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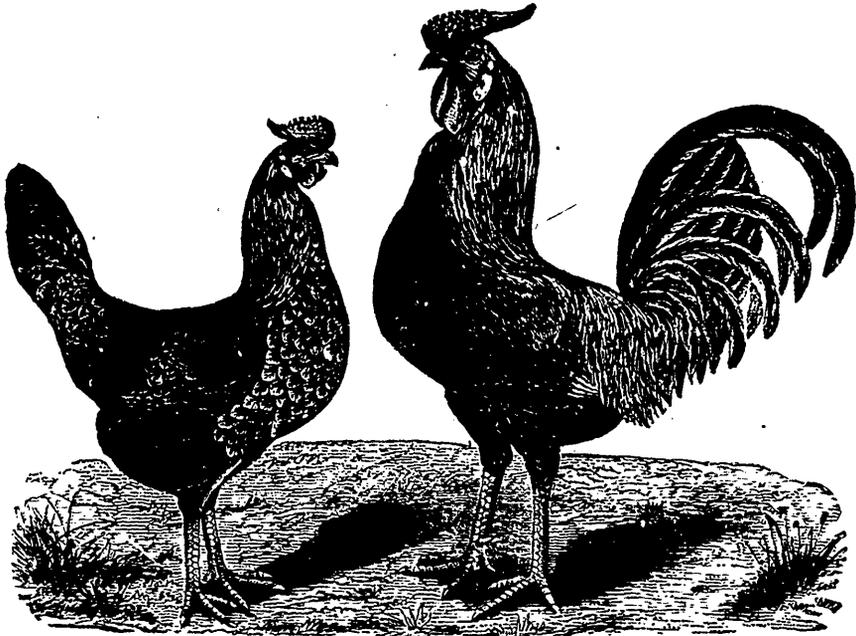
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 8.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, AUGUST, 1885.

No. 8.



ROSE-COMBED BROWN LEGHORNS.

Rose-combed Brown Leghorns were admitted to the *American Standard of Excellence* in January, 1883, since which time they have taken a prominent place among pure-bred poultry, and are today bred by some of the most noted breeders in the United States.

There are a number of different versions as to their origin, quite a number of breeders claiming to be the originators of them. I will leave them to fight that matter out among themselves, and give you their history as related by Mr. F. H. Ayre, a gentleman who made a voyage to Italy solely for the purpose of studying the Leghorn fowl in their native country. He says that the importations of Leghorns made by Capt. Gates, of Mystic River, Connecticut, in 1852, contained rose-combed fowls as well as single-combed, and the former were not one whit inferior in purity and markings of plumage to the single-combed variety, as was seen by the perfect identity of carriage and

fine point, as well as the exact quality of prolificness and the non-setting instinct. They breed as true to points as the single-combed variety, and should become popular with those living where the cold of winter is intense. They need none of the precautions that we have to take to insure the safety of our single-combed birds.

I have bred them only one year, but am well pleased with them. On account of their low rose-combs they do not suffer from the cold to any extent. Last winter I had all I could do to keep my single-combed birds from freezing—in fact some of them did get slightly nipped with the frost—and during this time my rose-combs seemed as happy as could be, the hens laying nearly every day.

Rose-comb Brown Leghorns are in all respects except the comb the same as the Single-comb Brown Leghorns, and for the reason that the latter are so well and favorably known I do not give a description of them here, but content myself with giving their history, and making a few general statements.

R. ELLIOTT.

Listowel, Ont., July 29th, 1885.

Boy Life.

What a book could be written on boy life, and what an important part it is in every man's career in this world. Boyhood is, in a sense, more to every man than all the rest of his life. Take a man of sixty; he looks back to his boyhood days, say from five to fourteen years of age—just a period of nine years; that nine years seems to him a longer time than the forty-six years he has lived since he was fourteen. More pleasant circumstances and more remarkable events of his life seem crowded into that nine years than into all the rest, and they also appear more vivid, and are more indelibly impressed on his memory. A day then appeared as long as a week now, and to look forward a year was like the looking towards the end of time. When it wanted two months to holidays, how slowly that time passed. I remember it wanting one month till my holidays. I marked the number of days in pencil on the white-washed wall at the head of my bed, one stroke for each day, and every morning when I awoke I crossed over one mark. How slowly those marks were crossed out. I thought the last stroke would never be made, and when I had them all crossed the picture made on the wall was better to me than anything by Reubens or Landseer. There is no period of our lives that we remember so well, and that our minds revert to so often as the days of our boyhood. How often, when alone, and no one to speak with or talk to, and nothing to do, will our minds go back to our boyhood days; how vividly certain events which happened to us are portrayed, how plainly we can see the happy faces of our playmates and hear their merry laugh—we can actually imagine it is ringing in our ears now. The fields, the woods, and the lanes (if we were Old Country boys) where we used to go bird-nesting, are photographed on our minds to-day as plainly as the originals were then; we can see every crook in the lanes, every tree in the hedge-row, and the particular bush in which we took the thrush's or blackbird's nest. We could now walk as straight to it as we can to the front door of the house we now live in, and yet we have not put eyes on the scenes of those pleasant memories, perhaps, since we were boys. But absence and time makes no difference, nothing can erase the memory of those happy days, long, long gone by.

There is no mistake about the true, unalloyed happiness and utter indifference to all worldly cares of a boy. See him march into the house an hour too late for dinner; everybody else in the family have done; the dirty plates may be still on the table, and his place is waiting him; he throws his hat down on the floor, sits down and commences pitching in. No matter to him though

everything is cold; his appetite is of the most ravenous description. His mother scolds him because he was not on hand in time. He wards off her scolding words with as much skill as a prize-fighter does the blows of his antagonist. His excuses, although of the most flimsy character in the eyes of his parent, are perfectly satisfactory to himself; in fact he is complete boss of the situation. No Kean, Booth, or Irvine could begin to mimic that boy as he sits there, his hair unkempt, the perspiration standing in beads on his face, his hands not washed (he had no time for that), a perfect specimen of boyish indifference to anything outside his present business, and the game he is engaged for with his pals, just as soon as he can eat his meal, and bolt.

I have a picture in my house, representing a boy standing on a rock in a stream, barefooted, with his pant legs rolled up, one brace only crossing his shoulder over his hickory shirt, an old straw hat, with part of the crown gone, on the back of his head; his hands in his pockets—or pocket holes, perhaps the bottoms are out,—and a smile on his face—a splendid picture of happiness, carelessness, and abandon to all the troubles of this world. No man ever lived, or ever will, whom the affairs of this world troubled as little as one can believe it does the subject of this picture. One can't possibly look at it without envying the original his undisputed joy and pleasures.

It is well that boys are boys, and that they have these pleasures when boys, for we all know that unless we get them at this period they never come to us when men. We, as men, should do all we can to make our boys happy. We should always remember we were once boys ourselves, and that the greatest men that ever lived were all once boys—there never was but one man in this world who never was a boy; that was Adam, and he was a dreadful failure. Perhaps the reason was because he never was a boy.

I am afraid many men do not study to assist and encourage their boys in their little fancies, pleasures and amusements. I am one who believe that ten boys are ruined by harsh treatment from fathers to one who is spoiled by too much indulgence. If a boy cuts a hole in the gable of the barn for his pigeons, and spoils the look of it, do not scold or berate him as if he had pulled the building down. Laugh at him if you like for being a poor mechanic, but go and help him to make a more sightly hole of it. If he wants a hutch for his rabbits, and is not man enough to build one, make one for him. Indulge him in such things all you can. Always try to be an active partner, but in a very unobtrusive manner, in all his investments in these kinds of things. Always re-

member boys *must* have amusements, and if they do not get these amusements at home they will find them somewhere else where your influence cannot reach them, and by-and-by you may find they are going to worse places. I can look back, to companions of my youth who were ruined by harsh treatment. Their fathers were what they called "strict" with them. They were too strict. They controlled them whilst they were boys, but as soon as they grew to be men they were so wild with the delight of freedom from restraint they could not contain themselves, and went all to destruction.

Whenever going by a premises I like to see bird-cages hanging at the door, pigeon-holes in the end of the barn or shed, and boys around holding their boy-day conversations. I always think there is an indulgent father there, and that happiness reigns. So far, at least, these boys have not to hide anything from their parents. They are having their full fill of boyhood happiness, and are now passing days so happy that they will look back on them with pleasure to the end of their lives.

Where is the parent that would not desire to occupy a prominent place in the picture conjured up in the mind of his offspring as the most pleasant recollections of a lifetime? When the tables are turned, and with the lapse of years the boy in turn becomes the strong, self-reliant man, while his parent becomes weak and dependant, and perhaps childish, those pleasant memories of the past cannot fail but stir the heart of the latter, and prompt him to acts of kindness and forbearance.

I shall never forget my first visit to the scenes of my boyhood; how I walked through the garden, peeping into nook and corner, recognizing the places where we boys had our chicken-pens and rabbit-houses, and in imagination again filling them with the pets of long ago. I turned around and looked up at the back of the old house. There I saw where our pigeon-boxes used to hang. The pigeons and their lockers had long, long passed away, but the old spikes which my brothers and I had driven into the wall to hang the pigeon-boxes on, were still there. No one had disturbed them; they were away up out of harms way, and no one had troubled to climb up and take them out. What pleasant memories did the sight of these old spike-nails bring back to my mind. It was a pleasure mixed with sorrow—a pleasure to be reminded of the happy, happy days of my boyhood, and a sorrow to think that those happy, happy days to me would never return. This was a very strange feeling, one mixed with joy and sorrow; a feeling so strange, so peculiar that it utterly defies description in words. To be realized it has to be participated in.

For a long time I did not think that American boys enjoyed themselves and took in boyhood pleasures as fully as Old Country boys. People here have less regard for their old homes, and less reverence for old houses and old places. Americans are poor antiquarians. An Englishman owning a house that is old, very old, and has a history dating back from the dark ages, jealously preserves and protects it. As soon as an American's house gets old and dilapidated he pulls it down, and buys, builds or rents a new one. So much do our people move about, so rapidly does the country improve, and new towns spring up, that few families of children can look on one house as the place of the birth of all. Boys become men quicker, and are more self-reliant at an early age than are Old Country boys, and in some respects perhaps, the amusements of their boyhood differ; but boys are boys whether American or English, and all look back on those days as the happiest of their lives; those days which gave them neither thought nor care. It concerned them not what the morrow might bring forth; all was sunshine. Is it not strange that when thinking of these boyhood days we never think of the wet days and the stormy days when we could not get out to play. It is always of the bright, sunny days, when the sky was clear, that we took our long Saturday rambles, which had been planned all the week before, both in and out of school. These are the days we remember so well. We remember no obstacles, no clouds, no bad weather, nothing that marred our boyish pleasures. Our whole boy's life was to us, as we remember it, a cloudless sky.

× ROADS.

Strathroy, July 11st, 1885.

Chicken Coops.—Scoring.

Editor Review.

Having had some experience with tent coops and slatted runs this summer, and they having proved more than usually satisfactory, I shall give a description of those used, for the benefit of beginners. But before doing so let us enquire what we think are the essentials to a good coop. They are as follows:—1st, Ample ventilation above the chicks, and so situated as not to subject them to any direct draught. It appears, then, that at the peak of the roof is the best place. 2nd,—Easily cleaned, without disturbing the hen and her brood; and as the hen and chicks must occupy the slatted run during the process of cleaning, it is evident that this work should be performed from the rear. 3rd,—Handy to move from place to place, and as the hen and chicks should be moved with the coops it is necessary that the bottom or floor should move with the coop. 4th,—Vermin proof. 5th,—Good rain-proof roof. 6th,—Dry floor.

Now, to build such a coop, having all the conditions provided for. For front and back, cut inch lumber 2ft. 4in. long. Let back be 4in. shorter, so as to have 2½ft. or 3ft. wide. Leave centre board of front 15in. shorter than the rest, for the door. Nail a strip across above the door to hold the boards together. Mark the pitch of the roof on front and back—8 in. I find gives plenty of slope,—nail a light strip along these lines. Now saw along the latter strips, and the shape of roof is secured. nail on side boards, keeping the rear end up the four inches. Now put on light sheeting and shingle, or if wide boards are procurable, half inch stuff will do, and be lighter. Leave a space 3 or 4 inches wide at the peak of the roof, and raise the ridge-board an inch or so from the roof by strips nailed on the roof, allowing the ridge-board to lap on the roof 3 or 4 inches, to prevent rain from driving under. This will secure good ventilation just where it ought to be. At the lower edge of the sides, nail on two strips 2in. wide, allowing them to project to the inside 1in., or if strip is nailed to inside, an inch strip will do. This will provide a slide for movable floor. Let the floor be an inch or so shorter than the inside of coop—which is best fastened together by two inch strips nailed along the ends. Slide this floor in from behind, and cover with dry sand, and all is comfortable. This floor will always be dry, and the coop can be dragged or lifted while the hen and chickens are inside, with door closed, of course. For rear door, nail a strip across the rear end of coop, about an inch above the 4 inch space, and hang a piece of board 5 inches wide to it by hinges—leather will do—and the back is secured by hooks or something of the kind at the ends. A slip door for front I think best, as it can be removed out of the way, and the run-way set up to the front. Again, if the hen is to be shut in at any time, the run-way can be pushed back a little and the slide door let down to confine her in the coop.

I find, with a wheelbarrow load of dry sand, I can run over eleven coops in ten minutes. The manipulations are about as follows:—Raise the back door, draw out the bottom, and either knock the sand off on the ground or scrape off with shovel; throw on a shovelful of dry sand, shove in the bottom and drop the door. I have found it to be a good plan to leave this rear door open all day in hot weather, as the door being only 3 inches high does not admit of a hen's escaping, and it renders the coop nice and cool all day, and when a warm night comes on it is in the very best condition for being closed for the night.

I may state that I have the side boards of coop 3ft., and in some 3ft. 6in. long, which is the length of the coops, of course.

When coops cannot be set under a tree, a shade can be secured by nailing four strips together, and stretching cheap cotton upon the frame. These can be leaned against the run-way. Under this can be placed food and water. While small the chicks will pass most of a hot day under this shade, but when larger they will gather in groups under the fruit trees; but where these are not available, a small tent, made by nailing cotton to a frame, or simply a square frame leaned against or laid on top of run-way will, in my opinion, afford a better shade than sunflowers or anything of the kind, for the following reasons: The air passes freely under, keeping it cool and pleasant. This shade can be changed frequently, which is very desirable; while in the case of sunflowers, unless it is a very large patch, the birds must occupy the same ground during the whole season, which is very bad, and the plants prevent the sun and air from getting in, which keeps it in a very dirty state; while by changing your shade, new ground is occupied, and the old has time to become pure by the action of the sun and wind. During wet weather the ground beneath a thick plantation, such as sunflowers, is wet continually.

I am in favor of removing the mother hen from the brood as soon after hot weather sets in as possible, as her room in the coop at night is far better than her company.

In conclusion, let me say, our association has apparently at least, shown a very fair and liberal disposition to settle the question of judging according to the popular vote. But in connection with the subject of scoring comes the question, Who shall do the scoring? Surely not those who have expressed themselves as opposed to the method because of its impracticability? and they are right and honest in what they say, I have no doubt, and speak from experience. In their hands, or when applied by them, it is a failure. They can do better by the old system, and hence to them the old is the better system. Not those who voted against the scoring at Guelph, for by that vote they acknowledged their inability to judge by scoring satisfactorily. Evidently their experience in the new system has not been satisfactory to themselves, and if they are not satisfied it is no wonder that exhibitors are dissatisfied. If we can't have a judge who is prepared to say and prove that he can judge better by scoring than by the old method, what good can come of the change? If the judge says the old plan is best, does he not assert plainly, "I can judge best by that plan or method." Then, if he is to judge, in all reason let him do it by the method that to him is best. To a man or nation who know nothing of railroads, horses are the better means of transport; but after they get acquaint-

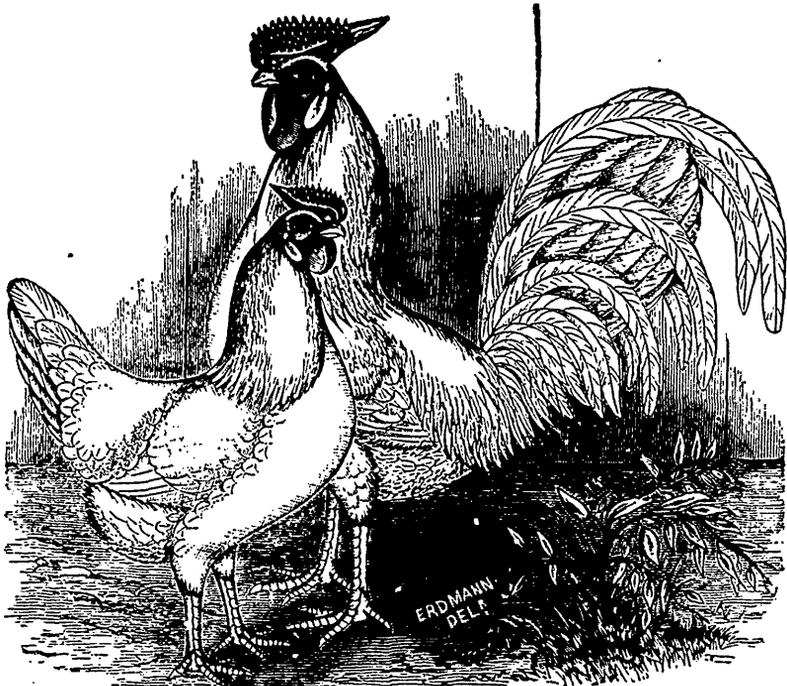
ed with the workings of the latter it is better. To the man who knows nothing about a binder, the cradle is the better, as he can do his work and do it well with the latter, while with the former he could do nothing till he had gained knowledge by experience, after which to him the binder would be the better. If we are to have the new machine, let us have a man from the factory for a few times till we gain a little experience; then we can run it ourselves.

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Nantyc, July 31st, 1885.

world which is doing far more than anything else to discredit an, in itself, innocent amusement. It is thus arranged. Mr. X is judge, Mr. A, Mr. B, and Mr. C are exhibitors. Mr. A, Mr. B, or Mr. C offers cups or other inducements to show committees on condition that Mr. X judges. Mr. X is appointed, and Mr. A or B or C, or all of them, have more than the equivalent of the presentation cups, &c, in the cups and prizes awarded to them by their protege Mr. X.

It is usual for exhibitors who use boxes to paint their names and addresses thereon, which is a very useful and, no doubt, legitimate procedure, as it



ROSE-COMBED WHITE LEGHORNS.

Extracts from English Papers.

Some of our fanciers, who are great admirers of everything English, would lead us to believe that the mode of judging and managing shows in England is about perfection, and gives general satisfaction. Read what Alex. Comyns, editor of *Poultry*, and a popular judge, has to say about judges and judging:—

Some of the best of our judges are dead, or have retired; others, I grieve to say, are growing almost too old to do really good work; others, again, I say it with still more regret, are not honest. We have several honest and capable judges, but they are not numerous enough to do the work.

As I have mentioned dishonest judging, it may be well to be more explicit. I have every reason to believe there is a ring at present in the Poultry

facilitates in many cases their transmission on the railway. Still, there is another phase of the matter that has often struck me as likely to produce results not generally contemplated. In the first place there are judges and *judges*, and, perhaps, to most of these it would make no difference, but to others it would make all the difference in the world. Suppose, for instance, the boxes are all arranged under the pens, and the judge is not quite up to his work. He comes across a class that he is not quite clear about, and as a last resource his eye rests upon a box bearing the name of a well-known exhibitor. The thought, no doubt, instantly occurs to him that he cannot be far wrong in giving the prizes to So-and-so. He does so, and the result is not always satisfactory.

It could be altered by removing the boxes, but it is not always convenient to do so. And if it were done, it might be regarded as tantamount to an insult to the judge, who perhaps would resent

the suggestive interference.

I remember years ago seeing a little joke perpetrated at the expense of a then reigning judge. Fanciers were well aware of the judge's little habit of judging the boxes, and a couple of exhibitors felt sufficiently interested to change the boxes. Having done so, it may be inferred that when the judge got a catalogue he found a state of things very different from that which he expected.—Puck.

Writing of cases of borrowed birds which occurred at the late Glasgow show, the editor says:—

When there is a rule in a schedule similar to that contained in the Glasgow schedule, there can be no doubt that borrowing is illegal and immoral, and the sooner show committees and exhibitors become fully cognizant of this fact the better to all concerned. It is no doubt a palliation of the guilt of an exhibitor who does this sort of thing that he knows that the majority of other people are doing the same also; but it is no real justification for such conduct, and it is this very feeling that, because others do it, it is justifiable for him to do so, which is responsible for many evils of the fancy.

We have spoken out thus clearly as to borrowing where there is a rule as to *bona fide* ownership, because we think the matter one of great importance. Where there is no such rule borrowing is not illegal, but it is none the less immoral in our view. What, after all, is the object of exhibiting? Is it not in the majority of cases that the exhibitor may gain not merely the prize, but the credit of having birds of a quality good enough to win a prize? Is not, then, the winning of a prize with a borrowed bird a trap laid for the unwary? Those who are not informed as to this system of borrowing (and they are many) naturally think that because Mr. A wins a first prize or a cup, Mr. A is a breeder or at least an owner of birds of a high class of merit. What, then, is the result when Mr. A merely figures in the prize-lists with birds borrowed from Mr. X and Mr. Y and Mr. Z? These birds come to him a day or two before the show, and most probably return the day after. But he is none the less able, when advertising his stock, to state that he won such and such prizes at certain shows. Even if he did not carry his dishonesty so far as this he rarely takes the trouble to inform voluntary purchasers of his stock that they are not of the same strain as the birds which won the prizes in his name.

To certain persons such considerations as those we have mentioned have but little weight. Their chief object is money, and they have not even a preference for honestly earned money. Others, again, err in this matter simply from want of thought, but they are less likely to err if there be a *bona fide* property rule in the schedule. We frequently hear such a rule objected to on the ground that it is only the honest exhibitors who pay any attention to it, and that they are thus placed at a disadvantage when competing against those who are dishonest. The same argument would apply with equal force to any rule of law intended to restrain the criminal classes. In our view, the honest exhibitor ought no more to wish to exhibit a borrowed bird than he ought to wish to pick a pocket, and no amount of semi-publicity, such as

that which apparently obtained in Glasgow as to the exhibition of borrowed birds at the Show in question, can materially mitigate the evils of the practice.

Twenty Points Less.

Our anti-scoring friend is bound to "Still assert that you can take a first-class bird and score him 20 points less than a bird a fancier would not breed from, and no fault could be found with the scoring, point by point."

How much would a bird score that a fancier would not breed from? Allow him 90 points. That is not *bad* for a cull. Then take a first-class bird and score him 20 below, and you have a *first-class* bird scoring 70 points. According to our text he has not been scored down one point too much, because "No fault could be found with the scoring, point by point."

The author of this text is the only man on earth who has had sufficient experience in scoring to know or "still assert" that such scoring could be done, or who can give *proper instructions for doing it*.

I know it is not "business" to notice such absurd statements, but

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men."

J. Y. RICKNEIL.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 30th, 1885.

Wyandottes.

Editor Review.

"Really the lady doth protest too much," says the queen in Hamlet, and this remark is brought strongly to mind at the persistency of Mr. Doel in asserting and re-asserting, from month to month, that the Wyandotte fowl is a "humbug."

In court it is necessary for a witness to first qualify himself before his testimony will be received. Readers of the REVIEW, has Mr. D. sufficiently qualified himself before you in reference to this variety, that you are prepared to receive his testimony? What has he to say for himself? "Some years ago I obtained two lots of them," "And after keeping them three or four years, gave them up in disgust, believing them to be a humbug." This looks well on its face, and an inexperienced court would say, "Sufficient; proceed, Mr. D., and give your reasons." But first, as to that word, *believing*. Right here I find the great difficulty in properly answering Mr. D. He sticks to nothing, except he "believes" the Wyandotte a humbug.

Reader, with Mr. D's experience with them, "only fair layers in their first year," and "most of the hens the second spring would suddenly die, *without any apparent disease*," would'nt you have

been convinced they were a humbug? unless, indeed,—and here, I think, is where we shall disqualify this witness—has he, we may with propriety ask, ever succeeded under the same conditions with any breed? Has he ever succeeded with any breed, under any conditions, of his own architecture? Even the language of the witness would suggest starvation. Dying “without any apparent disease.” But we don't charge this. And right here we ask Mr. Doel what variety ever did better in his hands than he reports of Wyandottes? (or rather, perhaps, some one of their many ancestors.) What other breed is a “handsome fowl,” “very taking to the eye,” “breed pretty true as to markings,” and “very true as to other properties?” Here are four strong recommendations of this breed against two faults mentioned by Mr. Doel, either of which faults may be due entirely to circumstances, and, if so, are not faults of the breed, but the breeder; whereas the four recommendations are established in the breed, which should be given credit accordingly. What Leghorn hen will lay even “only fair” if poorly cared for? And we can call to mind several conditions under which a hen will die, one of which we have mentioned.

We fear Mr. Doel belongs to a class of fanciers—and we hope the class is so small that “no competition” can truthfully be nailed to his coop—who must be kicking something or somebody, and whom I can best compare to the *lice* fancier by alluding to two farmers here, each of whom keep a large flock of hens. One is a very successful farmer; says, his “hens pay him the best of any property he has.” Go with me and we will look at his quarters; a large, spacious house, clean, tidy, warm; regular feed and water, with all the incidentals thrown in. The other, a moderately successful farmer, says, “There's no money in hens; they eat their heads off every month.” Let's walk over and see his place. We pass through the gate. What few hens are in sight give a cry of alarm and run under the barn, followed by the house terrier; some are in the shed, the hen-house untidy, small, cold, with poor roof, is filled to overflowing at night, from which the fowls are only too glad to escape in the morning. All this, with irregular feed, or no feed except what they steal, together with other causes, make the hens a “failure,” whereas the other conditions make them a “success.” There is as wide a difference in fanciers.

Mr. Doel thinks the people should go slow on Wyandottes “until fully tried and proved good by some of our old and known breeders.” Old and known breeders have advertised this breed for nearly 15 years back, among them numbers of officers of the A. P. A., poultry judges and leading fanciers. All these have written articles both in

praise of the breed and criticising their faults, especially previous to their admittance to the *Standard*, the result of which was such *they were admitted*, while other breeds, older in years, were rejected. By whom were they admitted? Were they not all old and known breeders, who had tested them; members and officers of the A. P. A.?

It really matters little what Mr. D. or myself may write regarding this breed—they are here, are booming, have come to stay, till many of the less meritorious breeds are forgotten. We ask that Mr. D. give the *Wyandottes* a fair trial before condemning them too strongly or too frequently.

In conclusion I will say I bred them two years previous to their admission, and ever since. I have bred other varieties of fancy poultry both before I tried *Wyandottes* and since. That one by one I have dropped them, until I now breed *Wyandottes exclusively*. Why did I drop the others? Mainly because the *Wyandotte* was the most meritorious. Some other breeds, with a hot-house system of care, will outlay them, but put them side by side with the *Wyandottes* and the latter will prove their superiority even as layers. I have tried them with Hamburgs, remarkable for their laying qualities. Again, they are a fleshy fowl, besides being good layers—“there is something of them.” And right here I wish to say, from the shell up they are the hardiest fowl in existence, at least to my knowledge, although I have suspicion the *Brahma* is as hardy, yet I never have bred them. I have had some difficulty in hatching them, and find that to expect as full a hatch as from the smaller breeds is folly, though good hatches are common when conditions are right.

Mr. Doel will find, should he continue his attack, plenty of “old and known” fanciers to defend them, as well as admirers of fewer years and less acquaintance. Hoping I have not been too tedious, I am, sincerely,

WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK,
Justice of the Peace.

Woodward's Hollow, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 3rd.

Seasonable Notes.

It is assuring to all who are heartily, as well as financially, interested in poultry, to note the earnest endeavors of leading members of the fraternity to keep out of the enterprise all tricks of the ring cliques, and to introduce such regulations as shall preserve the purity and secure the prosperity of our pets.

Among these regulations is one that the writer would like to see made prominent. It is this: That each prize-winning bird should not only have its score-card attached, and its so-called pedigree vouched for, but that it should be stated

whether the exhibitor *bred* the bird or bought it.

It is only fair that each *breeder*—not mere speculative sportsman—should have the honor due his efforts. If I exhibit a bird winning a prize, it is not an injury to me to state, "I purchased the bird or the eggs from breeder A. or B. If the bird is the result of my own efforts in mating, &c., it should be known.

For reasons, in particular, I offer in support of this motion :

1. It would prevent the vexations arising from the purchase of eggs and stock from fanciers whose reputation rests on show birds purchased from other men. There are those whose prizes are nearly all from birds bought, or from eggs purchased from other breeders. It is not wrong that this should be done. It is right that such should be known, for the result from eggs purchased from the yards of these fanciers are not always conducive to success nor good feeling.

2. Because the breeder should be distinguished from the sporting fancier. The results of the fancier are largely chance; that is, accidental combinations producing occasional good birds. The breeder works along definite lines. His work is as sure as possible to those who know how much uncertainty there is in reproduction.

The general benefits that would arise from this regulation are so evident that I need not pause to name them.

One more note—I may call it a corollary to the preceding. The fraternity should clearly define between prize birds and breeding birds. They are not only not essentially the same, but may be radically different. Two high-scoring birds *may* be very unfit to mate, though excellent to show what true mating can do.

One needs to mate on the same principle that the jumper goes back somewhat from the line. He goes back to gather spring to *reach* the mark. One may breed so as to go beyond the mark, in *some one point*. That is a defect from superabundance. To excel perfection is gross imperfection.

This is one of the results from the purchase of stock or eggs that are not reliably bred. It is the same in poultry as all other stock. Take the horse, for instance. How much harm has been done by men foolishly breeding from some chance stud.—An occasional good colt, but many weeds.

H. W. KNOWLES.

Chesterville, Ont., Aug. 1st, 1885.

Those who have tried it say that fences made of wire netting do not require to be built very high to restrain even the most active fowls. Two feet to two feet six inches of close boarding around the bottom, with three feet of netting above it, will be found sufficient. The fowls will confine their efforts to the top of the board part, and will not try to fly over the wire.

The Hatching Season.

Editor Review.

This season has been as fruitful as last and season before last in complaints of unsuccessful hatching operations. Indeed it seems to me we have such complaints every year, but this year we have more than formerly. I feel confident that the percentage of loss has not been greater than in former years, but the number of fanciers is greatly increasing, and the circulation of the REVIEW is also increasing, consequently we receive more reports.

There are many who, after a bad breeding season, are unable to give any good reason why they have been unsuccessful, and after racking their brains for a cause, and finding none, give up the search in disgust, and console themselves with the idea that something hidden and uncontrollable, some mysterious, omnipresent enemy or disease strangely fatal to embryo and infantile poultry has been battling against them, and having arrived at this conclusion, they very soon after arrive at another, to the effect that "There is a great deal of luck about the poultry business anyway, and the bulk of it comes to them in the shape of bad luck."

Of course there are many who, after such experience, become the more determined to overcome the obstacles to successful poultry breeding, but there are many more who become discouraged, and conclude from their experience that there is no money in the poultry business, or that they are unfitted for it. It is not to be expected that everybody will be a success as a poultry breeder, neither can everybody succeed in mercantile or professional pursuits. We have merchant princes whose every venture in the commercial world seems to turn into gold, but who would, in all probability, make a terrible bungle of the poultry business, and *vice versa*. We have poultry fanciers who thoroughly understand everything pertaining to poultry, and never tire of ministering to the wants of their pets, but who are anything but a success in commercial pursuits. I do not mean to say that a successful business man cannot be a successful poultry breeder, neither do I contend that a successful poultryman cannot be a successful merchant. It seems to me that every man is born to a certain vocation, and until he strikes the right track he makes a failure of everything. And this applies to the poultry business as much as to any other pursuit. There are many who try it, find they cannot succeed, and quietly drop out, to search for "other pastures green."

But I am digressing from the subject that I intended writing about. Formerly I used to

meet with as much bad luck (if I may use the term) as anybody, in the breeding season; setting after setting would turn out a complete failure, and when the twenty one days had expired, with a knot in my throat and a pain in my temper, I would proceed to investigate; and many a setting of eggs have I dissected only to find chicks dead in the shell. Thus the early breeding season would be frittered away (to say nothing of the vexation and loss) and in May I would succeed in hatching chicks, whereas, if I had managed properly, I would have had them a month or six weeks earlier.

I came to the conclusion at last, that I had been overfeeding my breeding stock, and with the long winter's confinement they were fat, lazy, and useless as breeders; and feeling convinced of this, I determined on a new plan of operations, which with me, (and a friend of mine who has done likewise, has been entirely successful; so much so that, by taking the seasons through I have succeeded in hatching 80 to 85 per cent. of all fertile eggs set, and the number of unfertile eggs was so small as to be hardly worth mentioning.

Now, I don't want anybody to run away with the idea that I never had a setting of eggs spoiled; I am sorry to say that I do have trouble of this sort; but it is the fault of the sitting hen, not the eggs; and fortunately those cases are rare, and are made up for by more mannerly and painstaking biddies, who in some cases hatch every egg entrusted to them. My last brood this season was 13 Light Brahma chicks from 13 eggs, and every one of them is alive and growing like weeds.

I have succeeded in keeping my stock in first-class breeding condition, notwithstanding the long severe winters, and last March I shipped eggs for hatching distances of from three to four hundred miles, with the thermometer below zero, and 75 per cent of them hatched.

In a future paper, I will describe my system of management for the benefit of those who are now experiencing the same vexation and disappointment that I used to meet with.

T. A. WILLITS.

Ottawa, Aug. 1st, 1885.

Whitewash for the Poultry-house.

Many recommend the addition of sulphur and carbolic acid to the whitewash for poultry houses, but any such additions are unnecessary, and a waste of those articles, as the action of the lime robs them of all their virtues as disinfectants and insect destroyers. All that is necessary in making a good whitewash is fresh stone lime and common salt. Take a large bucket and place in it a stone of lime large enough to about one-third fill the

bucket; with this put about a pint of salt. Now pour on boiling water, keeping the water so as to cover the lime during the slaking process. Don't allow the lime to become dry, but add plenty of water as needed. When slaked fill the bucket with water, cover, and let it stand a couple of hours at least before using. When wanted for use the mixture may be made of the consistency of cream, and it will be found to spread well and adhere closely to the walls.

After the whitewash is dry, if further deodorising is considered necessary, carbolic acid, mixed with water in the proportion of 1 of acid to 20 of water, sprayed about the walls, nests and perches, will have a good and lasting effect.

To Remove Vermin.

Repeated trials have convinced us that it is almost impossible to destroy by fumigation the small red lice that infest the poultry-house. We have tried sulphur, mixed with pulverised saltpetre in such proportions as would insure steady burning for several hours, and after the doors were opened and the house ventilated, the lice were still found alive and apparently only made a little uneasy by a fumigation that would have destroyed anything with lungs in a few moments. We reported this failure to a medical friend, who has an extensive knowledge of chemistry, and he said he would give a combination that would annihilate them. This was hydrochloric acid, diluted with water, and poured on common salt. There was no doubt about the power of this combination; we found the fumes almost unbearable in a few seconds. Five hours of such fumigation failed to kill the vermin. The house is plastered and the doors and windows close, and the work was thoroughly done. This convinced us that other and different means must be employed to rid the hen-house of this variety of lice.

We next tried coal-oil, spraying the house thoroughly with it, and after the second application not a parasite was to be seen. One spraying each year has since kept this house free from vermin, although used for both fowls and pigeons, and for hatching purposes for both.

A contemporary (*The Poultry Monthly*, Canadian department), recommends as follows:—

"Get a gallon, more or less, of crude petroleum, and, with a spraying bellows, if you have it, or with a brush if you have nothing better, thoroughly saturate every part of the inside of the poultry houses. This will rid them of every vestige of lice, large or small, and, as the small lice or mites mostly leave the fowls in the morning, it will, in a couple of applications, rid them of the pests. A little lard oil and kerosene, half and half, applied under the wings of the birds, will kill all the large lice that are on them. But every person

who has many fowls should have some sort of a spraying apparatus, and with this spray the fowls and house once a month with kerosene emulsion. This can be quickly done at night, when the fowls are on the roosts, and will keep everything clean."

Great Cæsar! Imagine the appearance of a flock of Light Brahmas or White Leghorns after "a couple of applications" of crude petroleum. If you want to destroy the plumage of your fowls, and make your premises unfit to visit, just follow the advice of our experienced contemporary. And the idea of plastering the chickens' wings to their sides with a mixture of lard oil and petroleum in order to free them from lice!

It is a very simple matter to remove lice from the bodies of fowls or chickens. There are many insect-destroying powders in the market, any of which are effective. Flour of sulphur, dusted among the feathers two or three times, will relieve the fowls from all trouble from this source, for a time at least, and that is the best any remedy will do. Lice will breed on the bodies of fowls, wild or tame, and it takes constant care to keep them down. The dust-bath is the natural remedy, but where the fowls are deprived of it, artificial means must be resorted to to relieve them of these pests.

Notes from Montreal.

I promised to let you know what was going on in the fancy here in time for your July number, but was not able to get the particulars ready for that number.

The hatching season being over, breeders are now able to fairly gauge the quality of their stock, and many are the congratulations of the breeders in this section.

The demand for good stock has never been so great as during the past season, our old exhibitors having to return money sent them for eggs, which they could not supply in time. And yet, in the face of this, the question is continually being asked by some fanciers, "What good is a show to me?"

I would like to see the breeders in Lower Canada take a leaf out of the book of their Western brethren, and when they import fowls and eggs send a memo. to the Review for publication. If this were done it would be seen that there has been quite a boom from the other side of the Atlantic, and considerable new blood introduced. Many fine birds have arrived this season, and numerous settings of eggs, one breeder alone bringing out fifteen settings.

From what I can learn, Black Spanish will soon be making their mark here again, and I hope "Pure Blood" will again be at the top of the tree in this variety.

The hatching season has been fairly successful;

chicks not quite so early as might be desired for fall showing, but coming on quickly and looking grand.

Our veteran, Thomas Costen, has, it is needless to say, a fine lot of youngsters in the pink of condition. His love for the fancy grows stronger year by year, and he is always ready with his advice and assistance to the young members of the fraternity. Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks are his specialties, and he hopes to repeat his successes of last winter in the show room this year; but win or lose he is always the same, an exhibitor for the pure love of the fancy.

The largest breeder in this province is Thomas Hall, of Outremont, and a more thorough fancier does not exist on this continent. His pets are Light Brahmas, and he has succeeded, after years of patient work, in producing a strain, which he has named the "Lansdowne," and this year he has on hand over 300 chickens, amongst them some of the finest he has ever raised. To prove this it is his intention to visit some of the largest American shows (as well as Guelph) with his stock, and I think, from present appearances, even the great Philander Williams will have to look out for his laurels if they meet.

We are sadly deficient in breeders of Game fowls. Several of the old stand-bys have gone out, but I don't think they will remain so for long, as after they look at our shows without their birds being there they will be into it again.

Mr. C. E. Levy has gone to considerable expense in getting together a collection of Game fowls which would be hard to beat in any city, and as he does not spare the money to procure just what he wants, the quality of his stock is improving. He had out the earliest chicks that I heard of in this province. He hopes to be well to the front in the coming shows.

Mr. M. T. Keating and Mr. R. Taylor are our two prominent Polish fanciers, and their rivalry has been the means of introducing some valuable birds this season. They have some very fine chicks as well, and I hope they will try their strength at Guelph next winter, where they will meet foemen worthy of their steel, as Guelph had the best exhibit of Polish in America last winter.

Mr. J. J. Riddle is one of our quiet fanciers—except in a show-room, sometimes, when he sees the red tickets on his coops. He has bred this year about 50 Partridge Cochins, which are looking well.

Mr. A. Joyce, who for years has been a leading pigeon fancier, has gone into poultry. He has built a very fine house, a description of which appeared in the Review some time ago. He intends keeping several varieties, having at present Light

Brahmas, Langshans, Buff Cochins, and Buff Polish. We hope to see him in the show-room as an exhibitor this winter.

Mr. C. E. Smith has given up the fancy and sold out his entire stock. The Buff Cochins have gone to Mr. Joyce, the ducks and pigeons to Mr. Ainslie, and the geese to Mr. Hall. As he kept fine stock but did not exhibit, I hope many of them will be seen in the show-room next winter.

There are many other breeders here whose stock is good, and the results of their hatching I am sure you would be glad to notice if they would drop a line or two to the REVIEW.

There is again some talk of getting up a Provincial society, and the signatures of the leading fanciers will soon be asked for, I am told, for the purpose of calling a meeting.

If the breeders of this Province are ever going to be put on the same footing as their brethren in Ontario with regard to a government grant, they must all pull together and work hard till their object is accomplished.

The local societies in this province have worked hard for the poultry interests, and the results have been beneficial to the province, and there is no reason why they should not be put on the same footing as horticultural societies.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 5th, 1885.

Napance Notes.

Editor Review.

As I always like to give the printer his due, I would crave a small space in which to give my experience of the REVIEW as an advertising medium, thinking, as I do, that common courtesy would prompt such, and that coming unsolicited, it should have more weight with intending advertisers. Last fall I advertised seven Black Red stags for sale, and before receiving my copy, in which the ad. appeared, I got a telegram from a prominent Western breeder to ship the lot at once. Last month I changed my ad., and on Tuesday 22nd inst., I received a cheque from a New York gentleman for the price of "Nero," as advertised. I could cite many other such instances, but think the foregoing sufficient to prove that we Canucks need not go outside our own journal to sufficiently place our stock in the market.

I hope that every fancier in Canada will constitute himself a committee of one to reply to the circular published by the people of Guelph, re scoring. It will be a satisfaction to know what the bulk of Canadian fanciers think about this very important question.

A few words about the obligations of the seller, and I will close. When an intending purchaser

writes to a breeder, who advertises good stock for sale, and receives an honest description of the same, and on receiving the birds finds them as represented, the responsibility of the seller is at an end. If afterward they are not cared for, and take sick and die, it is certainly no fault of the seller.

The same may be said with regard to eggs. When a breeder sends out good, fresh, fertile eggs, from fowls that have been properly wintered, and are in fit condition for breeding, his part ought to be done. He certainly cannot take chances on the old hen or incubator, as the case may be. Though in many instances orders are duplicated for the sake of peace, it must not be taken for granted that such is the duty of the seller. True the buyer of eggs has a right to expect the same to be in the best possible shape with regard to fertility, freshness, etc., because if the price asked is not sufficient to warrant sending such, then, I say, put the price so that you can do so, and my word for it, it will pay you in the long run.

The same advice applies to the sale of fowls, old or young. Put a fair living price on your birds that are fit to sell (no culls), and if the would-be buyer cannot, or will not pay what they are worth, let him go elsewhere and get his money's worth; it is none of your pic-nics.

R. H. TRIMBLE.

"The Arcade," Napance, Aug. 15th, 1885.

Seasonable Hints.

In even the best arranged and equipped poultry yards there is always a great deal of work necessary in preparing for the fall and winter care of the fowls. The difficulties of previous seasons should be kept in mind, and provision made against their re-occurrence this year. A large percentage of fanciers are those who have their regular daily avocations, and more than the usual feeding and watering of the stock is impossible unless some time before and after working hours is given up to the purpose. Those we would remind that the days are rapidly shortening, and the work that is to be done in spare moments, mornings and evenings, cannot be much longer neglected. In a couple of months more the fowls may all have to be housed. Get the quarters ready for them now while the work can be done with comfort. Do not leave it to be done later at a loss of time from your regular work.

At no time more than the present is cleanliness necessary. The droppings should be removed from below the perches every morning, and the places where the chickens gather for the night should always be kept clean and well sanded. The roosts should be washed or sprinkled with

coal oil once or twice a week. A good coat of whitewash will be of more benefit now than at any other season of the year.

Don't allow the young stock to crowd. By a little trouble they can be taught to gather in small flocks in different places, which will be much better for them than crowding in large numbers.

We take it for granted that by this time culling has been well attended to, and that the sexes are separated.

The fowls cannot do much harm in the garden now, and the run of it will do them a lot of good. Think of the great number of noxious insects and worms they will destroy, that otherwise would prey on the plants and roots, and live to propagate their species in increased numbers next season. Put this as an offset against the damage the hens will do, and the account will be largely in their favor. Some localities are this season over run with grasshoppers, devouring everything they can reach. Chickens and turkeys are their natural exterminators. A flock of chickens and turkeys will earn a year's food every week in destroying these pests where they are plentiful.

Both young and old stock now require generous feeding. The former are making bone, flesh and feathers, and the latter are entering on the trying season of moult. It is well to remember that the moulting process can be hastened, and that if got over before cold weather comes the birds will look better and commence to lay earlier in the winter. Bread and warm milk, with a small quantity of sulphur in it, given in the morning, will be found a great help to moulting hens and fledging chicks. If confined to small runs, animal food will need to be supplied. This should always be cooked, and given every day or two, in small quantities. "Guest's Roup, Condition and Tonic Pills," advertised in our columns, are excellent for moulting fowls and growing chicks.

Many young fanciers will this fall be exhibiting for the first time. A word to them. Provide yourselves with the prize-lists of the shows at which you intend to enter, carefully read the regulations, and follow them in making your entries—nothing further is necessary. Coop your birds in light, strong and roomy hampers, and arrange them as you wish them to appear in the show pen. Accompany them if you can, but if you cannot, mark your name and address plainly on the hampers, so that the committee will have no trouble in re-cooping your birds. When your birds are returned from the show, keep them separate from your other stock until you are certain they have not contracted disease in their absence.

Remember that entries for the Provincial close on the 15th, and the Industrial on the 22nd., inst.

Scoring.

Editor Review.

As the above system of judging is agitating the (poultry) public mind at present, I would respectfully request space to ventilate my ideas of the matter. I expect to exhibit at several of the large winter shows, and I certainly would not care to send my birds and take the chances unless I know beforehand that the judges would score the birds. It seems quite clear to me that (outside of anything else in the question) where scoring is practised, favoritism has no show, and it must be admitted by all who have had ten or twelve years experience, that such has been the bane of even our best Canadian shows.

I am strongly of the opinion that outside judges should be employed wherever practicable, as it not only has a tendency to inspire confidence in exhibitors from a distance, but it also does away with the probability of the judge being wedded to any particular strain of the variety he is at work on. Wishing the REVIEW the success it richly merits, I am fraternally,

WM. HALL.

Napance, Aug. 3rd, 1885.

St. Catharines Notes.

I have charged another half day to the debtor side of poultry account, and made use of it in visiting brother fanciers. I find them all in favor of scoring. They, as well as myself, think it is the proper way, and it must be done if we intend to make our exhibitions successful.

Last week we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Chas. Bonnick, of Toronto, representative of the *Poultry Monthly*.

We expect to have a large show of poultry this fall, prizes being offered for both fowls and chicks. The agricultural society has secured the services of Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, as judge.

The only man we have that makes a speciality of Langshans is W. Whiting. He has sixty chicks, all doing well, and bids fair to carry off the special prize here this fall.

At the Central Fire Hall we find Wm. Early, a warm admirer of the Pit Game. He takes an active part in all things pertaining to poultry, and has now about seventy-five birds, old and young.

J. W. Walsh breeds rose-combed Brown Leghorns, and having no opposition has an easy mind. Having sixty chicks doing well he feels contented.

My last call was at O. Fitzgerald's, but was somewhat disappointed at not finding him at home. He breeds Pit Games, and for the market. His house, 144x18, affords plenty of shelter without crowding, and, having large runs, with good care he should make the business a success.

The shades of evening falling, I wended my way home, well pleased with my visits.

G. A.

St. Catharines, Aug 4th, 1885.

Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

At the last meeting of this association, the circular issued by the directors of the Poultry Association of Ontario was considered, and the following resolution passed:—"Moved by Wm. Small, seconded by H. Goddard, and resolved, That this meeting of the Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association do unanimously approve and endorse the scoring system, as being the only system in which poultry can be judged satisfactorily, and also that it is the only system under which the poultry business can attain and maintain a proper basis, both in the interest of the buyer and seller, as also the exhibitor, as we are of opinion that an intrinsic or any other value cannot be placed on stock, or be got at so effectually in any other way. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Poultry Association of Ontario, and a copy be sent to the *POULTRY REVIEW* for publication."

Besides the resolution above a large list of names of members of our association, who are in favor of the scoring system, has been forwarded to the secretary of the Poultry Association of Ontario. In fact, to my knowledge, there is not a member of our association but who is strongly in favor of it. They all saw the system tried, and are pleased with the result, and would like to see it universally adopted.

I was much pleased in reading Mr. Finch's letter in last Review, to see that all the Seaforth fanciers have fallen into line in favor of scoring.

The fanciers here are getting ready for the Fall exhibitions. I think it is altogether likely that some of them will exhibit at the Provincial and also at the Industrial.

SECRETARY.

Listowel, Aug. 1st., 1885.

London Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Editor Review.

At our last regular meeting, owing to the tardiness of the president, and the absence of the two vice-presidents, one of the members was requested to take the chair. However, the president filed an appearance at about a quarter to nine o'clock, and those of us present excused him, as he was mourning the loss of about forty of his fine young chicks, from the effect of Paris green, which had been put on neighbors' potatoes for the purpose of killing potato bugs.

We had a very good meeting, although the number present was small. Our experience was fine. By all accounts chicks will be small for the exhibitions this fall, owing to the late hatching and the early dates of the exhibitions, but the quality will be such as will make up for what they will

lack in size. The number will be large, as each fancier here has from thirty chicks up to two hundred, and some of them even more, and they are all growing in fine shape.

We have not decided yet whether we will have a September meeting or not, as our meeting night comes on Tuesday, the 8th, being the second night of the Provincial Exhibition.

Geo. BRIDGWOOD, Sec'y.

London, Aug 6th, 1885.

Challenge Cups.

Editor Review.

In your July number I notice a circular from the Poultry Association of Ontario in regard to scoring. As an intending exhibitor I would like to say a word on the subject. I would urge upon the association to continue the scoring system, and to secure the services of the best judges procurable, men fully competent to apply the *Standard*. I hope to show at least twenty birds of my "Lansdowne" strain of Light Brahmas at Guelph next winter.

I would like to see challenge cups offered for competition on the different varieties, to be won twice by the same exhibitor before becoming his property. I will give \$10.00 towards for a fund for this purpose, if you, Mr. Editor, will in your columns to receive subscriptions.

THOMAS HALL.

Outremont, July 28th, 1885.

Editor Review.

With regard to Mr. Willson's letter in June issue, I beg to say, The rules, as I understood them, allowed the judge to disregard the *Standard* at will. That he did so is undoubtedly shown by the facts that he neither had a *Standard*, nor knew the weights it calls for.

I decidedly object to the judging being reversed at home, and on other people's advice!

If this is to be allowed, why go to the expense of having the judge at the show at all? Let him stay at home and make his awards on the report of the secretary. And if, which I do not believe, the judging was by the *Standard*, my hen should have been disqualified—not given second, which would be a gross injustice to the other birds in the class.

I certainly received the cash, and not being given the credit, I took it; though, I may add, I have not yet received the *special* prize offered by Mr. Willson, and awarded to my birds.

In conclusion, I would say, that any misunderstanding would have been prevented, had the scoring system been used.

J. M. MACPHERSON.

Chatham, Aug. 8th, 1885.

The hens that have worn themselves to skin and bone almost from setting and the cares of maternity, may now be put into the fattening-coop, and in three or four weeks, with very little expense, be covered with flesh as delicate as that of spring chicken. Maturity in poultry is never as good eating as when in a newly fleshed old sitting hen.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—

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Strathroy, Ont., Canada

Change of Proprietorship.

With the present issue our proprietorship of the REVIEW ceases, and it goes into the hands of Mr. John M. Macpherson, of Chatham, Ont., for whom we bespeak from our friends and patrons the same generous support that has been extended to us.

We thank the fanciers of Canada and the United States for their hearty support in the past, which has made the REVIEW a financial success. From its inception to the present its progress has been onward, without a single halt, and we trust that its future may be even more successful.

Mr. Macpherson is a live and experienced fancier, with ample means and good business abilities, and as his time will be principally devoted to the business management of the REVIEW, the fraternity will be benefited by the change.

In order to comply with the very numerous requests made for the establishment of a canine column in the REVIEW, Mr. Macpherson has made arrangements to introduce a

KENNEL DEPARTMENT

in next issue. This department will be contributed to by the best authorities in English, American, and Canadian "doggy worlds." A competent editor will preside. Items of interest from Canadian fanciers will be gladly received. Address all such to "Editor of Kennel Department, *Canadian Poultry Review*, Chatham, Ont."

POST MORTEM COLUMN.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Thos. Kyme, the well known Veterinary Surgeon and Setter breeder of Chatham, whereby fanciers may send the bodies of valuable fowls, dogs, pigeons, etc., to that gentleman for examination, and he will report the result in the columns of the next issue of REVIEW. All packages must be pre-paid or they will be refused. They should be accompanied by

a letter of advice, giving all particulars. There will be no charge to any of our subscribers who are not in arrears with their subscriptions.

The Poultry and Pigeon departments will in no way suffer from these new departures, as the number of pages will be increased from twenty-four, as at present, to thirty-two.

In future address all business communications to Jno. M. Macpherson, Chatham, Ont. The addresses of the editors of the Poultry and Pigeon departments remain the same as heretofore.

Mr. Macpherson will complete all contracts for subscriptions and advertisements, and collect all accounts for same now on the books.

JAMES FULLERTON.

Strathroy, August 15th, 1885.

We are instructed by Mr. Macpherson to announce that the issue of the REVIEW for September will be out in time for distribution at the Fall shows, and will consist of 6000 copies. Advertisements for this issue alone will be received at double present rates, but advertisements given for three months and over will be charged usual rates only. Copy must be in the printer's hands by the first of September. As all advertisements will be set up afresh next month, those wishing changes will oblige by sending copy at once. Do not miss the opportunity of securing space in this, the largest issue of a poultry paper that has ever been made in Canada. Copies will be mailed to all the leading fanciers of England, the United States, and Canada. Address to J. M. Macpherson, Chatham, Ont.

ERRATA—In the article headed "Boy Life," page 187, in 3rd paragraph, 9th line, read *former* instead of *latter*.

In the present issue, our advertising columns introduces J. M. Goffatt, of Orillia, Ont., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Judging from the stock we have seen him place on exhibition, and the business ring of his letters, we would conclude that he will prove an acquisition to the fancy.

In the death of Mr. George Bishoprick, which occurred in St. Catharines on July 18th, the fraternity loses an active worker and zealous fancier. He was secretary of the St. Catharines Poultry Association, and his affability and kindness of heart had endeared him to his brother fanciers and all who knew him. He was but 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Our readers will learn with sorrow of the bereavement sustained by Mr. H. B. Donovan, editor of our Pigeon and Pet Stock department, in the death of his only child, a fine boy, aged five months. His death occurred on July 17th.

The bereaved ones have our sympathy.

?—Is a person who was an active agent in perpetrating a fraud on the association and the public at a previous exhibition, a fit and proper person to be made a judge in the class in which the fraud was perpetrated? Or, to be more explicit, is the person who, two years ago, for pay, supplied the hens and hatched for 18 days the eggs that showed

to the public how successfully a certain incubator could do the work, and enabled it to take 1st premium over its competitors, a fit and proper person to appoint to judge incubators?

The *Poultry Monthly* says:—"It will be remembered that at the annual meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association, a motion was passed unanimously condemning the scoring system and abolishing it at the next exhibition, which is to be held at Guelph, 1886. The directors evidently feel uneasy about the matter and have issued the following circular to the fanciers, asking for opinions on this *all-important question*." &c.

If the "motion passed *unanimously*" "condemning the scoring system" could be regarded as an expression of the opinion of fanciers, why should the directors "feel uneasy about the matter?" They and every exhibitor knows that the vote at Guelph was not an expression of opinion on scoring, but a vote condemning the system on the ground that it occupied too much time, and for that reason was impracticable, this conclusion being arrived at from the evidence the judging at this show furnished. We fail to see anything in the resolution passed at the last meeting "abolishing it at the next exhibition." The Poultry Association of Ontario has *not* given scoring a fair trial. Let them do it at the next show, by employing a judge or judges who have had experience in judging by scoring, and are not enemies but friends of the system, and then it will be in order to ask exhibitors for their verdict. The Poultry Association of Ontario should have the best talent in America to judge its shows.

A meeting of the Poultry Committee of the Industrial Exhibition Association was held at Toronto on the 20th of July, to appoint judges for the next exhibition in the poultry department. Among those present from outside associations as delegates were Messrs. A. Bogue, and Wm. McNeil, of London; W. H. Crowe, of St. Catharines; Dr. J. G. Scott, and O. C. Wilson, of Seaford; W. Sanderson, and Thos. Woodcock, of Stratford. The following judges were appointed: on Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, Javas and Wyandottes, Mr. J. W. Buck of Brantford; on Games, Hamburgs, Leghorns, French, Spanish, Polands and Bantams, Mr. S. Butterfield of Amherstburg; on Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks and the Ornamental Class, Mr. W. H. Doel, Doncaster; on Pigeons, Mr. J. O. Weldon, of Tempo, and of Poultry Appliances, Messrs. A. Bogue, of London, and C. Bonnick, of Toronto. It was decided to appoint as members of the committee, delegates from the Bowmanville Poultry Association. The meeting was very harmonious, and all present agreed that the prospects for the coming Industrial Fair, and especially the Poultry Department, are better than in any previous year.

New Advertisements.

- T. M. Goffatt, Orillia, Ont.
- T. A. Willits, Ottawa, Ont.
- C. J. Odell, Sherbrooke, P. Q.
- A. J. Wilison, Seaford, Ont.
- H. P. Harrison, Toronto, Ont.
- J. A. E. Lawlor, VanKleeck Hill, Ont.
- John G. Jones, Mitchell, Ont.
- Trimble & Hall, Napanee, Ont.
- Chicago School Agency, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.
- Crown Man'g Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHANGES.

- Stableford Bros., Watford, Ont.
- Kidd & Wright, Bowmanville, Ont.
- J. W. Bartlett, Lambeth, Ont.
- J. M. Macpherson, Chatham, Ont.
- J. C. Frisbee, Magnolia, Va., U. S.

The Wyandotte Herald,
Only 25 cents per year.

As the name implies, is an Illustrated Monthly Poultry Paper, devoted exclusively to the
WYANDOTTE FOWL.
P. J. KELLER, Publisher,
1004 Bouck Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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.

FOR SALE—Grand trio G. S. Hamburgs, 1 pair Duckwing Game, and 10 pr. B. Red chicks. E. H. HURD, Strathroy.

\$6.00 will buy 5 Plymouth Rocks (4 hens and cock) one year old, good birds. Speak now. P. G. KEYES, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—First-class Homing Antwerp Pigeons, at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair. JAS. FULLERTON, Strathroy.

FOR SALE—One trio silver Polands, 2 Brown Leghorn hens, 3 B. B. Red Game hens, and pair Silver-pencilled Hamburgs. E. H. HURD, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A few Wyandottes, this season's breeding stock, to make room for growing chicks. P. G. KEYES, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Partridge Cochins cocks and eight hens. Good Bargain if taken in one lot. Must have room for young stock. Address H. E. KARN, Box 42, Listowel, Ont.

FOR SALE—Terrier, white, English, "Hornet II," pedigree; winner of 1st or special at every show at which he has been exhibited.

H. P. HARRISON, 40 King St., East, Toronto.

P. G. KEYES, Ottawa, Ont., will sell a few choice Light Brahma (Felch), Black Java (Latin), Plymouth Rock (Todd), and Wyandotte (Hull and Millington) chicks, cheap, quality considered.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A hunting-case Watch, silver case, nearly new, value, \$20.00, for Light Brahmas or a Fox Terrier bitch, Black-and-tan bitch, or offers. Address WILLIAM HALL, Napanee, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, for show fowls that can win, a few Fox Terriers, of good pedigree; age from five months to two years. Apply, with stamp, to S. A. ROBERTS, London, Ont.

BONE MEAL, Ground Oyster Shell, Poultry Books, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Eggs for Hatching. Send for circular.

PERRY'S POULTRY EXCHANGE,

5-11 25 Bleury St., Montreal, P. Q.

PIGEONS FOR SALE—A grand lot of Pouters, all colors; red and yellow wing Turbits, black and dun Carriers, white Fans, white Barbs, yellow Jacobins, Nuns and Tumblers. Also some fine Pyle Bantams.

CHAS. MASSIE, Port Hope, Ont.

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

PIGEONS FOR SALE—White and blue-pied Pouters, from imported stock; also English short-faced Almond and Kite Tumblers, red-winged Swallows, English Carriers, Archangels, black and black-mottled Trumpeters, and Jacobins. P. S.—White Pouters a specialty. Address G. H. PARISH, London, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Black and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, P. Rocks, and B. Spanish chicks; or will exchange only for good Partridge Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans, or Wyandottes. New incubator, cheap.

H. M. CHARLESWORTH, Owen Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Collie dog pups, also three bitch pups. They are out of "Jennie" and "Rover," both imported by Mr. John Govenlock. Bitch winner of 1st prize in the open class, at last Toronto dog show. She was shown against a New Jersey bitch. Price: dog pups, \$8.00; bitches, \$5.00. Write for particulars. CHAS. AETZEL, Seaford, Ont.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Trimble & Hall, Napanee, importers and breeders of "Away Up" B.B. Red Games, Bucknau and Hall Light Brahmias, Butters and Pearce Houdans, and Halliday Langshans. Two varieties only on each place. Young birds for sale that will win at the fall shows. Prices low for quality of stock.

R. H. TRIMBLE.

W. M. HALL.

FOR SALE.—Light Brahma cock and 6 hens, yearlings, and about 20 early chicks; Black Hamburg cock and 6 hens, and about 20 chicks; also trio of Partridge Cochins and 10 chicks. Owing to removal I must dispose of them all. Some of them have already won prizes, and the chicks are very promising. They will be sold cheap, or will exchange for a double barrelled breech-loading Shot Gun, or a portion of them for a Fox-hound that is a good hunter.

H. G. JACKSON, 4 Brock St., Toronto.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

Two lines \$1.00 per an.; each additional line 50c.

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

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

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

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

G. A. BOGUE, STRATHROY, ONT.,
Breeder of Pekin Ducks, Lt. Brahmias and Houdans. 12

H. P. HARRISON, 247 McCaul St., 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.

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who
wish to make \$5 to \$4 a day easily at their
own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address
with stamp **Crowe Mfg. Co., 204 Vine St., Cin. O.**

Fowls (and) Chicks For Sale,

of the following varieties, after Oct. 1st:

**WYANDOTTES, P. ROCKS, &
B. LEGHORNS.**

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

GEO. LOVE,

S. ff.

LISTOWEL, Ont.

**CHAS MASSIE,**

PORT HOPE, ONT.,

Breeder of

High-Class Pigeons,

of the leading varieties,

Pouters and Turbits a speciality. Also,

RED PILE GAME BANTAMS.

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

**STANLEY SPILLETT,**
Nantye, Ont.,Breeder of the
Celebrated "AUTOCRAT" Strain
of**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**

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

P. G. KEYES,

467 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont.,

Breeder and Importer of

Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks

AND GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

—The useful combined with the beautiful.

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

WEST DURHAM POULTRY YARDS.

TWO HUNDRED

—Plymouth Rocks,—

For Sale. "PILGRIM" STRAIN.

KYDD & WRIGHT,

BOWMANVILLE,

Write for wants.

3y

ONT.

**"Excelsior" Black-Red Games.**

I have about 50 fine chicks, (not a
cull in the lot) 40 from the cock (Ball
and Lyons strain) that won 2nd at On-
tario Poultry Show at Guelph, 1895,
mated with choice Cooper hens, 10
from Trimble's "Away Up" strain. Can
mate for exhibition or breeding. Some
of my chicks when not six weeks old
measured nearly 20 inches from beak to
toe. Price \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair. Warranted "big" value
or money refunded and express paid one way.

8-y

JOHN G. JONES,

Hardware Merchant, Mitchell, Ont.

**STRATHROY POULTRY YARDS****E. H. HURD, PROPRIETOR,**

Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks,**Golden and Silver Spangled Polands,****GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS,**

and

BROWN LEGHORNS.

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

**J. H. PIERCE,**

Bowmanville, Ont.,

Breeder of

HOUDANS and LANGSHANS,

of the most noted strains.

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

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

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



TRIMBLE & HALL,
Napanee, Ont., Canada,
 Importers and Breeders
 of
B. B. R. Games, L'ht Brahmas,
Langshans & Houdans.

Two varieties *only* are kept on each place. We have for sale, among our young stock, some sure winners. Write for wants. 1-y



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

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



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

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



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

Eggs for Hatching in Season:

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



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

100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS
 To sell at Low Prices,
 For Prizes won this Fall see Review for October.
 Eggs for Hatching in season. 2-y



J. W. BARTLETT,
Lambeth, P. O., - Ont.,
 Breeder of
HIGH-CLASS
DARK BRAHMAS.

Birds from my yards won first prizes at 13 of the best shows in Ontario, last fall and winter. Breeding stock consists almost entirely of prize winners. Chicks now for sale.

Agent for the new "Model" Incubator.
 A marvel of simplicity and economy. 11y



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

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



WM. SUNLEY,
QUELPH, - ONT.,
 Breeder of
High-Class
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
 "Pilgrim" and "Keefer" strains.

See prize-list, Eeb'y Review.
 A limited number of Eggs to dispose of, at \$3.00 per setting. For further information address Box 140, enclosing stamp for reply. 3-y



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

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



JAMES BAPTIE,

SPRINGVILLE P. O., - ONT.,

Importer and Breeder of
GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED
HAMBURGS,

(My Specialty.)

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

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

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



W. SANDERSON,

Stratford,

Ont.,

Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks,
(two yards.)

BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,
WHITE LEGHORNS and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Eggs and Birds for sale.

Correspondence invited.

2-y



Brant Poultry Yards,

Brantford, Ont.,

E. KESTER, - PROPRIETOR.

My breeding pens of

Light Brahmans, W. Leghorns,

BUFF COCHINS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANG-
SHANS, AND PYLE GAME BANTAMS
are this spring the best I ever had.

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

Send stamp for Illustrated Circular.



J. M. CARSON,

Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,

Breeder of

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

At Guelph show, 1885, 1st
and special on Black Spanish
cock, scored 93; hen, 96; pul-
let, 96; cockerel, 90.—L. G.
Jarvis, judge.

At Owen Sound Pet Stock

Show, Feb., 1885: 1st. 2nd and

special for breeding pen B. Spanish; 1st and special on
P Rock chicks; cockerel 93, pullet 94.—H. G. Jackson, J'g.



LISTOWEL POULTRY YARDS,

H. GODDARD, Proprietor,

Breeder of

Black Javas, W. and Br'n Leghorns
and **L. Brahmans.**

Black Javas, score at Listowel show: cockerel, 97,
pullets, 95, and 95; W. Leghorn cockerel, 94, hen 93.

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Javas,
\$3.50 for 13, or \$6 for 20; other varieties, \$2 per 13.

See Feb. Review for prizes won at Listowel show.

2-y

Address P. O. Box 128, Listowel, Ont.



NORTH PERTH POULTRY YARDS,

H. E. KARN, - Proprietor,

Listowel, Ont.,

Breeder of

Partridge Cochins, Langshans,
AND **BLACK SPANISH.**

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

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

Enclose stamp for answer.

Address box 42, Listowel, Ont.

2-y



JAS. HUSBAND & SON,

Cairngorm P. O., - Ont.,

Breeders of

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

Our Stock was originally made up of

The Best Strains.

FOWLS FOR SALE AT ALL SEASONS.

Eggs in season at \$2.00 per setting.

2-y



R. G. MARTIN,

Marysville,

Ontario,

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,

Plymouth Rocks,

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

Prize-winners in each variety.

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

2-y



JOHN AXFORD,

St. THOMAS, - ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS,
and

HOUDANS.

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

Correspondence invited.

2.6m



WM. McLOUD,

Lucan, - Ont.,

Breeder of

B. B. Red and White
GAMES,

SILVER-GRAY, COLORED & W. DOBKINGS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

AYLESBURY, ROUEN & CAYUGA DUCKS.

Eggs, \$3.00 per setting.



H. P. Harrison,

Breeder and Importer of

Black-B. R. Games,

(A SPECIALTY.)

3 Yards bred from the best blood of England.

H. P. HARRISON,

43 King St., East, Toronto.

\$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of all ages, for all time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay.
H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Black-Red Games
Exclusively.

I will have a few Stags and Pullets

FOR SALE

after 1st September, at a reasonable price.

I bred this season only from my best yard, and am satisfied I shall have Games that will be hard to beat in the show room, either as to *Symmetry, Color or Station.*

I am not breeding the *Black-Red Turkey* variety, and would advise parties seeking this class of mongrel-game, to lose no time in writing me.

My strain of Games are Gamo in every respect, and at the same time have *all the other points* so essential for a bird to win honors at a first-class exhibition. Price of fowls on application.

C. J. ODELL,

SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

8-1f

—FOR SALE CHEAP.—

For want of room I will have for sale after 1st Oct., about 200 choice chicks of the following breeds: Langshans, Partridge and Ruff Cochins, Silver Crested Polish, Light and D'k Brahmas, Silver Gray Dorkings, White Leghorns and Golden Sebright Bantams, also very fine Pekin Ducks.

These chicks have been bred with great care, from the choicest stock.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Correspondence cheerfully answered on receipt of stamp. P. cards noticed.

J. A. B. LAWLOR,

Vankleek Hill, Ont.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**

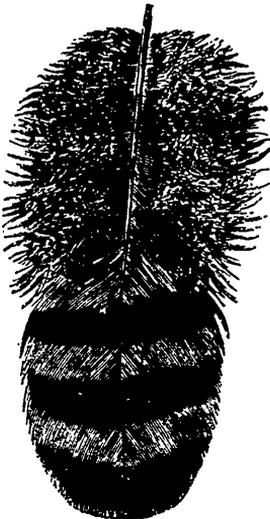
Readers, when writing to our Advertisers please mention that you saw their advertisement in **CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW**

Northern Canada Poultry Yard,
ORILLIA, - ONT.,

T. M. Goffatt,

Breeder of

High-Class Plymouth Rocks.



PLYMOUTH ROCK BREAST FEATHER.

I have a large flock of high bred chicks. My strains are direct from three famous American breeders, **Conger, Felch and Miles.** The former—whose fame is almost world-wide on this particular fowl—obtained three prizes and the gold medal with one bird at the World's Fair, New Orleans. The name "Felch," is household on Gallinaculture—his stock has won at all the great Poultry Shows in America. Mr. Miles's birds produced the shade of feather—bluish gray—that the A. P. A. Committee at Worcester, Mass, in 1883, when revising the *Standard of Excellence* on fowls, decided was the color called for by the new version of Plymouth Rocks.

I have some high-scoring birds in my yard—by Felch and Crosby—that have won important prizes in Canada and the States. Those interested in poultry, who visit the Toronto Industrial, will probably have an opportunity of judging whether my stock is of the quality claimed.

Chicks for sale after September. I will sell no cull stock, nor any that are disqualified. Parties desiring that kind of stock must look elsewhere, as I intend to remain in the business, and as a rule "Little money buys fowls and eggs of little worth." The price for eggs will be advertised in season. Birds for exhibition purposes a subject of special correspondence, as their value is based upon their merits, and the purpose for which they are intended. Write for particulars.

T. M. GOFFATT.

T. A. WILLITTS,

—BREEDER OF—

Light Brahmas.



My yards are situated in the country, three miles from Ottawa, and all my birds have unlimited range over fine grass runs, thus insuring vigorous health, and robust constitutions.

A Grand Lot of Chicks for Sale in October.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices on application. Address

T. A. WILLITTS,

48 Elgin Street,

OTTAWA ONT.



THOMAS HALL,

Outremont,

Montreal, P. Q.,

Originator and Breeder of the

“**LANSDOWNE**” Strain of

Light Brahmas, and White Leghorns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stamp for reply.

8-V



JAMES O'NEIL, Eagle Place Poultry Yards, Brantford, Ontario,

Breeder and Importer of Exhibition

*Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins, Light Brahmas,
Black, B. Red and Brown B. Red Games.*

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

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

I also breed Bull Terriers.

1-y

JOHN RAMSAY,

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of the following varieties :



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



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

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

4y

G. H. PUGSLEY,

Importer and Breeder of

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

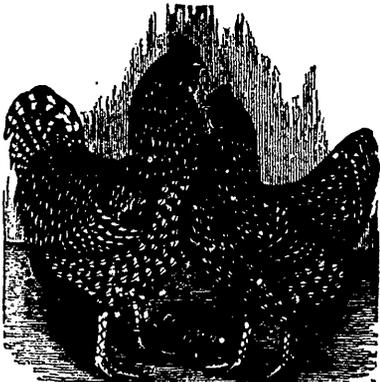
ROSE HILL FARM, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

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

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

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

West Kent Poultry Yards.



All my Fowls, except my Breeding Pens, are sold.

I am now booking orders for

Eggs for Hatching,

FROM

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

at \$2.00 per 13.

—**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**—

\$3.00 per 13.

PARRTIDGE COCHINS,

\$3.00 per 13.

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

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

Address

WM. PENMAN, Manager West Kent Fair Grounds,

CHATHAM, ONT.

Jumbo Sale

-OF-

Exhibition Black-Breasted Red Games.

Over 150 Birds,

THE FINEST WE EVER RAISED,

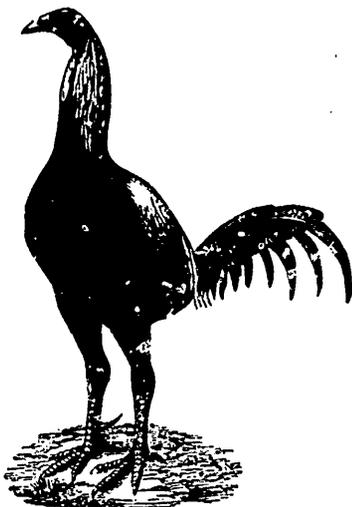
Bred from our last Fall Importation.

Our birds are kept on farms where they have unlimited range, giving them vigorous constitutions, which is very desirable in any breeding stock.

We have a few adult birds which we will sell Cheap.
Apply at once.

Any bird proving unsatisfactory may be returned, when price will be refunded.

All communications promptly answered. Address,
STABLEFORD BROS.,
Watford, Ont.



EGGS

For Hatching.

PICARD & SPICER,

BREEDERS OF

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

Birds for sale after Sept. 1st.

Send for price-list.

J. J. PICKARD,

EXETER, ONT

E. SPICER.



J. M. MACPHERSON,

Chatham,

Ontario,

Having decided to breed only

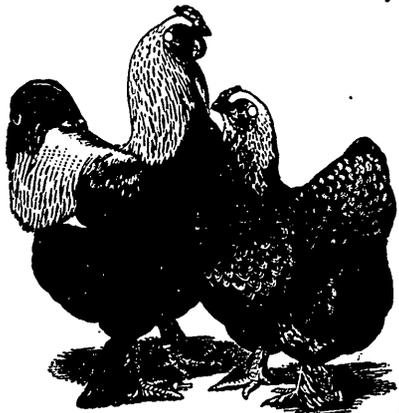
Dark Brahas, and Pekin Bantams,

-has-

FOR SALE

The following stock,

At prices far below their Cost.

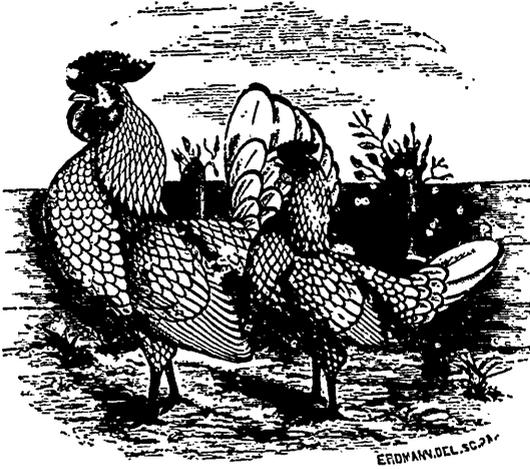


Pen Imported White Cochins, cock from Buckmaster, with six hens from Humberstone, (all '84 birds). Price, \$35.00. Also a cock from Flowers, and a hen, scored 94 by Bicknell. Price, \$10.00 the pair.

A pen of Langshans, ('84 birds) cock from Mrs. Sargent, three hens from imported stock, and scored 96, 95 and 94, by Bicknell. Price, \$25.00.

A grand trio of Yokohamas. Price, \$60.00.

An imported Fox Terrier bitch, by champion "Corinthian," with free service to my stud dog. Price, \$25.00, and choice of litter.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, ONT., CANADA,

D. T. ROGERS, Proprietor,
Will sell Eggs from

Exhibition Birds only,

at the following prices :

Single and Rose-comb White Leghor . . .	\$3.00 per 13.
White Pol "	3.00 "
Black Sumatras	3.00 "
Golden-pencilled Hamburgs	2.00 "
Silver Sebright Bantams	3.00 "
Golden Sebright Bantams	3.00 "
Black African Bantams	2.00 "
Cayuga Ducks	2.00 "

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

Will guarantee to do as I say every time.



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,

Wm. McNEIL, Proprietor,

774 Waterloo street,

London, Ont.,



Breeder of

High - Class Poultry,

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

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

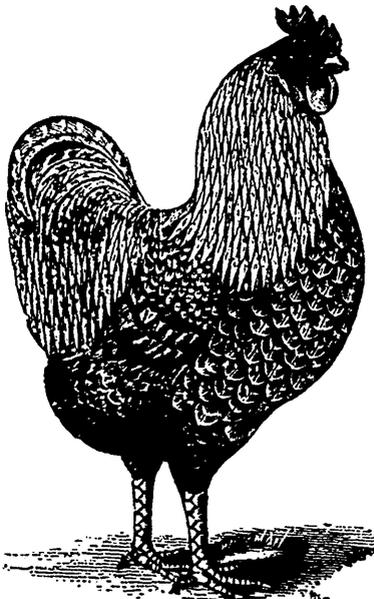
EGGS FOR HATCHING,—warranted fresh and true to name—Asiaties and W. C. B. Polands, \$4.00 per 13; Japanese Bantams, \$5.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. EXHIBITION BIRDS for sale at all times. See Feb'y Review for prizes won by my fowls. When you write mention this paper.

2-y

THOMAS COSTEN,

— Breeder of —

L't Brahmas (M) P. Rocks.



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

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

At the late shows in Montreal and Ottawa, held in Feb'y, 1885, my birds carried off a fair share of prizes, winning, on Light Brahmas, 1st on pullet, 96 points, the highest scoring Light Brahma in the show; 3rd on pullets, 3rd on hen, 3rd and h. m. on cocks, 2nd and h. m. on cockerels. All these birds scored well up into the nineties, and so strong was the competition, and so high the character of the birds shown, that a 94½ point pullet was good only for 3rd prize, and that scoring too by I. K. Felch.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS COSTEN, MONTREAL, P. Q.



EXHIBITION AND BREEDING CHICKS
For Sale Sept. 1st.,
 Bred from the
Prize-Winning
WYANDOTTES,

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

W. L. BALL,
 RICHMOND, P. Q.

3 y

Danville Poultry Yards,
DANVILLE, P. Q.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. BONNEVILLE, Proprietor.



CHAS. CAMPBELL,
 Richmond, P. Q.,

—BREEDER OF—

Light Brahmas,
EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs and Chicks for sale in season. Correspondence Solicited.

A Few Choice Birds for Sale Now.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
"PILGRIM STRAIN."

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

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

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

A few good breeding pairs and trios for sale.

EGGS, guaranteed fresh and well packed, from either yard, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 20, \$6.00 for 30. Chicks after Sept. 1st. My birds are large, and excellent layers, besides being bred to feather and standard requirements. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

3-y

GEO. DUNTON, RICHMOND, P. Q.