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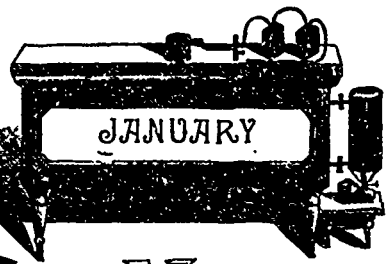
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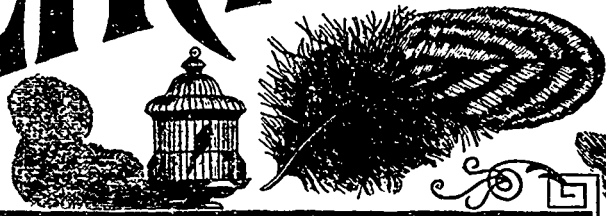
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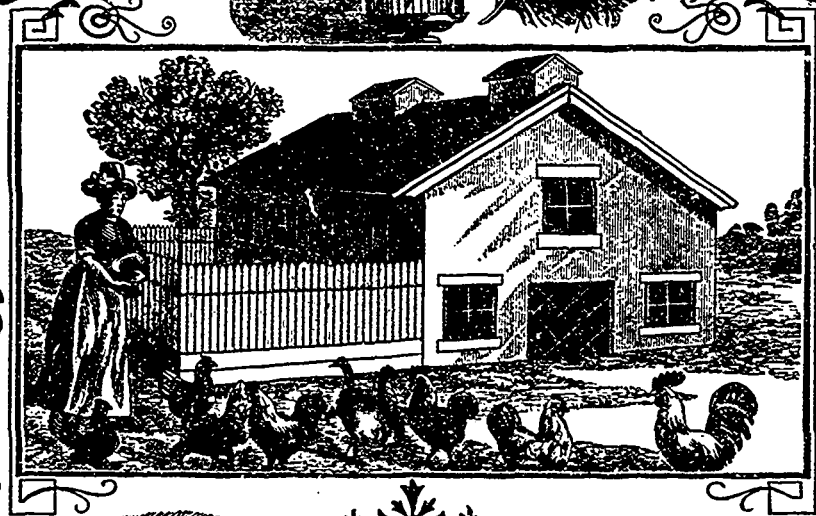
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CANADIAN VOL. 16, 1893. POULTRY REVIEW



DEVOTED TO
POULTRY,
PIGEONS
AND
BIRDS.



FOR THE
AMATEUR,
FARMER,
FARMER,
FARMER.



PUBLISHED BY
H. B. DONOVAN,
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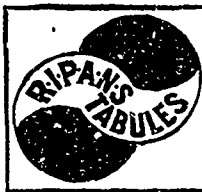
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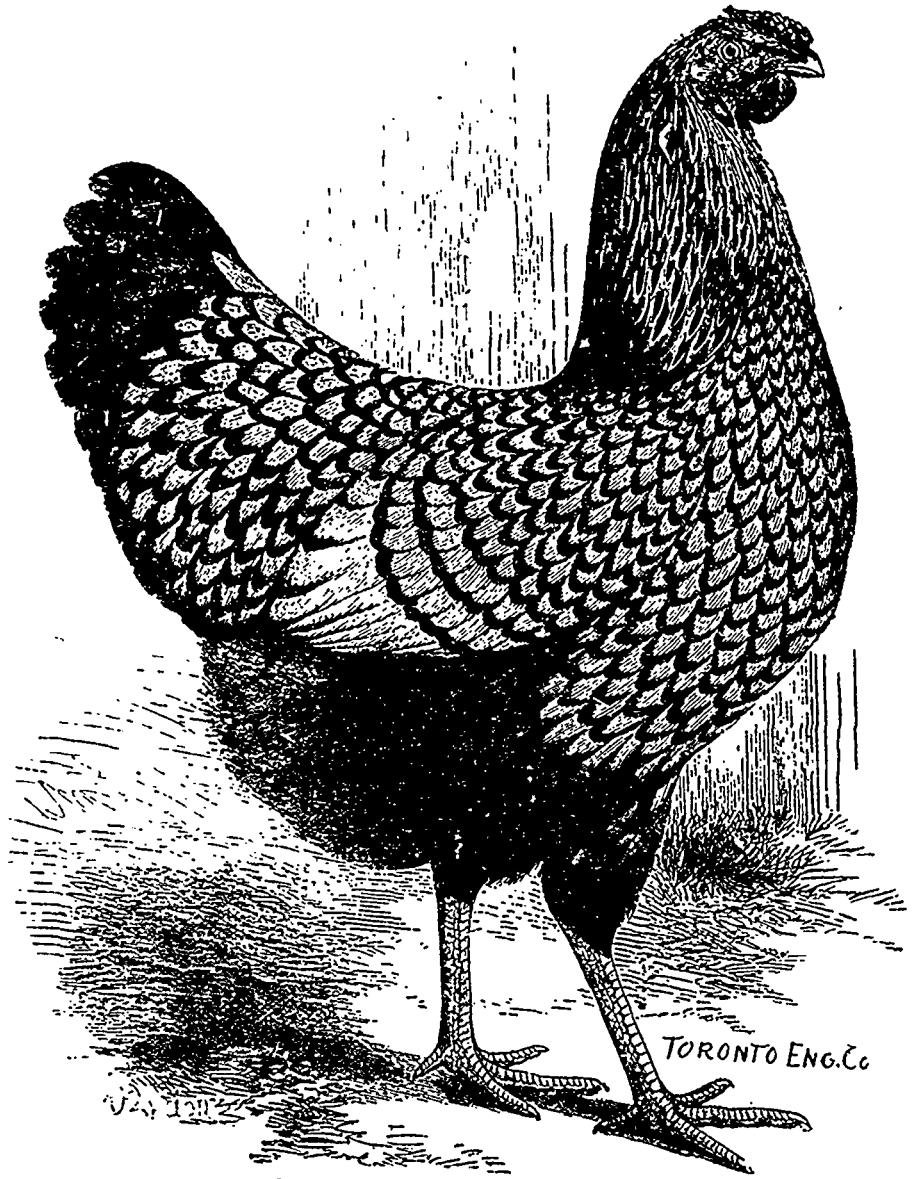
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OUR ENGLISH PORTRAIT.
MESSRS ABBOTT BROS. GOLD-LACED WYANDOTTE PULLET.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO A
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XVI.

118 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. A. W. GRAHAM, ST. THOMAS,

PAS sold all his white Leghorns and his good will in them to Mr. F. Wixson, and will in the future breed golden Wyandottes exclusively.

A SHOW IN PORT HOPE.

Mr. Massie informs us of the organization of a Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association in Port Hope, whose intention it is, if at all possible, to hold a show the second week in February next. Nearly fifty paid up members have already joined and three well attended and enthusiastic meetings have been held. Prizes will be awarded on single birds, \$1 to first and 50c. to second. It is possible we shall have further information before closing these pages.

MR. E. GOWANS, ST. THOMAS,

has been appointed agent by Mr. Jno. Frayne, of St. Stephens, Launceston, England, the well known breeder of Indian Games. Mr. Gowans has already had over eight birds which are to be exhibited at some of the winter shows.

MESSRS. W. M. & J. C. SMITH,

remind us that they were awarded Diploma at Ottawa for best collection of poultry which we failed to note.

MR. JNO. AXFORD, ST. THOMAS,

has imported a pen of Indian Games, from Mr. Frayne, Cornwall, England.

OTTAWA SHOW.

The Secretary, Mr. Geddes, writes us that Mr. I. K. Felch will judge poultry and Mr. J. Lumsden, of Montreal, the pigeons. The prize list in pigeons has been doubled, birds will be shown singly, and the Association will provide coops.

MR. F. BURTON, BARRIE,

has bought the pen of white Cochins, from Burn & Hansler, that won first at the York State fair last Fall, among them, are winners at Philadelphia.

ANOTHER.

Galt, Dec. 8th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to say that from \$1 ad. inserted in your valuable journal, I succeeded in selling the balance of my stock of white and silver Wyandottes amounting to \$112.50. I made sales in Port Arthur and Milwaukee, and had inquiries from Winnipeg, and many other places after they were all sold. I expect to be slightly in it next season and shall not forget where to advertize. Wishing your journal the success it so richly deserves.

I am, Fraternaly yours,

S. M. CLEMO.

A SIXTEEN POUND P. ROCK.

Mr. Southcote of Mimico owned a Plymouth Rock cock, which was killed by a kick from a horse, upon being weighed in the presence of several parties, he tipped the scale at sixteen pounds; this bird was two years old and was purchased from a Toronto breeder last Fall.

OTTAWA SHOW.

An announcement of this show will be found elsewhere. The dates fixed on are January 31st, and February 1st, 2nd and 3rd next.

MR. J. H. PATON,

of Cole & Paton, left us some days ago, two nice photographs of their new poultry house. The building is very extensive, looks well, and is substantially built and nicely situated. The entire length, we believe, is 360-feet.

MR. E. B. CALE, STRATFORD,

has gone in for black Spanish, and has made a beginning by buying the cockerel 1st at Owen Sound and Brampton, and the hens 1st and 2nd at same shows.

HEN ASSUMING COCK PLUMAGE.

Mr. Grout has kindly answered our enquiry as below. We have since killed the bird and found the internal organs those of a female.

"Grimsby, Ont., Dec. 19th, 1892.

Mr. H. B. Donovan,

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your note in December REVIEW I would say in regard to the hen after she moulted and comb got red that I looked for her to lay but never saw her on the nest since. I think if she had not laid before the change I would have noticed it, as I only had five hens of the kind. I have seen no signs to indicate that she laid since she moulted.

W. H. GROUT."

NEW HAMBURG ASSOCIATION.

We are asked to add the name of Mr. R. Puddicombe to the list of Executive Officers.



OUR ILLUSTRATION.

WE present our readers this month with a portrait of an English type of Wyandottes, a golden pullet owned by Messrs. Abbott Bros., of Hingham, Norfolk. If this is a correct representation, as we have no doubt it is, it shows a bird of entirely different type to our American idea of this variety.

The *Feathered World*, to which we are indebted for the portrait, says this pullet is the winner of challenge cup, gold medal and first prize at Wyandotte Club Show, also first at the Crystal Palace.

MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER.

HE that will have no trouble in this world must not be born in it.

Good warm shelter saves food, and the better it is the cheaper and the lower its cost.

Oats and barley both are good for fowls, especially are oats so if your fowls are liable to take on fat.

There is no better food for fattening geese than turnips. Chop them fine and feed in the raw condition, with a small amount of grain as a variety, the geese will quickly become fat.

It doesn't cost much to make a chicken house frost proof in this climate; but it does make a hen look awfully bad to get her comb frozen.

During the winter months poultry houses should be kept at 40 to 50 degrees above zero. This temperature will protect the fowls comb as well as eggs from frost.

Breeders should remember that capons grow nearly one-third larger than cockerels, hence are profitable, as they always command a better price in the market.

The sound and practical knowledge usually wielded by the poultry press is a powerful lever in the fulcrum of the industry.

An old fruit can or some such receptacle nailed up just out of reach of the hens and kept constantly filled with grain, will be very acceptable to the cock and will keep him in better flesh.

In England no fowl is as highly appreciated as the Dorking, which like the Houdan has five toes. It is a very compactly built, fine boned fowl, though not so much of a favorite here as in England. There are three varieties: the colored, silver gray and white. The silver gray may have either a rose or single comb, the colored has a single comb while the white has a rose comb. The colored Dorkings when crossed on dark Brahma hens produce the largest and best capons, and they are also used for giving compactness of form to other breeds.

Poultry keeping on a large scale is not impossible but circumstances make it impracticable in most cases. Those who have means enough to undertake it have not the inclination while most of those who have the inclination and are full of it, lack the means and the requisite skill. Many things can be learned in a modest sized establishment, and our advice is to try what can be done in a small way first and let the business grow by natural degrees.

A solution made by dissolving a piece of blue vitriol the size of a bean in a glass of water is an excellent remedy for canker in fowls if the throats be swabbed with it.

It is indisputable that the more ample the range that fowls are permitted to run about in, at their leisure, the healthier, the thrifter and happier they are. A close, pent-up fowl yard is not the place in which to grow fine birds, as a rule, though very many persons are obliged to keep their choice small flocks thus stinted as to space; and, with special care such owners are pleased to give their pets, they do passably well. But to rear chickens on the larger scale we must afford them room to run and grow in. They should in either case, in hot weather, be provided also with plenty of shade, to which they will resort during the heat of the day very eagerly. If there are no trees, shrubs or vines around the place that will afford this shelter from the heat, a rough lean-to or low open shed, boarded tight at the side facing the south and west, will be a good protection from the burning sun's rays, and prove a grateful spot for them during the "heated term."—*Poultry Yard.*

In small runs or inclosures fowls do not like to scratch. There they stand moping, dull, and inactive, knowing full well that it is of no use to expend force in scratching in the hard soil fetid with their own excrement, which contaminates every morsel of food given them, and where a worm or bug has not been seen for months, and are thus deprived of the most natural food which they like, and would do them much good if they had a chance to roam at will and search for these precious morsels at their leisure. We must therefore supply some substitute.

Don't let the eggs freeze and thereby teach the fowls to eat them, if you do it will cause you lots of trouble in the spring when you want them to ship. Its awfully provoking to go into the poultry house and see a Brahma or Plymouth Rock just swallowing the last part of an egg that you could get 25 cents for. We've been there and you have our sympathy.

Wherever the orchard and poultry yard have been combined the trees grow fast and the hens lay well. The trees afford shade to the hens and permit of their scratching during all hours of the day, while the trees are not only protected from many kinds of insects, but the droppings serve to fertilize them.

NEW HAMBURG WANTS THE ONTARIO.

Editor Review:—

AS the time is nearing for determining where the Ontario Poultry Exhibition will be held in 1894, a few words setting forth the claims of New Hamburg may not be out of place.

In the first place it is on the main line of the G.T.R. and is more centrally located and more easily reached by the poultry breeders than perhaps any other town in Ontario; and we have an abundance of first-class hotel accommodation, together with an admirable building in which to hold the exhibition. Besides, the Ontario was held in Bowmanville in '92, and it will be held in Hamilton in '93, and the West ought certainly to have the advantage and honor in '94, and there is no place more conveniently situated than our town.

We also have had Poultry Shows for two consecutive years which in the opinion of the most competent authorities were equal, if not superior, to any local exhibitions ever held in Ontario; and the one to be held next month promises to eclipse any of its predecessors.

Probably our almost unrivalled success is owing to the fact that the officers of the society, twenty one in all, are composed of the most influential citizens of the town as a reference to our prize list clearly indicates. The testimony too, of the leading breeders of poultry at our annual banquets was to the effect that the most honorable and courteous treatment had always been accorded them at our hands.

There can scarcely be any reason to doubt the result of the decision, when the matter comes up for discussion at Hamilton and the advantages claimed by each place are laid before that honorable body, that the claims of every other town will dwindle into comparative insignificance when the unanswerable arguments in favor of holding the Ontario at New Hamburg are arrayed before them.

Truly yours,

WM. LINTON.

New Hamburg, Dec. 7th '92.

LONDON POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE regular meeting of the London Poultry Association was held in their room, Albion Block, on the evening of the 17th inst.; President McNeil in the chair. Minutes of last regular meeting read and confirmed, accounts from the room committee ordered to be paid.

A letter from Mr. John Gray was read by the Secretary

re borrowing birds, Wagner Cup, etc. On motion of Mr. McCormick, seconded by Mr. Brister, the same was ordered to be shelved, as the parties concerned had given a satisfactory explanation to this Association.

It was decided that this Association donate twenty-three cash specials of \$2.00 each to the Special Prize List of the Ontario Poultry Associations Show, to be held in Hamilton, in January, next. A list was made out and forwarded to the Secretary of the above Association.

Moved by Mr. Butler and seconded by Mr. Spettigue that this Association take a page advertisement in the Ontario Association Prize List, giving a list of the breeders and the varieties bred by them.—*Carried.* Messrs. McCormick, Butler and Oke were appointed to draft same and forward to Mr. Donovan.

Black red Game were up for competition at this meeting, Mr. Wm. McLoud was appointed judge and scored the birds to the satisfaction of the owners. Mr. McCormick brought up some of his buffs for inspection, they looked grand and will no doubt be heard from this winter. Receipts for the evening \$3.00. Adjourned.

R. OKE, Sec'y.

London, Nov. 19th '92.

[Mr. Richard Oke, we have on hand a large hat pin borrowed from a lady member of our household. We keep this for stirring up delinquent Secretaries who fail to send in their reports in time for insertion in REVIEW of current issue. This is the first time we have had to warn you, but Beware! or by our halidom—Well,—we'll let you off this time.—ED.]

LONDON POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR monthly meeting of the London Poultry Association was held in their rooms, Albion Block, on the evening of the 15th inst. President McNeil in the chair, with a good attendance of members. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Accounts amounting to \$3.75 ordered to be paid.

The Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditures for the year was received and the members were gratified to hear that the Association was in such a healthy condition.

The books of the Association were audited and found correct.

Election of officers for '93 was next proceeded with and resulted as follows: Moved by Mr. T. Spettigue that the three principal officers, President, Secretary and Treasurer,

Messrs. McNeil, Oke and Saunders be re-elected in a body, seconded by J. S. Niven, M.D. and carried unanimously. 1st vice-President Mr. A. Bogue, by Col. Aylmer and G. G. McCormick. 2nd vice-President Mr. G. G. McCormick, by J. S. Niven, M.D., and G. Brister.

Directors, Col. Aylmer, J. S. Niven, M.D., Wm. McLoud, Geo. S. Brister, R. W. Evans, T. Spettigue, Robt. Scott, R. McGurdy, Wm. Gaze, by J. H. Saunders and R. Oke. Delegates to Industrial, Messrs. Bogue and McNeil, by G. G. McCormick and J. S. Niven, M.D. Delegates to Western Fair, Messrs. McNeil and Oke, by J. H. Saunders and T. Spettigue. Auditors, Messrs. C. Stockwell and W. H. Butler, by G. G. McCormick and Wm. McLoud.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick extended an invitation to all the members of the Association to a banquet at their residence, to take the place of our regular meeting in January. Accepted with thanks.

Their being no other business the meeting was adjourned by the President. Receipts for the evening \$24.00

R. OKE, Sec'y.

Dec. 19th. '92.

TURKEYS WITH SWELLED HEADS.

CAN you give me a cure for Turkey's that are all swollen up around the head and running at the nose, their heads swell so that they cannot see to eat, consequently they die; any information you can give me will be cheerfully received.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES WHITEHEAD.

[This seems a clear case of roup of a virulent form. Bathe heads in salt and hot water, a weak solution, feed chopped onions freely and use a roup syringe as directed in box. You don't state age or any other particulars.—ED.]

IMPORTANCE OF LITTLE THINGS.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

IN the improvement of fowls sometimes little things, as the mass of men reckon them, are of very great importance. This the fancier, who is breeding fowls for exhibition, will acknowledge without argument, for the niceties of figure and color are factors with which he is constantly dealing. He will, if taken to task for his minute

care, be likely to repeat the anecdote told of a celebrated sculptor. A friend visited his studio, after a lapse of several months, to view the progress he had made upon a statue, "Why," said he, "you have done nothing since I was here before!" "Oh yes, I have," said the sculptor, "I have rounded this limb and touched up this portion," indicating where the changes had been made. "Yes," said the visitor, "but they are trifles." "They may be trifles," was the reply, "but trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle." But it is not of the fancier and of exhibition fowls I wish to speak, I am thinking of the purely practical points of improvement.

For example, the Leghorn had for years been a most profitable fowl to keep, but it had one objection to those who dwelt in cold climates. Its thin single comb, beautiful as it really is, was liable to become frozen, and then its beauty was diminished, and the poor fowl suffered from the bites of the frost and if a hen, would not lay until the comb was healed. But, occasionally, there had occurred in flocks of Leghorn chickens specimens with a rose-comb. At first these were killed as culls, but finally the happy thought occurred to breeders that such a comb, because of its mass allowing the blood to circulate through it more freely, would be less likely to freeze than a single comb, and the rose-combed Leghorn appeared, a fowl possessing the great prolificacy of the original with a comb which better adapted it to cold climates.

Again, the Plymouth Rock had proved to be one of the best general purpose fowls in the world. It was and is a successful fowl. But it had a single comb, and this comb, though less liable to freeze than the high single comb of the Leghorn, still was not exempt from the attacks of the frost. In a number of flocks of single combed Plymouth Rocks, pea-combed specimens had occasionally appeared, and finally it occurred to one breeder, at least, that such a comb, upon a fowl with the qualities of the Plymouth Rock, would make a general purpose fowl difficult to be surpassed, inasmuch as the pea-comb comes as near being proof against frost as any comb could be. The result of this thought was the production of the pea-combed Plymouth Rock, a thoroughly useful, practical variety and especially adapted to the colder parts of the United States and Canada.

The change of the character of the comb of a fowl may seem but a little thing, and yet such little things have an important bearing upon profit. If a rose-combed Leghorn or a pea-combed Plymouth Rock would lay but a half dozen more eggs in the winter than the single-combed varieties, and if the annual production was the same, let us see what the bearing of this change would be on the profit of the fowl.

Eggs in summer are worth about 18 cents per dozen, they are in winter worth as high as 48 cents. Six summer eggs would be 9 cents; six winter eggs 24 cents—a difference of 15 cents. This difference is clear profit. If a man kept 100 hens it would mean to him a difference of fifteen dollars per year in profits, and if he had 1000, or one hundred and fifty dollars. If we multiply the 15 cents profit per hen by the number of hens kept in Canada, it will be seen that this little change would make a difference mounting up into the thousands of dollars annually.

As population increases and as competition becomes sharper, these little things will become even more important than they now are, and may mean the difference between success and failure as they are taken advantage of or are neglected. The margin of profit is now so wide that they are overlooked except by the keenest business men, but in time this margin will shrink and then they will become very important factors in the selection of a breed of fowls. Many who now do not understand the importance of little things, will then be obliged to take cognizance of them, and the breeds which are best adapted to the place where they are to be kept and which will bring the largest profit, whatever they are, will be selected. There are many considerations which are now blindly overlooked, that then will become so clear to view that even the dimmest sight will discern them.

HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS.

BY BLACK WYANDOT.

YOUNG turkeys when once through the critical period commonly known as "shooting the red" may be said to be one of the hardiest of young fowls, and as easily raised as any domestic fowl unless it be the duck. The turkey grower will find it much to his advantage to put the greatest amount of care bestowed in his turkey flock into the first few weeks of the young poults existence. If the mother hen steals her nest, (as she will no doubt do unless provided with a convenient artificial hiding place), find it and remove the eggs (with the exception of one nest egg), as fast as laid. In this way, perhaps two settings may be secured before the hen stops laying. She may then be given a full clutch, and the balance of the eggs may be set the same day under common hens, and at the end of the incubating period, all of the young turks may be given to the mother turkey hen. Now provide a lath or board pen two feet high and about twelve feet square, the lath or boards so close together that

the young turks cannot escape. Put the young brood in this pen with a box or barrel for brooding in wet weather. The mother hen can now be allowed range and will not stray far from the young brood. By this method the young poults escape being hauled through the wet grass by their foraging mother, and by the time they are able to fly out of the pen they are safely through the critical period of their lives.

The pen should be moved to new ground every second day, to escape the poisonous vapor which arises from the soil where they have been long confined. Once old enough to fly out of their 2ft. high enclosure they may be allowed free range with the mother hen and should be made accustomed to returning each night to a protected place to be fed. In this way the usual heavy losses from vermin may be at least partially avoided and a large percentage of the poults brought to maturity.

The most popular and undoubtedly the largest and hardest turkey is the Bronze. Perhaps twenty of them change hands each year to every one of all other breeds, yet I cannot refrain from saying a good word for the white Holland which is undoubtedly a beautiful and valuable bird. They are almost equal to the Bronze in size, their flesh exceedingly delicate and well flavored, and their feathers will be valued by the women of the household. If your neighbors all keep Bronze turkeys you may avoid possible mixing of the flocks and consequent loss, and at the same time obtain equally good financial results by keeping white Hollands, while in point of beauty no fowl is more attractive.

A PUZZLING DISEASE.

Editor Review :—

AM very much obliged to you for the information given in the December No. of the REVIEW, concerning the illness of my Game hen, as it occurred during a cold snap in November, I think your diagnosis is correct. The hen is all right now.

A disease has shown itself among the fowls of Mr. Snale, a farmer living near this place, which I would like to have your opinion about. The disease broke out last June. A small pimple appears on the thigh, and from which the blood begins to flow, and the bird bleeds to death. Some times it heals up, only to break out afresh in the same place or some other place on the fleshy part of the leg, and sometimes in several places at the same time. The bird grows weak from loss of blood and soon succumbs. The affected birds are always isolated and specially treated, but thus far without

avail, they do not lose appetite but eat heartily to the end. Various kinds of condition powders, sulphur, sulphate of iron, etc., have been used, but the trouble does not abate, and fresh victims are added to the list continually. Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks are the varieties kept by Mr. Snale, but the latter are the only ones attacked so far. On the 5th inst., an affected bird with three or four of these pimples or blotches on the legs, was sent to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa for examination. The disease seems to be one of the skin, as the flesh is not apparently affected in the least, and the organs of the body appear to be in their normal condition.

Yours truly,

D. G. MILLAR.

Wiarion, Dec. 9th '92.

[We await with interest the report of the Experimental Farm. We are entirely at a loss to account for this peculiar disease, at first we thought it might have been caused by the bite of vermin of some kind but this does not seem possible. It may perhaps be blood-poisoning, but if so our correspondent has given no clue to the cause. ED.]

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON & PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL meeting of this Association was held on Thursday, December 8th, 1892, in Temperance Hall, the President, Mr. John Miles, in the chair. Owing to the absence of a large number of the members at the Brampton Exhibition and elsewhere, the attendance was not so large as is usual.

The Secretary not being present, on motion of Mr. Downes, Mr. C. R. Bache was appointed to act *pro tem*.

Mr. James Brown was proposed for membership by Mr. T. A. Duff and accepted.

Moved by Mr. Downes, seconded by Mr. Barber, that as, in the opinion of this Association, the insinuations made about Mr. Dilworth, in connection with the pigeon races held under the auspices of the Dominion Messenger Pigeon Association during the Industrial Exhibition of 1891, are unfounded, that the charge, if any there was, drop. *Carried*.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, Indian Games were added to the prize list.

The Treasurer presented his annual report which showed a satisfactory balance to the credit of the Association.

The election of officers for 1893 then took place and resulted as follows.—Hon. President, John Miles, (accl.) ; President, Charles Bonnick, 1st Vice-President, Joseph E. Bennett, (accl.), 2nd Vice-President, George McDermott, (accl.) ; Secretary, Thomas A. Duff, (accl.) ; Treasurer,

Robert Downes, (accl.), Executive Committee, Joseph Dilworth, W. Barber, James Brown, W. Fox, and R. Durston; Delegates to Industrial Exhibition, Charles Bonnick and W. Barber; Delegates to Western Fair, H. B. Donovan and W. Barber; Auditors, Joseph Dilworth and H. B. Donovan.

Messrs. E. J. Otter and Robert Downes were appointed Judges on poultry, and Mr. J. McKenzie, Judge on pigeons, for the January meeting, when the following varieties will be on exhibition:—

POULTRY: Class 1—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Class 2—Golden and silver Wyandottes and Dominiques. Class 3—Black and white Wyandottes, Javas and white Plymouth Rocks.

PIGEONS: Class 1—Antwerps, Barbs and Dragoons.

After considerable discussion in connection with matters of importance to the Association the meeting adjourned. Receipts \$25.00.

THOMAS A. DUFF, Sec'y.

VALUABLE SOLID SILVER CUPS FOR COMPETITION AT THE NEXT MONTREAL SHOW.

Editor Review:—

AT last Montreal has surprised herself! For years some of us have been anxious to see more outside competition; but when I suggested at a recent meeting that the Association should endeavor to secure a cup by subscription, to offer for some one variety, I scarcely hoped for such results. The matter was referred to a committee and during the meeting of this committee with another one the amount required for the Game Cup was in a few moments subscribed on the spot, one member generously giving \$10. At the subsequent meeting of the Association it was proposed to subscribe at once in the room also enough for a Plymouth Rock Cup and this was done, the meeting being a large and enthusiastic one. The Association is anxious to encourage so useful a breed as the Plymouth Rock as well as so beautiful a one as the Game. It is proposed if all goes well to add other cups from year to year.

By unexpected good fortune owing to peculiar circumstances the Association is able to offer two cups of a value far beyond the amount of the regular subscriptions. The cups secured are of solid silver and of most elaborate and beautiful workmanship and the goldsmith estimates their value as at least \$125 and \$100 each respectively, so that these prizes are by far the most valuable ever offered in Canada for poultry.

The cups are for best male bird of any variety of Games and for Plymouth Rocks.

The conditions are as follows.

- (1). Competition open to all.
- (2). The winning bird must score no less than 95 out of a possible 100.
- (3). Cup must be won three times out of five competitions before becoming the property of any one competitor permanently.
- (4). Each winner to hold the cup till date of next competition, satisfactory security being given.

Bantams are excluded from competition for the Game Cup.

It is hoped that such valuable prizes will attract birds not only from the whole of Canada, but from the United States also, and that the next Montreal Poultry Show will be a memorable one in the number and quality of the birds shown.

Truly yours,

MOUNT ROYAL.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1892.

POPULAR QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY PRACTICAL BREEDERS.

How do you feed your Breeding Fowls in Winter? How much space do you allow for each, and do you permit the male to remain in the Pen?

No soft food; oats, chaff, a little wheat; in coldest days a little corn or buckwheat, raw vegetables with some cut up clover. Oats is the staple. I like at least 4 square feet of floor space for each bird with a ceiling of 10 to 12 feet high. The male I would not even let see the females in winter if it could be avoided.

Montreal.

MOUNT ROYAL.

In the morning I give a warm meal composed of a mixture of corn meal, bran, shorts and oat chaff, in equal parts, fed as dry as possible, and I put with it about a teaspoonful of flax seed to each pen of seven birds. At noon they get small grain, which is changed every week or ten days, the principal food being wheat, buckwheat and oats. This is raked into about five inches of washed lake sand so that the birds have to scratch for it. At night the black Minorcas get whole corn and the white Minorcas wheat or buckwheat. [It may not be generally known that yellow corn will tinge the plumage of white birds. Ed.] The reason for the distinction is obvious. A cabbage is hung up in each pen every week and a plentiful supply of grit and fresh

water is always before them. In addition they get daily a small quantity of lean meat and also a supply of ground bone which I grind with a Mann Bone Cutter.

I keep seven birds in a pen 9 x 8, which gives over 10 sq. ft. to each bird.

I do not allow the male to remain in the pen, except during the actual breeding season.

Toronto.

T. A. DUFF.

I find good oats the best feed for breeding fowls, of course a change to a little wheat and soft feed with a few chopped onions is much relished by them. I think much of onions as a preventative of disease. My poultry house is about 16 x 16 and I generally keep about eighteen hens and pullets and two male birds, and they run with the hens on alternate weeks. By this system I can feed the males extra well and the hens have more liberty than if I made two pens and I have always had good results in fertile eggs and strong chickens.

Toronto.

R. DOWNES.

Soft feed in the morning, corn and barley chopped; wheat and corn noon and evening, also rice, buckwheat, barley and oats for a change.

New Hamburg.

F. GOEBEL.

I feed my fowls in breeding pens once a day until February, then I put the male bird with them and feed as in No. 2. [See February REVIEW.—ED.] My breeding pens are 8 x 12 feet.

St. Thomas.

JOHN AXFORD.

I feed buckwheat and corn among plenty of road dust and chaff. My pen allows 7½ feet to each bird. I permit the male to remain in the pen.

Bowmanville.

W. H. DUSTAN.

Feed soft feed in morning composed of following: 50 lbs, corn meal, 30 lbs., ground barley, 30 lbs., crushed oats, 30 lbs., bran, also cut clover hay and ground green bone; noon feed oats. Night wheat, buckwheat or barley, feed very little corn. Keep cabbages hung up in pens high enough to make them jump for them, also keep lots of leaves in pens to make birds scratch for a living. Space—About 7½ sq. feet to each bird. Have always kept male with females.

Toronto.

C. J. DANIELS.

I have usually kept fowl for pleasure and profit, but have never been able to give them the attention I naturally would owing to my business. I have generally kept one cock and ten or twelve hens together and allow the cock to stay with hens at all times, with good results. I have allowed for each bird about three square feet. I usually feed grain and soft feed daily changing the feed from time to time. Some

times shorts alone, also mixed with boiled vegetables, also green cabbage daily.

Collingwood.

A. FOREMAN.

Early morning feed chopped oats and wheat bran scalded, quantities half and half, at noon wheat scattered in about six inches of cut straw, evening the same. Gravel and clean water constantly. Space, 8 x 8 feet for five head of fowls; male with females only in breeding season.

Dunnville.

R. H. MARSHALL.

In the morning feed warm food and in the evening feed hard feed such as corn, wheat, barley, etc. We allow five square feet to each fowl. We separate the male birds from the females after breeding season.

St. Thomas.

THORNTON & SON.

Same as in summer changing diet about every two weeks, but all of one breed run together and have all the space the snow will allow till Feb. Then I mate them in pen about 6 x 6 with run 6 x 16. Let the male with hens as long as he does not pick them, then I pen him up.

Owen Sound.

JAS. McLAREN.

Hot feed including vegetables and cut bone and meat in the morning, just what they will eat up clean, and a little grain scattered in leaves or chaff at noon. Wheat in the evening with cabbage or turnip hung up all the time to peck at. About 6 to 8 feet for each bird. Yes.

Toronto.

D. G. DAVIES.

I find it best to select the breeding stock required for the next season's use, in the fall, and to place in a pen by themselves, apart from males or laying stock. My pens are 10 x 12 feet, keep from 15 to 20 in a pen. They also have a place underneath the pens of same dimensions for exercise. The floor of this is earth, and I keep the gravel and dust bath here, it answers as a delightful retreat for the fowls in the winter months and is very beneficial to them, bringing them through in healthy, robust condition. Feed dry grain mostly, give enough to keep in healthy condition, and not fat, also have green food daily.

Ridgeville.

C. W. ECKARDT.

I feed my breeding fowls in winter, oats, corn on the cob now and then, cut hay and middlings mixed with water or milk, turnips, cabbage and mangels thrown in raw for them to pick at; charcoal, ground bone three times a week, and a plentiful supply of gravel and fresh water before them all the time. Lots of exercise and fresh air.

The floor is twenty-two feet long and eleven feet wide inside. This house contains 1,754 cubic feet, and with forty hens in it there would be 44 cubic feet to a hen, but my flock varies from 40 to 60 fowls. My other house is 26 x 30 feet and is divided for five varieties. Birds are let out

if not too cold and are always healthy. In the first mentioned house I have had birds for twenty-six years and they do well. Yes.

Doon.

JOSEPH KINSEY.

Our question for next month is "How do you feed laying hens in winter, with the object of getting the greatest number of eggs, and under what conditions are they kept."

We should like to see a much larger number of answers than we are able to publish in this issue.

NOTES.

THE Silver cup offered by Mr. Wagner, for competition at the Ontario, has been on view at the REVIEW office for some days. It is an exceedingly handsome cup standing on an ebony base and is surmounted by a newly hatched chick; over all is a glass globe or case. We envy the lucky winner.

Noticing in the REVIEW articles on cock feathered hen, we might also say, we have one of that tribe. She is a brown Léghorn, her comb stands perfectly straight, has a first class hackle for a cock, also large tail and long sickles. She first received her cock feathers three years ago, and has never laid an egg since that time. We don't know how old she is but we expect she is somewhere near her teens, her age being the reason we have always accounted for her cock feathers. The reason we have kept her is simply for curiosity. Don't you think Mr. Editor, you should have ours and try and breed from the pair. If this is of any use to you, you can make use of it as you please.

We are yours truly,

ALLIN BRO'S,
Newcastle.

Cases of this kind appear to be much more usual than we had any idea of. We should be pleased to view the bird and report in its internal formation. No doubt "Science" would be glad to help us on this point.

"Science" has kindly supplied us with the following facts: At the November meeting of the Linnean Society of England, Mr. G. N. Douglas exhibited the train of a pea hen which had assumed the male plumage, the bird was believed to be about 30 years old at the time of death and for some years previously had not laid any eggs. In the

opinion of the exhibitor and some others, this peculiarity was associated with disease of the ovaries. Similar cases had occurred with fowls, pheasants and black game but not so far as was known with pea fowl.

The *British Fancier* informs us that Mrs. Entwisle has sent out to Dr. W. W. Walkem, of Nanaimo, B. C., a trio of black-red Game Bantams, and a trio of duckwings.

A WEEK AT BIRMINGHAM.

BY MR. W. COOK.

THE Crystal Palace Show is of course the great event of the day, but the Bingley Hall Show is thought most of in the midland counties. As far as I am concerned, I am always very much interested in the Birmingham Show, because I meet with people from all parts, many of whom give me an account of how they have got on with their birds during the year, the number of chickens they have hatched, and how many eggs they have produced. I was more particularly interested this year in the results of the Orpington. A number of people said they never had such birds for laying, and many of them said they were going in only for Orpingtons, as not only were the laying qualities praised very much, but they told me the old hens had shed their feathers and were in full lay again. One thing may be said to account for that, we have had a very mild season, though it has been wet. The Orpington will stand cold and wet better than any other variety I have had, and I find this to be the general opinion all round. Although the weather has been so mild many Poultry keepers told me their egg list was lower this November than last. It would take too much space to put down all my Poultry friends told me, but nearly everyone failed to a great extent early in the season. Not more than two out of every twenty were successful with their early eggs. Most of them said that they never had their birds grow faster than they had done this season, and I was asked several times why this was, but of course I could not say without seeing the birds, but the probabilities are that in previous years the fowls were thicker upon the ground, as there were more of them than there were this year. In many cases, too, the farmers divided their chickens into two or three lots, and kept them from the hens entirely. Now, this is one step in the right direction, and would greatly assist in helping the owners to make their Poultry pay. The old fashioned way of rearing chickens is to bring them up with the old hens all running together, and in many cases sleeping together.

Then the cry is, "We cannot get eggs during the winter." Can the owner expect eggs at such a time of the year when he keeps his fowls under such conditions? I had many invitations to visit various Poultry keepers' yards in Birmingham and the outskirts this season, but it was very few I was able to visit. I mention this because some seemed disappointed when I told them I really could not visit them. They told me that they had read in *Poultry* that I visited so many places in other districts, and wanted to know why I could not do so at Birmingham, but I have little time for visiting except in those districts I am staying in for the purpose. I have over ninety lectures booked up to the present, and I may say for the benefit of the readers of the *Poultry* that the districts I am lecturing in will usually be reported in this paper, and if poultry friends will make arrangements at the lectures I shall only be too pleased to pay them a visit. Cheshire will be my principal centre this season. I have sixty lectures booked for that county and thirty for Lancashire. Several people at Birmingham told me they were quite willing to pay my fee if I would only visit them, but it is a pleasure to me to give advice on Poultry matters, free from any charge whatever when I am out lecturing as long as time permits. Returning to the Birmingham Show, it was better attended this year than ever, though the numbers fell off a little on the last day, as it was wet. Taking it on the whole, the birds stood the seven days in the Show very well, but, of course, where there are so many there are sure to be a few go wrong a little. Whenever birds have been away on a long journey for a few days, it is well when they arrive home to give a little Epsom salts, which clears the blood. No doubt one reason why they go a little queer at three or four-days shows is because when the gas is turned on and there is a large number of people the place becomes very hot, then after all are out and gas turned off the place gets very cold. It would be well for the birds if there was not quite so much ventilation during the night, after the place being so hot in the evening. The sudden change is too much for them. It is more particularly noticeable in shows where the buildings are low. I find there is nothing better for keeping fowls in good condition while in the show pen than apples. When I am at large shows I usually chop up apples for my birds. Mrs. Ricketts this year had a prize bird which would not eat. I suggested giving it some pieces of apple. This was done, and the bird was soon right. Apples act as a medicine and tonic. I mention this because many exhibitors buy cabbage or lettuce for their birds, but an apple answers better than any green stuff, unless it is watercress. There was a little grumbling at Birmingham Show as regards the awards, but that is a usual thing. It is difficult for the Judges to please every-

one, but there certainly were a few mistakes. It was rather dark on Saturday, which made judging awkward, especially in the lower pens.—*Poultry*.

HOW TO KNOW A GOOD LAYER.

IT is not every one, even those who have considerable experience with fowl, who possess the knack of picking out good layers from a strange stock. But it can be done, and one who has kept fowls for many years describes the way in which it can be easily managed, as follows:—

There goes a hen with a thick neck, large head, ill shaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no intention or purpose in view. She doesn't care to scratch, but hangs around the hen house, evidently waiting for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning, and goes to bed early in the evening. The hen may be put down as a very poor layer. Here comes another hen. She walks briskly, and there is an elasticity in her movements that denotes she has something in view. She is neat and natty in appearance, small head, with slim neck, nicely arched or curved. She forages or scratches all day long, and may be too busy to come for her evening meal. She is at the door in the morning waiting to be let out. She snatches a few mouthfuls of food, and is off to the meadow, looking for insects. Before she gets out in the morning she generally deposits her daily egg in the nest, or returns after a short forage. By studying these traits, and acting on them, any person may, in a few years, succeed in building up a grand laying flock of birds.—*The Kennel, The Farm, The Poultry Yard*.

HOUDANS AND THEIR ADAPTABILITY FOR CROSSING PURPOSES.

ACCORDING to Mr. Cook, there is no better breed to cross with cross breed hens than the Houdan. This is a French breed, which is, perhaps, better known through England, Ireland, and Scotland than any other French variety. The Houdan is a valuable fowl to the poultry keeper, especially for crossing. It has been used for this purpose much more than any other breed for some years past, and Mr. Cook has not found any other to surpass it for all-round crossing purposes, notwithstanding that it has its disadvantages both when pure and crossed.

The Houdan is a short thick set, plump fowl, broad in the chest, and short in the legs. The colour of the later is a pale slate—so pale that it is an easy matter to breed white-

legged birds. It has five toes on each foot, and the upper claw should be much longer than the lower one. The plumage should be black, tipped with white. The cock should have a nicely ticked breast, *i.e.*, the feathers should be nicely tipped with white, but at the same time not be patchy. There is a diversity of opinion as regards the upper part of the cock's body. Some Houdan breeders say that the back, hackles, and saddle feathers should be nicely edged with white the first year (that is, when they are called cockerels). If well marked pullets are required, Mr. Cook prefers them to be dark the first year. The comb should be large, and in the shape of an open leaf. The latter is very difficult to obtain—a perfect one may occasionally be seen in the show pen. The crest is large, drooping round the head evenly, and should be a mixture of black and white; the beard under the throat and round the eyes should be very full.

The hens should be black, ticked all over with white, and the crest large and full. In this respect they differ from the cocks. They have more feathers, but they are not so long. A good crested hen can scarcely see to eat, as the head and crest meet—she can see only straight before her. The hen also should have a leaf comb, and be short on the leg, with five toes on each foot.—*The Kennel; The Farm; The Poultry Yard.*

FEEDING FOWLS FOR EGGS.

WE published, in January *Farm Poultry*, an article on feeding, entitled "How We Feed Fowls." Several readers have asked us to reprint the article with any additions or comments we might think desirable, and one of our clerical friends writes: "Doesn't added experience and observation suggest alterations and improving hints in that feeding article? If so, let us have them, please." There are opportunities for improving hints and explanations, probably, and the constant inquiries about feeding seem to make it desirable that we rewrite that article; with the introductory statement that on our farm we feed fowls for eggs, and, having that end in view, we feed three times a day, as follows:

THE MORNING MASH.

Five mornings in the week we feed a mash made up of about a third cooked vegetables mashed fine, or cut clover cooked by being brought to a boiling heat in water, an equal amount of boiling hot water added, a heaping teaspoonful of salt to a bucketful; a heaping teaspoonful of Sheridan's Condition Powder two days, then cayenne one day, Condition Powder two days, then powdered charcoal one;—and into this is stirred mixed-meal, until the mash is as stiff as a strong arm can make it.

This mixed meal with us consists of one part each corn meal, fine middlings, bran, ground oats, and Animal Meal, a scoop or dipper of each being dipped in turn into a bag and poured from the bag into the meal barrel from which it is dipped into the mash. We consider the thorough mixing of these meals a considerable factor in making a good mash.

When we have cut fresh bone in abundance we omit the Animal Meal from the mixture; ordinarily we have only about half-rations of cut bone to go round, so use, regularly, half the amount of Animal Meal to make up the deficiency.

An excellent mixed-meal is "Germ Meal," made by the American Cereal Co., Akron, Ohio, and consists of equal parts corn, oats, barley and wheat ground up together and kiln dried before bagging for shipment. We consider it not quite sufficiently nitrogenous, so add from a quarter (in winter) to a third (in summer) of bran (shorts) to it. As it is not always easy to get Germ Meal of our grain dealers about here we make up the mixture as above, and the fowls will complain little of that mixture in their mash.

The foundation of the mash is the cooked vegetables, which may be refuse potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, onions, (anything in the vegetable line), and into the pot goes the table waste, potato parings, etc., and the potato, squash and apple parings from the kitchen. The potatoes, or beets, etc., are washed before putting on to cook, and the mess when boiled is sweet and savory. If one has a set kettle in which to stir up the mash, and there leave it to cook in its own heat and the heat of the brick work, they are fortunate. We haven't, and have to make ours up in common water pails (buckets.)

The vegetable or clover kettle is put on before sitting down to dinner, usually, and another kettle of water to be boiling hot when wanted. When the vegetables are cooked, we set out four buckets in a row, dip out the vegetables into the buckets about equally, mash them thoroughly, add the salt—*always*—and the condiment of the day, add boiling water till the bucket is two-thirds full, then stir in the mixed meal till it is stiff and firm; then cover and set away to cook in its own heat.

Clover rowen (second crop clover) cut fine makes an excellent foundation for the mash, and two or three days of the week in winter we use that instead of vegetables. We fill two kettles with the cut clover and as much cold water as they will conveniently hold, and heat to a boil. The clover is ladled out into the buckets about equally, the clover tea added and boiling hot water as before, then salt and the stimulating condiment and the meal stirred in.

(To be Continued.)



BRAMPTON SHOW.

WE were well repaid for our brief visit to Brampton. The entry numbered between five and six hundred and quality in most cases was high. Minorcas totalled about 70, but one half were disqualified, a sharp lesson. Plymouth Rocks were also a big class but many were not good in quality.

PRIZE LIST.

BRAMHMAS, light—Cock, 1st 90 J W Huehnergard, Heidelberg; hen, 1st 92 Huehnergard; cockerel, 1st 91, 2nd 90 John Hodgson, Brampton; pullet, 1st 89, 2nd 88½ Hodgson, Dark, cock, 1st 91 John Gray, Todmorden; 2nd 90½ W H Readwin, Guelph; hen, 2nd 88 Jas Brown, Toronto; cockerel, 1st 92½ Gray, 2nd 89½ Brown; pullet, 1st 90½, 2nd 90½ Gray. COCHINS, buff—Cock, 2nd 87½ W J Pringle, Guelph; hen, 1st 92 Pringle; cockerel, 2nd 88 M B Hague, Inglewood; pullet, 2nd 89½ Hague. Partridge, cock, 1st 91 C J Daniels, Toronto; 2nd 90½ Pringle. White, cock 2nd 88½ Brown; hen, 1st 91 Brown, 2nd 90½ J D Robertson, Guelph; cockerel, 1st 90 Robertson; pullet, 1st 93 Robertson, 2nd 91½ Huehnergard. LANGSHANS—Cock, 1st 92 C J Eisele, Guelph; 2nd 89½ J Pulfer, Brampton; hen, 1st 92 Eisele, 2nd 92 Daniels; cockerel, 1st 95½ Goebel & Schuler, New Hamburg; 2nd 94 Eisele; pullet, 1st 95½ Eisele, 2nd 95 Goebel & Schuler. GAMES, black breasted red—Cock, 1st 94 Jas Main, Milton; 2nd 92½ C Ferguson, Stratford; hen, 1st 94½, 2nd 94 Main; cockerel, 1st 95, 2nd 90½ Main; pullet, 1st 94½ Ferguson, 2nd 94½ Main. Indian, cock, 1st Daniels, 2nd Gray; hen, 1st and 2nd Daniels; cockerel, 1st and 2nd C H Thornton, St Thomas; pullet, 1st Thornton, 2nd Daniels. Any other variety, cock, 1st Daniels; hen, 1st and 2nd Daniels; cockerel, 1st and 2nd Daniels; pullet, 1st and 2nd Daniels. HAMBURGS, spangled—Cock, 1st 90½, hen, 1st 93½ and cockerel, 1st 90 C R Bache, Todmorden; pullet, 1st 91 and 2nd 90 M O'Connor, Brampton. Black—Cock, 1st 94½ Dawson & Gooderham, Brampton, 2nd 92½ and hen, 1st 94½ Gray, 2nd 92 Dawson & Gooderham, cockerel, 1st 94, pullet, 1st 95 and 2nd 94 Hodgson; pencilled, cock, 2nd 88 Dawson & Gooderham, hen, 1st 93½ Hodgson, 2nd 91½ Dawson & Gooderham. POLANDS, white-crested black—Hen, 1st 94 Pringle; cockerel, 1st 92 J A Laird, Brampton, 2nd 91½ Daniels; pullet, 1st 93½ Laird, 2nd 92 Daniels. Spangled, cockerel, 1st 91 and pullet, 1st 90½ Brown. LEGHORNS, white—Cock, 1st 92 and hen 1st 94½ Laird and Fred Ellison equal, 2nd 93½ Laird. White, cockerel, 1st 94 Laird, 2nd 94 Main; pullet, 1st 97 and 2nd 96½ Laird. Brown, cock, 1st 90½ Wm Findlay, Brampton, 2nd 89 and hen, 1st 94 Main, 2nd 93½ Readwin; cockerel, 1st 94½ Frank Sharp, Brampton, 2nd 94½ Main; pullet, 1st 94½ and 2nd 94 D C White, Brampton, R C White, cock, 1st 93; and hen, 1st 90½ Bache; cockerel, 1st 94 R Bloye, Todmorden, 2nd 94 Brown. Buff, cock, 2nd, hen, 1st and 2nd, cockerel, 2nd, pullet, 1st and 2nd Daniels. A.O.V., hen, 1st 94 and 2nd 93 Dawson & Gooderham; cockerel, 1st and 2nd 90 Daniels; pullet 1st Daniels, J Goebel and and Schuler equal. MINORCAS, black—Cock, 1st 93½, 2nd 92 Chas

Lewis, Brampton; hen, 1st 92½ Chas Lewis, 2nd 91½ Chas Bright, cockerel, 1st 93 and 2nd 92½ Lewis; pullet, 1st Lewis and J S Beck, Brampton, equal, 2nd Beck. White, hen, 2nd and cockerel 1st Gray. BLACK SPANISH—Cock, 1st 93 Lewis, 2nd 90 Dawson & Gooderham; hen, 1st 95½, 2nd 95 Gray; cockerel 1st 94 Gray, 2nd 92 Dawson & Gooderham; pullet, 1st 92 and 2nd 88½ Dawson & Gooderham. PLYMOUTH ROCK, barred—Cock, 1st 90½ Findlay, 2nd 89½ Findlay and Jos Pulfer equal; hen, 1st 93 ar³ 2nd 92 Pulfer; cockerel, 1st 93 R H Hodgson, Brampton, 2nd 93 Dawson & Gooderham; pullet, 1st 93 Jas Early, 2nd 91 R H Hodgson, Brampton. White, cock, 1st 91½ John Coulson, Guelph; 2nd 91 Brown; hen, 1st 92½, 2nd 89½ Brown; cockerel, 1st 95½ Brown, 2nd 92½ Daniel; pullet, 1st 96½, 2nd 96 Brown: WYANDOTTES, silver laced—Cock, 1st 90 Daniels; hen, 1st 90½ Daniels, 2nd 88½ Goebel & Schuler; cockerel, 1st 91½ Gray, 2nd 91 Daniels; pullet, 1st 91½ Gray, 2nd 90½ Daniels. White, cock, 1st 92 Bloye, 2nd 87½ O K Greyerbicht, Guelph; hen, 1st 91½ Bloye, 2nd 89 Greyerbicht; cockerel, 2nd 89 Greyerbicht; pullet, 1st 92½, 2nd 91 Bloye. HOUDANS—Cock, 2nd 89 Thos Adams, Malton; hen, 1st 92½ R H Trollope, Grahamville; 2nd 89 Robertson; cockerel, 1st 92½ Pringle, 2nd 89 Trollope; pullet, 1st 93½ Pringle, 2nd 93 Trollope. JAVAS—Cock, 1st 94 Robertson; hen, 1st 95 Robertson; cockerel, 1st 96½ Coulson, 2nd 93½ Daniels; pullet, 1st 97½ Daniels, 2nd 95½ Robertson. RED CAPS—Cock, 1st 90 Daniels; hen, 1st 90½ Daniels, 2nd 86 Gray; cockerel, 1st 93 Daniels, 2nd 92½ Gray; pullet, 1st 93½ Gray, 2nd 92½ Daniels. DORKINGS—Cock, 1st 94, 2nd 90½ Main; hen, 1st 92½, 2nd 91 Main; cockerel, 1st 90½, 2nd 90 Main; pullet, 1st 96, 2nd 93½ Main. ANDALUSIANS—Hen, 2nd 88½ Readwin; cockerel, 1st 94½ Robertson, 2nd 91½ Daniels; pullet, 1st 91½ Daniels, 2nd 90 Robertson. BANTAMS, black breasted game—Cock, 1st 94½ Daniels; pullet, 1st 93 Daniels. Any other variety, cockerel, 1st Daniels; pullet, 1st Daniels. Sebright, hen, 1st 92½ Bache, 2nd 92 Daniels; pullet, 1st 92 Daniels. Pekin, cock, 1st 92 Daniels; hen, 1st 92 Bache, 2nd 91½ Daniels; cockerel, 1st 93, 2nd 91 Gray; pullet, 1st 93½ Goebel & Schuler, 2nd 93 Gray. Any other variety, cock, 1st 94 Bache; hen, 1st 91 Daniels; cockerel, 1st 89 Daniels; pullet, 1st 89½ Main. TURKEYS, bronze—Cock, 1st Main, 2nd John Moore, Malton; hen, 1st Main, 2nd Moore. DUCKS, Rouen—Drake, 1st Main, 2nd Moore; duck, 1st Main, 2nd Moore. Pekin, drake, 1st Coulson, 2nd Daniels; duck, 1st Coulson, 2nd Daniels, A.O.V., drake, 1st and 2nd, and duck, 1st M O'Connor, Brampton. GREASE, Toulouse, gander, 1st and 2nd and goose 1st and 2nd Moore. Breemen, gander, 1st and goose 1st Main. A.O.V., gander, 1st Alex Broddy, Brampton, 2nd Adams; goose, 1st Broddy, 2nd Adams.

BREEDING PENS.—Brahmas, 1st Gray. Langshans, 1st Eisele, 2nd Gray. Hamburgs, pencilled and spangled, 1st Dawson & Gooderham, 2nd O'Connor; black, 1st Hodgson. Leghorns, white, 1st and 2nd Laird; brown, 1st White, 2nd Sharp; black, 1st Dawson & Gooderham. P. Rocks, barred, 1st Dawson & Gooderham, 2nd Pulfer; white, 1st Brown. Wyandottes, white, 1st Bloye, 2nd Dawson & Gooderham; laced, 1st Daniels. Game, 1st Main, 2nd Daniels. Minorcas, black, 1st Lewis, 2nd Beck.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—Highest scoring W. C. B. Poland, Laird; Hamburg, Hodgson. Heaviest dozen of Eggs, H Watson. Highest scoring Leghorn, Laird; black Minorca, Lewis; white Minorca, Gray. Largest No. of entries, Daniels. Highest scoring Red-Caps, Gray. Leghorn pullet, White. Brahma cockerel, Gray. Black Red pullet, Early. Bird in show, Daniels. Game, Main, White Leghorn, Laird. Hamburg, Bache.

OWEN SOUND SHOW.

A MOST successful show was held here Nov. 29th and 30th and Dec. 1st and 2nd. The entries numbered about 500. Mr. Butterfield judged to the satisfaction of all. The local fanciers did not take as much interest in the show as on former occasions, but Mr. James McLaren was a host in himself, assisted by his son. Mr. Harrison, the treasurer stuck manfully to his work. We understand all outside exhibitors were paid before the close of the show.

PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS, light—Cock, 2nd 88 C S Jackson, International Bridge; 3rd 88, Hy Emrick, International Bridge; hen, 1st 90½ Jackson; cockerel, 3rd 85 Emrick; pullet, 2nd 88½, 3rd 87, Emrick. **Dark**, Cock, 1st 93 Jackson, 2nd 89 C J Daniels, Toronto; hen, 1st 92 Daniels; cockerel, 1st 92½, 2nd 92, Jas McLaren, Owen Sound; 3rd 89 Daniels; pullet, 1st 93½ Jno Gray, Todmorden; 2nd 91 Daniels. **COCHINS, buff**—Cock, 2nd 88½ Emrick; hen, 2nd 88½ Jackson; cockerel, 1st 90½ Jackson; pullet, 1st 91, 2nd 90, Jackson, 3rd 89 Emrick. **Partridge**, cock, 2nd 89½ Jackson, 3rd 87, Daniels; hen, 1st 91 Jackson, 3rd 85½ Daniels; cockerel, 2nd 88½ Jackson; pullet, 1st 90, 2nd 87, Jackson. **White**, cock, 1st 91, 2nd 89½, Jackson; hen, 1st 91 Daniels; pullet, 2nd 87½ Emrick. **LANGSHANS**—Hen, 1st 90½ Daniels; cockerel, 1st 93 Gray, 2nd 87, R R Cameron; pullet, 1st 95 Gray. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS, barred**—Cock, 1st 92½ J L Corcoran, Stratford; hen, 1st 92½ Corcoran; 2nd 92 Jas McLaren, 3rd 86½ Jackson; cockerel, 1st 91, J A Laird, Brampton; pullet, 1st 91 McLaren, 3rd 86 Laird. **White**, cock, 1st 90½ Chas Bonnick, Toronto; 2nd 90 Daniels; hen, 1st 93 Daniels, 2nd 90 Bonnick; cockerel, 1st 94 Daniels, 2nd 92½ Bonnick; pullet, 1st 94½ Daniels, 2nd 94 Daniels, 3rd 94 Emrick. **WYANDOTTES, golden-laced**—Cock, 1st 90½ Gray, 3rd 86½ W A Ingils; hen, 1st 90½ Gray, 3rd 86½ Ingils; cockerel, 1st 91 Gray; pullet, 2nd 89½ Daniels. **Silver-laced**, hen, 1st 91½, 2nd 90, H R Manders, Owen Sound; cockerel, 2nd 88½, 3rd 87½, Manders; pullet, 1st 90, 2nd 89½, Manders, 3rd 88 Daniels. **White**, cock, 1st 90 E B Cale, Stratford; hen, 1st 93, 2nd 91 Cale; cockerel, 1st 90½ Cale; pullet, 1st 93, 2nd 92½ Cale. **JAVAS, black**—Hen, 1st 93 Daniels; cockerel, 95, 2nd 93 Daniels; pullet, 1st 93½, 2nd 92 Daniels. **LEGHORNS, single-comb, white**—Cock, 1st 93½ H Grier, Owen Sound; 2nd 91 Grier; hen, 1st 94½, 2nd 93½ Grier, 3rd 93½ Laird; cockerel, 1st 93½ Bonnick, 2nd 93 Laird, 3rd 92½ Jackson; pullet, 1st 94, 2nd 93½ Grier, 3rd 93½ Bonnick; breeding pen, 1st 185½ Grier; moulted hen, 1st Daniels. **Single comb brown**, cock, 1st 90 Thos Hoath, Owen Sound; hen 1st 94½ J C Benner, Owen Sound; 2nd 94 Hoath, 3rd 92 Jno Scullery; cockerel, 1st 93½ Laird, 2nd 93½ Jno G Ford, Milton; 3rd 93 J & R Struthers; pullet, 1st 95 Daniels, 2nd 95 Struthers, 3rd 94 Laird; best pen, 1st 185 5/6 Benner, 2nd 182 5/6 Hoath. **Black**, cock, 1st 91½ Johnson Bros, Milton; hen, 1st 92, 2nd 91½ Johnson Bros; cockerel, 1st 93½ Daniels, 2nd 92½ Bonnick, 3rd 92 Johnson Bros; pullet, 1st 94 Daniels, 2nd 93 W Lloyd, Owen Sound; 3rd 92½ Bonnick. **Buff**, cock, 1st Jackson, 2nd Daniels; hen, 1st and 2nd Jackson, 3rd Daniels; cockerel, 1st Jackson, 3rd Daniels; pullet, 1st Jackson, 2nd Daniels; best pen, 1st Daniels. **Rose comb white**, cock, 1st 91 Chas R Bache, Toronto; hen, 1st 93 Bache; cockerel, 1st 91 Bache; pullet, 1st 93½ Bache. **BLACK SPANISH, white faced**

—Cock, 1st 93½ Sid Fox, Owen Sound; 2nd 92 H Wright, Owen Sound; 3rd 91 Corcoran; hen, 1st 93½, 2nd 92½ Gray, 3rd 92 Corcoran; cockerel, 1st 94½ Ford, 2nd 93 Wright, 3rd 92 Ford; pullet, 1st 93 Corcoran. **ANDULUSIAN**—Hen, 1st 93 E Trist, Owen Sound; cockerel, 1st 93, 2nd 91½ Trist, 3rd 91½ Daniels; pullet, 1st 93, 2nd 92 Trist, 3rd 90½ Daniels; best pen, 1st 183½ Trist. **HAMBURGS, silver spangled**—Cock, 1st 92 Bache; hen, 1st 95 Bache; cockerel, 2nd 88½, 3rd 86 Bache; pullet, 1st 90, 2nd 90 Bache. **Silver pencilled**, cock, 2nd 89½ Fox; hen, 1st 92, 2nd 91 Fox; cockerel, 1st 93½ Fox; pullet, 1st 93½ Fox. **White**, cock, 2nd 89 D Comely, Owen Sound; hen, 1st 94 2nd 93½ Comely; pullet, 1st 92½ Comely, 2nd 92 Daniels. **Black**, cock, 1st 94½ Comely; hen, 1st 92½, 2nd 91½ Comely; cockerel, 1st 94½ Comely, 2nd 94 Bache; pullet, 1st 94½ Bache, 2nd 94, 3rd 93½ Comely; best pen, 1st 185½ Comely. **Golden penciled**, cock, 1st 92 Jackson; hen, 1st 93, 2nd 91½ Jackson. **RED CAP**—Cock, 1st 91½ Daniels; hen, 1st 90 Daniels; cockerel, 1st 94 Daniels, 2nd 91, 3rd 91 Gray; pullet, 1st 91 Gray, 2nd 90½ Daniels, 3rd 88½ Gray. **HOUDANS**—Pullet, 1st 90 Daniels. **POLANDS, white crested black**—Cockerel, 1st 91 Daniels; pullet, 1st 92 Daniels. **Golden**, cockerel, 1st 93 Daniels, 2nd 90 Daniels. **DORKINGS**—Cock, 1st 92 Corcoran; hen, 1st 95 Corcoran, 2nd 94 Corcoran; cockerel, 1st 91½ Corcoran; pullet, 1st 92½ Corcoran; best pen, 1st 182½, Corcoran. **GAMES, B.B.R.**—Cock, 1st 92 Wm Fleming, Owen Sound; 2nd 92 Struthers; hen, 1st 93, 2nd 92½ Struthers, 3rd 91½ Fleming; cockerel, 1st 91 Fleming, 2nd 89½ Jno Chisholm, 3rd 88½ Fleming; pullet, 1st 91, 2nd 90 Fleming; best pen, 2nd 179 5/6 Fleming. **Golden duckwing** cock, 1st 90½ J Guthie; pullet, 1st 96, 2nd 93½, 3rd 92 Guthie. **Silver**, cockerel, 2nd 89½ Guthie; pullet, 1st 94½, 2nd 92 Guthie. **Pit**, cock, 1st W Haines, Owen Sound; 2nd Daniels, 3rd Ingils; hen, 1st Ingils, 2nd and 3rd Haines; cockerel, 1st Haines, 2nd Jno Mothersell, Owen Sound; 3rd Laird; pullet, 1st Haines, 2nd Laird. **BLACK SUMATRA**—Cock, 1st Daniels; hen, 1st Daniels; cockerel, 1st Daniels. **Indian**, cock, 1st Daniels, 2nd Gray; hen 1st and 2nd Daniels; cockerel, 1st Gray, 2nd Daniels; pullet, 1st Daniels, 2nd Gray. **White Malay**, cock, 1st Daniels; hen, 1st Daniels; cockerel, 1st Daniels; pullet, 1st Daniels; breeding pen, 1st Daniels. **SILKY**—Cock, 1st and 2nd Jackson; hen, 1st and 2nd Jackson; cockerel, 1st and 2nd Jackson; pullet, 1st and 2nd Jackson. **BANTAMS**—B B R Game, cock, 1st 93 Daniels; hen, 1st 93½ Daniels. **Pyle**, cock, 2nd 89½ Bonnick; hen, 1st 93½ Bonnick. **Golden Sebright**, hen, 1st 91, 2nd 90 Daniels; cockerel, 1st 91½ Ford, 2nd 91 Jackson, 3rd 90 Ford; pullet, 1st 93½ Ford, 2nd 92½ Daniels, 3rd 91½ Gray. **Silver Sebright**, cock, 2nd 87, Bache, 1st 93½ Bache. **Japanese**, hen, 1st Bonnick; cockerel, 2nd Daniels; pullet, 1st Bonnick. **Pekin**, cock, 1st 91½ Daniels; hen, 1st 91 Daniels, 2nd 91 Bache; cockerel, 1st 93 Gray; pullet, 1st 93½ Gray. **A O V**, cockerel, 1st Daniels; pullet, 1st Daniels. **Black African**, cock, 1st 95 Cale, 2nd 93 Jackson, 3rd 93 Bache; hen, 1st 95 Cale, 2nd 94½ Cale, 3rd 93½ Jackson; cockerel, 1st 96, 2nd 95 Cale; pullet, 1st 96½, 2nd 94½ Cale; breeding pen, 1st 188½ Cale. **TURKEYS**—Bronze, male, old, 1st 94, Jno Ormoston; young, 1st 92½, 2nd 92 Ormoston; female, young, 1st 94, 2nd 91½ Ormoston. **White**, male, 1st 91½, Gray; female, 1st 94½, 2nd 92½ Gray. **DUCKS**—Rouen, drake, old, 1st 92 Ormoston; duck, old, 1st 91, Ormoston. **Pekin**, drake, old, 1st 91½, Jackson, 2nd 88 Corcoran; duck, old, 1st 94, Jackson, 2nd 90, Corcoran; drake, young, 1st 94½, Struthers, 2nd 90 Corcoran; duck, young, 1st 92½ Struthers, 2nd 89½ Corcoran. **Aylesbury**, drake, old, 1st 95 Jackson; duck, old, 1st 93 Jackson. **Cayuga**, drake, old, 1st 92½ Jackson; duck, old, 1st 91½ Jackson.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department.

JUDGING PIGEONS AT THE LAST INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

Editor Review,—

WHEN the assumptious puerilities, brag and general Spread-Eaglim are subtracted from Mr. Wagner's letter but little remains. However the letter dates from Nashville, so I suppose we must make large allowances.

I have nothing to withdraw and little to add. I repeat that Carriers were given prizes that were monstrosities and that this has a bad educational effect; that Owls and Tumblers failed to get prizes that should have won easily, by which I suffered, that I am in no wise responsible for a cock being given a prize as a hen, for I sent a hen, his mate, good enough to win, but which did not. I do not hold the Superintendent who was attentive and courteous, responsible for this cock-and-hen muddle, nor yet Mr. Bache, who so far as I could judge, was a most careful and efficient man. But if this had been all, I would not have complained; but that judging (?) of Dragoons is altogether too much.

I repeat that with two or three exceptions the winners were not typical birds and that typical birds present did not win; and that beside the judging being wrong it was inconsistent. As to Mr. Wagner's knowledge of Dragoons—well, between him and Mr. Johnson—I prefer “to bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.” I have believed and still believe in Mr. Johnson's competency and integrity as a judge; but in some unaccountable way he got off the track at the last Toronto show. In fact my confidence in all concerned remains unabated. But there is one thing wrong and this must be righted if the Industrial is to be not a local, but a Canadian show. As matters now stand exhibitors in great part, judge and reporter, are all of Toronto. This should not be; and as a consequence we see the serious results of this year when even upright and competent men are concerned. I have only the most cordial feelings towards all of them. We are all human and we all make mistakes. I do not assume that in every detail of judgment I am right, but in the main, I think it will be found that my objections are well grounded.

Yours truly,

MOUNT ROYAL.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

COMPETITIVE FLIGHTS FOR HOMING PIGEONS.

BIRDS entered in this class will be liberated by an officer of the Signal Corps of the Army, the Exhibitor assuming all risks; the dates for this feature to be hereafter announced, but to be between June 15th and Sept. 1st, 1893.

All birds to be regularly entered in the books of the Live Stock Department as required for other pigeons, except that no limitation will be enforced as to numbers offered by any one Exhibitor. Each bird to carry official aluminum countermark issued by the Department, bearing number or device to be reported back to this Department, as shall hereafter be announced.

A record will be made of the date of each bird's arrival home, in such manner as may be decided upon by this Department.

Prizes will be awarded by the World's Columbian Commission in accordance with results attained as follows:

For the bird making the speediest return from the Exposition grounds, to

Washington, D.C. and vicinity Medal and \$50
Philadelphia, Pa. “ “ Medal and \$50
New York, N. Y. “ “ Medal and \$50
Boston, Mass. “ “ Medal and \$50

For birds making second speediest returns to each of the above points,..... Medal and \$25

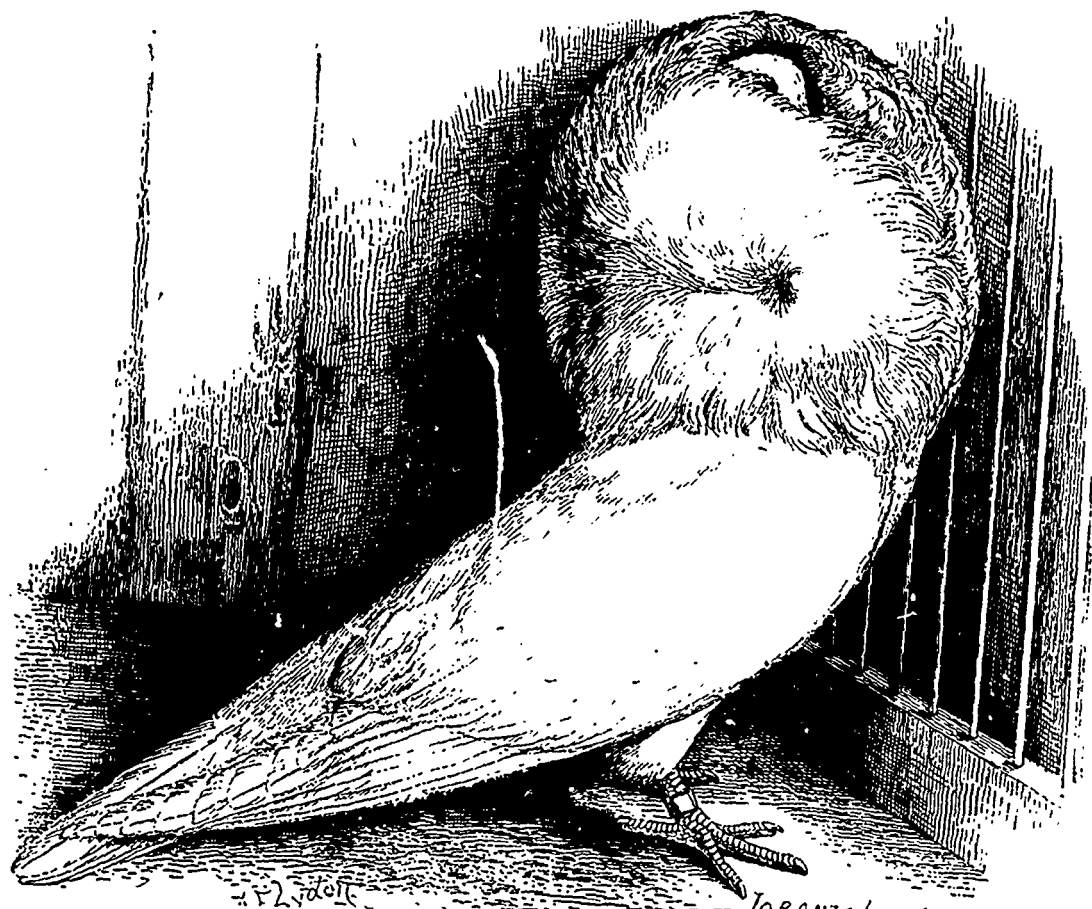
In addition to the foregoing, medals will be given all owners whose birds reach home within the following time limits from hour of their release on the Exposition grounds:

Washington, D.C. and vicinity 72 hours,
Philadelphia, Pa. “ “ 75 “
New York, N. Y. “ “ 78 “
Boston, Mass. “ “ 85 “

For bird making quickest flight for a distance of 500 miles or over from Exposition grounds in an air line (cities named above not to compete)..... Medal and \$50.

For bird making quickest flight for a distance of 400 and under 500 miles from Exposition grounds in an air line (cities named above not to compete)..... Medal and \$50.

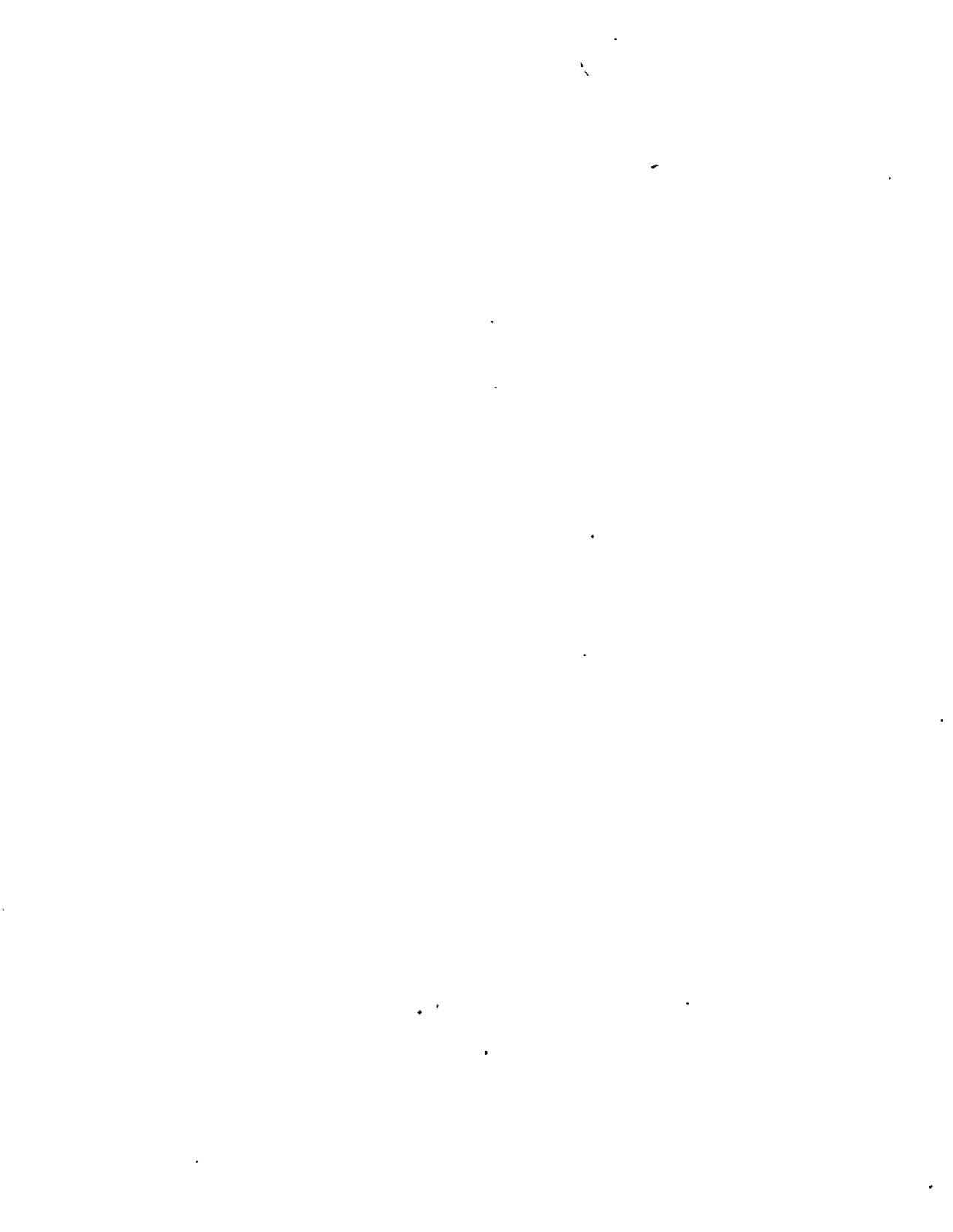
For bird making quickest flight for a distance of 300 and



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under 400 miles from Exposition grounds in an air line (cities named above not to compete) Medal and \$40.

For bird making quickest flight for a distance of 200 and under 300 miles from Exposition grounds in an air line (cities named above not to compete) Medal and \$35.

For bird making quickest flight for a distance of 100 and under 200 miles from Exposition grounds in an air line (cities named above not to compete) Medal and \$25.

For second and third birds reaching home, each city having entered competing (cities named above not to compete) Diploma.

Special rules covering details of this feature will be issued hereafter.

TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

FROM Maplewood Columbarry to Chas. Bonnick, Toronto, 1 black Magpie hen, 3 Swallows, 2 Flying Tumblers, 1 almond Tumbler, 1 yellow agate Tumbler, 1 red agate Splash, 2 Kite hens, 89 Fantails, in reds, yellows, blacks, blues and whites.

To Thompson & Son, Toronto: 1 pair Swallows, 1 pair blue Nuns and 1 pair white Fantails.

To O. L. Ambrose, Tenn.: 2 pair white booted and crested Fans, 1 pair yellow Fans, 2 pair black Fans, 1 black crested Fan cock, 2 blue-chequered Fans and 1 pair Blondinettes.

To T. A. Heremeyer, New Jersey: 1 pair yellow Fans, 4 pair black Fan, 4 blue Fan cocks, 3 blue Fan hens, and one silver Fan hen.

To John H. Kuhn, Louisville: 1 pair black Fans and 1 pair blue Fans.

To Andw. Muehlig, Ann Arbor, Mich.: 1 pair of white Fans.

To D. Caskie: 1 pair Jacobins, 1 pair of Barbs, 1 pair black Fans, 1 pair blue Fans and pair white Fans.

To Mount Royal Lofts: 4 pair short-faced Tumblers.

To Ch. Wagner, Detroit: 1 pair red Barbs, winners two firsts at Nashville, Tenn., also special for best pair.

The Maplewood Columbarry were very successful with the birds they exhibited at Nashville. This was an exclusive pigeon show, and there were 1076 birds shown. Maplewood Columbarry entered 16 birds carrying-off 14 prizes, viz., 8 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third, 2 fourths and 4 specials—1 for the best collection of Barbs, 1 for best pair short-faced Antwerps, 1 for best pair of Barbs and 1 for the best Blondinette.

WHITE KING.

WE give this month an illustration of a champion Jacobin, the "White King," bred and owned by Mr. Richard Pillans, Carlisle, N.B. This bird is remarkable for feather properties having great mane, with long, forward, close hood, and grand chain covering at eye. His carriage is perfection. His first appearance he won second Liverpool when a youngster, and at Dumfries, this season, he carried off section cup, and beat all the other cup Jacobins for the champion cup, being the second time ever known of a white Jacobin to win a champion cup. At the Crystal Palace, two weeks later, he again won first and cup for the best white or yellow cock, beating Mr. Wilkins' unbeaten champion. This bird is well bred, being from the first Glasgow, first Kilmarnock, and cup Edinburgh winner (also bred and owned by Mr. Pillans), a grand specimen, similiar to the champion, but hardly so much feather.—*Feathered World.*

OWEN SOUND SHOW.

MR. FOX had a field day here, everything except a few thirds going to his exhibit. Mr. J. B. Jones, judged.

Fantails, 1st and 2nd Wm Fox, Toronto. Jacobins, 1st and 2nd Fox. Pouters, 1st and 2nd Fox. Carriers, 1st and 2nd Fox. Turbits, 1st and 2nd Fox. Trumpeters, 1st and 2nd Fox, 3rd J & R Struthers. Owl, 1st and 2nd Fox. Nun, 1st and 2nd Fox. Tumbler, 1st and 2nd Fox, 3rd Struthers. Magpies, 1st and 2nd Fox. Barbs, 1st and 2nd Fox. Antwerps, 1st and 2nd Fox, 3rd Struthers. Archangels, 1st and 2nd Fox. Dragoons, 1st and 2nd Fox. Swallows, 1st and 2nd Fox. Any Other Variety, 1st Fox. RABBITS, lop eared—Buck, 1st Fox; doe, 1st Fox. Augora, buck, 1st Struthers; doe, 1st Struthers. Dutch, buck, 1st and 2nd Fox; doe, 1st and 2nd Fox. BELGIAN HARE—Buck, 1st Fox. PAIR GUINEA FOWL—1st Gray. GUINEA PIGS, smooth coated—1st Fox. Peruvian, 1st Fox. CANARIES—german, 1st Geo. Dunn, Woodstock; 2nd M E Bebee, Owen Sound. Scotch fancy, 1st H Grier, Owen Sound; 2nd Dunn. Yellow norwich, 1st Dunn, 2nd Bebee. Buff Norwich, 1st Dunn. G S Lizard, 1st Dunn. S S Lizard, 1st Dunn.

BRAMPTON SHOW.

Fantails, 1st W H Readwin, Guelph; 2nd Jos Brownridge, Brampton. Pouters, 1st and 2nd Brownridge. Carriers, 1st Readwin, 2nd Brownridge. Owls, 1st Readwin, 2nd Brownridge. Tumblers, 1st Readwin, 2nd Brownridge. Antwerps, 1st Readwin, 2nd Brownridge. Magpies, 1st Readwin. Dragoons, 1st Brownridge.

The Canadian Poultry Review.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

FOR 1893

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TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

BY H. B. DONOVAN,

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines.

Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
Two columns.....	20 00	35 00	60 00
Half page.....	15 00	25 00	40 00
One column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	3 00	5 00	8 00

Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.

Breeders' Directory, 1-5 col. card, 1 yr., \$8; half year \$5.

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

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

H. B. DONOVAN,
118 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.

Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks. 1293.

DIRECTORY OF BREEDS.

RULES—1. First time a breeder's name is inserted under a heading, 50c. per annum, under each subsequent heading, 35c. per annum, payable in advance.

2. Name and address only allowed, and must not occupy over one line. All names set in uniform style.

3. Where a breeder has a display advertisement in REVIEW and wishes to call attention to it, he can do so by using a "

BUFF COCHINS.

Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont.* 193
F. C. Hare, Whitby, Ont.* 1292

BLACK SPANISH.

F. C. Hare, Whitby, Ont.* 1292
W. H. Locke, Campbellford, Ont. 193
G. H. Sheres, Clarksburg, Ont. 193

HOUDANS.

C. Stockwell, London, Ont. 1292

ANDALUCIANS.

C. Stockwell, London, Ont. 1292
J. Dilworth, 170 King St. East, Toronto.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

F. Auclair, 53 Canal St. West, Ottawa. 1293
C. J. Eisele, Guelph, Ont. 194
E. McCormick, Newmarket, Ont. 1293

WHITE LANGSHANS.

E. McCormick, Newmarket, Ont. 1293

BLACK MINORCAS.

Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont.* 193
T. A. Duff, 267 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto.* 193

WHITE MINORCAS.

T. A. Duff, 267 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto.* 193

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont.* 193
H. N. Hughes, Box 97, Barrie, Ont. 293

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

Jacob Dorst, 565 Logan Ave., Toronto. 593
M. B. Hague, Inglewood, Ont. 1093

BLACK JAVAS.

J. D. Robertson, Box 164, Guelph, Ont. 293

WHITE P. ROCKS.

H. N. Hughes, Box 97, Barrie, Ont. 293

BARRED P. ROCKS.

R. Elliott, Wingham, Ont. 393
Jas. McLaren, Stephen St., Owen Sound. 393
R. Downs, Garrison Commons, Toronto. 393
Geo. H. Grills, Box 339, Belleville, Ont. 393
J. Bennet, 189 Bathurst St., Toronto. 593

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

R. Elliott, Wingham, Ont. 393

DARK BRAHMS

Jas. McLaren, Stephen St., Owen Sound. 393

INDIAN GAME.

D. G. Davies, 91 Grange Ave., Toronto.* 1293

HOMING PIGEONS.

F. Auclair, 53 Canal St. West, Ottawa. 1293