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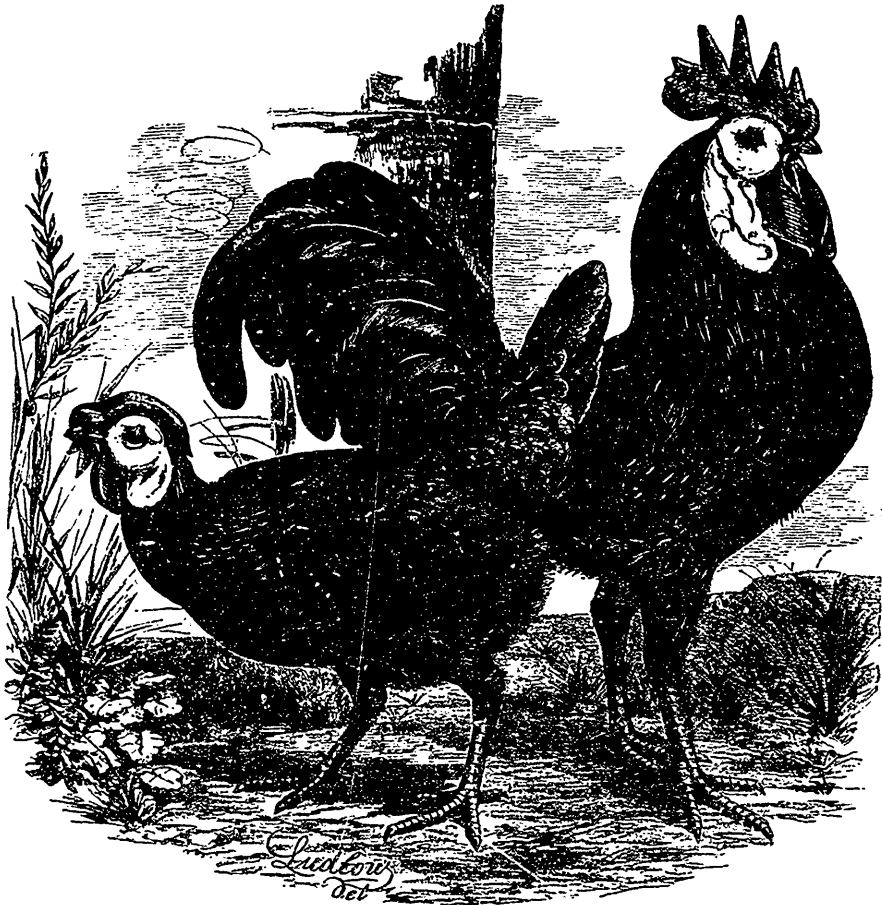
The Canadian Poultry Review.

Devoted to Poultry, Dogs and Pet Stock.

VOL. 9.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, AUGUST, 1886.

No 8.



Pair White Faced Black Spanish.

Poultry Department.

Address all Communications to Canadian Poultry Review, 168 King Street East, Toronto.

DATES.

Canada. Great Industrial Fair and Agricultural Exhibition. Toronto, Sep. 13 to Sep. 18. H. J. Hill Secretary, Toronto.
Agricultural and Arts Association, Guelph Sept. 20 to 25. Henry Wade, Secretary, Toronto.
Great Central Fair, Hamilton, Sep. 27 to Oct. Jonathan Davis, Sec, Hamilton.
Western Fair, London, Sept. 27 to Oct 2. Geo. Mc Brown, Secretary, London.

NOTES.

August is the quietest month in the year in poultry circles.

Since inserting the letters of Mr. J. H. Bennett and others, under the heading of G. H. Pugsley, we have been inundated with communications of a like nature, all complaining of fraudulent dealings, for which it would be impossible for us to find space.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that in future, we can only insert complaints of this kind, when they relate to REVIEW advertisers and only then, on the production of the most convincing proof.

Mr. W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines, paid us a visit last month. He reports everything prosperous in "St. Kits" and the poultry men enthusiastic.

In this issue we commence a series of articles on the neglected art of caponizing by Mr. Geo. Q. Dow, North Epping, N. H., which we trust may prove interesting to many of our "utility" friends.

Mr. Geo. Bartlett, London, writes us that he has had splendid luck with his chicks this season, the average hatch being 11 chicks to each setting of 13.

He has also purchased part of Mr. H. R. K. Tozer's stock.

Mr. W. Barber, Toronto, has imported from England this summer one Duckwing Game cock, and two Brown Red hens, one of which is said to top anything seen west for some time.

He has also received a five months old Black Lop doe "Lady Mary," 22 inch earage, and one Fox Terrier dog. Besides his importations he has bought the entire loft of Mr. W. Fox, Toronto, consisting of Carriers, Dragoons, Owls and Antwerps. Mr. Barber reports sales very good this season; he showed us an order received that morning from Mr. T. F. McGrew, jr., Springfield, Ills., for three Lops, the figure being twenty dollars.

A correspondent writes us:—A number of Ottawa fanciers have organized a new association and are now incorporated under the provisions of chapter 167 R. S. O. as the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association. The chief officers of the association are as follows:—President, Thos. McLelan, Esq.; Vice-President, Fred Carling, Esq.; Treasurer, C. Sansom; Auditor, J. C. MacDonald; Secretary, T. A. Willits.

Mr. I. B. Johnson, Toronto, has just imported from England one black and white Lop doe, seven months old, 22 inch earage, winner of first and special at Nottingham, England, and one yellow buck seven months old, 23 inch earage, winner of first and special for

greatest length of ear, at same place. Both have pedigrees some yards in length, and are really an A 1 pair of rabbits.

Mr. E. Simpson, Toronto, has purchased Mr. I. B. Johnson's entire flock of Game Bantams consisting of Black Reds, Brown Reds, Duckwings, and Piles, in all 54 birds. These with the 15 birds he bought from Mr. C. Goodchild some time ago, he thinks will place him somewhere near the top of the heap.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of one of the most ardent fanciers America ever saw, namely Mrs. R. W. Sargent, of Kittery, Maine.

Mrs. Sargent was well known as the original importer of Langshans in America, and also as the only lady member of the American Poultry Association.

Mrs. Sargent had been in bad health for some time, but her loss will not be the less felt by her esteemed husband, Captain Sargent, her family, and a host of attached friends all over the continent.

Mr. H. P. Harrison, Toronto, has our most heart-felt sympathy in his bereavement in the sad death from diphtheria of his eldest son.

To a father so attached to his family as Mr. Harrison, the blow must be a sad one, still there is a meed of comfort in the thought that the dear one has been spared much of the trouble and care of this world and is now "safe in the arms" of Him who has said "suffer little children to come unto me."

THE B. M. IN GUELPH.

The Business Manager of the REVIEW paid a short visit to Guelph a few days ago, and came back charmed with the hospitality of the Royal City, al-

though the Scott Act is in force there. He says:

During our journey on the train we were greeted by our old fancier friend, W. H. Doel, Esq., J.P., who presented us with a Pioneer badge, which we took great delight in wearing in honor of the Veterans of York. After our arrival we wended our way towards the fanciers' yards. The first we had the pleasure of meeting was Mr. J. B. Laing, who very kindly gave his time in escorting us through the city visiting the various fanciers. We, however, visited Mr. Laing's own stock first, which consists of White Leghorns exclusively, of which variety he is an enthusiastic admirer, and determined to have perfection if time and money will accomplish it. We then found our way to the homestead of Mr. W. Sunley, the veteran Plymouth Rock breeder. We were sorry he was absent from home, but we had the pleasure of seeing his stock which looked very fine, and the young chicks very numerous and promising. Next came Tyson Bros., who were very willing to show their P. Rocks which were extra good indeed. Next on the list was Mr. Bruce; he was also absent but his good lady did her part admirably and we were very much delighted with his stock of Minorcas, which were particularly fine, and very hard to beat, which his record will prove in the future, or we are much mistaken. Many others we should have liked to call on, but the time would not permit us. All in all we put in a very pleasant and enjoyable time and bid adieu to the fair city hoping to meet many of her fancier citizens at our Industrial Exhibition next September."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Editor Review:

Will you please answer in your next issue, as fully as possible, why chicks die in the shell? There seems to be a tough skin that imprisons them; in

some instances out of 13 eggs get no chicks; sometimes one chick. I feed them almost exactly under Mr. Spillet's rule. If you can answer this question you will greatly oblige.

P. S.—My fowls are Light Brahmas; but are not too fat. I mentioned this as I thought you may state that they were; they are in good condition.—R. D. B.

Ans. This may be due to several causes, probably from your remark about a "tough skin" it is caused by a want of moisture near the end of incubation, or it may be due to a want of vitality in the embryo consequent on close confinement of the parent fowls, want of green food, or old age.

Editor Review :

Please answer through the columns of your interesting paper which breeds make up the Plymouth Rock fowl.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans. Black Java and American Dominique, with probably, in some strains a dash of Brahma blood, shown even now in an occasional "throw back" to feathered legs.

PRODUCING STRAINS AND CROSSING.

BY WM. BROWN, TORONTO.

I have noticed an evil under the sun for which professed poultry men are responsible, and I cannot withhold my influence against it any longer, and I wonder an abler pen than mine has not taken the matter up before now, I refer to taking different varieties of thoroughbred fowls, and so crossing and re-crossing them as in course of time to originate, as they say, the P. Rock, Wyandotte, Diamond Creeper, &c. Now I hold that doing so is unnatural, unnecessary, and inimical to the perfection of poultry breeding. The law from the beginning was "according to its kind," the feathered tribes do not cross in their natural state, a robin

does not mate with a rook or a pigeon with a jackdaw or magpie. Then it is unnecessary. Who will affirm after mature thought, the Yankee's opinion, notwithstanding, that in the case of the Wyandotte bred from crossing between the S. Hamburg and D. Brahma that it is superior as a whole to these excellent varieties when bred to perfection by intelligent, scientific, and judicious matings between themselves. Nay verily.

Then who will say that the P. Rock with its oft-times rusty, Quakerish and common place plumage is equal or even in size, superior to at least one of its progenitors, the Black Java. Most breeders know, to their utter disgust, how uncertain of success, after years of careful matings. is the effort to breed true to feather, these, in some sense, mongrel varieties. In former years I have paid about six dollars for a setting of P. Rock eggs from a strain of one of our far-famed P. Rock breeders and got from them scrubs, only fit to be sent to the pot. And Wyandottes are all right to look at on paper, but try and breed from eggs, the true, beautiful, and useful, and you may have to look for these desirable excellencies in American poultry publications. When you attempt to breed from birds of solid colors, such as the Cochin, Langshan or Leghorn, you have a wide field for cultivation, and may be able to make a most marvellous transformation in your specimens, by way of illimitable improvement without crossing. We have statute laws and criminal laws, forbidding the crossing of the white and colored specimens of humanity, and we approve of them. Crosses in religion are bad, let a Protestant and Roman Catholic join hands in wedlock and how often what a curse it has been.

PURE BRED VS. COMMON FOWLS.

BY PEACOMB.

(Continued.)

It will be remembered that I am considering pure bred and mongrel fowls

from a utilitarian point of view: I fancy I hear somebody saying there is no money in them. I have heard lots of people say so, in fact I have been told frequently and most positively, that they are worthless as a financial investment; but mere assertion is not proof, and until I fail to make my poultry pay a good per centage on my investment, I shall continue to think as I now do, viz,—that poultry properly managed will pay a much larger profit than any other live stock, where equal amounts are invested, (mark the words, *properly managed*), and also bear in mind that if not properly managed, you will find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

As an illustration of this we will suppose that you neglected to build your fowl house sufficiently warm when the weather was such as to enable you to do it, and you find winter upon you with a shell of a house one board thick, and a roof twice as high as it should be, in consequence of which everything freezes up, and the combs and wattles of your birds get frozen also; do you think your hens are going to lay, gentle reader? If you do you are doomed to be sadly disappointed.

Fowls do not require a not-house to induce winter laying, but they do require a temperature that will enable them to live in comfort, and a house where the thermometer marks within a degree or two of the freezing point is none too warm; but I certainly should not have it any colder than this for laying stock: (but for breeding stock, which should not be permitted to lay until their eggs are wanted for hatching, a lower temperature than this may be safely kept) but no fowls should be kept in a place cold enough to freeze their combs.

If your fowl house is warmly built, perhaps you have hatched your chickens too late, say in July, do you think your chickens will be laying in time to catch the big prices? No sir, they will not, some of our thorough-bred chick-

ens grow pretty fast, but not fast enough for that. The best prices for eggs are obtained during November, December, January and February, and if you want to catch the thirty or forty cents per dozen which is freely offered in any decent market at that season of the year, you must hatch your chickens early; a hundred pullets of the right kind laying at this season, if properly managed, will produce five dozen eggs each; or in round numbers five hundred dozen, which sold at the lower figure, thirty cents per dozen, means one hundred and fifty dollars.

Fifty dollars will feed them in the best possible manner, thus they will have paid you a net profit of one hundred dollars in four months, quite a different thing to what your account would have been had you hatched late, and carried your pullets over until spring before they commenced to lay.

But you don't believe this can be done even if the temperature be correct, you don't believe in well bred fowls, you have always kept a few mongrels and never made a dollar out of them and consequently don't believe that anybody else can make money out of hens.

Neither do I believe it can be done with your stock and your system of management; in fact I feel so sure it cannot, that although not addicted to gambling I would bet a little on the result.

If you intend to embark in the business of producing eggs, you must place yourself in the best possible position for operating, or you had better keep out of the business altogether; and you will be seriously handicapped to start with if you commence with mongrel stock. You don't quite see this perhaps, so I will explain:—In order to obtain the greatest number of eggs in the shortest possible time your hens must have every attention, and in order that all may be treated alike it is imperatively necessary that all your fowls are alike. If your hens are of a dozen dif-

ferent breeds or mixtures of breeds, there will be many of whom it could be truthfully said, that they had not "a fair field, devoid of favors," as although you treated all alike yet as your fowls are of a dozen different breeds, your treatment has had various effects; it has suited some splendidly, and they have layed well in consequence, while others have laid very few if any eggs; the conditions under which they have been compelled to live, having been quite unsuited to their natures'; as there has in all likelihood been many such, your appeal for eggs has met with but a feeble response in the aggregate. It is obvious that a flock of fowls of such mixed ancestry as the one we have been considering would not be the best for your purpose; you must have birds that are all alike, in nature and laying proclivities as well as appearance, you can then treat them all alike and get uniform returns from all for your trouble. Your layers need not necessarily be of one pure breed, indeed you will usually get better results from a first cross, provided it is a judicious one.

Leghorns crossed on Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks or Dominiques, or vice versa, will produce layers that will rival either of these breeds in a pure state.

If you contemplate embarking in the egg producing business with mongrel stock, think twice before you do so, as although you may not lose anything by the venture, yet in my opinion you will make but little, if anything, for reasons already given.

But you say you cannot afford to buy a flock of thorough-breds. Such being the case postpone your start for another year, it will pay you to do so, as by that time you can wonderfully improve your stock. Procure a thorough-bred Light or Dark Brahma cock, and mate him with eight or ten of your best laying hens, and hatch all the chicks you can, the pullets from this mating will be good layers, and will all bear a very strong resemblance to the Brahmas, in

fact they will be half-bred Brahmas; I know a man who has just such a flock of hens as this, they were raised from mongrel hens, and such miserable little runts you seldom see, and they were of all colors. He mated a thorough-bred Light Brahma cock with them, and with few exceptions all the chicks exhibited very strongly the Light Brahma markings, being white with black tails and hackles, light leg and toe feathering, and many having fairly good pea-combs, although quite a number have single combs. The exceptions to these markings, showing plumage strongly resembling that of Dark Brahmas, but every one of them presented such unmistakable Brahma characteristics that it would not require an expert to tell what they were. These hens weigh from six to eight pounds each, make excellent mothers and are not too much inclined to sit. For crossing on mongrel stock, the Brahma is in my opinion superior to any other breed; you need have no fear of engaging in the production of eggs with these half bred Brahma pullets, as you will find them very good layers.

(To be continued.)

CAPONIZING.

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

A few words about caponizing.

There is in America an undeveloped field of industry for the poultry man and farmer to enter, which can be made to yield a large amount of money, if they could only be induced to practice the same, and that is the art of caponizing their fowls.

This industry or occupation is of course not new to your readers, but the fact that each one of them can practice it, just as easy as they can dress a fowl is, perhaps, an idea that never before entered their minds. Quite a number of articles and works have been written and published on the subject of caponizing but the universal attention of poultry raisers has never been

brought to this subject. As a rule they read the articles perhaps, and throw them aside, never giving them a single thought, or imagining for a moment that they could caponize as well as any one. It is true that many of the articles written are misleading, and would cause one to think that it was a dangerous, tedious, and particularly difficult operation to perform, and the conclusion of nine out of ten would be that they did not care, or dare, to undertake it, after reading the same.

From the best information I can procure, I will assert, with a feeling that it is pretty near the truth, that not more than one cockerei out of every five thousand that are raised in the United States and Canada, is ever caponized. Now why does this fact exist? It certainly is not because it does not pay to caponize, for every one that practices the art knows to the contrary. They know that their fowl pay them from two to three times as much when caponized. I have been engaged by parties in many localities to teach caponizing, and to caponize for them, and my observation everywhere has been that the reason the art is not universally practiced is that people are afraid to try to do it. Now I will guarantee to teach any person from a school boy up, using tools of my own invention and manufacture in one hour so that they can caponize perfectly. I have done this many times with persons who thought they never could learn and who to-day are caponizing all their own cockerels, and getting an extra dollar a piece for them. I do not think it so easy to learn from dissections, as a novice needs a teacher by to tell him this or that, and get him out of little difficulties at first, but in a very short time he knows it all, and then the teacher can "get out."

The matter of tools to work with is the most important part of the whole operation. I could not find tools in the market, (and I tried many,) that did the work as quickly, and with the ease

that I thought it ought to be done. This lead me to invent and manufacture tools of my own, and for quick and thorough work and ease of handling, I have yet to see their equal. The size of your chickens is not an important matter. Of course they must not be too large, but they may be safely caponized from two months old to five, if not too large. The best weight, however, is one and one-half to two pounds. They run around as well as ever immediately after the operation is performed, go to eating at once, and from their appearance one would never know that anything had ever happened to them. Neither do they require any particular care afterwards. For the first week, or two, after being caponized their skin is very apt to puff up, air getting in at the cut, but by simply pricking the skin it resumes its natural state. In other articles I shall try to go more fully into a description of the operation, and its details.

SHIPPING COOPS.

BY W. H. DOEL, J. P., TORONTO.

Will you kindly allow me space for a few words. I wished very much for you to have this two months ago, but my health would not permit me writing until now.

As the Exhibitions and Poultry Shows are drawing very near, I wish to call the attention of exhibitors to very great mistakes that many of them make. One is in the manner in which they pack their birds to send to shows. No package should be fastened so as to require either hammer or screwdriver, as such things are not in the requirements for a show, nor are nails, or screws, or tacks, or wire, generally to be found there. The more simple the fastening the better, either by tying with string, not too stout, or with leather thongs, or short leather straps and buckles.

Another point is, the return address should never be on cards tied to the

package, but either firmly fastened on or painted on the package. It being frequently the case these tied on cards are torn off in transit, or at the show. An old address is sometimes left on and the Express company carries them astray, the exhibitor then claims damages from the show authorities, not on any mistake of theirs, but on his own. Exhibitors, please do not blame the shows so much for these things, when you yourselves only are in fault; but think and work more for yourselves and all will pass off more harmoniously, as show authorities have enough of their own work to attend to.

THE PAST SEASON.

BY WM. BROWN, TORONTO.

How much more interesting and useful it would be if poultry fanciers would favor the readers of the REVIEW with their experiences of either success or failure, instead of so frequently venting their real or imaginary grievances, or indulging in mere personalities which are only cared for by the parties concerned. There is a time and place for such appeals, and they should speak then or forever hold their peace. I hope the columns of the REVIEW will always be interesting, instructive, and helpful to all its numerous readers.

And now, as the hatching season is pretty well advanced, a few thoughts in regard to it as far as I am concerned may not be out of place. Of the four varieties which I make a specialty of, that is, L. Brahmas, W. Leghorns, P. Rocks, and C. Langshans, last year I raised about 150 chicks, this season I have only aimed at about 100. I believe to a breeder, for most purposes we may say, one early chick is worth two late ones for various reasons, he can avail himself of the fall and winter shows, and is much more likely to sell in the fall at a reasonable price and be clear for the next season's operations, instead of the risks and expense of carrying over the winter, and even though he does so his

birds are strong and much more likely to stand successfully the test of the cold season. My hatchings range from 19th February to 8th June. Some are crowing, and the heads or combs of some are getting red for laying. Of the larger breeds the P. Rock beats any for rapidity of growth. The Langshan comes next, and also feathers rapidly. I have bred P. Rocks from medium markings and never had so large a proportion of chicks breed true to feather. I have never had such a collection of healthy, robust, beautiful, rapidly growing chicks, and have not to-day one delicate feeble chick in any of my clutches.

I have refrained from saying anything as to breeding, etc., but one cannot tell all at once and I may at some future time. I consider the four varieties I have chosen the best, taken all in all, in existence.

I am not a little amused sometimes to notice the means taken to reinstate in popular favor the old Black Spanish, or boom the Andalusian or Minorca; and make comparisons as to their laying qualities, etc., when they have to compete with such invincible rivals as the White and Brown Leghorns. I hold that of the smaller breeds the Leghorn stands unrivalled to-day, and its star is not at all likely to go down.

I have attempted successfully to breed up the Leghorn in size, and some of my hens have this season laid frequently eggs weighing three and a half ounces each, without apparent injury to the hen. I have twelve Leghorn pullets, well, about a year old, and I challenge any man in Canada to produce twelve birds of *any other variety* which will lay as great a number of eggs, and, when put on the scale *outweigh* the eggs mine will lay, within one year, the word of either of us to be sufficient to decide. I have less trouble with them than any other variety. No egg eating, no feather eating, no getting too fat, no want of fertility, and in sprightliness, vivacity, beauty of

form and plumage, and artless simplicity, they stand without a peer.

THAT 99 POINT BIRD.

Editor Review:

In your July number of REVIEW I notice a statement made by a London correspondent which is not correct, as Mr. J. H. Pierce exhibited a White Polish Bantam pullet last winter which scored 99 points by one of the best American Judges. This bird is now in my yards and can be seen at any time, also the score card. So unless your correspondent can show a higher score than 99 points he has no right to claim for Mr. McNeil the highest score in Canada.

Respectfully yours,

T. H. SMELT.

Bowmanville, July 21st, 1886.

[Our correspondent wrote us, as will be seen below, on the 13th July, correcting this apparent misstatement.—Ed.]

Editor Review:

In last number of REVIEW in London Notes, appeared an item in reference to Mr. Wm. McNeil having the the high scoring bird in Canada. I intended the item to read:—"one of the highest scoring birds in Canada." By correcting above you will greatly oblige

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

London, July 13th, 1886.

A REFORM NEEDED.

Editor Review:

Having attended several Fat Stock Shows in Canada, I have noticed an apparent mistake made in the Poultry Prize Lists. I have heard exhibitors make the same remark, but adding, "that the error is to their advantage." The mistake is by offering prizes for old birds. It would appear as though it would better meet the ends the Fat Stock Shows have in view, by having only birds of the year exhibited, as most

of the old birds shown are almost unfit to eat, on account of their age. Naturally birds three or four years old are shown, as they will be larger, as most table poultry continue growing until they are three years old.

Yours truly,

ONLOOKER.

TOO MUCH BONE.

Editor Review:

I notice an error in my last article, "Chicks, etc.," which appeared in July number of REVIEW. In directions for making "cake for chickens," it should be *3 teaspoonful* of bone meal to one pound of the other ingredients, and not 3 ozs. I am sorry the mistake occurred as it is altogether too much for the age of the chicks, and I hope you can favor me with space to make the correction. I am very busy but will try and forward result of the hatching season.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, July 12th, 1886.

BLACK RED GAME FANCIERS ONLY.

Editor Review:—

From challenges lately published in some of our poultry journals I have come to the conclusion that there are a number of breeders in Canada who would be only too glad to have an opportunity afforded them to test their stock. Being a breeder of this popular variety I would suggest that a special prize be gotten up by Black Red Game fanciers and awarded during the holding of the Montreal Poultry Exhibition this winter, the following to be the conditions:—

Each exhibitor to subscribe \$5.00; each exhibitor to show six Black Red stags; each exhibitor to show stags bred by himself only; 10 per cent. of the prize money to be given to the Montreal Poultry Association. The six stags making the greatest aggregate score to be awarded the prize. Judges decision to be final, subscription money

to be paid into the hands of the Editor of the REVIEW, only to be paid out by him, upon written order from the secretary of the Montreal Poultry Association.

I would like to hear from some of our "away up" breeders up west, who are anxious to have their stock uphold their reputation as beating the country. It is early to start in just now and subscribe, but I prefer doing this, being afraid that some breeders might sell a pair of Game chicks and bind themselves to the purchaser not to exhibit again, which usually occurs, especially about the time a challenge or a prize of this kind is being issued.

Trusting the above will meet the approval of our Dominion Game fanciers.

I remain,

CHAS. J. ODELL.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 20th, 1886.

LIGHT WANTED.

Editor Review:—

Can any one of your subscribers enlighten me on the following subject:—

I have about 30 young pit games born on the 22nd and 24th of May last, since then they have thrived well up to three or four days ago, when I perceived that one of them looked seedy, wings drooping and weakness. I cared for him as well as I could, but to no avail, he died during the night. This morning I find another in exactly the same condition, and I also expect to loose him. Can any one let me know what can be the cause of this mysterious illness? My chicks are five weeks old, I feed them soaked bread, wheat, buckwheat, fresh water, etc., etc. An answer will oblige, through your columns, yours truly,

P. T. H. ERMATINGER.

Montreal, Que., June 29th 1886.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Editor Review:

Herewith I hand you statement of this season's hatching, from 23rd of

March, when my first brood came off, to the 10th of this present month:

Number of eggs set	279
Unfertile	9
Broken in nest	10
Addled	7
Dead in shell	19
Chicks hatched	234
	279 279

Of these I am happy to say I have only lost ten,

By accident	7
From weakness or unknown ailment	3
Amt. now living and doing well	224
	234

Am expecting about a hundred more yet of the light breeds during the next few days.

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, July 20th, 1886.

BREEDING WYANDOTTES.

There is no doubt in my opinion that the Standard of the Wyandotte is to undergo a thorough ventilation and that is as seemsto me, not so much the fault of the Standard, as through the interpretation of it. The faults which actually exist may (as I read it) be considered comparatively few, and on this point if they do exist, I feel that I have no one to blame more than myself, as Mr. Felch and others asked me personally, to meet with the A. P. A. at the time they were admitted, and assist in formulating a Standard. Failing to comply with the request, it has seemed to me almost an injunction to hereafter hold my peace.

However when an injustice so apparent is done the variety which I have represented and bred, for the nineteenth year, and had taken pains to exhibit before the A. P. A. at Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., and other places long before competition was afforded, a few words of experience may be in order.

In breeding and perfecting any variety, where a clear and distinct marking is called for in the pullet, if it will hold good in the old hen, it should be called for. The shaft which is allowed through the white centre of the feather, invariably bids for otherwise dull

and indistinct markings, straw color, etc., therefore it should be discouraged.

The Standard, however, in allowing a shaft through the white centre, of thehen certainly of itself ought to disabuse the public mind that this is a pencilled variety, and right here let me assure every breeder that 19-20 ths. of those pencilled pullets and all that take the shaft through the feather, are inclined to that miserable dingy straw color which should always be avoided. The great temptation to encourage markings darker than the Standard calls for, is they can be easily produced, look bright when chicks, but did it ever occur to you that the parties that advocate and try to popularize those markings, never have an old bird to exhibit that you would give credit for being over thirteen months old, or at least that had their second feathers.

Breeders, we might as well meet the facts. This tendency to encourage breeding darker than the Standard calls for, is only a polite way of covering the defects of the pullet, which were they bred as intended by the Standard, would consign them to the boiling pot where they actually belong. I am in hopes that 1888, will find us with a better understanding, not only of what the Standard calls for, but through judicious criticism, that the small defects which do exist may be remedied.

L. J. PAYNE.

Binghampton N.Y.

—*The Wyandotte Herald.*

A FEW FROM THE MANY.

I received the REVIEW for July. I am very, very much pleased with it. I notice constant change, improving continually, the "cuts" are very lifelike. You are working the "Canadian Poultry Review" upon a right base. I will send you my subscription money in a few days for the REVIEW for a year from June 1886 including June 1887.

Yours fraternally,

H. F. ALLING.

Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

The REVIEW comes to hand on time, and is very much improved. I say success to the REVIEW.

Yours truly,

THOMAS HALL.

Outremont, Montreal.

I have done a good business through REVIEW this season.

GEO. BARTLETT, London.

The REVIEW is, I am glad to see, going ahead and, I have no doubt, will always be the leading Canadian Poultry Journal. With best wishes for your success, I am, yours respectfully,

W. C. G. PETER, Angus, Ont.

I think the REVIEW is greatly improved and could hardly get along without it. I read with pleasure the articles on color of Wyandottes. If all breeders would follow the *Standard*, there would not be so many personal or ideal Wyandottes. Each one wants to follow his fancy instead of the law. Wishing you success, I remain

Yours truly,

CHAS. MCCLAVE.

New London, Ohio.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the above Association was held on July 8th, only seven members being present. No business of any particular moment was gone through. A letter was read from the Bowmanville Association with reference to the Government grant and was laid over for future discussion.

A sincere vote of condolence was tendered Mr. H. P. Harrison in his sad bereavement in the death of his eldest son.

HINTS.

Keep *everything* clean.

Keep your birds warm.

Secure perfect ventilation.

Provide pure water plentifully.

Feed no more than your birds will eat up clean and scratch for more.

Feed meat sparingly, and it is better cooked than raw.

Fowls need sulphur. A tablespoonful mixed with soft feed is about right for twenty birds once a week.

Roup is produced by a bad cold, neglected, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Don't neglect a cold, as it is much more easily cured than Roup.

The sexes should always be separated as early as November 1st, and kept so until time to mate up for breeding purposes, and in each pen of cockerels one old cock should be placed for a peacemaker.

A dust bath for birds when in confinement is very essential. But don't use ashes, it soils the feathers and makes the legs rough. Dry road dust is just the thing and easily obtained. A barrel will last a long time.

"Douglas Mixture" is made thus: Take of copperas 8 ounces, sulphuric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ a fluid ounce. Fill a gallon jug with water and put in the copperas. As soon as this is dissolved add the sulphuric acid and the mixture is ready for use. This is the best tonic known for poultry of all kinds.

Cholera is produced by filth—cold damp quarters—improper feeding and a variety of other causes. Prevent it by watchfulness; and judicious feeding. Put a tablespoonful of Douglas Mixture into each gallon of drinking water during the season for cholera and moulting. If you have cholera in the flock use four spoonfuls instead of one to the gallon.

Fumigate your fowl house thoroughly and often, especially during an epidemic of roup and cholera. To do this, take a tub, cover the bottom two inches deep with water, and place it in the centre of the house. Then put two bricks or flat stones in the tub, and set an iron kettle on them. Then put three or four pounds of sulphur in it, pour a few ounces of alcohol upon the sulphur, touch a match to it and "GET OUT OF THAT." Nothing can live in the

fumes ten minutes. They will penetrate the remotest and minutest crevice and kill every living germ. After about two hours, open every door and window, and air the room thoroughly before allowing any fowl to go in.

Charcoal is a very valuable ingredient in mixed food for poultry. Pulverized and mixed with soft food it aids digestion and is an excellent preventive of disease.

Felch claims that warm milk is one of the best tonics for sick fowls, and also says that bromide of potash and kerosene oil are about the only medicines poultry keepers should use.

Gravel is cheap and should be provided plentifully. It should be sharp so as to be more serviceable, and if such cannot be obtained, use pounded oyster shells and not those that are ground very fine. Broken brick and even broken glass and crockery ware are often used by the hens, as they require sharp substances in the gizzard for grinding the food.

All the refuse tops of vegetables are excellent for hens in confinement, especially if they are chopped into short pieces. The tops of beets, carrots, parsnips, radishes, and turnips are tender and nourishing, and will not only make economical feeding but assist in prompting the health of the stock.

BLACK SPANISH, ANDALUSIAN, AND MINORCA CLUB.

At a meeting of the above Club, the following gentlemen were elected members:—W. H. Doel, J.P., Jno. Small, M. P., and J. Dilworth, all of Toronto. It was decided to exhibit at the Toronto winter show to be held in December next, when the following cups are to be offered as special prizes from the Club:

Cup for best Black Spanish cock or cockerel; cup for best Andalusian cock or cockerel; and cup for best Minorca cock or cockerel.

An executive committee consisting of Messrs. Doel, Nunn, McMillan, and

Moverly was appointed. It was decided that the "Rules" were to be printed and distributed amongst all Canadian and American breeders of these varieties.

"RULES OF THE B. S., A., AND M. CLUB."

1st. That this Society be called *The Black Spanish, Andalusian, and Minorca Club*. Its objects shall be to increase the popularity of these most useful breeds, by articles in the Poultry Press and generally to promote the interests of breeders of these varieties.

2nd. The number of members shall be unlimited. The annual subscription shall be \$2.00 payable on election, and subsequently in advance on the 1st of January each year. Subscriptions left unpaid on 1st of June following shall be considered in arrears and no member so in arrears with his subscription shall be entitled to vote, compete for club prizes, or enjoy any of the privileges of membership.

Honorary members may be elected at the decision of the Executive Committee but shall not be placed on the list until they have signified their acceptance of such honorary membership.

3rd. The Club shall be under the direction and management of a President, committee of four with power to add to their number, and Honorary Secretary.

4th. The election of members shall be made by ballot, two black balls to exclude.

5th. That a semi-annual general meeting be held during the Industrial Exhibition, to elect officers for the ensuing season and to transact any special business for the Club. The annual meeting of the Club to be held in January.

6th. That occasional cups be given to be competed for by breeders of Spanish, Andalusian and Minorca fowls.

6th. That a report of all meetings and proceedings be sent to the Poultry Press.

8th. Three members of the committee shall form a quorum.

9th. The committee shall decide all disputes.

10th. No alteration shall be made in any Rule of the Club excepting at the January meeting of the members.

11th. That at exhibitions the names of exhibitors shall not appear on coops as it too often happens that the name has more to do with the prize than the bird.

12th. That members of this club shall not exhibit their birds when incompetent judges are appointed to judge the same.

13th. That a Register be kept of all prize-winning birds belonging to members.

The following extracts are from a letter received by the Secretary, (Mr. E. A. Lawson), from Mr. L. C. Gulliford, Fairview, Pa., U.S.A. The Club is sanguine of having a large membership roll among our American cousins. Mr. Gulliford says:—

"I herewith enclose \$2.00 which I believe is the membership fee. Yes, I do hope to visit your great Fair in September. I have bought many fine fowls in Canada, and in return have sent some good birds. I have bred fowls for many years, but am an amateur as a breeder of Spanish."

We hope to have an opportunity of further noticing these "Rules," etc. next month.

BROODERS AND HENS.

BY W. C. G. PETER.

I think there are very few interested in poultry who will blindly follow any man's method of treating his flock. There are so many circumstances to be considered, the means at command are so varied, and surroundings so dissimilar in each individual case, that what makes one man successful in caring for his stock, may, if ignorantly followed without considering one's own

circumstances, result most disastrously. So in giving my experience on brooders and hens, I may mention that the existing conditions of my hens with broods are: a range of 30 acres of short hay, I *never let them out* of their coops till the chicks are one week old, keep them in grass enclosure for two, making them three weeks old, after that they have the run of the field, but I do not let them out till eight o'clock in the morning as the grass is wet. When the hay is cut the large chicks can be let out at five a.m. Under these conditions my experience has been for the past three years that the brooders are better for the early chicks than hens, and hens are the *best by far* for chicks hatched in the months of May, June, and from that on to September; when the brooder is ahead again.

Now let us consider why this is so. If a brood comes off in February; *unless there is a fire* in the brooding house, we in Canada cannot keep them there if we want to raise them all. We must find Biddy a corner in the kitchen or some other warm spot. Now I venture to say a hundred chicks will not give so much offence to our olfactory nerves in a week as a hen will in one day, so that if one has a brooder, and can take the chicks from the mother, he can keep fifty chicks for two months in the kitchen without any discomfort to the most fastidious person, by proper attention to cleanliness; they will get every morsel of the food put down for them, which is a great advantage to them; they are continually under your own observation, without necessitating a trip out into the snow, (which I think often acts as a preventive to the overlooking process). They are so favorably located for getting all the nice scraps that they grow amazingly fast, are surrounded by an atmosphere peculiarly favorable, and can be kept warm without expense, all that is necessary is to keep the can of water hot; at least that is the way with my brooder which is an excellent machine in every way,

and I have not lost one chick that was put into it. I use "Da'in's" brooder now, which I have slightly improved upon, making it a little more convenient. It is very simply made, cheap, durable, very easy to clean, well ventilated, easily kept warm, and there is no odor from it to hurt the chicks; it is also light and easily moved.

These are the advantages of a brooder. In the very cold winter months poor Bidly is at a discount, but in summer no brooder is so good as a motherly old hen that has been gently and generously treated; if they are under the same conditions as mine are, at least that is my experience, from which many will differ no doubt. The hen provides for her brood by scratching and searching in her rambles, such food as we cannot supply, and food that is the very best for them too. They get more exercise than they would running in and out of a brooder, and the weather being suitable during these two months, the long wanderings with the mother, so trusted and tender, are no doubt enjoyed in the highest degree by the downy youngsters. The hens if fed regularly will return home at the feeding time, when the broods should be counted occasionally and looked over for sick or weakly ones. The chicks do not get overheated in the hot days as will sometimes happen in a brooder; on the contrary a hen will take them to some shady spot, a nook just suitable, and sometimes so secluded that only a hen would have spied it out. In fact I think that nothing can compare with the hen for the summer hatches, provided she is kept under favorable conditions.

I notice Mr. Spillett has a word to say on winter feeding in July number. I certainly am of the same opinion as to winter breakfasts, but should say a warm feed at noon, mostly of vegetables baked or steamed small potatoes being the bulk of the ingredients. I wrote an article on winter feeding in January for the *Live Stock Journal*, and Mr.

Bain, of Woodstock tried it and in a letter in March said: "From 13 pullets, and 4 hens I received in February 173 eggs." My plan for winter feeding is three meals per day, the first as soon as they can see to eat of warm grain scattered in short straw and chaff; 2nd at noon, a warm mess of vegetables, chopped meat, and scraps, a little pepper, etc.; 3rd as late at night as they can see, of grain, a good many peas and oats in it--always get the best oats for poultry. In the summer I reverse this and give the soft feed first and some fine grain to scratch for after, just to keep them busy. The breeding stock have separate grass runs, 15 feet frontage, and about 100 feet deep, and separate pens; those for trios being about 4 feet wide, 11 feet deep; the house is nearly 50 feet long, front facing south, slanting at an angle of 45 degrees, nearly all glass and shingled, two ventilating shafts, drop boards, feeding boards, etc. In the extreme cold weather it is heated by a small coal stove; I am careful not to let it get too hot. Last winter I used a ton and a half nearly. It is double boarded, battened and lined with tarred paper, also double windows and shutters. It is very convenient and not costly. I shall never try to keep stock any more without a fire, the comfort to oneself is worth the price of the coal, and the stock is benefitted by the extra comfort it affords, they will scratch away as if it were summer time, and I really think will pay for cost in eggs, and besides do not require so much food. Again the house can be freely ventilated on the coldest days. I have gained a victory over another old notion, that comfort is conducive of disease and weakness, this pet theory is now dead to me.

Why do not more of our fanciers and others interested in poultry drop a note to our excellent Canadian journal? Never mind if you are not first-rate on grammar or dictionary, all mistakes go to the credit of the printer "yer know," for which I thank my stars.

P.S. I forgot to mention that, attached to my poultry house I have two dusting houses, about 14 feet square, wind and weather proof, to which each pen has access for a few hours daily in winter. In summer they make good brooding houses, being cool, and in late summer and fall an excellent sleeping house for chicks that were hatched early. For the poultry house I have a double boarded floor, sprinkled with about one inch of sand, and covered with short straw or chaff. I find after trying many plans, that this is the best.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department

Address all communications to CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, 168 King street East, Toronto.

PIGEON NOTES.

Squab time.

Pie time.

Cull early and often.

Any mismarked toys, such as, Nuns, Swallows or Mag-pies can be picked out when a few days old, and destroyed, the remaining youngsters will be the better for it.

Keep the lice away:—use sawdust and tobacco stems in the nest pans, scatter insect powder liberally, supply the parent birds with a bath every day. Lime wash.

Don't forget to supply grit, gravel and salt, the latter in the shape of rock-salt is best.

Keep the young birds liberally supplied with the best of grain, wheat is good for growing youngsters, also good sound peas, millet, etc.

If possible fly all birds the first season, it materially helps them overmoult.

We have been very successful so far this season in raising Short Face Tumblers on a liberal diet of wheat, peas, millet and *bread crumbs*. The birds fed extra well, something unusual for these delicate little birds.

FANCY PIGEONS.

BY C. MASSIE, PORT HOPE.

As there are always some new beginners starting out in the Pigeon Fancy I will try and give a few practical suggestions that may be of benefit to some. It is a well known fact that out of the large number of young fanciers who start, the majority soon give them up, and when asked their reasons for so doing, will tell you that "they had no luck with them, all died, cats got them, or they went away." Now there is no reason why this should be. In the first place never let a new pair of pigeons out until they are either setting or have young ones, and even then they should always be carefully watched until they become familiar with the surroundings of their new home. As for myself, although I have been keeping pigeons for more than six years, and give them full liberty every summer, I have yet to lose my first bird by going away. When so situated that they cannot be allowed to fly, a wire or lath flight can be built, in which they can have fresh air, and a bath, both of which are necessary, keeping the birds in good health. Great care should always be taken in regard to feeding, such as changing from one kind to another, and scattering the grain on the floor of the loft, where it is sure to get fouled by the birds. Always when buying feed, see that it is sound, perfectly dry, and as old as possible; feed in a long narrow trough one and one-half inches wide, nailed to the wall about three inches from the floor. I would also advise using small grain, principally wheat, and screenings (when there is plenty of small seed in it, such as wild mustard and fox-tail, which they are very fond of): a little corn, barley, or peas added to this is good. Keep the loft fresh and clean, the drinking water in fountains, and don't forget to give the birds

a treat once in a while, in the shape of a handful of hempseed, rice, or a piece of bread. Of course, with every care and attention some will die or get killed, and they generally happen to be the best, but the longer one keeps them and the more experience he gets, the smaller this number becomes.

THE ENGLISH POUTER.

BY OLLUF.

(Continued.)

I do not think the cut in your October number is a good representation of an ideal pouter. The birds do not stand sufficiently upright, the further one appears to straddle awkwardly. The flights too should be straight or slightly rounded on the front edge and not with a hollow curve as in the cut which gives a very odd and delicate appearance to the birds. The crop of the bird in the front is hardly large enough, while the head is too large. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast line for matching the birds, success and the knowledge requisite to select the most suitable pairs can only be gained by years of careful study of the breed. The most I can hope to do in the limited space at my disposal is to throw out a few general hints, but there is no rule without an exception and the breeder must be guided not only by the points of the birds themselves but also by their pedigree. One of the most notable facts connected with this subject being the tendency of the offspring to re-produce the characteristics of their grand parents in preference to those of their immediate progenitors.

In mating for color it is well to keep the color distinct as far as possible. In England there is now a sufficient number of good birds in each color to render any crossing unnecessary as a rule, still it is desirable now and then, and in Canada where there is a smaller

number of birds to select from it is often unavoidable.

Red may be crossed with blacks to improve the color and marking of blacks and the progeny will be chiefly blacks with a few sandies and bad colored reds. The latter should not be bred to reds again or they will spoil the color, but sandies may be bred to the black or even to red, but the latter is not desirable. Black must on no account be introduced into a strain of blues or both colors will be ruined.

Blue if too dark, or ticked, may be mated with a soft mealey or silver Red improves the tone of yellows, but any reds bred from this cross should not be bred back to a red again or the color will become too washy or mealy in tint.

Whites of course give very little trouble in color but if a suitable mate be not obtainable they may be crossed with any of the other colors. The first year splashes will be bred chiefly, the second year these splashes may be put with the whites and nearly all whites with a few splashes will result.

In mating for structural points avoid mating two birds having the same fault for it will inevitably be reproduced if not intensified in their offspring. A bird possessing any particular fault such as too small a crop or a thick waist should be mated with a bird which, what ever other faults it may possess is particularly strong in the points where its mate fails. When it is necessary to choose between two evils choose the birds which fail in the least important points.

Now as to the care of them when breeding. It is frequently said that pouters are bad breeders, this is a mistake, take them as a whole no fancy pigeon breeds more freely, it is only in the feeding there is any trouble, and that arises chiefly with flighty young hens, which are too fond of gadding about especially those which have been petted by their owners or for exhibition.

(To be Continued.)

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH AT
TORONTO, - ONTARIO, CANADA.

REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY

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

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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines.
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Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

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

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

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

REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.,
168 King St. East, Toronto

H. B. DOSOVAS, Editor.
J. DUNFORTH, Business Manager.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

Address all Communications of whatsoever nature, (which should reach us not later than the 20th of each month,) to Canadian Poultry Review, 168 King St., East, Toronto.

NEXT MONTH THE SALE OF CHICKS COMMENCES. THE REVIEW WILL BE OUT SHARP ON TIME WITH AN EXTRA NUMBER OF PAGES, AND SEVERAL FULL SIZE CUTS SPECIALLY ENGRAVED. ALTHOUGH WE SHALL ISSUE A DOUBLE NUMBER THE RATES FOR ADVERTISING WILL REMAIN THE SAME. IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL DON'T FAIL TO ADVERTISE IT IN OUR BIG SEPTEMBER ISSUE.

Note T. M. Goffatt's change of ad. He will soon have chicks for sale.

Mr. J. B. Laing will be pleased to hear from any one wanting White Leghorns (his specialty) and Jap Bants.

Fancy pigeons for sale by Jas. Moy.

Who wants Black Reds? Write C. J. Odell, Sherbrook, P. Q.

CAPONIZING: see Geo. Q. Dow's ad.

Dudley Kennels are offering stock for sale and their large ad

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

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

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

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

G. A. BOGUE, STRATHROY, ONT.
Breeder of Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas and Houdans.

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

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

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

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Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

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Breeder of White Leghorns, \$2.00 per 13.

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A. J. GRIFFIN, LISKARD, ONT.,
Breeder of S. S. and G. P. Hamburgs and B. R. Bants.

F. GOEBEL, MITCHELL, Box 253,
Breeder of Prize Winning Leghorns, only.
Score 94 to 97. Eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$2.00 per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

Buy the Boss Zinc and Leather Ankle Boots. (Others become worthless soon as wet.) The zinc lined bowl keeps the boot in shape and place in wet weather, and lasts a lifetime. Sold by Harness makers on 60 days' trial. Manufactured by DEXTER CURTIS, Madison.

For Sale.—4 B. B. R. Game Hens, 1 pair P. Cochins, 1 B. Cochin Cock, 1 L. Brahma Cock, also Game Cock for the Pit, all good stock; or will exchange for P. Rocks, or B. Leghorns, or others. COCKER & IRLAND, Box 357, Brantford, Ont. 6 7 8

For Sale—One trio Light Brahmas, one trio Dark Brahmas and two pairs Wyandottes. Satisfaction always given. Address T. H. SMELT, Bowmanville.

For Sale—One Silver Sablebright Bantam Cock and one White Polish Bantam Cock. Address T. H. SMELT, Bowmanville.

DON'T FAIL TO ADVERTISE IN OUR BIG SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

Edward Simpson, 61 Florence St., Toronto.—As I have purchased Mr. J. B. Johnstone's entire stock of Game Bantams I will sell four pair Pyles, four pair Duckwings, one pair B. B. Reds, one pair Whites and one pair Pyles Big Games scored by Felch Cock 92½, Hen 94. If you want \$1.00 Birds now is the time.

For Sale—Five Wyandotte Hens and two Cocks, all first-class. Breeding birds, Price \$2.50 each. A. FLAWN, Craig Street, London South, Ont.

RATES OF ADS. REMAIN SAME AS USUAL IN OUR BIG SEPTEMBER ISSUE.

For Sale.—Three Fox Hound puppies from the best hunting stock in Canada. Sire, Mr. H. G. Jackson's champion dog "Finum." STANLEY SPILLER, Nantyc, Ont.

A DOUBLE ISSUE FOR SEPT. DISTRIBUTED ALL OVER. DON'T MISS IT.

For Sale.—My entire stock of Pigeons, White, Blue and Black Pied Pouters, Black and Dun Carriers, Crested Black Magpie, Red and White Fantails, Yellow Jacobins, Barbs, Red Swallows. A 1 stock. JAS. O. LABELLE, Bowmanville, Ont.

For Sale.—Red Jacobins, Yellow and White Jacobin hens, Blue and Black Crested Magpie hens, Black and Dun Carrier hens, English Black Owls, White Fantail hen, Yellow Jacobin Cock, Red Pied Pouter hen. A 1 stock. (Stamps for reply.) JAS. O. LABELLE, Bowmanville, Ont.

For Sale.—Two almond tumbler cocks, white bar cock, yellow jacobin cock, pair young crested fantails, pair young archangles, pair white barbs, also other odd birds. CHARLES MASSIE, Port Hope, Ont.

Charles Wood, Horning's Mills, Ont., has for sale a fine breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks (5) at a great bargain. Price \$7.00.

DON'T FAIL TO ADVERTISE IN OUR BIG SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

For Sale.—Fine Breeding-pen Wyandottes, one cock (imported) and six hens and pullets—finely marked cock, 10 lbs.; largest hen 7 lbs. Prize birds. Also Polish W. C. B. cocks, cockerels, and pullets; S. C. B. Leghorns, cock and pullets, prize bird. Correspondence solicited. W. R. WEST, Thornhill, Ont.

For Sale.—Black Cocker Spaniel pups, (males), full pedigree, from good hunting stock, and prize winners. Address ALFRED GEDDES, P. O. Department, Ottawa.

For Sale or Exchange.—Newfoundland dog, two years old, cost price \$10, exchange for poultry or others. THOS. GAIN, Hamilton.

For Sale.—Fox Terriers, all ages, Scotch Terrier pup, second-hand incubator, pair Langshans, pen of Dark Brahmas, a few Polish, Peacock and hen, tame; Black Hamburg cock. Apply S. A. ROBERTS, London.

Dorkings.—I have six very promising colored Dorking cockerels for sale, hatched in April, from hens scored by Felch 91 to 95. \$3 each. Wm. H. DOTT, Doncaster, Ont.

RATES OF ADS. REMAIN SAME AS USUAL IN OUR BIG SEPTEMBER ISSUE.

A DOUBLE ISSUE FOR SEPT. DISTRIBUTED ALL OVER. DON'T MISS IT.

P. Rock Hen with 11 Brown Leghorn Chicks from prize stock, hatched 15th June. Each one a gem. \$6 for the lot, *now*. P. G. KEYES, Ottawa, Ont.

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100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS to sell at low prices.

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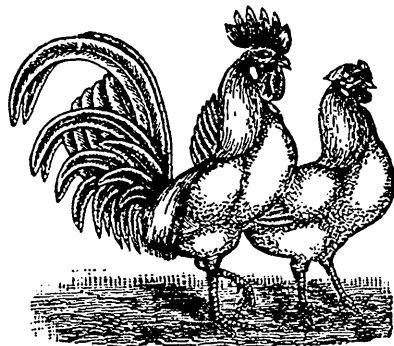
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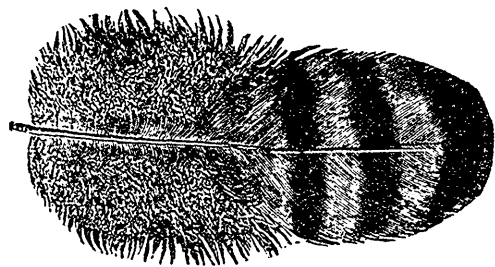
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STRAIN OF

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Wyandottes, 3 Yards.

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Any purchased fowl that does not please can be returned at my expense.

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2 grand yards of **Black-breasted Red Games**, bred direct from birds imported by W. L. Ball from England. They possess all the points essential for successful exhibition—long, clean heads, whip tails, "light red" hackles, and for station, style, size and symmetry are unsurpassed. Years have been devoted to produce those characteristics, and their ancestry have won more prizes than any other strain ever bred in Canada. 2 yards **Red Piles**, one yard headed by "Windwood," a cock hard to beat, having won first as cockerel at Sherbrooke, 1884, and 1st as cock at Montreal, 1885; mated with hens and pullets which won numerous prizes. The matings should produce chicks suitable for any competition.

1 yard very fine **Duckwing Games**. 1 yard **Ginger Red and Pit Games**. 1 yard **Black Sumatras**—a very choice collection of these beautiful birds. 1 yard **Malays**—typical birds of this rare variety. **Mammoth Bronze Turkeys**.—Tom, 46 lbs., has already won prizes—mated to fine hens. Also pure English Mastiff dogs from my own importation.

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

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We have purchased some of the first prize birds at Toronto Exhibition, and also imported some grand birds from the United States, comprising birds that have won highest honors at Madison Square Garden, New York. No circulars. Write for wants.

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GRAND SUCCESS IN THE SHOW ROOM, 1885. At Guelph, in strong competition. I was awarded 1st on cock, scoring 95 points; 1st on hen, 94½; 1st on pullet, 95, and special for best breeding pen. At Listowel: 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet. At Seaforth: 1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hens, 2nd on cockerel, 1st and 2nd on pullets, 1st on breeding pen, winning three specials, and also silver medal for best female on exhibition. At the Industrial, 1885, in strong competition, 1st on Cock, 1st on Hen, and special for the best pair. At Toronto, Dec. 1885, the best breeders of Light Brahmas being in competition, I won 1st on cock, 90; Hen, 2nd, 92, and 3rd, 91 1-2; Cockerel 1st, 91, and 3rd 90, scoring the same as 2nd prize Cockerel; Breeding Pen, 1st and special, and special prize for best pair of Fowls.

At Stratford, Judged by Abel F. Stevens, of Mass., 1st on Cock, 92; Cockerel, 1st, 93, and 2nd 93; 1st and special on Breeding Pen.

EGGS \$3.00 PER SETTING. CHICKS IN THE FALL.

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Please enclose stamp for reply

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IN

SEPTEMBER

REVIEW.



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Black B. Red and Brown B. Red Games.

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

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

I also breed Bull Terriers.



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“Lansdowne Strain”

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Black Reds and Duckwing Games,

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of the above stock for sale.

Agent for Foster's Celebrated Pearl-Coated
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Recommended by such noted fanciers as Lyons, Mat-
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Grand success in the show-room since 1878.
Only exhibited at two shows this season,
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At Guelph, Jan. 1886 I was awarded on
Light Brahas: Cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd;
Hens, 1st and 2nd; Cockerels, 1st 2nd and
3rd; Pullets, 1st 2nd and 3rd.

At Ottawa on Light Brahas: Cocks, 1st
and 2nd; Hens, 1st and 2nd; Cockerels, 1st,
2nd and 3rd; Pullet, 2nd.

Eggs, Brahas, \$3.00 per setting. Leg-
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A fine litter of Collie pups now ready, out
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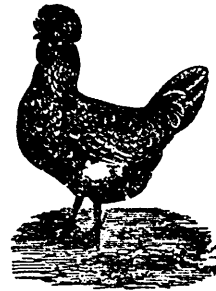
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Prizes won at Shows this winter, 1886. Ottawa; 6 prizes on 8 birds. Bowmanville Show; Silver Bearded Polands, 1st cock 92 3-4, hen 93 1-4. Diploma for the highest scoring hen 96 1-2. On Silver Polands; 2nd or chicks, cockerel 88 3-4, pullet 92 1-4. B. B. Red Game; 2nd cock 95, hen 6 1-4. Only beaten 3-4 of a point on pair. Two pairs shown, cock 95, hen 95. Partridge Cochin; 1st cock 87, hen 93 1-2, and diploma. Brown Leghorn chicks; 2nd cockerel 93 1-2, pullet 95 1-2, tie with 1st on pullet. White Leghorn Pullet 96 1-2. I own White Leghorn cockerel that won 2nd prize at Toronto in December, score 94, Cockerel by Felch. S. S. Hamburgs; 1st and 2nd prizes, 88, 89 1-4; pullets 85 1-2, 91 1-2. Plymouth Rocks; 2nd prize cock 88 1-4, hen 88 3-4, no pullets shown. Mr. J. V. Bicknell, judge. Diploma for best collection poultry. R. G. MARTIN.

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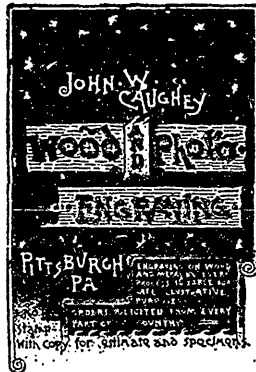
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