they should be, showing they had been bred from indistinct cocks. Cockerels a heavy class; 1st 93 a grand clean colored bird, very clear in barring, but not quite as good a shape as 2nd prize cockerel 93, so what the 2nd prize cockerel lost in barring he gained considerable on shape; both birds had well defined bars to the skin. 3rd prize cockerel, 91—his color was not so well defined. Pullets—the winners were well and deeply barred, especially 1st prize pullet, who ought to be a good producer. WHITE ROCKS were a good class, but most of them would have looked better if they had been cleaner.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cocks and cockerels too yellow for first-class company, but the 1st and 2nd prize hens good enough for the best company. Pullets—Some very fine specimens, but a little on the small side.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—A good class, especially 1st cockerel, 94. His saddle was the best I have ever seen, for his saddle feathers had large open clear centres. 1st and 2nd prize pullets really good ones, especially first prize pullet, which was very large, fine in comb, good eyes, and fine large open centres, and very clear from mousing.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—1st cock a good all round bird, excepting being a little dark on neck and saddle. Hens—1st a fairly good specimen, but too mossy on back; 2nd and 3rd same defects. 1st prize cockerel a grand shaped bird, his greatest fault being a little short in back. 2nd prize bird very clear in neck and saddle, but not quite so well defined on breast. The 3rd prize cockerel had an even-laced breast, right from throat to the full half of his body, and fluff just as well and open-laced as breast. Pullets—1st 95½. Another Wyandotte breeder's dream realized. I well remember 1st prize pullet at New York—here in the Northwest we find one about equally as good, in some places better, better in neck and comb, not quite so even on the back, the centres being very large and clear, but just slightly edged on back, breast about perfect in lacing and color, with grand shaped body and clear, yellow legs. 2nd prize pullet a little darker all over, but very clear in centres and a handsome pullet all round. 3rd prize pullet a very good

one, but too mossy on cushion to get ahead of 1st and 2nd. The exhibit in this class was very good and I wanted to know from the breeder of the 1st prize pullet what stock she was from, and he said Dr. Beckett, and then I could quite understand why there is so much similarity between 1st at New York and the 1st at Winnipeg.

**BLACK MINORCAS** were well represented by good hens and pullets, with one really nice-headed cockerel; and good in color and shape. 2nd and 3rd fairly good birds, but lacked neatness of head.

**LEGHORNS** were out in full force, and several of the best-appearing birds had to be disqualified for grey and white in plumage. Whites were grand, but most of them needed the wash tub, still they were a really nice lot of birds.

**LANGSHANS** made probably the best exhibit in the show, for both old and young were grand birds, and the highest scoring bird in the show was the 1st prize cockerel, 96 points, full of style and large and neat. This bird had a capital dark eye and was in the pink of condition, had really fine plumage and a grand-shaped back and well-defined Langshan tail. 1st prize pullet quite equal to 1st prize New York pullet, excepting her comb having been forced by confinement, and had she been shown two weeks earlier she would have gone as high or higher than the 1st cockerel. 2nd and 3rd pullets right away up to 94½ and 94. Langshans were a grand exhibit, and would have made a good record at any show.

**GAMES**—1st prize black-red cock a grand up-standing bird with good straight legs and very fine long head; short in back and good in color and a bird that will breed well to some of the long-legged females. 1st prize hen too fat and heavy behind, otherwise a good bird. 1st prize pullet, 95, a really grand one, a little longer in back than one would desire, but grand whip tail, a grand, long, clean head, and fine both in neck, shape and color. Balance of class too short in legs and too soft in feather.

**BANTAMS**—1st prize Pyle cock a grand colored bird, great length of leg, short, neat body well tucked up behind, but very fat, losing two points for weight, still he scored 92½, but should have had 95 had he been all right in weight. 1st prize pullet, 94. Laying made her look shorter on legs than she probably is, still she was not by any means short, and no doubt she would climb up to 95 when not laying. 1st and 2nd prize black-red Bantams were good in tail and good in color, but a little on the short side on shanks, otherwise two good birds. Cockerels and pullets were pretty old fashioned, short-legged, soft-feathered and short-headed and weighed well. The owner said to me when I had done scoring them, "I see you cut all my birds 2 and 2½ points

for weight, how's that?" "Why, they are so heavy." "Well," he said, "to get them up in good shape I have been crowding them with milk sops and meat for the last three weeks. Well, I know better now. I have learnt that much any how."

In **TURKEYS** there were some fine specimens in both old and young.

**PEKIN DUCKS**—There were some good ones but, Sir, they were wanting the wash tub much worse than the chickens.

Well, Winnipeg show was a grand success as an exhibit, and with such men as H. A. Chadwick as president it will not be otherwise, for he is one of those whole-souled fellows who wants the best birds to win, and in two ties, one for best pullet in any breed, he tied with 1st prize silver Wyandotte pullet with his 1st prize Langshan pullet, and he relinquished his claim for silver medal, unasked and gave his antagonist the benefit. The same thing occurred in best hen any breed, and he did the same in that case, gave it to Mr. Maw for white Wyandotte hen, 95, so I think we can safely say Winnipeg show cannot help being a successful one. Well, Mr. Chadwick did get one good prize, the \$50 cup given by that prince of good men, E. S. Drewry, the brewer, of Winnipeg. The show has several good and capable men, and Mr. Hinman, the Secretary, and his assistants; deserve great credit for the manner in which they hustled up score cards and premium tickets, for just as soon as one class was judged they were waiting for the next class score cards, and for expertness they are worthy of special notice.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD.

#### VICTORIA, B. C., POULTRY SHOW.

THE sixth annual show of the British Columbia P.D. and P.S. Association was held in the Market Hall at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 7th, 8th and 9th, but owing to the Secretary's removal to Nanaimo, the report was not sent us in time for March number. From correspondence received we judge that the success of the exhibition suffered somewhat from a postponement of dates, due to the difficulty in obtaining a competent judge for the poultry display. Entries of poultry numbered about four hundred birds, the chief exhibitors being C. W. Riley, of Vancouver, B. B. Moore and John Gardner, of Victoria. Mr. S. Tyler of Pasadena placed the awards to the satisfaction of most of the exhibitors, and the inevitable "kicker," if present was very circumspect in expressing his compliments.

Asiatics were a very ordinary class, one or two exceptions being conspicuous among the partridge Cochins. Barded Plymouth Rocks came out in force as usual, so also did Leghorns, white and brown, the honors being pretty well monopolised by the three exhibitors mentioned. C. W. Riley also showed some excellent Wyandottes. Games were numerous but of no remarkable merit. Black Minorcas, Houdans, Dorkings, Redcaps, Spanish, and Andalusians were present in small numbers, with here and there a good specimen among them. Turkeys and water fowl were fairly represented, some good Embden Geese of James Main's stock being perhaps the most worthy of note. Bantams were a mixed lot, and with very few exceptions scored very low. Rev. J. W. Flinton was the largest exhibitor of black-reds, S. Jackman showed the winning team of pyles, and W. J. Pollock of Nanaimo sent a quartette of choice black rosecombs. Next year, no doubt, with preparations made well in advance, the seventh annual show of the association will eclipse all its predecessors.



**JUDGES' CARDS.**

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- L. G. Jarvis, LONDON, ONT. All varieties.
- T. H. Smelt, WOODSTOCK, ONT. All varieties.
- Pigeons, Rabbits and Cavies.
- I. B. Johnson, QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO, ONT. All varieties.
- J. B. Jones, SIMCOR ST. TORONTO.

**SEND A STAMP FOR REPLY.**

We receive annually some hundreds of postal cards asking for information *not of a business nature*. Each reply costs us a three cent stamp not to mention the trouble. The latter we don't mind, but don't you think the enquirer should bear the former expense? We do and no enquiries not relating strictly to business will in future be answered unless such is attended to.

Price of eggs in Mr. R. O. Simpson's ad in last issue should have been \$2 per 13 not \$3.

By an error in Mr. Bennett's ad in last REVIEW, Mr. R. Downs was done an injustice. Mr. Downs was the winner of first on pen of barred Plymouth Rock, at the last Industrial exhibition.

In Mr. Kirby's ad in last issue grey and brown Red Caps should read Gray and Brown stock.

In the list of winners at Montreal, Mr. B. F. Loisselle should have had credit for first on silver Poland cockerel, score 92, and 3rd on pullet.

At the same show Mr. Victor Fortier won first on buff Poland hen score 96, and special for best exhibit of Polands, as well as James Lumsden's Silver Cup for the best exhibit of Polands any color.

It was at Port Hope Show that my white Rock cockerel scored 92½ instead of the Ontario as you had it in the REVIEW.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

**The Canadian Poultry Review**

- - Is Published at - -

**TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA**

BY H. B. DONOVAN

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