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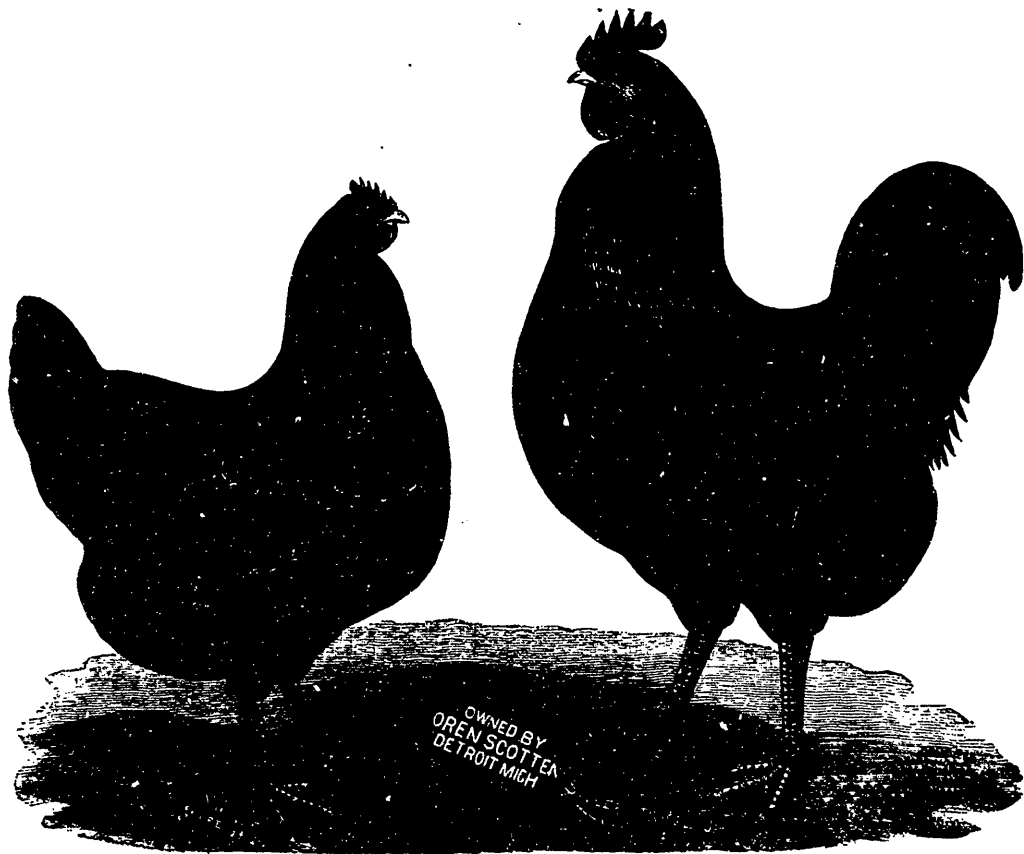
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OWNED BY
OREN SCOTTEN
DETROIT MICH

PAIR PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO
POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1888.

No. 6.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

AN ENGLISH FANCIER.

We have the pleasure to introduce to REVIEW readers this month MR. ELI WARD, of Sheffield, England, who is at present "touring" the States and Canada, and who has promised during his stay in Canada to supply us with occasional notes, observations, etc., which we have no doubt will prove most interesting.

MESSRS. FANCIERS, MR. WARD; MR. WARD, MESSRS. FANCIERS.

NO DOGS NEED APPLY.

We have had several "canine" items sent us lately, all of which we are reluctantly compelled to decline; having no Kennel Department we find it quite impossible to assign them to their proper place.

QUAIL EGGS.

We have had several applications for Quail eggs lately, can any fancier say where they can be procured?

A "BIG UN."

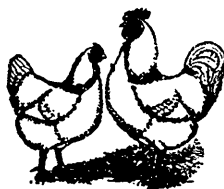
We understand Mr. J. G. JONES has just added 50 feet to his poultry house, and purposes putting up a brooder house 70 feet long to be heated with hot water.

MR. WILLITTS ILL.

We regret to learn of Mr. T. A. WILLITTS' illness but look for his speedy recovery.

HOME AGAIN.

MR. H. P. HARRISON, Toronto, arrived home from England on the 20th inst. looking hale and hearty. The "boys" say he has picked up an English accent "doncher know" but we failed to detect it.



PAIR WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

GONE TO B. C.

We understand MR. THOS. BLACK who was to judge the pigeon classes at the Industrial has gone to British Columbia. This duty will now devolve on MR. HAM COOPER, Hamilton, who has officiated in a satisfactory manner several times at the same exhibition.

PIGEON IMPORT.

MR. WM. FOX, Toronto, has received from England a consignment of

dun Carriers and blue, blue-checker and yellow Dragons, all in good condition, and some "good uns" amongst them.

PIGEONS "BOOMING."

We are glad to notice a decided advance in the pigeon interests in Toronto. MESSRS. BURROUGHS, (to whose lofts we had the pleasure of paying a visit some days ago) FOX, DOTY and others are going in strong, and MESSRS. THOMPSON & SON the Bantam men are also into it in great style. We believe this is in a great measure due to the efforts of the local Pigeon & Pet Stock Club, whose members are to be warmly congratulated on its success.

MR. MASSIE IN TOWN.

We had the pleasure of a visit from MR. C. MASSIE, Port Hope, on the 15th inst. He reports pigeons moving fast this spring.

BIG IMPORTATION

Our Friend MR. OREN SCOTTEN, of Detroit, Michigan, has just received from England a trio each white-crested black Polands, black Spanish and black red Games, also from Malaga, Spain, a trio each of La Fleche and Crevecours. All arrived in good conditions and are said to be "toppers."

POULTRY

ROUP.

ITS CAUSES AND CURES.

THE OPINIONS OF A NUMBER OF CANADA'S PROMINENT FANCIERS.

Feeling the importance of the above subject, we sent out some fifty circulars asking for an expression of opinion on "ROUP, ITS CAUSES AND CURES," and received the following replies:—

FROM W. MCNEIL, LONDON.

The best cure I ever found for roup is to take two ounces of the best vinegar, one tablespoonful of pulverized alum, one tablespoonful of sugar of lead; put all into one bottle. Bathe the birds' heads and nostrils well, night and morning. This will cure the worst case of roup.

FROM STANLEY SPILLET, NANTYE.

Cause of roup is cold contracted not from constant exposure but by occasional exposure to draughts and the cold being contracted by a pampered coddled animal soon intensifies into a disease which is not only virulent but contagious. I do not think that in any case would the cold which occasioned roup or croup in a thoroughbred fowl cause any such disease in fowls which are more hardy or less pampered, which are therefore less constitutionally strong. As I have never had a case of virulent roup I cannot speak authoritatively on a cure. In the first stages of a cold, I have found alum blown into throat through a tube useful; also removal to a warm place and a dose of gooseoil or castor oil, but be cautious in pouring oil down the throat, as it may go into the lungs and kill the bird. For roup, the axe.

FROM W. LUSCOMBE, SARNIA.

Most prevalent cause of roup is cold, damp sunless pens and wet clay yards and is contagious through drinking out of the same vessel.

Overcrowding, bad air and neglected fowl house that is not cleaned regularly is another cause. Could take up a lot of space in giving details.

Treatment, if light attack: Teaspoonful of castor oil, bathe the head and face and eyes with warm water, dry and bathe with vinegar and salt. Two doses of oil and two or three applications are generally sufficient.

For more serious attacks I use kerosene and camphorated oil with the above and mix cayenne pepper, saffron, chlorate of potash, powdered rhubarb and tincture of iron, and make pills the size of a large corn and give two or three a day for a few days, and you will generally be successful. I have sometimes used the knife and taken out the cheesy matter, and bathed with the vinegar and salt. Young birds, if only half grown and very bad, knock in the head and burn: you will be money ahead, as they never turn out to be much good, I know,—I have been there myself,—in fact, I have some now. I did not practise what I have preached in some of the above. I cured them but they are no good, and spoil the looks of the others.

FROM F. WIXSON, INGERSOLL.

My opinion of causes of roup, is cold wet weather, too much draught, damp roosting places, and filth. A damp, dirty house, with direct draughts, is sure to breed it. Some varieties are more susceptible to it than others. I find late hatched chicks the first to show up with this and other diseases.

My treatment is, isolate ones affected when they first begin to "snuff," put in a warm place and feed a light warm soft feed for 48 hours, and they are usually all right. I don't believe in dosing them with medicine, as I believe more birds are killed than cured by improper doctoring. Use similar remedies as for a heavy cold in a person; feed light and keep warm. Once it develops into canker, chop off the head and bury the carcass deep.

MR. W. SANDERSON, STRATFORD.

Roup is caused by bad ventilation and dirty quarters, damp weather and exposure to cold winds. If valuable birds I remove to warm quarters, cleanse the nostrils with soapsuds, thoroughly syringing until perfectly free of matter, then syringing again with sweet oil, containing a few drops of carbolic acid, or with coal oil. I do not use the oil oftener than every three days. I give soft feed containing a little cayenne pepper and I put a little dissolved copperas in the drinking water. If taken in time a bird should be better in a week, but it sometimes takes longer. Should the bird not be of particular value, better use the hatchet at once as the infection is sure to spread if the fowls are not in robust health.

Perhaps a few tonics or roup pills might be added to above with advantage.

FROM J. MCLELLAND, PETERBORO.

The most prevalent causes of Roup:—1st. Damp, ill-ventilated quarters. Bad ventilation in any case. 2nd. Want of cleanliness, &c., &c.

Symptoms.—Loss of appetite, moping, swelling of the head, frothy secretion in the inner corner of the eye, followed by an offensive discharge from the nostrils. The mucus membrane becomes stopped and takes the form of catarrh, the first stage of which may be treated by removing those affected to a warm, dry place, disinfected by sprinkling carbolic acid, washing the head of the bird with a piece of fine cotton dipped in a solution of vinegar, 1 to 3 of warm water, and fed on soft feed seasoned with cayenne pepper. In any advanced stage I would say cut off the head, unless the bird is something extra. And begin again by washing your house with lime-wash (to a pail of wash put a large cup full of salt and add say, 3 oz. carbolic acid.) I have not had a case of roup in the last twenty-five years, as I believe prevention better than cure.

FROM J. B. LAING, GUELPH.

I consider the most prevalent causes of roup are uncleanliness, no ventilation, damp floors in poultry houses, lack of exercise for the flock, fowl getting into draught, often leaving warm roosting places, and worst of all is the bad odor derived from their droppings. The following is my cure for same, and if taken in time will cure nine cases out of ten. Wash the mouth out well with a solution of five cents worth of gum camphor and ten cents worth of alcohol; also wash the whole outside of the head with same solution, do this three or four times a day, and keep the bird in a medium warm place, feed good nourishing food and little water. Should the birds mouth be badly cankered scrape off what you can and wash with a little sal. chlorate soda.

FROM JOHN FINCH, SEAFORTH.

The cause of roup I believe to come from neglected colds, undue exposure to cold and wet, roosting in draughts, and keeping the fowls in damp, dark, filthy, ill-ventilated houses. It may sometimes be developed by atmospheric conditions, as I have noticed roup to be most prevalent when the weather has been wet and cold for a long time, it is a disease I have always dreaded to get in my flocks, therefore I have always tried to nip it in the bud. Roup always starts with a cold, it is easily noticed on the fowls by hearing them sneezing and a frothy discharge from their nostrils. Take the sick bird away from the flock to a dry room, give each sick bird a desert spoonful of castor oil at night, feed on stimulating food, give each bird one of Guest's Roup Pills night and morning and the birds will very soon be all right again if the disease is not too far gone

FROM P. G. KEYES, OTTAWA.

Roup is chiefly caused by filth and dampness, or exposure to the cold; during a north-west storm with damp, chilly weather, look out for roup. To cure, remove the fowl to warm dry quarters and feed liberally on stimu-

lating food, give a little sulphate of iron in the drinking water, clean out the nostrils and inject into each a mixture of kerosene oil and carbolic acid, in the proportion of one drop of acid to ten of oil. If this treatment does not cure in a reasonable time apply the hatchet.

FROM A. HOBBS, BOWMANVILLE.

Roup is caused by cold in the head of fowls brought on through damp houses, also unclean houses are very often the real cause. It is very contagious and very difficult to cure, I had one case some years ago, in a cockerel I imported from the States, I used Radway's R. Relief, half-a-teaspoonful twice a day, and several small pieces of fat pork, the cockerel recovered, I kept him away from all draughts, and put him in a box with some sulphur on the bottom of box for him to dust himself with. I had another fowl that took it from him before I knew he had it, I gave this one coal oil, half-a-teaspoonful once a day, and all he could eat of soft feed, but he died. Keep the houses and runs clean and dry with plenty of clean water, with a small piece of sulphate of iron in their drinking water and you will not be troubled with roup.

FROM R. OKE, LONDON.

In answer to your enquiry as to the cause and cure for roup, I am of opinion that fancy poultry, as a rule, are housed up too much. In-breeding also tending to weaken the constitution, to which add a little exposure or neglect, and the fancier can have roup in abundance all the year round. Fowls with an ordinary constitution will "shake" the roup more easily if allowed their liberty than if housed up too much, do not infer that I would let them roam in wet chilly weather, but at any other time give them liberty. Roup is highly contagious and will come to stay with the fancier who neglects to root it out. As the coon says, "old whis (whiskey) will do um all up if you only keep at it," and so will roup do up the chickens if neglected. I have found cayenne

pepper and prepared chalk, one part of the former to two parts of the latter, mixed with a little water into pills about the size of a pea, and given occasionally, very beneficial, coal oil well saturated about the head and throat will also help to cure the dreaded disease.

FROM WM. FLEMING, OWEN SOUND.

A. The cause of roup.—I have experimented for several years, and from my experience the causes are:—1st, Damp premises and overcrowding. 2nd, Want of abundant sunshine from the roof of the hen house by and through a southerly and easterly glass roof. 3rd, Over-feeding and too high condition. 4th, Too little exercise. 5th, Strong drafts of cold, damp air. 6th, The want of good ventilation and too warm quarters.

B. The cure or cures.—1st, dry premises and plenty of room. 2nd, Abundant southerly and easterly glass roof. The birds delight in the sunshine, and the sun is the vivifying power in the animal as well as the vegetable kingdom, disease cannot exist where the suns rays destroy the very existence of disease in this as well as in the rest of the animal creation. 3rd, Feed sparingly, one year I fed highly to have my birds in extra condition for exhibition purposes, and I lost more birds by roup that year than I lost in any other ten years. 4th, Let the birds scratch for their food from among about a foot of leaves or chaff and the birds will have less sickness. Keep a bird as near as possible as you find them in nature. 5th, Avoid strong drafts of wind but give abundant ventilation. 6th, Keep the quarters reasonably cool, and keep the birds free from vermin by abundance of road dust in a box. Follow these directions and you will loose no birds by roup.

FROM A. J. WILSON, SEAFORTH.

In reply to your enquiry as to my ideas of causes and cures of roup would say that in my experience I have found the following among the chief causes:—Exposure to drafts or wet, resulting in a cold which, if not cared

for, assumes the form of Roup. Another very sure cause is contagion. I find some breeds are far more susceptible to it than others, for instance, Games, Polish, golden and silver Hamburgs and Bantams, are far more liable to roup than Asiatics and other fowls of a stronger constitution. I have found the following a sure cure for any ordinary case: Take a machine oil-can, fill with coaloil, and put in two or three drops (or more in extreme cases) of carbolic acid, syringe nostrils and slit in roof of mouth with this, and give the fowl one or two of Guest's Roup Pills. Pills made up as follows I have found an excellent cure: 1 teaspoonful each of tincture of iron red pepper, ginger, chlorate of potash and salt, 3 tablespoonfulls of hyposulphite of soda, 1 oz. asafoetida, mix well together and soften with castor oil. When face is swollen bathe with vinegar and warm water. Fowls should be treated thus three times a day.

FROM J. M. CARSON, ORANGEVILLE.

The sum and substance of the question before me is as follows:—The principal cause of roup, in my opinion, is caused by, or from, damp, wet floors with insufficient ventilation, also breeding from year to year from roupy fowls the disease becomes hereditary. In the first stage of roup swelled heads and frothy eyes. Give large chunks of butter and brown pepper mixed together, keep the bird dry and warm for three or four days. As for chronic roup and rotten head I never could do anything for it, nor do I believe there is a man or person on earth who can.

FROM THOS. HALL, OUTREMOUNT.

Roup is caused, principally, by cold draughts, cold winds, damp and poorly lighted houses, bad ventilation, poultry without shelter from cold rain and wind in the fall, over-crowding of chicks when first put in the pen in the fall, as they will not take to roost at first but huddle in a corner and become overheated, and in that state rush out in the cold, early morning winds and be-

come chilled, take cold and then roup. Fowls that have been warmly housed during winter, and not allowed any outing, should not be let out at first on windy days or damp, cloudy weather, but on calm, sunny days till they become gradually used to outdoor air. Prevent the above and you will have little roup. Roup effects the head only. When you go into your poultry house and see some of your chicks sneezing, shaking the head, and sometimes dumpish, lookout, they have a cold. Don't wait for roup. See if they are running at the nostrils, whether or not, bathe the heads in water and keep in a warm place a few days. If the head be swollen bathe often, feed scalded bran and ground oats, equal parts in the morning, if droppings be not natural give half tablespoon castor oil. In the first stage it is a cold and not contagious until the nostrils begin to smell. Now the best cure for roup is to keep the head and nostrils from closing up with matter, to do this you will require to clean out the head several times a day by placing the chick between your knees in a standing position, the head between the fourfinger and thumb of left hand, place the first finger of right hand in mouth, now squeeze the head and work down the nostrils with left thumb and finger at same time, press with right hand finger the roof of mouth from beak backwards, keeping the head low to prevent the fowl from swallowing the matter that will come from the roof of mouth, fill the nostrils with coal oil and squeeze it out again with the discharge. In case of a smell from nostrils after cleaning out the head, as above, rub over the nostrils and each side of comb with carbonated vaseline, and also roof of mouth. I could show a person how to clean out the head better and plainer than I could write it. I have taken a tablespoonful of bloody matter out of a cock's head at one time. With the above method I never loose a chick with roup.

FROM W. C. G. PETER, ANGUS.

Owing to the advantages of always living on sandy soil, my experience with Roup (proper,) is limited. The causes, I consider, are: 1st. Damp quarters and draughts. 2nd. Neglected ventilation filthy surroundings and also too much top ventilation. 3rd. Too hot food which causes a relaxed state of the membranes of the head and throat, consequently a predisposition to cold and disease. 4th. Floors of earth that are liable to be flooded when a thaw sets in, and from which in that case unwholesome gasses arise. Cures. Most successful with me are Bromo Chloralum and water, equal parts injected through the nostrils, or the slit in the roof of the mouth. Nostrils being first thoroughly cleaned by washing and brushing out with a small camel's hair brush, or take Thomas' Electric Oil and hot water and bathe head well, then inject through the roof of mouth a few drops of the oil. Injections of camphorated sweet oil are good, the first requisite is to provide extra warmth while doctoring.

FROM C. J. ODELI, SHERBROOKE.

My treatment for Roup is to remove the sick bird to dry, warm quarters in a coop by himself. Wash the face and eyes with warm water. Take one part of chlorinated soda and add four parts of water and cleanze nostrils out thoroughly with the same by using a small glass syringe until the solution passes the throat, immediately after, swab out the mouth and throat with the same solution by means of a piece of flannel tied to the end of a small round stick. Continue this operation twice a day for three or four days, add four drops of aconite to each half pint of water, give for three days, feed once a day a small quantity of raw meat, likewise a little bread soaked in ale. Give only oats and wheat for the balance of the feed. I have found the above to be most successful and a sure cure.

The cause of Roup is dirty, filthy hen yards and houses, severe and

changeable weather, dampness, especially if the houses are located on low and undrained land. Lastly, fowls being too much in-bred, causing delicate constitution. All fanciers must quite well know, fowls to stand our changeable climate must be bred so as to have a strong and robust constitution, which cannot be obtained by too close in-breeding. Weak, delicate birds are very liable to Roup and other diseases, and much worse to cure than a strong robust bird.

FROM C. MASSIE, PORT HOPE.

Consider the most prevalent causes of roup to be.—Bad ventilation, exposure to draughts, keeping in damp, unclean, crowded quarters, where they do not get plenty of *sunshine*; coming in contact with diseased birds at exhibitions, and, breeding from rousy stock.

To cure, place in a dry, sunshiny pen free from draughts, feed principally on grain, wash the head and nostrils occasionally with warm water, and of the following, give a pill, (about the size of a bean) every night, viz. 2 parts flour, 1 part cayenne pepper, mixed with castor oil. Also add a few drops tincture iron to drinking water. In very bad cases of long standing, I think the best cure, is to take their heads off.

FROM H. H. WALLACE, WOODSTOCK.

Cause—cold, wet and damp weather but more especially draughts on the fowl from broken windows and apertures in the building. Also introduced by the disease being carried from fowl purchased from outsiders which should be isolated from your own flock at least one week. Through the latter cause I lost hundreds of fine fowl and would *strongly emphasize* this precaution.

Cure—immediately separate infected birds even though only slightly affected wash head and nostrils with either strong vinegar or coal oil and with a small syringe inject either of those liquids in the nostril, and if very bad swab the throat with a few drops carbolic acid diluted in water; then placing

your fowl on the roost fumigate them by burning sulphur on an old iron pan with a few drops carbolic acid. Put a little sulphate of iron in their drinking water.

FROM G. R. BRUCE GUELPH.

You ask me questions on a subject of which I have had no experience, so I cannot venture to give a cure when I have never made a trial. The only reason I can give for my fowls being free from disease is that I give them my personal attention they receive their feed and water as regularly as I do myself, with good wholesome quarters and lots of pure fresh air I think they are not liable to contract disease. Such has been my experience with a limited number of fowl for the past seven years.

FROM T. H. SMELT, BOWMANVILLE.

In answer to your enquiry I may say that anything affecting the health of a fowl such as bad food bad ventilation or filthy houses may cause roup, but the most prominent cause is from exposure to cold and wet. This form of roup is easily cured if taken in time but the worst form of roup and probably the most prevalent, in my opinion, is transmitted from breeding stock that have been affected with roup and is almost certain to come out in the offspring sooner or later and cure is almost impossible. The majority of breeders seem to lose sight of this cause. For ordinary case of roup the best cure I have found is to coop the birds singly bathe the head twice a day in salt and water and give Guest's Roup pills as directed.

FROM T. COSTEN MONTREAL.

Roup generally commences in the fall with young stock by allowing them to run out on wet cold days, they contract cold which is incipient roup and soon develops into such in its worst form and all the more quickly if there is overcrowding.

For the cure of Roup I never use anything but coil oil, inject with small oil tin (sewing machine one) into

nostrils and opening in roof of mouth then with thumb nail press and squeeze out matter until all is clean then apply coil oil again repeat two or three times I never found it to fail.

FROM R. HAMILL, ST. CATHARINES.

Top ventilation, poor feed, allowing the young stock to run late in the fall, when the cold winds are prevalent, and sleeping in damp filthy coops.

Shut the stock up before fall rains begin, feed good sound grain, such as wheat and corn. Keep dry and their quarters clean, cure 1st stage one tablespoonful of each coal oil, lard and ten drops carbolic acid, inject three or four drops in nostrils and throat with small oil can; 2nd and 3rd stage *the axe*.

NATURE versus ART.

BY STANLEY SPILLETT.

Having tried to answer or give my opinion on the cause of roup or croup in fowls, it seems to afford to my mind room for a few additional remarks upon the subject. First, I would like to ask who among your numerous readers have ever known a common fowl kept about the barn, &c., in the ordinary way having the Roup? and if not, why not; is it because a scrub is any more free from disease than a pure bred? It don't look to be a reasonable conclusion to come to. But it may be the constant exposure that accounts for this immunity of the scrub from these diseases which carry off so many pure breds. Now it appears to me that when the cause for any effect is complex, or arises from a variety of causes all acting in the same direction, the solution of the problem generally eludes research for a long time, as a man is most likely to fix his mind upon one thing as the cause, when, if by observation and experience, he finds his conclusion weakened in that direction and turns his mind away from the first apparent cause, and fixes his eye upon another which his further experience has brought to light. While, if the

cause is complex, both of his conclusions are probably correct, only need adding to furnish at least part of the cause. Now, if my first assumption is correct, that roup is not known among farmer's fowls kept in the ordinary way, then is it the constant exposure or the constant foraging necessary from straw stack to barn, and from barn to stable, and so on through the whole buildings in order to get their daily food; or, is it to be credited to the constant crossing indulged in by farmers that maintains the physical stamina of the flock, the cause for which we are searching? or is it found not in either, but in all, combined with probably others not mentioned.

My opinion is that it is due not to any one particularly, but to all collectively, some one probably being a more active agent than the rest. Now, in my humble opinion, the in-breeding resorted to among fanciers to fix certain points of color or shape which are not worth a cent to the animal from an economic point of view, is no small adjunct in causing a host of diseases which he afterwards tries to discover the cause of to correct. Now if a man owns a Jersey cow, not of the approved color or the fancy shape, is it to be supposed that if she be a great producer of butter, he, the owner, would run the risk of destroying that power simply to please his eye? It is not at all likely. Will he in-breed, and if he do, will he maintain her economic worth in her offspring? I do not think so, though, I am well aware, this is the prevailing motion. Does deterioration in physical stamina mark the same course in the human animal? Emphatically, yes. And the evidence is seen in being more susceptible to disease.

Again, exercise is absolutely essential to fulfil the conditions of development, either physical, mental or moral. Go back with me, reader, to the time and place where man was made subject

to his present conditions and let us see if the "Grand old Book" has not a lesson for us upon even this subject. Man, when he first left the Creative hand, was not put under the same conditions, that is he was not put under the law of development, so that, as I read, man would have still, at the end of six thousand years, been the same as when he left the Creative hand. He was not improvable. Now let us note the change.

I do not know what man was mentally or physically, but I do know that man was subject to a law, the law of the spirit of life, by which the man, the spiritual, would have continued to have clothed himself, not for threescore years, but forever. We know that it was a fall to lose that power of clothing himself with an earthly tenement, but here is where my argument comes in. Was God actuated by vindictiveness when he decreed that man should henceforth live by the sweat of his brow, and did he cause the earth to bring forth that which would necessitate this physical exertion as punishment? Evidently, from what we know of His character, *no*. Then was it not a necessary condition to man's new state? Man was made an improvable animal, and exercise was a necessary condition to improvement. So if it is the absolute condition with man physically, so is it with the beast. At what age, we would inquire, is this most necessary? Of course during youth, and that youth shall have this exercise during youth, we argue, is absolutely necessary to the laying of the foundation of physical energy at a more advanced period in life. Let a child be denied the activity which development demands, and which it will naturally seek. Note the babe as soon as he gets on his little feet, how untiringly he will leg it from morn till night, till you wonder how he stands it. Is this activity superfluous? Not one step. It is the absolute condition of physical

development, and the Creator had fixed it in the animal as innate, and it fulfills the conditions without being conscious of the reason. Surely, then, if the Bible is the work of a man, or men, they must have had a knowledge of the necessities and conditions of the human animal wonderful beyond all conception. Survival of the fittest now in the lamb—we see the desire for exercise stamped in the animal, and it will gratify it and thus fulfil the condition of physical development. In the case of the fowl we see the conditions somewhat different, instead of being fixed so strongly in the animal, the manner in which it gains its food necessitated the same course.

Now how much exercise does a flock of thoroughbred chicks ever take? Very little, they hang round the coop day after day in which the mother is confined, and do not receive that exercise so vital to their improvement, for note the difference stated before, the lamb supplied by the mother has not necessarily to take exercise in securing its food has the need fixed in its nature. While the fowl having to secure its food by travelling has not this disposition fixed in its nature.

Now let us look at such animals or beasts that are still supplied with food independent of the interference of man. I have seen it argued that we should follow nature in our treatment of all animals, and we should, but sometimes we don't interpret nature correctly, and here is where the trouble comes in, allow me to give a case in illustration:—In the *Country Gentleman* the position is taken by the editor that all ground grains should be fed with cut fodder to insure of its doing the maximum amount of good, as by being thus fed it insured its being brought back again and chewed with the cud, while if fed alone it passed on and can be detected in the droppings. A writer objected to this theory on the natural plan. But the editor, in my opinion, cleared this

up grandly by showing that our separating grain from straw, and grinding the latter, was all artificial and due to man's interference. But when the animal gathered its food in a wild state it did gather the stalk and grain together and so did it chew them together, as in his, the method advised by him. Now if we have any uncertainty as to how young birds were fed, and the amount of exercise taken by them gaining their food, let us take an animal which has also been domesticated, and yet is still not subject to man for their supply of food, like the sheep, being supplied by the dams. Domestication has not interfered with the arrangement of nature. Now what means the constant running and skipping of the young lambs, is this not the fulfilling of a necessary condition of sound, strong, physical development? Certainly. Then when we coop up the mother hen and fill the young chicks to repletion are we not interfering with the natural laws of physical improvement, and when the farmer's hen brings out her chicks from under a rail pile and drags them about from place to place is she not fulfilling this natural law? Of course, if there be an undue scarcity of food, too much dragging may be done, but from time to time the hen stops and broods the chicks, as if to impart a stimulant to further exertion, and if one in that flock is not able to stand this ordeal he succumbs, and we prove in this case. And so when we supply it as the lamb is supplied we should, at the same time, fix in its nature the disposition to jump, and hop, and frisk.

So I conclude that we lay the foundation of the "roup" and other diseases in adult fowls by a violation of nature's laws in youth. What is leg weakness? simply arising from this same violation, not because the bird grows too fast but because it is not sufficiently packed, if I may be allowed the expression. And we violate this natural law all through life. When our hens receive their orthodox warm stuff in the morning

what do they do all day? why just sit about and die gradually.

ROUP.

BY J. M. CARSON.

To answer the question before me, viz., the causes of roup, &c., would require me to write a whole book on the subject before it would be exhausted, and even then the question would still remain to a certain extent in obscure darkness. However, the principal cause of Roup in my opinion, is a cold, damp, wet and dirty floor, in this case a warm house is of very little advantage if the floor is such and the ventilation imperfect.

You may freeze a fowl to death by cold and open houses, but it will neither die of Roup or take it, this will prove to you the importance of free ventilation. Such fowls, however, and fowl houses, I would say must be perfectly free from the germs of the disease. In my opinion the disease becomes hereditary, caused by breeding from rousy fowls from year to year which have been partly or apparently cured of the disease, and whose heads should have been cut off when from three to six months old. But after the disease is once established around the premises of any breeder, and where fowls have rotted and died of the disease, I mean the chronic form of the disease, and where the very buildings are saturated with germs of the disease, I claim that any fowl or breed of fows, even the barn-door fowl, will take the disease.

For the acute or violent form of the disease, which is evidenced by a sudden swelling of the head with frothy eyes, I have found nothing better than large chunks of butter and brown peper, say the size of a large hazel-nut, three or four times a day for two or three days until it purges the fowl. This has cured mine in nearly every

case if taken in time. As for chronic Roup, when the inside of the head begins to rot, I never could do anything for it, nor do I believe there is a person living on earth who can.

"RAH FOR YANKEE DOODLE!"

Editor Review:—

It gave me great pleasure to read in the March No. of REVIEW the letter from its old time Editor, MR. JAS. FULLERTON. It was in his day I first became acquainted with our Canadian journal, and I much regret that the pleasure I anticipated of a personal acquaintance with that gentleman was not realized. And I often wondered that we lost sight so entirely of that staunch friend of the REVIEW. Let us hope he will now fall in line.

If there is one quality I admire in a man more than in another, it is overwhelming admiration for his pets. I hereby bow, and make my bow, "sai-aan" to MR. HEWITT; he "is in deep," and no mistake. MR. EDITOR, I am afraid to let my tears fall (for fear of blots.) But, there is, alas, no more glory, usefulness, or beauty, in any breed but the "Red Caps." I look at my noble Langshan, my stately Brahma, and all the other unfortunate breeds I have been heretofore thoughtlessly imagining were beautiful and good; and the tears will start when I think they must hide their diminished heads and retire vanquished before this out and out, extra superior yet-to-be-tried (in this country) new breed of Red Caps. I fancy I can hear the death rattle in MR. BOGUS' poor Dorkings, "WILLIE McNEIL's (worthless now) Cochins and Hamburgs, and all the useless, worthless trash we have been fondly, oh! so fondly cherishing. In the midst of grief, I cannot help wishing that "Hold Hingland" had found out the superior excellence of the "Red Caps" before she had deluge!

the country with the wonder of wonders yclept "Minorcas." If we had only known what she was holding in the background, how many would have held their hand for a season. Oh! please friend HEWITT, do leave us the ghost of "a leg to stand on" and we will forever bless you.

The letters in March and April No's re the Ontario Poultry Ass'n are very interesting, and highly important to every Canadian Fancier. I have a high appreciation of the ability of our Canadian Judges, and an earnest desire to see our poultry associations stand on a firm financial basis. With economy this ought to be accomplished; and I feel sure it will be.

I notice with pleasure that the efforts of Mr. SMELT at Bowmanville seem to be highly appreciated, and the awards to have given general satisfaction. For the first attempt at scoring this is very gratifying. I am entirely unacquainted with the gentlemen, so I am not interested in making these remarks in any way, save that we need to take notice of any capable men for this important office of judge. I might rather say, capable and WILLING. With BUTTERFIELD, JARVIS, DOEL, JACKSON, SMELT and others, we ought to be able to get our judging done satisfactorily. By this I do not mean to say they are at present the equal on scoring of such men as FELCH, BICKNELL, PIERCE, &c., men who have made it their sole study, and chief aim in life; endowed also with superior gifts to qualify them as judges; who helped to frame the laws that govern us breeders and judges; but I do say and honestly believe that our judges can become such reliable and competent men in applying the *Standard* by the scoring system. I am anxious to see that day MR. EDITOR; which will come as soon as our judges will make up their minds to study as deeply and intently the art of judging as our friends across the line. America holds a position unique in the annals of Poultry culture, a position as far in

advance of England as of Canada. The American breeds in my humble opinion are as far ahead in beauty, usefulness and sprightliness, as they can well be, and especially superior in those qualities that the exigencies of the climate and conditions of life demand: notably, rapid growth. The first essential in this country when the season is so very short. There are few things wherein I am willing to yield the palm for excellence to America, (being a "nat'ral born" Englishman,) but in the making of breeds, England is behind America; I might also say, in poultry literature and the art of poultry engraving. Let not a false idea of what is loyal, blind us to this important fact. It is well for Canada that it is a fact. Our fanciers are waking up; we shall be a second America in this important industry, so let us say with the old General, "Hup guards and at 'em."

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, April 11th, 1888.

P. S.—I remark your foot note Mr. ED. on the Douglas Mixture. Excuse me for pointing out that tincture of iron is much more expensive, and where there is any infection existing, the addition of the acid is called for. The iron is as good alone for a tonic.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR MEETING.

Our last meeting was well represented. There was no business of importance before the meeting so we adjourned till next August. MR. WOLFE showed a fine pair of White Leghorns, MR. FOX a fine pair of Brown Leghorns which were scored and commented on by the members. The furthest developed chicks are to be shown by the members at our next meeting.

Yours respectfully,

E. J. OTTER, Sect'y.

NOVA SCOTIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association was held at the office of JOSEPH S. BELCHER, Halifax, on Saturday evening, March 31st. Present:—ANDREW DOWNS, President, in the chair; Messrs J. E. DEWOLF, R. J. WILSON, E. D. TUCKER, W. DONALDSON, (Kings Co.) F. C. STEVENS, WM. STEVENS, FRANK HYDE, GEO. PIERS, W. JACKSON, S. M. GELDERT, SR., C. W. ANDERSON, T. GRUDGE, JOS. S. BELCHER, JOHN W. STAIRS, JOHN W. BURTON, and WILLIAM MCKERRON.

The executive committee reported that all the English birds had arrived in the steamer British Queen, and were being cared for by members until the day of sale, and that the American and Canadian birds would arrive the first of the week.

MR. DONALDSON, of Cornwallis, Kings Co., suggested the advisability of having discussions at meetings of this Association upon subjects bearing upon the breeding, keeping and general management of poultry.

DAVID SMITH, A. KIDSTON, INIGO JONES, JOHN WHITE, FRANK HYDE, M. H. RICHEY, JR., W. BROOKFIELD, J. M. GELDHERT, J. THOMPSON and W. KERRY were added to the list of membership.

At the election of officers the following were made the executive committee:

President—ANDREW DOWNS.

Vice-Presidents—C. W. ANDERSON, PROF. LAWSON.

Treasurer—THOMAS GOUDGE.

Asst. Secretary—E. ST. J. TUCKER.

JOSEPH S. BELCHER, GEO. PIERS, R. J. WILSON, J. E. DEWOLFE, W. H. GIBSON, JOHN W. STAIRS, WM. MCKERRON and WM. STEVENS, Dartmouth.

Editor Review:—Seeing that you publish the proceedings of poultry associations I beg to enclose a cutting from our daily paper as above. Since the present year opened quite a

boom has sprung up in the breeding of fancy poultry down here, scarcely a train or steamer arrives but brings some prime stock for our local breeders and at our next show it looks as if there is to be some tall scratching for 1st and 2nd in every class. This increased interest is no doubt awakened by the association's importing about 40 coops of breeding stock last month from England Canada and the United States. They were put up at public auction and sold to the highest bidder; this I think is a good move in the right direction, giving purchasers a chance to see what they were buying beforehand. While on the subject of buying I might mention that I bought a trio of Pekin bantams from one of your advertising patrons and I never before saw birds shipped in better style for travelling. Breeders will find it more to their advantage to do business in this manner than otherwise. I fear I am encroaching on your valuable space, so will close with best wishes for the success of the REVIEW.

W. H. H. JACKSON.

Halifax, N.S., May 10th 1887.

PHEASANTS.

NO. 3.—CARE OF YOUNG.

BY W. B. HINSDALE, M. D.

In the April number of the REVIEW we referred to the food for young Pheasants; reference will now be made to hatching and caring for them. The eggs should be placed under a tame motherly hen of moderate size. Pheasant hens will frequently want to set themselves and it is not a bad plan to allow them to do so. The writer has four Pheasants now hatching (May 15) and one with young. They are giving all indications of doing well as they seldomly failed to do before. When the young come off the nest with a common hen confine them in a large coop and run attached allowing them from the first free access to short fresh

grass at all times when the ground is not wet from rain or heavy dews. The longer the hen can be made to stay with the young Pheasants the better. She should remain with them until by preference they begin to roost upon a perch rather than under the hens wings.

In regard to feeding, in our last article we spoke of the different kinds of food. It is best to feed five or six times daily of same food that the birds seem to relish and as much of it as they will eat up clean. They are very greedy for water and will drink considerable several times a day, but it is not best to allow them free access to water standing in an open dish as they are fond of standing in water and will become wet and chilled to the peril of their lives. Some kinds of Pheasants are much quieter and more tameable than others. The English and Lady Amherst varieties are among the wilder kinds, the silver and golden the more quiet

Young Pheasants very soon become able to fly considerable distances, for this reason care must be exercised to prevent their escaping from their coops and becoming lost among tall grass and weeds, for they at once seek cover of that description. Many breeders pinion their young birds by clipping off one wing at first joint. This is a way of permanently preventing their escape by flight and is not a bad practice provided prudence be exercised to prevent their bleeding too profusely at the time the cut is made.

W. B. HINSDALE, M. D.
WADSWORTH, O.

BLACK JAVAS.

It is passing strange that this breed of fowls does not receive more attention from fanciers, inasmuch as it possesses such sterling qualities; qualities, which taken as a whole make up the grandest general purpose fowl, that, to my mind, has yet been produced. They are of large size; quick in maturing, and hardy to an unusual degree;

are good layers of rich yellow eggs; and as table fowls, I am unwilling to admit any variety their superior. To quote Mr. Bicknell, "They bear confinement, and possess as many points of genuine economy and usefulness, as any other variety, with far less faults; and they breed a large per cent of good birds, instead of a large per cent of poor ones."

The color of their plumage has doubtless something to do with their being overlooked by the majority of fanciers. This, to me, is one among their good points. Birds with black plumage, if well kept, retain the rich, lustrous appearance of plumage almost throughout the entire year. Whereas, other colors during the summer months become dingy, and do not show to advantage; presenting rather a disgusting than an attractive appearance. And, again, what is very unusual in black fowls, Javas show a beautiful, rich yellow skin under the black plumage, which in this country is another point in their favor; a yellow skin being preferred in the markets as in the kitchens. I don't mean to say that, they all present this yellow skin; but a majority of them do; and by careful selection, I am certain that a much larger per cent can be so bred, as the tendency of the breed is in that direction.

Now, while I am so thoroughly impressed with the good qualities of these fowls. I am willing to admit that they present some characteristics that are not to be admired. They do not, in a majority of instances, throw good combs; but this can in a great measure be overcome by judicious selection in breeding stock; not for this quality alone, but as near to a perfect comb as possible with an eye to other, and more important sections as well. Then again, they, as a bird, have not yet an established symmetry. But by perusing the standard for them, and studying the illustrations of our best artists of them, we will be able to form an ideal shape for them in our minds that will assist in our selection.

tions of breeders, and place us further on the road to perfect symmetry.

Don't understand me, as attempting to make the impression that breeders of this variety have overlooked symmetry in their matings, far from it. But I am of the opinion that their breeders have not had a uniform conception of the proper symmetry for the variety, and in consequence, the shape of the birds, as we find them in the yards of the different breeders, and in the show rooms, do not present uniformity. I, myself, have an ideal shape in mind but am not able to say that it is a just and proper one. All should endeavour to arrive at a correct and uniform understanding of this matter. When this shall have been accomplished, we will see our favorites placed on a firmer footing, if not in the front rank of fine breeds.

There is another, and an important point, I would speak of. The Standard disqualifies for red, white or brassy feathers in any part of the plumage; which to interpret strictly, I suppose would mean not only entire feathers, but parts of feathers thus marked should debar a specimen that possesses them from competing in a race for honors. This is right, as regards red or brassy feathers; but was it the intention of the framers of the Standard, that such a strict interpretation be placed on it, as to debar a specimen from competing that had one or two feathers in plumage tipped with white? If such is the case, many an otherwise fine specimen will be compelled to remain at home or be disgraced (unless the owner looks it well over and extracts the offending feathers); while a bird lacking in almost every other good point, excepting plumage, is sent and possibly carries off the honors.

While I am on this point, I venture to give you a bit of my experience with this breed. I have found it not on easy matter to select any considerable number that were entirely free from white in some parts of plumage,

and I have also observed that birds entirely free from this feature, as mature chicks show the defect more or less after moulting the second year; and again that full grown chicks having feathers in some parts of plumage tipped with white, will often, after moulting the second year, be altogether free from it. You may not observe these white tipped feathers as the birds run about the yards, but upon taking them up and inspecting closely, you will find them cropping out under the wings and among the curling feathers, under or between the main tail feathers, and more certainly in the short feathers around the hock joints. I notice that a certain breeder claims to have long since gotten rid of these faults. Credulous persons may so believe, if they will. It will take stronger testimony than a mere assertion to convince breeders of them. The yards of these birds it has been my pleasure to inspect were not free from these objectionable features, and they are the progeny of birds from at least four of the most reputable Northern breeders of the variety. The chicks generally hatch out with more or less white or creamy white, I might say about equally divided between white and black; the upper parts of the body being black and the lower white. I have observed further, that chicks hatching out almost solid black, as they sometimes do, seldom develop into desirable birds, generally proving culls. Now, what inference do we derive from the foregoing? This question naturally comes up: Can this tendency to white in plumage of adult birds be bred out? It is the serious conviction of the writer, after several years of careful breeding, that it cannot. But granting that it can; will not the breed suffer from the methods used to accomplish it? Breeders will often be forced to the necessity of using inferior specimens, because they are good in color, to the exclusion of better ones, that have good plumage with the exception of a white tipped

feather here and there. Let some of the veterans speak.

Again, the Standard calls for brilliant red combs in both sexes, which is exactly to my liking. I see, however, that some breeders are advocating that females have dark, almost black combs and faces. This may do for pullets, but they should lose this (as most of them do), when mature. A few, however, retain this dark appearance of comb and face after maturity, and they are not near so pretty as those with red combs and faces, resembling crows too nearly. In conclusion, I have this to say to the committee appointed to revise the Standard again for this breed. Do not disqualify for white in plumage, but cut more or less severely as it appears in degree, so that it will be next to impossible for a specimen having much white to get a prize.

Further than this, I do not see wherein the Standard can be bettered; but I here take occasion to express my full confidence in the committee, feeling that it will do nothing that may, in the coming years, detract from the beauty or utility of this grand breed.

W. A. HODGES, M.D.

In Southern Farmer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Review:—

If you would be so kind as to let me know what is wrong with my birds tail I would be obliged to you, it has been to one side, hanging, for five or six months, when he is walking he seems to be down on one side, he is strong and hearty every other way.

Yours truly,

ISAAC PRATT.

Bradford, May 21st, 1888.

(Your bird is seemingly wry-tailed, and also appears to be afflicted either with rheumatism or corns. You don't state the variety, Asiatics are rather subject to leg weakness.—ED.)

Editor Review:—

Would you be so kind as to enquire

through the columns of your journal, what is the cause of sore eyes? It first swells and runs a watery substance and then it forms a white curd over the eye and then begins to rot, and looses the eye. This disease only effects one eye. If you could give me any information or a cure for the same you would oblige me very much.

Yours truly,
WM. T. CAST,
Stratford, Ont.

(Your bird evidently has roup in one of its forms. See this month's REVIEW.—ED.)

Editor Review :—

I am living within a few hundred yards of a *Fort* where a gun is fired daily at noon, and I have never yet had a good percentage from the eggs placed under hens for hatching. Several people say the above is the cause of it.
J. M.

(We have had no experience in such a case, though we could never see any ill effects on eggs from a thunder storm. If the report caused much *vibration* it is quite possible that this would so shake the contents of the eggs as to destroy or dislodge the germ. Have any of our readers had such an experience?—ED.)

Editor Review :—

Seeing that you intend to make "roup" a special subject in your June number, I take the liberty of asking you for information about a Bronze Turkey Gobbler that I purchased in November last. The third day after I received him I noticed a swelling under his left eye about an inch long, and as large, or a little larger, than a common lead pencil. It has stayed there ever since, getting no larger or smaller, and does not affect im in any way. On cold or damp days there comes froth on the other eye. He is a valuable bird and I would be thankful if you could tell me any way to get it (the lump) off, as I think it would disqualify him at the shows.

Please let me know if there are rose comb black Leghorns, and who breeds them.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. BELL,
Banda, Ont.

(We are afraid the case is of too long standing to do much good now, though hot water bathing (the lump only) might bring it to an issue. There are no rose-comb black Leghorns.—ED.)

THE GAME FOWL IN CANADA AND THE OTHER SIDE.

Editor Review :—

Since my arrival upon these shores I have been questioned by a number o. game fanciers as to my opinion about the game fowl as compared with those in Great Britian, and in as brief a manner as possible I may say that I have visited a great many yards and have seen very useful breeding stock which, if properly mated, will turn their owners something good to look at, but so far I have not seen any real good stuff yet. A great mistake has crept into the heads of old country fanciers of late years in trying to get their birds as large as possible. The same mistake has taken hold of fanciers on this side of the ocean, and in getting size and style, I am sorry to say they are loosing some of the grandest qualities, such as *purity of blood*, color and shortness of feather. I have only seen one really good colored black-breasted red bird since coming into Canada, and he, I learnt, was an old imported one. There is no bird so popular in the old country, and none will be so popular here when once taken hold of in earnest, and I may say that to any fancier taking up the breed there is a very good future before him, and one that will pay well for the trouble and expense he may bestow upon it. But let me beg of breeders not to get beyond 7 pounds in your old birds, for beyond that they begin to show signs of the heavy eye brow,

which ought to be stamped out, together with the flat shin, in its earliest stages.

Having been a breeder of game for 18 years I think I may be excused for making the above remarks, in a future number I will say more on the subject, and whilst here, time permitting, I shall touch upon other breeds that will interest and pay the fanciers in this part of the world.

Yours truly,
ELI WARD.

Toronto, May 24th, 1888.

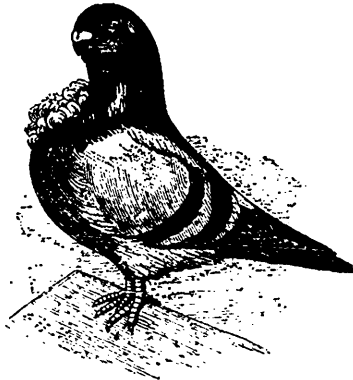
(Late of Sheffield, England.)



THE ENGLISH OWL.

BY "WOLVERHAMPTON."

This breed of Fancy Pigeons is (when good), one of the grandest looking of all breeds, they should be of considerable size to show up their good qualities. The main properties of this breed lie in the head being as round in every direction as possible, with no fiat, let alone hollow places in its profile or circumference, the beak should be short, hooky, and thick, with enough wattle to fill it up nicely and look even, but by no means, should it look rough and heavily jewed, the next point of excellence is the gullet, which should be full and show well, some prefer them with clean cut gullets, but the majority prefer them with the full, open gullet. Next in order comes the frill or rose, which should be short and round opening from one point in the centre and spreading in all directions to resemble a rose, I have seen a few with almost perfect roses but these are *very* few, the flights and tail should be moderately short and the legs and feet small, clean and red, with no sprouts on the shanks or toes, the leg should show little or no thigh, but I have seen good headed



BLUE OWL.

birds long legged, but it does not suit the character of the bird. The colors are: Blue, Silver, (blackbarred) (brown barred) Powdered Blue, Powdered Silver, Black, Red and Yellow. I have also seen several Whites which could with all rightness be called English Owls, and most of these have very striking head properties. I find most of these birds good feeders and breeders, though they are apt to be of a wild nature. Some of the best gulleted and shortest beaked birds however feed badly owing to mechanical difficulties. In breeding for colors the blue cock should be matched with a silver hen owing to a scarcity of silver cocks, but the blues from this match are apt to be light or white rumped, whereas they should be darker or blue, these may be counteracted by matching the paler blues with the darker ones or a blue chequer if such can be found good enough and of the right sex. The powdered colors are best bred by themselves or the

peculiar floury bloom is apt to diminish. Reds improve yellow as usual, if reds can be got good enough for such a cross, blacks are crossed with reds or yellows or else kept by themselves, but by no means should a black be crossed with a blue as the result would be the spoiling of both colors. In olden times the English Owl was not nearly so good in head points as it is today as the fanciers in those times looked for small size, but latterly this has been abandoned and a more healthy and characteristic standard adhered to. It is a wellknown fact that the Owl has contributed its blood in the manufacturing of Turbits, Oriental Frilled Pigeons, Homing Pigeons, and Short Faced Antwerps, these breeds however have been bred by themselves, purely, for many years without any fresh Owl blood, which is very strong in showing its stamp in any variety which has once had a touch of it.

THE NUN.

BY "WOLVERHAMPTON."

This variety of Fancy Pigeons is perhaps as attractive to an observer as any, both in the show-pen and in the loft. They are larger than a Magpie, generally, and are pure white excepting the head, tails, and flights, which are black, red, yellow, dun, blue or other colour. On starting with the head, the beak should be moderately long, and in form is similar to common pigeons, and having no striking peculiarity about it, the eyes should be pearl, and no smuttiness should be allowed; the crest or shell should be even and stand out well from the head and the coloring should come up even without having to pluck, any colored feathers from the roots of the crest feathers. The bib as it is called should come down the breast as low as possible and spread out at the sides and this also should be even all around, to get which is very difficult however, the flights should be ten a side but nine and ten and eight and nine are very good. The tail qills should be colored. This variety tests the breeders skill considerably. I have found it a good breeder and they raise their young considerably better than Magpies. In England there is a society for this variety alone called the "Nun Club." I need not say much more, the housing and feeding being the same as other varieties. Suffice it to be said that they sometimes receive a disgusting amount of plucking for show and sale.

THE DRAGON.

The following paper upon the Dragon was read by MR. ALISON before the members of the Birmingham Columbarian Society:—

It is with much diffidence of feeling that I to-night redeem my pledge by reading to you this paper on that popular and most interesting variety of fancy pigeons, the Dragon, which has

I think, been not inaptly termed the Game fowl of the pigeon fancy.

I do not propose to weary you with an exhaustive explanation of the origin of the Dragon, nor the derivation of its name, preferring to confine my remarks to the practical rather than the theoretical side of the subject. I propose, therefore, to simply divide this paper under two headings. First, a general description of the ideal Dragon second, my views relating to the breeding and management of this variety, along with a few general remarks on exhibiting.

First, as doubtless some of you remember, twelve or fourteen years ago much difference of opinion existed, not only in the minds of fanciers and breeders, but also between even the judges themselves, as to the correct type of bird. Hence the necessity arose of a standard for the guidance of breeders. One was carefully compiled by the National Peristeronic Society, and I believe generally accepted by the great body of fanciers. As this may not be in the possession of all members of this society, I need make no apology for placing before you my own ideas, which I will endeavor to do as plainly as possible, which I hope will be found to agree with the opinions of the leading fanciers and breeders of this variety.

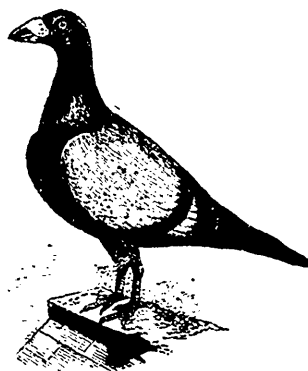
Taking the various properties of the bird in the order of their importance, I commence with the head. The skull, viewed from front to back, should be wedgeshaped; that is, broader at the back than front, nicely tapering off to the neck, free from angles and flatness.

The beak is an important property, and should be stout. Though I am an advocate of stoutness, too much stress should not be laid on this point. What is required is a beak proportionate to the other properties of the bird, so as to nicely harmonise with the whole and thus complete the *beau ideal*. If measured from the centre of the eye to the tip of the beak, the length should

not exceed 1 5/8 in., as a rule, the upper mandible is somewhat stouter than the lower; both should be strong, straight, and close-fitting. The beak in blues, blue chequers, and grizzles should be as dark in colour as possible. In silvers I prefer it of a brown or horn colour in preference to a white or flesh-colour, as harmonising more with the hardness of wattle and plumage. In yellows, reds, and whites, I would insist upon the beak being flesh-coloured. I am not ignorant of the difficulty ex-

towards the tip of the beak. There should be little or no wattle on the lower mandible.

The eye should be bold and prominent. I fear the colour of the iris has not received from all fanciers the attention it deserves. In blues, blue chequers and grizzles the nearer it approaches a deep rich blood-red colour the better. In silvers, yellows, and reds a lighter shade is allowable. In whites the eye should be bull or black. Let me caution you to avoid pearl or



BLUE DRAGON.

perienced in producing reds with perfectly clean beaks. Whilst a little latitude may be allowed for this colour, I hope the desideratum will not be lost sight of by breeders.

Beak wattle to my mind is an equally important property. Nothing sets off a bird so much as a good-shaped wattle, and perhaps no other property is more difficult to produce. Let me ask you to pay particular attention to the shape and quality of the wattle, which should be peg-shaped, *i. e.*, higher at the back and nicely tapering from all directions

brown eyes. These are the most hereditary defects, and fatal to success in the show pen.

The eye-cere should be small in size slightly pinched at the back, and firm in texture, forming a complete network of lacing. This is a valuable property, though difficult to obtain, but when a breeder does produce a bird with a finely-laced eye-cere, he has stepped on the right road to success, and has something he may feel proud of. The colour of eye-cere in blues, blue chequers, and grizzles should be as

dark as possible. I like what is termed the "damson cere." The best illustration I can give you of the colour I so much admire is to compare it to the bloom on a damson freshly gathered. In silvers it is also desirable to get the eye-cere as dark as possible, and in that direction there is, gentlemen, an opening for an enthusiastic fancier with time and money at his disposal. The majority of silvers are too light in colour of eye-cere. The best and darkest coloured cere I ever saw on a silver was produced by that enthusiastic fancier, Mr. R. Woods. This bird was exhibited at the Palace and other leading shows, and was afterwards, I believe, purchased at a big price by Mr. Wallace Smith in whose hands it had a most successful show career.

The eye-cere of yellows, reds, and whites is light in colour, but must be hard in texture, and as nicely laced as possible.

Colour.—In blues, the general body must be of deep sound blue, as uniform as possible throughout, *i. e.*, on back, shoulders, rump and thighs; the neck should be iridescent, or the colour of the rainbow; the bars should be moderately broad, black in colour, and well defined. Silvers, as the name indicates, should be silvery in colour, of a uniform tint, with bars as dark as possible. Nothing gives so great a finish to a silver as a deep rich well-defined broad black bar. The ground colour of chequers should be blue, of a sound and uniform shade, with markings even and well defined. Grizzles I consider are the most difficult colour to produce. They are extremely handsome, each feather showing a peculiar admixture of blue or grey-and-white, which can perhaps best be described as a mixture of pepper-and-salt. There are various shades of grizzles, all of which may be tolerated so long as the markings are good, and there is an absence of white bellies, rump, and thighs. Yellows and reds should be deep, rich,

sound, and uniform in colour. The general structure of a Dragon should be short, thick, and cobby, commencing with a well-shaped full neck, free from gullet, widening boldly to the shoulders, which must be prominent, and gradually tapering off to the tips of the flights and tail. In a few words the wings must be strong, back flat, legs short, thighs stout, flights and tail short and well carried off the ground. These, gentlemen, are my ideas of a perfect Dragon.

The second part of this paper will relate to the breeding and management of the Dragon. I wish especially to urge the importance of commencing with thoroughly good and well-bred birds; by all means purchase the best obtainable. I think it is utterly useless breeding from birds you know nothing of. I will now point out a few defects to be avoided, giving, as far as I am able, my reason for this advice. Sound-coloured birds cannot be produced from light-coloured parents, therefore, avoid such as are other than of the proper shade of colour. Soft, fleshy, cored birds are utterly useless in the breeder's loft, as are also blues or chequers possessing light-coloured beaks. Another great point to bear well in mind is length of feather. Eschew birds, with excessively long flights and tails. The *tout ensemble* of a Dragon should be, as I have previously said, short and cobby, whereas long-faced or long-feathered birds have the very opposite appearance. In breeding blues, chequers, and grizzles, I would recommend you to pay particular attention to the colour of the iris of the eye, as this is a strong hereditary point. Strive to produce and perpetuate that beautiful adornment a good damson cere; as a rule birds possessing this property are well up in other Dragon points. It is possible to breed dark-cored youngsters from parents that do not possess this attribute in a marked degree, provided, of course, that the breeding birds come of a good strain,

noted for this amongst other valuable properties. To my mind the eye-cere of a young Dragon of the colours just specified cannot be too dark; in fact, I regard the dark cere as a cardinal property.

In breeding silvers I would recommend the occasional use of a light but even-coloured blue as tending to increase the density of the bar, and iridescence of the hackle.

In breeding yellows it will sometimes help to improve the colour by crossing a yellow cock with a red hen, but on no account must the produce of such a cross be resorted to in breeding reds, as the yellow blood will have impoverished the density of the red. Reds are not yet equal to the other colours in many properties, and I think they may be improved by judicious crossing with a black (if it can be found) of rich lustrous colour, and possessing a white beak. Never use a dull smoky bird with a dark coloured beak. Such a cross would only result in dissatisfaction, and be time lost. There is great room for improvement in whites and considering the fact that there are no points of colour and marking to breed for, I am surprised they have not been more carefully bred for head properties and general contour. Many of the whites of the present day are much too long in face and feather, and sadly deficient in Dragon shape.

It has frequently occurred to me that there is an opening for an experimentalist to try and produce a good silver chequer. With the material at hand, I am surprised a thoroughly good Dragon of this colour has not yet been produced.

A few words on the fixity of type will suffice to conclude my second portion of the paper. I can fancy some of the younger members whom I have the pleasure of addressing, will be wondering how they are to maintain the perfect bird I have endeavoured to pourtray. Do not be startled when I say "breed in." For instance, suppose

you commence with a pair of blues. Select your best young of the first season's breeding to be used, as I will presently explain; and, for the second season, pair the cock bird of the original pair to a good hen of a different family or strain. Again, select your best youngsters from this cross, and in due time match up the birds thus selected, which will, of course, be half-brothers and sisters, and if you have been judicious in your first selection I venture to predict that you will have obtained a fixity of type that will repay you for the time and patience bestowed on your birds.

In conclusion, I will as briefly as possible touch one or two points that are of cardinal importance. Let me therefore, advise you not to coddle your birds, though you may bestow upon them all the care a true fancier delights to give. Unless they have plenty of fresh air and exercise you can never obtain that hard, tight feather so essential to a Dragon. Do not overshadow your birds. Better not exhibit at all, than show a Dragon in bad condition.

And now, gentlemen, I beg to thank you for so kindly giving me your attention during the reading of this paper, and if my remarks are the means of helping you in any way towards the object you have in view, I shall feel gratified.—*The Stock-keeper.*

RABBITS & PETS

RABBIT NOTES.

Rabbit not Eating.—I observe that one of your correspondents complains that a rabbit of his will not eat. Let him try Jerusalem artichokes, washed and cut in slices. This is the most tempting of all food to Rabbits. I find they will leave everything for these tubers. They are wholesome and nutritious, and in winter, when food is

often scarce, they make an excellent addition and variety. Jerusalem artichokes are easily grown in any soil, and I advise Rabbit fanciers to cultivate them against the needs of winter. All the small tubers produced in my garden go to the rabbitry, where they are greedily devoured.

Doe refusing to Mate.—This is often a great difficulty and vexation. During the last four months of the past year I have persistently tried to breed from an exceptionally good doe in vain, though she was constantly making nests and flecking herself. Having an empty loose box in my stable (12 by 10) I had it littered down with hay, and placed in it a couple of retreats into which the doe might retire if she wished. In this compartment I placed the doe and buck, and left them to *themselves for a fortnight*. They soon became quite happy and fed together. Yesterday the doe produced a large litter which she is nursing satisfactorily. From the date of birth it appears that my object was accomplished on the fourth day of their association. I would not advise a buck and doe to be left together in a hutch. I am sure that with this doe it would have failed, and might have led to injury.—JAMES SALTER IN *Poultry*.

THE SILVER-GREY.

(Continued from May Number.)

We will suppose the young fancier has obtained a doe, a medium or dark, from some well known or successful strain—*this is important*—and this doe is of a good sound color, good saddle, etc., but fails in having a dark head and, possibly, feet. To such a doe I should put a light buck of a good even sound color, well silvered, but which has the fault of either a white (commonly called a putty) nose, or a white spot or mark on face—or, *vice versa*, a light doe to a dark buck. By this means you will counteract the dark head, and although, without doubt, you must ex-

pect some will show the faults of the parents, yet in nearly every case you will find one or more specimens in advance of the parents. When old enough the bucks should be put to the mother, the does to the father, and the progeny from these should well repay you for the trouble. Of course, in ordinary cases, when the fancier has some really good stock, I should always advise breeding from a light buck and medium or dark does, as the case may be, any faults in the one to be counteracted by an excess or otherwise in the other. Never breed from two lights, as in this case you will gradually lose all the color and ticking, mealbags being the result. Extraordinary results do sometimes occur in breeding, and one which shows the crosses that might be attempted happened in my case. I had a Himalayan doe which was struck accidentally by a Silver-brown buck—result, a litter of six, three brown and three black. The browns I killed, and one of the blacks at four months old, but two blacks I kept, and at the end of another month they turned to a peppery-salt, with a beautiful blue ground-color. Happening to be both does, I paired, by way of an experiment, to a very good and even light-shade Silver-grey buck—result, two litters, out of which I selected three, all medium shades, beautifully silvered, very even and grand in color, which won several prizes, and good rabbits they were.

About three weeks after the union has taken place, provide Mrs. Silver-grey with a good quantity of nice soft, clean meadow hay in her sleeping compartment, placing at the same time a fair quantity in the outside. She will, as a rule, at once commence making her nest, lining it with fur plucked from her breast, making the entire arrangement soft and cosy. Some does will leave the nest till the last moment, so that the young fancier must not be uneasy in this case.

The day before the auspicious event, place in the hutch a pan of cold water,

which must be kept clean. This will obviate any fear of her destroying her young, which she will very likely do should this be neglected. The act of parturition is accompanied with great thirst; hence the reason of supplying the water. The youngsters being born, give the mother, each day, some nice warm bread-and-milk, plenty of good clover hay, oats, and swede, or other roots, and it will be surprising how her family will grow. By-the-way, the number should not exceed four, any over this must be killed or placed to a nurse doe, which, in the case of valuable rabbits, is of course always done. When the young come out to feed, you must increase the food; let them have as much bread-and-milk as they will eat, but only a moderate quantity of swede or other roots must be allowed, or you will develop scours, and see all your care frustrated by the untimely death of your litter. The youngsters should be left with the mother till they are well on with their their silvering, which then comes on much quicker than if separated from the doe. After taking them away, I like to give them a good large hutch or room, the bucks being put together in one place and the does in another, feeding them while here with as much hay, oats, and bread-and-milk as they will eat, with a *small piece* of swede for each rabbit, once a day. As soon as they show signs of fighting, or one domineers over the others, take the recalcitrant one away, and put him in solitary confinement, using hutches which have been nicely lime-washed in anticipation. Don't let the hutches be too large—a two feet square hutch will do admirably. I much prefer to keep my Silvers in the open., in a well-constructed hutch, under a good shed, which will keep all wet off. Never breed Silvers in the summer unless you wish long coats and ears, and rabbits that will more or less be always in a state of moult; and do not cross with the Cream or Brown unless you wish

for light chests. The cleanest and best thing for litter is sawdust, and be sure your hutches are kept scrupulously clean.

KEMPSTER KNIGHT.

The Stock Keeper.

CAGE BIRDS

THE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF CANARIES.

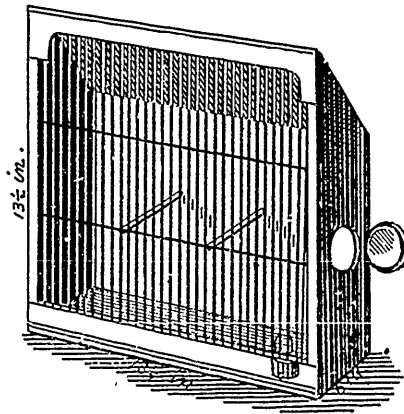
BY G. H. D.—(Continued.)

MOULTING.

This is an annual shedding and renewal usually during the months of August,

“stick in the moult,” as it is called—that is, get rid of part of the old feathers, replacing them with new ones, and stop, the bird generally showing signs of ill-health. I think this stoppage is caused by a poor state of the blood, arising from weakness, and should recommend egg food, warmth, and quinine and iron in the drinking water. If this will not set the process going again I know of nothing else that will. During the whole of this trying period it is absolutely necessary to keep the birds free from draughts.

Feeding for color or moulting on cayenne is simply inducing the bird to eat as much food containing coloring matter as possible, reducing the seed to the lowest limit, and dis-



EXHIBITION CAGE.

September, and October, and takes about three or four weeks for the complete process. All birds must go through it or die. Good feeding and warmth are the best means of getting the birds through. A quick moult is best; avoid green food. Sometimes the bird will

carding green food altogether; you must begin before the bird “breaks,” *i.e.*, before the moult is quite finished.

Birds in their first year do not throw off the large feathers of wings or tail, so these will require pulling out, when putting young birds under the color

treatment. Birds over a year do not require to be treated, for they cast all their feathers during the moulting period. This acquired color will only last until the next moult, for if no coloring material be given during the next moult the bird will return to its original natural color.

BATHING.

Make free use of the water bath on fine warm days.

AILMENTS.

I believe many of the ailments from which canaries suffer are caused by injudicious feeding, draughts, and foul air, and are therefore preventable. Remove the cause and the effect must cease. I have no great faith in physic for canaries. My medicine chest contains only a bottle of glycerine, castor oil, olive oil, and citrate of iron and quinine—one drachm dissolved in 4° of water. At one time or another I think I have tried nearly every drug in the Pharmacopœia, but these mentioned above are what I use now, and if I do not succeed in bringing a sick bird round with these I give it up. At the same time I always try change of diet and warmth. Immediately I see the bird looking dull I put it into a cage by itself, with plenty of clean sand at the bottom, and notice the evacuation; if the bird is costive I try glycerine in the drinking water. First make it nice and sweet. If the bowels are not relieved in an hour or two I give a dose of warm castor oil (thirteen drops), and feed on inga and linseed. If the bird has diarrhœa, I give cit. iron and quinine and a little maw seed. For all lung affections I give glycerine and linseed, with cit. iron and quinine if the bird is at all out of condition or weakly, but remember that prevention is better than cure.

EGG BINDING.

This is a troublesome and dangerous affair. When you expect your hen to lay and she does not do so, and she appears very puffy and ill at ease, take her out and examine her; if she ap-

pears very red and swollen towards the vent, get some warm olive or sweet oil, and with a knitting-needle or small stick put one or two drops just within the opening; on no account push the needle in, or you may kill the bird right off. Give her a liberal supply of inga and small linseed and put her in a warm place, and most likely in an hour or two the egg will pass; if not, repeat the same treatment, with the addition of two drops of warm castor oil in her beak, and steam the vent by holding the bird over a jug of hot water. I find the best preventive is a plentiful supply of inga and linseed from the time I put the birds together till the eggs are laid.



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

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THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW (H. B. Donovan, Toronto, Ont., Canada), contains a large quantity of entertaining matter on the special subjects to which the *Review* is devoted. The illustrations are excellent, and the articles, letters and notes valuable.—Cork (Ireland) *Constitution*.

WAITING FOR OTHERS.

To succeed in any kind of business there must be energy and enterprise somewhere about the establishment. One of our exchanges thus laments:

"We have not yet received a report of the A. P. A. meeting at Indianapolis. When the Secretary honors us with his report we shall lay the proceedings before our readers."

By the time poor Elliot gets around to accommodate these Rip Van Winkle papers, the "report" will be rather stale. Our Canada contemporary the *Poultry Review*, had the necessary push to get out a fine extra edition containing the whole story complete, and this, too, ahead of the home journals.

The Poultry Chum.

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To any one sending us five new subscribers with \$5 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50, a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these books so don't be afraid the supply will run out.

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Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St.
Toronto, Ont. 1 6

"SO SAY WE ALL OF US."

Editor *Review* :—

There is no use trying to supply the demand for stock, caused by an "ad." in the *REVIEW*, within the last two

weeks, I have sold my stock so low that I am afraid I will have to stop, excepting egg orders, as the drain on my Brahmas, Langshans and white Leghorns has been something wonderful.

Wishing you every success,

I remain yours fraternally,

J. T. SIFTON,
Wallacetown.

Editor Review:—

What is the price of an "ad.," like I had in the April number of POULTRY REVIEW, for one year? It is the best paper I ever had an "ad." in, sold all my white Leghorns, also my Geese.

WM. PHILIP, JR.,

Galt.

Editor Review:—

You need not put in my advertisement any longer as I have sold all the fowls I had to spare. I sold some Plymouth Rocks to be sent to England, also some light Brahmas and Langshans. Thanks to your *valuable paper*.

Yours respectfully,

WM. HODGSON,
Brooklin, Ont.

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Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

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

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Toronto, Ontario.

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Black Minorca Eggs.—For the season of 1888 from as fine stock as can be found, at \$3.00 per 18, \$5.00 per 26. G. A. WILBER, Cortland, N. Y. 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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Black Minorcas, E. C. B. and W.—Leg horns and Langshans. Eggs in season. Stock for sale at all times. Address, with stamp, G. A. WILBER, Cortland, N. Y. 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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