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Black Cochins.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO A

POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

VOL. 10.

PARKDALE, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

No. 9.

POULTRY

NOTES.

Mr. Henry Kedzie informs us that the poultry interest is taking deep root in Lambton County, and that the season has been a good one, and chicks now doing well.

Mr. R. H. Trimble, Napanee, owing to removal is obliged to part with his Black Red Games. We have an idea that Mr. Trimble will not be long out of the "fancy."

Mr. T. H. Scott, St. Thomas, writes us that he has over ninety fine Wyandotte chicks coming on nicely. From his laced variety one pure white chick was hatched.

Mr. John G. Jones, Mitchell, is going into poultry and fruit farming combined at Niagara on an extensive scale.

He purposes building a poultry house 200 feet long, and hopes next spring to have three or four thousand chicks. We understand that he has closed with Mr. Bessy for fifty Minorcas.

At the quarterly meeting of the Ontario Health Board held in Toronto a few days ago Dr. Cassidy referred to a discovery made by an eminent French specialist, that diphtheria would attack

fowls and might be transmitted from them to man. Dr. Covernton asked if the specialist suggested any remedy. Dr. Bryce: "Eat no chickens."

We notice this same subject is just now agitating some of our English exchanges, but we have no doubt that the market for 'Ras Wiman's \$2.50 spring broilers will still remain as keen as ever.

We have received a copy of THE LEGHORN FOWL by *L. C. Verrey, Esq.*, Hon. Secy. of the Leghorn, Plymouth Rock and Andalusian Club (England), published by Vinton & Co., London, @ 1/- which should certainly commend itself to American fanciers. We hope to notice it more fully next month.

The Minorca "boom" has not been without results, as witness our advertising pages, where they are being offered in tens, aye, hundreds.

The prize lists of the Western Fair, London, Mr. Geo. McBroom, Secretary, and the Provincial Fair, Ottawa, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, Secretary, are to hand, and provide liberally for almost all varieties. Copies gladly mailed by the Secretaries on application.

The Massachusetts Poultry Association will hold their next annual show at Boston, January 12th to 18th next, and give Canadian fanciers a cordial welcome to cross the line with their birds.

GRIMSBY POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The above Association purpose holding their initial show on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of December next, when a good list will be offered, and every bird not disqualified will be scored.

This, the first event of the winter season will, no doubt, get a good send-off from the fraternity. The REVIEW wishes them every success in their venture. Dr. Millard holds the President's chair, and Mr. H. E. Russ acts as Secretary.

NEW POULTRY HALL OF THE WESTERN FAIR.

While in London we had the pleasure of viewing in company with Messrs McNeil and Oke the new poultry hall of the Western Fair, now almost in a state of completion. The extent of accommodation, taste in design, and practical distribution of light and ventilation was certainly an agreeable surprise to us. We congratulate the directorate in having the finest building devoted to the exhibition of fancy poultry in the Dominion.

The dimensions are about 160 feet in length by 24 feet in width, with two wings extending in the centre at either side, one wing for office purposes and the other for feed, &c.

It is very lofty, and contains in all 60 lights, together with 5 top ventilators of the newest design.

The outside finish is quite artistic, and has a most pleasing effect, the colors are maroon and olive.

The total cost we understand was close in the neighborhood of \$2,500. It is proposed to use the old coops this year; but next season it is probable that permanent coops will be put in, a double row down the centre of the hall, and none at the sides, this affording ample light and space to visitors to view the exhibits.

THE EDITOR ABROAD.

Having a few days leisure last month, we thought we could not do better than visit a few of our fancier friends and note how the fraternity was progressing. Our purpose was mainly to see how the chicks compared with last year; though we did not lose sight of the fact that the old birds deserved some of our attention.

From what we saw and heard we are fully assured that this year's chickens are quite a month behind in maturity to what they were last year at the same time; but this is more than recompensed by the advance in quality (due in many cases to recent importations) which is plainly visible. Well, to proceed to our "tower," we left Toronto for

BOWMANVILLE

on the 13th of August, and on arrival at our destination were met by Mr. M. Hern who kindly gave up the whole day to escorting us around town. We are also greatly indebted to his good lady for her kind hospitality and good cheer.

The first yards we visited were those of

Mr. Alfred Hobbs,

who unfortunately was absent from home, but Mrs. H. kindly showed us around. His stock consists of Dominicks, the only ones of this variety we can call to mind in Ontario; S. S. Hamburgs, Javas and Houdans, amongst which are many good birds, but we

failed to see any early chicks. Leaving there we came to

Mr. Geo. Wright's,

whose stock is large and consists mainly of Buff and Partridge Cochins, of which we noticed some very good male birds, Light and Dark Brahmas, S. G. Dorkings, Rouen and Aylesbury ducks. He has some chicks very far advanced indeed, especially some Buff and Partridge Cochins, a Partridge cockerel being nearly full grown, hatched in January. His chicks all through show good breeding and quality.

Mr. John Archibald

breeds Brown and White Leghorns. We saw amongst them some very fine and large Brown cockerels, which no doubt will make their mark.

Mr. Joseph Jeffrey,

who kindly drove us out to his extensive grounds is a man "after our own heart" and has a most unique and varied collection of pets. He goes in largely for pheasants and has been very successful in raising these delicate (when young) birds. His pheasantry is neat and complete, and we saw there 7 or 8 pairs of beautiful Silvers and in grand condition, and some magnificent Golden. Mr. Jeffrey intends to further extend his collection of these birds.

We also noticed several peacocks strutting around the lawn, but his most prized pets are a pair of tame deer. He hopes that young deer may not be very far in the future.

Mr. Jeffrey also breeds Jersey cattle, some of which are winners of numerous prizes.

Pierce & Hall

breed Houdans exclusively, and certainly breed birds of a fine quality. Their chicks, both cockerels and pullets are quite four months old, and are "away up" in size and quality.

Their old birds are also beyond praise.

Mr. Silas Foster

breeds Houdans, Black Hamburgs and Brown Leghorns, but we did not see

any very early chicks. Leaving Mr. Fosters' we came to

Messrs. S. and P. Jackmans,

who have some really good black Hamburgs, some of the hens being particularly fine; also Pyle and Brown Red Game bantams and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs and pigeons of various varieties.

Mr. J. O. Labelle

has the largest Black Minorca chicks we had seen this season up to that time. Two cockerels we noticed among them being very far advanced and good in quality. We also noticed some very nice white and silver grey Dorkings and black Javas.

Mr. John Fogg

has some very early Pyle chicks very good in station and color, and which it seems a pity not to see in the show pen. He also has a large stock of Fantails, black, white and blue; several of merit, good tails, short in back, &c.

Next to visit, was

Mr. A. McTaggart,

whose specialities are white and brown Leghorns and Langshans. Some very fine and large white pullets and cockerels caught our eye.

Mr. T. H. Smelt,

the genial Secretary of the Bowmanville Poultry Association, has a nice little flock of those pretty pets, White Polish Bantams, the hens being particularly fine. Mr. Smelt is making an effort to reduce the size of comb in the cock and so far has made considerable advance in his object. He also breeds silver Seabright bantams and brown and white Leghorns. Some chicks of the latter are going to be "away up in G."

Adjourning to the house of our host

Mr. M. Hern,

for tea, we had a good opportunity of viewing his stock. The first batch to catch our eye was a lot of 12 imported silver Poland chicks, and a really first rate lot they are, beautifully laced and rich in color with grand large crests. Two of the pullets having the best crests

we remember seeing on birds of the same age. No doubt, these birds will be heard from at the winter shows, even if to young too catch a place at the fall exhibitions. Mr. Hern also has some fine golden Polands and Langshans, of which we saw several chicks, which with age will be hard to beat; Pekin ducks and a fine lot of Fantail pigeons.

In addition to the above we saw a nice little flock of a dozen Pekin bantams.

Mr. W. Johnston's

chicks we were unable to see, but understand he has a fine flock of Andalusians and a lot of good chicks.

The last name on our list was

Mr. J. W. Dutton's,

who breeds Pekin bantams exclusively, but owing to removal, his stock is not now very extensive.

This wound up the pleasantest day we have spent in Bowmanville for some years.

On the following Monday we travelled by the Canadian Pacific Railway to

INGERSOLL,

and were met at the depot by that prince of good fellows,

W. F. Wixson,

in whose hands we placed ourselves for the day, and who proved to be a most entertaining companion and guide. We also beg to tender our most sincere thanks to Mrs. Wixson for her kind care of us during our stay.

After trying several varieties Mr. Wixson has decided on the Leghorn family as the one most suited to him and his requirements. In conversation with him we were surprised to learn the extent of his business the past season; he shipped eggs to England, New York, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Indiana, Dakota, North West Territories, Los Angeles, California and Michigan, besides numberless settings to all parts of Canada, and all with a most satisfactory result.

He uses for packing, the ordinary chip baskets, in the bottom of which is

laid a strip of paper, on this one inch of bran, on this is again placed another paper, and on this the eggs wrapped in paper are laid and tightly packed between with bran; over all is laid another inch of bran, and factory cotton sewed down tightly on top. This method, Mr. Wixson has never known to fail in giving a satisfactory hatch. From 21 eggs (black Leghorn) sent to England 19 chicks were hatched.

This gentleman's old birds were of course not looking their best this season of the year, but are without doubt, a grand lot all through, black, white and brown.

Mr. Wixson's system of breeding shows itself plainly this year in the quality of his chicks, of which he has some 300; the shape and style of the young birds being particularly catching. Amongst many other good birds we noticed some white pullets with splendid color legs and beak, and well on for their age and in the pink of condition. The white cockerels are also particularly neat in comb, and in fact, in all points that go to make up the ideal Leghorn. His blacks this season show more lustre of plumage than ever we remember to have seen before on this variety, which as a rule are not unusually good in color. His browns are likewise good in all points, the pullets large and well matured.

Mr. Wixson breeds two strains of each variety, one on his own place, "Homewood Poultry Farm", which is peculiarly adapted to the raising of fancy fowls, having abundance of shade and a never failing stream of flowing water; and one on farms in the country. His object in this is to send his patrons unrelated pens for breeding.

The poultry house was beautifully clean; the passage being scrubbed out every week, and the birds both old and young were in grand health, not a sick one amongst them, to which Mr. Wixson is indebted to the "partner of

his woes and joys" in whose care the fowls mostly are.

Mr. Wixson also intends giving the Minorcas a trial, and has now on the way from England a trio of both young and old, blacks.

Mr. Wixson kindly accompanied us to

Mr. H. W. Partlo's,

who has some really good birds in white Leghorns, and some nice fairly well matured chicks, but whose yards we must say would please us better if they were kept in a cleaner condition.

We had a lively chat with

Mr. G. E. Perkins,

but unfortunately he could not spare the time to show us around his place, which is some little distance from the town. He breeds Langshans, dark Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.

LONDON

was the next place we "struck," and of course here we are right in the home of the fancy. Mr. Richard Oke would not permit us to go to an hotel, and during a visit of some 36 hours we were entertained most lavishly by Mr. Oke's father and mother. Mr. Oke also had the kindness to place a horse and buggy at our disposal and to act as our guide to the yards of the numerous fanciers in London.

The first on our list was that veteran fancier and exhibitor

Mr. Wm. McNeill,

who probably breeds and shows a more varied stock than any man in Canada, His birds were as usual in show condition, and every one of his large flock in as good health as it is possible for birds to be, not a sick or ailing one in the lot.

He has this season over two hundred chicks and many of them well advanced in size and feather, and without doubt will make a name for themselves this fall. Amongst dozens of others we noticed several buff, black and white Cochins of grand color, all over Cochin points, large and and in beautiful fettle, Polands of all kinds, a grand pair of

white crested black which "Billy" confidently expects will "make Rome howl" this fall and in which we certainly agree with him. Hamburgs of all kinds, and some real beauties amongst them, also bantams, Seabrights, some grandly laced ones; black rose-comb, some of them well on and good in color, comb and lobe, Japanese, some almost full grown, with short bright yellow legs, fine tails, &c., and so on, with varieties too numerous to mention; every bird almost an exhibition specimen and in such condition.

Mr. McNeill now devotes his entire time to his fowls, and certainly they show in every way his watchful care and attention.

We then drove to the yards of

Messrs. Thorpe & Scott,

where we saw some very nice and well grown light Brahma chicks, particularly well feathered, a real good Langshan cockerel and a Black Spanish cockerel large and good in face and comb.

Their stock also includes some fine old birds in Spanish, a grand hen, very fine in comb and face, but badly in moult, a fine black Hamburg cock, but is off on comb, some fine light Brahmas, notably one old hen with fine legs, good hackle and comb; and a very nice cock.

Mr. Geo. McCormack

is comparatively young in the fancy, but has one of the nicest and neatest little poultry houses in the Dominion. His stock consists of white Wyandottes, some nice chicks, black Minorca chicks, fine in comb and lobe, and white Minorcas.

Mr. McCormack has also on order from Mr. A. C. Hawkins a pair of old white Wyandottes, both winners.

Mr. Wm. Court

has about eighty nice Wyandotte chicks, amongst which we noticed some which will make their mark, particularly one or two extra nice pullets, also some nice large light Brahma chicks of good quality.

His old birds are good, but of course are now sharing the fate of all old birds at this season of the year.

Mr. A. Flawn

has some very nice Partridge and Buff Cochins, chicks large and well grown, the pullets especially fine in color and feathering.

Dr. Macarthur

does not go very extensively into the business, but manages to generally have a few very good ones.

In this gentleman's yard we saw a few grand Wyandotte chicks, the most forward we have seen this season, Langshan chicks good, partridge Cochins and S. S. Hamburgs, among the latter a very fine cockerel and pullet.

Mr. H. Tozer

is not as greatly interested in chickens as formerly, but still has a few nice ones, amongst them some grand old black Hamburgs, not a great many chicks but good, both black and golden pencilled Hamburgs.

Leaving Mr. Tozer's, we drove to

Mr. Wm. Moore's,

who has an extensive stock of Wyandottes, brown and white Leghorns, and white Plymouth Rocks.

He had evidently laid himself out to have a few early ones for the fall shows, as we saw here the biggest Leghorn and P. Rock chick we have seen this season, including a fine, big, good colored P. Rock cockerel, three or four brown and white Leghorns of rare quality, and well on in plumage and size. Some of the pullets are now laying, one of which (a white one) at once caught our eye.

The old birds were all heavy in moult.

Mr. Geo. Bedgood

had about thirty nice chicks, consisting of brown Leghorns and Wyandottes.

Our time having about expired, we adjourned to the house of our host,

Mr. Richard Oke,

who is well and favorably known as a prominent breeder of the lighter varieties.

Mr. Oke's poultry building is exceedingly neat, and kept scrupulously clean.

He purposes building a twenty foot extension to it this fall to accommodate his fast increasing stock.

He is most favorably situated in respect to runs, having almost unlimited grass, interspersed with shade and fruit trees, and in season quite a few acres of stubble. The river runs through on one side of his farm, providing a never failing supply of living water. His stock of course is "away up" and the old fowls appeared to us to be much further advanced in moult, than most we had seen, the Japanese Bantams and some of the Hamburgs looking particularly nice for this time of the year. The chicks, of which he has in or about one hundred, are an especially pleasing lot of great promise, and not a sick or delicate one in the lot. The black Hamburg chicks are fine and fairly well grown, silver and golden spangled do. are beautiful in color and spangling and withal with good lobes. His latest venture has taken the shape of Creve-Coeurs, of which we saw about a dozen nice chicks of good size and fine in crest, comb and color. We also saw several nice Minorca chicks, not to say very large, but some of great promise.

In Bantams, we noticed a number of both silver and golden Seabrights, which for color and markings are hard to excel, with good legs and beaks, the Japanese are also good, small, with good legs and beaks, also about twenty-five black rose-comb of fine form, good in color and lobe, and small for their age.

Mr. Oke has lately invested in some Pekin chicks which we have no doubt will take some good ones to beat them. His Wyandottes are young but of good color and no doubt will "get there" in time,

There are several other fanciers in and about London, which we should have liked to have visited, but our limited time would not permit of so doing. Among others we may mention

Mr. A. W. Porte,

President of the Western Fair Board, whose stock consists mainly of light

Brahmas, and who, we understand, has this season the best ever in his yards.

Mr. Allan Bogue,

who is well known to all interested in fancy fowls, as a fancier of many years standing. We were on our way out to this gentleman's farm but met him midway on his entrance to the city to attend a meeting of the Poultry committee of the Western Fair, so that we had to return without the pleasure of seeing his stock.

Mr. G. W. Bartlett,

who breeds Langshans exclusively,

Mr. Saunders,

who was away from home when we called, and numbers of others.

Bidding Mr. Oke *adieu* we left for

STRATFORD

and were met by Mr. Wm. Sanderson, who is too well known to the fraternity for us to do more than mention his name. We have again to thank Mrs. Sanderson for the pleasant time we enjoyed while at her home.

Accompanied by our "guide, mentor and friend," we set forth to see how the city of Stratford was favored in the way of early chicks.

Mr. W. T. Davis,

kindly came with us to his yards, which contain Plymouth Rocks, brown Leghorns, Hamburgs and one or two varieties of Bantams. Mr. Davis is taking a rest this season, his yards not being large enough to accommodate the number of stock he wishes to keep, but he has purchased six acres and in future intends to go more extensively into the business.

We noticed quite a few chicks but none of very large size.

Messrs. C. & W. Forbes'

stock is mostly in the country, but we saw several nice birds in this yard, mainly white and brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

Mr. Woodcock

is Stratford's game fancier, his old black reds are good, one hen a beauty but in bad shape.

We "spotted" several very fine pul-

lets and a couple of good cockerels. The pullets struck us as being his "winning card."

Mr. J. L. Corcoran

has the earliest and biggest chicks in Stratford, amongst them some beautiful silver grey Dorkinⁿ cockerels, almost full grown, and pullets well up in size and showing beautiful color and form.

He also has some grand Plymouth Rock pullets good in color, beak, legs, and very large, his cockerels are also good, but of the two we preferred the pullets. Both will take some beating.

Mr. G. W. Lawrence

was away from home seeking recuperation after the accident which unfortunately befel him some time ago and which was previously mentioned in the REVIEW.

Mr. Johnson

breeds black red games, we saw several nice chicks in his yard.

Mr. John Swift

of Houdan fame is still as enthusiastic over the "Frenchmen" as ever. His chicks are mostly young but are of good quality, we noticed one or two pretty large pullets and cockerels.

Mr. Hodgins

is a new convert to the fancy and also breeds Houdans, most of the chicks being young.

He also has some imported mottled Java chicks, with which we must say we did not fall rapturously in love, they don't appear to hatch as even in quality as would be desired, differing in color of legs and other points.

Mr. J. Filey's

Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock chicks are all young, in fact this seems to be the general complaint in Stratford this season.

Judge Woods

has the nicest lot of Plymouth Rock cockerels we have seen in some time; bright in colour, good beaks and legs; shape right and large in size. We thought the pullets, though containing some good ones, were not *all round*,

as even a lot as their male relatives. We saw quite a number of nice Houdan chicks, though we think not as many as when we visited this gentleman's yard last year.

Our ramifications now having come to an end we once more returned to

Mr. Wm. Sanderson's,

who is, we may say, the mainstay or the backbone of the fancy in his district. How many of our present successful fanciers owe their initiation to William Sanderson? We could name them by the dozen.

Mr. Sanderson is a fancier of long years' standing and experience, and given birds of any kind seems to be able by a theory which he *practices* to bring forth his most desired ends. Mr. Sanderson *breeds* what he exhibits, and is not one of those fanciers who are eternally sending across the border for a bird to win such and such a prize, which, though commendable at first, is sure, if continued to excess, to exhaust the purse of the exhibitor and the confidence of the public in his ability as a breeder.

His chicks consist mainly of Plymouth Rocks and Langshans, which, though mostly young, show signs of that quality for which this gentleman's birds are noted. No doubt just about the right time "Sanderson's strain" will find a place amongst the fall winners.

To the "Royal" city of

GUELPH

was our next visit,

Mr. J. B. Laing

kindly placing himself and buggy at our disposal and accompanying us on our tour of inspection. We first had a look round this gentleman's yard, known as the "Guelph White Leghorn Yards," where these birds are alone bred. Mr. Laing's houses and yards show a fancier's care and are as clean and sweet as "muscle" and lime wash can make them. His plan of preventing the combs from freezing on winter nights is an uncommonly good one and

very simple. It simply consists of a small frost-proof compartment attached to each pen, to which, on the approach of dusk, all birds are confined for the night. Ventilation is amply provided for. Another great convenience he has for an early mated pen is a large underground run into which the birds are let on fine days to scratch and dust themselves. Large lights are put in, facing the south, so that the sun has full power to shed his warm rays on them. Coming to the inhabitants, we found the old birds in remarkably good condition for the season, and all of great merit. The chicks, of which there were about seventy-five, are a grand even lot all through; good in colour, legs bright, beaks and combs good, large and full in body, and in fact at any point it would be difficult to find fault with them. The cockerels seemed more advanced than the pullets, but two or three weeks time would make an immense amount of difference in the latter.

Mr. F. Sturdy's

light Brahma chicks are large and good. We understand they are some of the "Lansdowne" strain.

Mr. Sturdy's strong point is in his Golden Spangled Hamburgs, of which he is justly proud, for spangling and colour it would be hard to beat them. We noticed several chicks, which with time will be A. 1.

We also saw some Rouen ducklings and some very fine early Dorkings.

Mr. J. B. Luving

has a pen of brown Leghorns at a brother fancier's which we forgot to mention. Amongst the old stock we noticed some good hens including one of Stahlshmidt's old veterans. The chicks were looking well and very fairly grown.

Mr. W. Stewart,

breeds Partridge Cochins, of which we noticed a fine old hen and several very promising pullets, cockerels large, but not in full feather. His house is a nice warm little building, plastered inside.

Mr. John Crowe was away from home, but Mrs. Crowe kindly permitted us to view the fowls. Mr. Crowe evidently makes pets of his chicks, as one or two fled right on our shoulders on entering the pen. The chicks were numerous and consisted of white Minorcas, bred from his imported prize winners, birds which seemed a very nice lot as White Minorcas go, though not very early. The old birds are good, particularly the cock and one hen. "Beautiful big buff Cochins" met our gaze all over, and they don't deny their appellation, the old birds are fine and extra large, and the chicks though young already show signs of "good uns". Mr. Crowe has also some fine light Brahma and black Spanish chicks.

Mr. Wm. Sunly,

is now almost out of the fancy, but we saw one or two old hens in his yard which would take some beating. Guelph's black Minorca breeder,

Mr. G. R. Bruce,

one of the first to re-introduce these birds to Ontario, we found at home and quite ready to talk Minorca all day. His birds need no word of praise from us, they are well known. An old cock of grand quality arrested our attention at once and a hen beautiful in color, though on the small side, with a good comb and grand lobe is a worthy mate for him.

His chicks are the largest Minorcas we have seen this season, and it will surprise us if they don't find a place in the prize lists of our fall fairs. Mr. Bruce seems to have got especially good combs and lobes on this year's birds.

Mr. Geo. Chamberlain

has some fine old Pyle Games and well forward in moult, some nice large pullets and a good cockerel or two.

Mr. Geo. Lamprey,

has just adopted the pigeon fancy and has received some birds from England. A white Pouter hen, 1887 hatch, is "the makings" of a good one, long in feather and limb and legs well covered.

Mr. J. B. Bruce,

another Pigeon fancier has a pair of the best short face Tumblers we have seen for some time, Almond cock, Kite hen, imported from England this year.

Mr. N. Jeffrey, Jr.

who has a large loft of Fantails of all colors, we were unable to visit but understand he has had his usual good luck in the breeding loft.

Mr. H. Sallows

has some early Black Red chicks, good in station, legs, head and wings, also some nice Pyle Bantam chicks. His old birds are good.

Mr. Jno. Coulson,

has some brown Leghorn chicks, good, and very early apparently, one cockerel a real nice one, but off a little on legs, two or three nice pullets are also noticeable.

He also breeds Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns and in a grass run at the end of the garden we noticed a nice flock of Pekin ducklings, large, with good color, beak and legs.

This brought our journey to a close and we returned home well satisfied with the quality of the stock we had everywhere seen, and with the courtesy which had been by all, without exception, extended to us.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CULL.

BY STANLEY SPILLET.

Let me say a few words to beginners upon the subject of present duties. You have raised a goodly number of chicks, and it may be you notice quite a number of nice ones amongst them, but they are not all good, and your duty now is to cut down your number and weed out every bird which shows any grave defect. You have been frequently told this before, you will say, but have you been as frequently told why you should act upon this advice? Well, though I may discourage you a little, still I will strive to give you from my own experience, the reasons why you should follow this old advice.

You are anxious to sell as many as possible, as your outlay so far has been far in excess of your income from this source. But, my brother, you cannot for a few years find customers to relieve you of any more of your stock than will pay current expenses, so says my experience at any rate. But you need not be discouraged at this, and it does not differ from starting in a profession. A lawyer puts out his shingle in the county town, and will he have business rushing him at once? He must begin small and work up by degrees, and so will you be obliged to, and you then see the necessity of saving only your very best at present, because, if you keep a large flock waiting for customers, those which you do not sell will eat up the profit of those you do dispose of. I may say that for the first five years I did no more than keep my poultry account even, of course I bought a great number of birds in that time.

Again, you must rear a reputation upon a solid basis, and this is secured by sending out only good birds, the only exception to this rule is where a customer wants stock for fowls and eggs for market. But my advice, is, after years of experience, you can't afford to send out a poor bird at any price as long as they are for fancy. Do not be deluded by the statement that a customer can't afford to pay fancy prices, for you will find if you give him the worth of his money and no more, there is one thing he can do as well—*grumble*.

I have known not a few beginners quit the fancy in disgust because they had raised a large yard of fowls from good stock expecting to sell them all at good prices. They first became aware that their grain bill was pretty strong; as month after month crept by, the feed bill grew larger, and after advertising liberally they still found their flock only slightly diminished, they became disgusted, and quit in debt to their venture. Raise only a limited number at first, cull severely, and if you get rid of these try it a little stronger

next time. And don't forget now is your time to cull and reduce the number of your flock.

JUDGING BUFF COCHINS.

BY FRANK C. HARE, WHITBY, ONT.

It is generally conceded that one of the chief advantages of judging by scoring is the information that it gives exhibitors respecting the merits and defects of their stock, and the facility with which it enables sellers and purchasers to deal honestly and intelligently with each other in business transactions. I am in thorough sympathy with the scoring system and believe it has done much to remove petty jealousy and strife; and that the best way to make the system still more popular and satisfactory is to make the report of the score card so clear and definite that it will be impossible to misunderstand it. In the matter of buff Cochins the trend of modern opinion is in favor of a rich buff surface color, and a good under-color. These are points that intending purchasers wish to become fully acquainted with, and yet there is nothing in the scale of points on the score card by which these can be definitely indicated.

Take for illustration, the point, "Breast and Body." Under this heading the *Standard* says:—"Plumage rich, clear buff, even and uniform in color; breast deep, broad and full; body, deep, broad and well developed." A buff Cochin may be cut in breast and body, either for defective shape or for defective color in plumage. An amateur wants information relating to the shape of the breast, that he may know what type of Cochin to cultivate, but the union of shape and color in the score-card so confuses him that he learns nothing definitely. Another wants information relating to color, but finds this invariably associated with something else, so that the score-card is, to him, useless as a means of tuition. How can this be avoided, and the score-

card made a means of more precise instruction? I would propose a remodelling of the values attached to the different points specified in the *Standard*, and an introduction of two more points, viz., surface color and under color. Under each heading I would leave space for a summary of the parts of the fowl likely to be cut, viz., neck, back, &c., thereby enabling the judge to accurately describe the merits of the fowl with respect to color. Under the heading surface color could be put the color of the tail, and under the heading under-color the color of the wings. The same result can be reached by other changes in the analysis of points in the *Standard*. I have mentioned this method only that the committee of revision on buff Cochins may consider the possibility of making the score-card more definite and thereby more valuable.

(We are happy to welcome Mr. Hare to the columns of the REVIEW.—ED.)

THE ROUEN THE BEST DUCK, &c.

W. C. G. PETER.

In the August number of your excellent journal I note an enquiry from "A North Ontario Farmer" as to the best breed of ducks, etc. As I have had considerable experience with two of the best breeds, perhaps I can give him a hint or so that will help him to a selection. The breeds I have handled are the Pekin and the Rouen, and I may here say that I consider the Rouen are by far the best. And to give your correspondent a full answer I will take his questions in rotation.

The general characteristics of the Rouens are great hardiness, extra egg producers and stock-getters; scarcely an egg fails to hatch; put on flesh quickly and easily, needing no particular diet; have larger bodies and more flesh than many larger looking birds, their feathers being closer and harder; and last and very important item, they are so easily kept at home, and con-

tented with a very limited supply of water. They are good mothers and reliable sitters. I have marketed birds of this variety weighing 6 lbs. each at eight and nine weeks old. The quality of their flesh is of the best. They are only second in point of feathers, their plumage not being white; there might be a difference of a few cents in the pound on them. I had the Rouen till last year in my yards, but have now sold all my ducks, as I could not give as much attention to them as I wished. It is a paying business if well managed, and as few seem to know how quick their growth is I may say that young ducks *intended for market* (not those being raised for breeding) should be fed *all they will eat* of bran and shorts mixed with scalded skim-milk: a good feed three times per week of boiled liver or lights chopped small, and a variety of grain, *water constantly before them*, but not enough to swim in till a month old, and then a bread-baking pan is sufficient. A convenient plan for a farmer to water ducks is to line a small shallow ditch near the watering trough of the cattle and let the water run out of a hole in the trough till the little ditch is filled; have a wooden plug connected to the trough with a piece of rope, so that it will not continually be getting lost, and plug the hole when the place is filled. The bottom of the ditch can be lined with the tin of old tobacco boxes or caddies joined together. Any grocer will save them for you. This will save the water from filtering away sufficient for one day. With such treatment all young ducks intended for market will be ready in from eight to ten weeks, and should not be kept over that time, they will eat more and make very little progress in weight, and prices will be getting lower, too. I have always pushed mine forward to the utmost, and like to market at eight to nine weeks old. Those for breeding should be fed bone meal, as the heavy bodies of young ducks cause leg weakness to set in some-

times: and those for breeding should be allowed to grow slower, and have more stamina or constitution than those fed for market only. If your correspondent has plenty of sour milk, buttermilk, etc., his ducks will yield him far more profit than calves, if fed to them; the returns are so quick as to appear almost fabulous to those not acquainted with the facts. Ducks and fowls if allowed to run together never do well. An occasional feed of boiled rice is the fattener *par excellence* for all market stock. If "Farmer" desires more information I shall be pleased to answer him at any time as far as I can according to my experience.

Regarding the letter of E. A. Dornan, I had a cock similarly affected. I bathed the leg and foot with hot water, and then applied Radway's Ready Relief and bound the leg with a strip of flannel about one inch wide, winding it round as high as I could from the foot up, and saturated the binding afterwards with the Relief. The one treatment cured him, I only needed to wet the flannel once more with the Relief. Do not bind too tight, but tight enough to prevent slipping of the binder.

This has been a very trying summer for stock, and the breeder who can show from two to three hundred healthy, sprightly, vigorous birds has done an amount of work that would be an astonishment to the man who thinks there is "nothing to do in the chicken business." He has indeed earned this result literally "by the sweat of his brow." Yes; I fancy I can see him during those hot days when the thermometer stood—to his thinking—about 150 in the shade, faithfully going his appointed round, and with the spirit of a martyr braving the fierce rays of old Sol, mopping his "marble brow" as the "dew of labor" almost threatens to blind him, so abundantly does it gather, and then fall off the tip of his sun-burnt and brilliantly colored nose. And he shall certainly reap his reward when the inevitable visitor comes and ex-

claims, "Ah! they are beauties and no mistake," as he looks on the choice specimens. Does it not repay him to feel that swelling of the heart at the praise he knows is his just due? Would he give up his red ticket at the show? No! not for a hundred of hot days and twice as much toil, for no matter how good the bird, it is the care, the ceaseless attention of the person in charge that really wins the prize, by preserving the specimen in as perfect a condition as possible; and it is the especial delight of the fancier to watch over his pets, it is his affection for them that makes duty a pleasure and toil seem light. Just here I will take the opportunity of saying that I cannot understand the spirit that gloats over a brother fancier's disappointment in the show room. To me it is sometimes almost pathetic. I once saw a boy about fourteen turn away with a quivering lip at the jokes made at the expense of his exhibit of rabbits, his fortunate competitor, a man in years, leading in the remarks. Here was a young fancier, perhaps, nipped in the bud, not from losing the prize, but by want of sympathy and lack of a spirit of generosity to others—a want of that wondrous quality that makes the possessor in fellowship with mankind at large, and loth to wound another's feelings—and I know the good that would result from a free distribution of a large quantity of this precious element is incalculable.

I have been often asked to give advice as to which pays best, eggs or chicks for market. If near a good centre of trade, with a prosperous population, both are equally remunerative; but if the market is, say, a hundred miles or so distant, it is too far to risk poultry in hot weather, as best prices rule during May, June, and July, and sales must be very quick, as well as the means of transit. Eggs are more profitable if marketed quite fresh and clean: they will realize from two to four cents above average prices per dozen, which is a wonderful percentage of increase

on the dozen. Most people in this country make the mistake of killing off the yearling hens, or, at least, all over two years; I consider hens at their prime from two to four years, (of some varieties?—Ed.) and have had some that were good layers till seven years. You get the nice large eggs that are so saleable from two and three year old hens, and if well-fed and cared for generally, they will pay well (even if you cannot sell them when killed) to keep from three to four years, *provided they are good layers.*

Well, Mr. Editor, I suppose you are tired of this yarn, so for fear of offense, I must close with this remark, that if you feel like using the shears I cannot complain.

P. S. Regarding ducks I forgot to mention the old birds *must have enough water to swim in* while breeding, for best results in progeny.

MINORCA STANDARD.

We are indebted to *Poultry* for the Minorca standard drawn up by Percy Stafford, Esq., Hon. Sec. Minorca Club (Eng.)

COCK.

Beak—Dark horn and stout.

Eye—Dark.

Head—Long and broad, so as to carry comb quite erect.

Comb—Single, large, evenly serrated brilliant red colour, perfectly upright, firmly set on head, straight in front, reaching well to back of head, about seven spikes, rather rough in texture, free from any side sprigs.

Wattles—Fine and long, pendulous, bright red.

Face—A blood red, freer from feathers the better. Not the slightest tinge of whiteness or even paleness should be seen.

Earlobe—Pure white, almond shaped, smooth, fairly large, so long as the face is not sacrificed.

Size, &c. Large as possible, deep in chest, square in body; tail large, carried well back; sickle feathers long and nice-

ly arched; should stand up well on legs, but not too long in leg, showing an equal amount of thigh.

Legs, black in colour; toes, four—white.

Plumage—Black, with rather a lustrous green shade.

HEN.

Same points as cock, only comb must hang over one side of the face; slight fold on head, so as to allow the bird to see with both eyes; lobe rather more rounded and not so large as in male bird.

LIKENS ONCE MORE.

Editor Review:—

MR. SPAULDING states in his letter in the July number of the REVIEW, that the judges books which he left in the hands of the society, will show that what he has said, is true, in regard to the disqualified Black Red cockerel at the late show in Boston.

MR. SPAULDING further states, that when he went to score this cockerel he noticed that this said bird had some of the hackle feathers pulled out and that he wrote across the score-card "disqualified," and that the young lady clerk in the office who copied it did not know what disqualified meant.

This, I must say will do very well for a chestnut. The facts are these, that MR. SPAULDING'S letter in the July number does not clear his case up in the least, but only lets in more light on the subject. Mr. S. knows very well that he has got himself into a tight place and he is now trying to creep out of it if he can, by saying that he knew the cockerel was a disqualified bird, and that the mistake was made in the office by the young lady clerk in getting out the score-card. But I want Mr. S., as well as the many readers of your valuable journal to know that he can't baffle me off in that manner, for I will only say, why did he give that disqualified cockerel a score-card of 88½ points if he knew the bird was disqualified? The facts are, as his

score card will prove, that he cut this bird 1½ points on hackle and 2½ on tail. Now then, Mr. S., why did you attempt to fill out the score-card if you knew the bird was "faked."

In regard to the two Red Pyle cockerels, I will explain to the reader how I came to remove their tails. When in Liverpool, in taking my coops off the truck at the landing stage where they were to be measured to see how much space I would occupy on board the steamer, one of the men let one of the coops fall, damaging it to such an extent that I had to abandon it. This coop contained three Red Pyle cockerels, three pullets and one champion Red Pyle cock. Having no time to spare as the tender was waiting to take the passenger out to the steamer, I despatched a two wheeler to get me coops, the only ones he could get were four round willow baskets 18 x 26 and these were not lined. My birds were transferred into these and taken to the steamer with myself, where I was in hopes of getting some better accommodation for them. I informed the purser of my accident, he was very kind and took me to the butcher to see what he could do for me, but he informed me he had under his care two St. Bernard dogs and a black and tan Terrier as well as a consignment of pheasants from Messrs. Abbott Bros., of Hingham, Norfolk, Eng., this consignment was, I believe, going to Mr. A. McLean Howard, of Toronto. The butcher allowed me a small space which he had in reserve for himself, to huddle my birds in, but at times the water came in so badly that I was obliged to keep the birds in the willow baskets. After being out six days I lost the Red Pyle pullet, the Neneaton winner, and fearing that I should lose more I removed the tails, which were somewhat broken, from the Pyles. This I did to give them more room. On arriving in Franklin my Pyles were in bad condition, losing another one on my arrival. The firm had entered several birds at

the Boston show, and although it was against the wishes of the firm I took the two Red Pyles though, I knew very well that they couldn't win under an expert judge. My reasons for taking them there were, to see how they would compare with the birds I expected to have seen there. I was somewhat disappointed at not seeing the birds that I expected, yet I must say they were two of the best Red Pyle cockerels, when in form, that ever faced a judge in this country. Both birds being large and grand in color, their worst features being minus their tails. I was the most surprised man in the show when I learned that the birds had won first and second with a score of 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 92 $\frac{1}{4}$.

I wish to inform the readers that I am no "kicker," all I ask is a fair field and no favor. I like to see a first-class specimen no matter who may be the owner.

I think it is high time, during the many years I have studied the science of breeding and the many shows I have attended in the different parts of the world, I should know a little about game fowls. My two years in England was not spent for nothing.

Now, I think, Bro. S., that I have answered each and every question in a straightforward manner.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for past favors, I remain, yours most faithfully,

W. R. LUKENS,

Manager Franklin Poultry Yards,
Franklin, Pa., July 19th, 1887.

(We have but to repeat our opinion that this controversy can lead to no further light and had better be dropped, and we trust the gentlemen concerned may look at it in the same spirit.—Ed.)

EGGS FROM ENGLAND.

Editor Review:—

In answer to your editorial note on my letter re imported eggs. I cannot say that keeping them for a week after arrival had anything to do with the good result. I kept those for a week

waiting for a clucking hen. The eggs were packed with colored wadding in a box about 14 by 10 inches, and about 4 inches deep, thick end of egg upwards.

Yours truly,

W. H. BROOKING.

London, July 25, 87.

GAPES.

BY W. B. HINSDALE, M. D.

It is not my intention to explain the origin of the gape worm, or to go into its natural history, the study of which is very interesting. What is given is nothing more or less than my own method of treatment; that I have followed for four years. Several years since in speaking with Mr. Thompson, then superintendent of the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, now of Central Park, N. Y., concerning gapes in young pheasants, he referred me to Tegetmeyer's chapter on diseases of pheasants. I there received the hints that have since been the basis of my treatment of this pestilence. I seldom rear a chick or a pheasant that does not suffer from gapes, and I have no more dread of it, besides the bother of treatment, than I have of the least ill that feathered flesh is heir to. The method and apparatus that is employed consists of a box with perforated bottom and usually of glass top; a second box of same size, with no top, upon which the first box fits snugly. Into the lower box is placed a hot iron, stone or brick. Upon this hot iron is poured a spoonful or two of carbolic acid, the top box which contains the chickens to be treated being at once placed over the lower box. The acid vaporizes and mixes with the atmosphere that the chicks breathe, and comes in direct contact with the worms lodged in the trachea. Carbolic acid is fatal to parasite life, and by this method can be applied to the breathing apparatus as well as externally. Besides affecting the gape worm *beneficially for the chicken*, it is an excellent

remedy for lice. Frequently one good thorough steaming in this way will be sufficient, but often it needs repeating two or three times. I have never failed to cure the most distressing cases in four days with a vaporizing once each day. About one in thirty of the chickens die in the operation or soon after. In no case have I failed to find this loss to be the result of suffocation caused by the worms dislodging themselves and knotting up in the air passages of the subjects treated. If chickens suffering from gapes are handled as I have directed, early in the disease, not one death in a hundred need occur; but if they are neglected until they are very bad, of course the percentage of loss will be greater. Soon after removing the patients from the vapor box they recover from the slight stiffening effect caused by the volatilized acid, and usually soon show signs of relief from the gapes. If necessary to repeat the treatment, once a day is often enough.

If any person with judgment and care will adopt and pursue this method, I believe he will regard it as all sufficient. I have converted a number of ridiculers and hope I have benefitted others by suggesting a relief for gaping chickens.

PLYMOUTH ROCK—LEGHORN CROSS.

Editor Review:—

I would like to give you the result of a cross in poultry I made this season with Plymouth Rock cockerel and 5 White Leghorn hens. In January I shut them in a pen 27 feet by 4 wide, partly boarded floor. On March the 14th I set 22 from which were matched 18 chicks, 10 pullets, 8 cockerels. The pullets were put with one hen in a large coop placed in a run 24 by 12 feet with good shade and have been confined there by themselves ever since with only a wide board placed against a stable to roost under. To day one of the pullets laid her first egg, being 135 days old. I expect more to lay this week. I am keeping

them there till I build a new house next month 40 by 10 feet. I took the P. R. cockerels from the hens and placed a White Leghorn cockerel with them from which I set on April 9, eleven eggs; the result 10 chicks, as pure as if there had been no P. R. cockerel with them. I kept the five hens and cockerel in confinement till the end of June to see if it would interfere with the laying qualities of the W. Leghorn, when I sold them. They began laying early in February and continued steady till I sold them. They layed from 3 to 5 eggs every day without missing, excepting twice laying six eggs which I know. Since I sold them they have kept laying right along, and one day 6 eggs again. Two clucked a little but never stopped laying. What with the chicken raised in a run and the hens being confined so long, I am satisfied with cleanliness and proper food, both hens and chicks will do well in close quarters.

I have tried three different crosses of pure blood, the Partridge Coch-in hen, B. Leghorn cockerel, the Light B. hen and W. Leghorn cockerel, now the W. Leghorn and P. Rock cockerel. The P. Coch-in cross is a good winter layer and table fowl; the Brahma cross is too stilty on the legs for me. The P. Rock cross is as large as the P. Coch-in cross, mostly white with clean legs, which is an improvement. I have about 140 chicks, and have not lost a chick that left the nest with the hen from my imported eggs. The birds are doing finely.

Wishing the REVIEW every success.

Yours very truly,

GEO. WEST.

Forest, Ont., Aug. 20, '87.

CURE FOR LAME LEG.

Editor Review :

In reply to Mr. E. A. Dornan's letter in the August number of the REVIEW, I might state that I had a valuable Light Brahma cock that acted very much like Mr. D's. Plymouth Rock,

and I tried several remedies which did not do any good, so I got an old experienced poultry man to see what could be done for the bird. He said the cords or sinews of the leg were contracted, and that the bird had rheumatism as well, as the leg was very much swollen and inflamed. He advised me to bathe the leg with warm water and poultice with bran, which I tried for a few days, but the bird got gradually worse and could not stand, so I procured a bottle of wizard oil and bathed the leg and thigh two or three times a day. I also gave him some inwardly by soaking a little bread in about one teaspoonful of oil to three tablespoonfuls of water, and gave the bird a run by himself, and in a few days he was all right, and he has never ailed since.

I think the trouble was brought on by jumping from the roost, as he was a very heavy bird, and instead of coming down the ladder he would jump off the roost, which was about 3½ feet from the floor.

I think if Mr. Dornan gives this a fair trial, he will give it a good recommendation.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. REID.

Ayr, Aug. 11, '87.

THAT SEVEN DAY CHICK.

Editor Review :—

In looking over letters written by Mr. Gregory and Mr. Court in last REVIEW in reference to that chick which was hatched in seven (?) days, I beg leave to say there is hardly sufficient light thrown on the question by the writers to enable persons to arrive at any definite conclusion in the matter, as we do not know how many varieties either persons breed, nor all the circumstances surrounding the case. I may, however, be able to throw a shade of light on the subject in the following manner. This season I set a hen on eggs, and in about some four days before the proper time arrived I heard a

chick chirp, as in the case of Mr. Gregory, and on examination I found a strong, healthy Spanish chick, but on consideration I remembered having taken some of the eggs from a nest where another hen was very anxious to sit. This, I must say, was almost a self-evident case, but according to Mr. Gregory's statement the egg producing the chick must have been set, say, fourteen days before being shipped to the purchaser. This would not be unlikely, providing Mr. Court had any children playing around who might have exchanged one of the eggs which had been already sat upon for fourteen days. One thing we know, according to the two great laws in nature, cause and effect, the chick was produced and the effect is as related by Mr. Gregory. One of the greatest mysteries surrounding the case is the time which elapsed during the shipping of the eggs after the hatching process had commenced, for we would naturally think, especially during very warm weather, that as soon as incubation was arrested a chemical change took place in the contents of the egg, or decomposition set in, after which it would be impossible for a chick to be produced from such an egg either with or without a coat of moss.

Yours truly,

JAS. M. CARSON.

Orangeville, July 25, '87.

THE COMING AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING AND REVISION OF THE STANDARD.

We have received the following communication from a prominent eastern fancier with reference to the coming meeting of the American Poultry Association and the revision of the *Standard*. The hint to the Provincial Association is certainly a good one, and we trust may be acted upon with dispatch and cordiality. It would indeed be a grand thing to make the revision of the *Standard* as our correspondent says, an international affair, and if accomplished, would do much to silence that army

of grumblers who are continually harping on the many impracticabilities (to them) contained in the covers of that much reviled book. That many errors have crept in there can be no doubt, but now is the time to correct all this, and the meeting in London, of the American Poultry Association would do much to satisfy the aforesaid "army."

The following is our correspondents letter:—

"Where the next meeting of the A. P. A. will be held is agitating the minds of a good many fanciers just at present. To have a fair representation of the fancy, it will be necessary to secure the most central point available. The last revision was held in Worcester, Mass., which was too far east for numbers of our western fanciers to attend. What is wanted, is that the north, south, east and west shall all be well represented at the revision. Syracuse is already the field as a candidate for the honor, and Indianapolis, where they intend to hold a big show from the 18th to 25th of January, intend to give the Association a cordial invitation to meet there.

Buffalo has not made any move yet which is to be regretted, as it would, if held there, bring a large attendance from Canada.

The Ontario Poultry Association should invite the A. P. A. to meet in London during their exhibition and thus make the revision of the *Standard* a thoroughly international affair. The voting will soon take place, and our London friends should take steps at once to have an invitation sent to the executive of the A. P. A.

HOW TO SELECT THE BEST LAYING HENS TO BREED FROM.

I think it is now a well established fact that, if you want good layers, it is useless to select any one particular breed. Every breed has its good laying strains, and strains that are the reverse. Hence the variety of opinions that are expressed whenever the merits

of any breed are discussed. Poultry papers tell us that we must get hens from strains that have been especially selected for laying. But how are you to distinguish a laying strain? Are you to trust to advertisers, who say their hens average over 250 eggs per annum, or are you to go to friends upon whose integrity you can rely? If you adopt the latter alternative, you will, I venture to say, not find one whose books show much over 125 a year. Are you to be content with the certain 125 or go for the apocryphal 250?

However, whichever plan you adopt, your hens will certainly not keep up any unusually good average unless you select only the best layers to breed from. Poultry books tell us with grave simplicity that we are to note the hens that lay the most eggs, and that this is very easy, as each hen lays an egg with some distinctive feature, and thus you can keep an accurate account of what each hen lays. Have any of your readers ever tried this easy plan? For my own part, I maintain that it is practically impossible, unless the hens are all kept in pens of two or three each. And to adopt this plan raises the question of whether the game is worth the candle. In order to do any good you must have a flock of twenty or thirty hens. You must not only know each hen by name, but you must at the beginning of the season watch each hen lay, and learn to distinguish the egg of each. If there are any pullets among them you will find the eggs vary in shape and size a good deal as the season goes on, and if these are a pure breed the hens and eggs will be so very uniform that you will be sorely puzzled. I do not mean to say that it is utter impossibility, for I have heard of many wonderful feats of memory that quite equal this. For instance, in some of the large American hotels the hall porter will take the hat of every diner, hang it up on a peg without any

ticket, and unfailingly give it up to the right owner on his leaving the hall. He will do this with 200 hats, and never make a mistake. But this man has devoted his life to the feat. No ordinary mortal could manage even twenty hats; and yet men and their hats certainly vary more than hens and their eggs.

The only workable plan that I have ever been able to hit upon is to go into the hen-house two or three times a day on, say, ten days during the months of November, December, and January, and carefully turn out the laying hens into a separate pen. At night, when there is no chance of injuring the hen, which you might do if you handled her roughly, and broke an egg on the point of being laid, mark these hens with numbered rings, such as are advertised for this purpose, and by keeping a record you will not fail to pick out all the best winter layers. Hens that do not lay in these months are seldom worth keeping for eggs. Breed only from these hens, selecting the largest eggs, and by continuing the process for three or four years you will undoubtedly improve the laying qualities of your flock. From a mixed lot of twenty-seven hens and pullets, I this year selected six that laid in December, and these six produced in January sixty six eggs against sixty from the twenty-one hens, and in February they laid fifty-six, as against eighty odd from more than three times the number of hens. Had I picked out twelve instead of six, as I might have done, I feel sure they would have laid ten times as many eggs as the remaining thirteen. I may mention that my hens are a cross between brown Leghorn, modern Game, and partridge Cochon. Their average certainly does not come up to that mentioned by the gentleman who, in your issue of April 7th, said that a pen of six Leghorns laid an average of five eggs per week per hen.

I think it only fair to this gentleman

to say that he sent a similar letter to another poultry paper, and upon turning to the advertising columns I was not surprised to find his name as a seller of eggs and keeper of prize poultry. Therefore I may fairly assume that these six were selected from a larger flock, and are no criterion of the merits of his birds in general.

I shall be pleased if any of your readers who select hens for their laying qualities, will write and say how they do it, as I am anxious to improve upon the plan I myself adopt, and which, of course, is a very rough and imperfect one.—F. C. BAKER, in *Vintons' Gazette*.

PIGEONS

THE BOYS HOMING CLUB, TORONTO.

Editor Review :

Last February we informed you that a club had been organized here. As some of our members had no old birds this spring we decided not to fly them further than 100 miles. Three of our members flew three birds from St. Mary's (100 miles) and two returned. But this fall there will be forty young birds put in our new training hamper, which will contain fifty birds. We intend to fly west from the following stations :—

Port Credit,	15 miles,	Sept. 3rd.
Hamilton	35 " "	6th.
Woodstock	75 " (race)	Sept. 10th.
St. Thomas	105 " "	17th.
Chatham	150 " "	24th.
Windsor	203 " "	Oct. 1st.

It remains to be seen how many birds will return from Windsor. We would have commenced training the birds in August but some of our boys are away for their holidays and will not return home till the latter part of August.

Mr. Wright has kindly offered us a

pair of his best young Homer. for the first return from 100 miles.

Yours truly,

W. H. LAMONT, Sect'y.

Toronto, Aug. 20th, 1887.

(We wish the lads lots of 500 milers.
—ED.)

THE EXHIBITION CARRIER.

In a series of articles by Mr. T. B. Coombe Williams, M. A., now running in *Poultry*, he says:—

The legs of a Carrier should be long, stout, straight, and upright; the shanks long and stout, topped by strong muscular thighs equally long in proportion; (not hocked, nor in-kneed like a good Pouter), so as to enable it to stand straight and upright, and to carry a good length of wing and tail feather clear of the ground. A Carrier that crouches, or that stands on short stumpy legs, can never look a "gentleman," however good it may be in every other property. In order that a Carrier's movements be graceful and its carriage stately, it is necessary that its feet be well formed with rather long, strong, and perfectly straight toes. Short or twisted toes are a great fault both in the show pen and breeding loft. The shanks and feet should be bright red in colour, the brighter the better.

A Carrier's body should be large and long, with plenty of width between the shoulders, graceful, fine in its lines, and free from any approach to cloddy heaviness. The hardness of a Carrier's feathering and the alertness of its look, combined with the breadth between its shoulders, remind one of a good Game fowl.

The tail should be as long as the length of the bird's legs will allow it to carry clear of the ground, narrow in width, and tightly folded. The flight feathers should be long, reaching nearly, but not quite, to the end of the tail. The flights should be well tucked up and the wings carried close to the body, because a wing that hangs loosely hides

the upper part of the thigh and tends to make the bird appear short in the legs. Carriers occasionally have as many as seven primary flight feathers in each wing, and cases are recorded of their cousins, the Scandaroons, having twelve. Blues generally show the best length of feather.

In carriage, a Carrier is usually at its best when about one year old. It should stand firm and erect, with an appearance both of strength and watchfulness, when the graceful outstretched neck and long stout legs show off its symmetry of shape to the greatest advantage. The beak should by no means point downwards, but be carried well "out," forming nearly a right angle with the neck, which should be slightly curved back, just enough to bring the eye-ball into a perpendicular line with the feet. The shoulders should be broad, the chest full, the back nearly flat—not humpy, the breastbone straight, and the feathering as hard and close as that of a Game cock—appearing in some specimens as bright as if varnished. When the butts of the wings are carried well forward the bird is said to be "eagle shouldered." This is a property which I myself greatly admire, but I find that many Carrier fanciers are indifferent about it.

In size a Carrier should be large, the larger the better, and those fanciers who like measurements will find that successful show birds seldom measure less than from 17 to 20 inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail. The nestling feathers of the tail are pretty well an inch shorter than those which succeed them, and in measuring young Carriers due allowance should be made for this fact.

The colors most usually seen in Carriers are Blues, Silvers, Chequers, Blacks, Duns, Pies or parti-coloured birds, coloured birds with white socks or vents, and Whites. Mr. E. L. Corker can remember a strain of Reds that were more than heavy Dragoons, and

Mr. G. Ure very nearly succeeded in breeding stout Yellows.

Few Carriers that are not good in colour are very successful in the show pen. We now and then see a bad coloured Black, or hard coloured Dun so very strong in head points that the Judge cannot "get away from it," but glossy Blacks and soft Duns are much the most pleasing to the eye, and are most usually successful. Of course, however good a pigeon may be in colour, if it fails in head points it is but a poor Carrier.

Blacks should be deep in colour and glossy throughout. There must be no dulness in the feathers, and no sign of a wing-bar of a darker colouring. Those Blacks which have flesh coloured ("white") beaks are usually the best in colour of feathering.

The shade of Dun most admired is the light or "soft" one, and this is the most valuable for stock purposes as well as for exhibition. The sun has a great effect upon Carriers of this shade of colour, and soon turns them mottly, finally scorching them to a dirty yellowish cream colour. A "hard" Dun is of much darker shade, and carries an almost bluish tinge, which the sunshine does not affect.

Blues should be of a clear and bright colour, with well defined black winged bars and a black bar across their tail. The greater proportion of the Blues now to be seen have smudgey or indistinct bars, and are far too smokey in general colouring. Silvers share the same faults. Smoky Blues are generally blue on the rump, whilst those of a clear bright body colour have usually a white rump. This is, however, a fault that does not show till the bird is handled.

When Whites are white all over they have "bull" eyes and a flesh coloured beak. If either eye has a speck in it, or if there is a stain on the beak, the bird has ticked or coloured feathers on its body.

RABBITS & PETS

FEEDING OF CATS.

The following is taken from Mr. Rule's book on "The Cat," which has been published by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein, Lowrey, and Co. The book was reviewed in our columns a few weeks ago:—

"The domestic cat being almost a purely carnivorous animal, to say the least, requires food of a character congenial to the instincts of her nature. It is difficult to state in measured terms the needful quantity of a cat's daily allowance. The amount may be regulated by observation, right judgment, and experience. It is not so needful with cats that live in the country, especially at a farm, where mice of different kinds and other small game are plentiful, and a liberal supply of milk, to feed them largely upon meat; but under less favourable circumstances the common house cat often suffers much privation. Where there is a large family, and but one cat or so, there may generally, with a little thought, be odd pieces of various kinds gathered together sufficient to meet pussy's wants. But in a small household, where limited and strict economy is rightly observed, the poor cat may fare but badly. Under such circumstances, in order to maintain a vigorous, happy, and respectable cat it will be found needful to buy cats'-meat of some sort. For this purpose boiled horseflesh is commonly supplied, the peculiar call of the cats'-meat man being a well-known sound in our large towns. There is, however, but slight risk of animals fed upon this meat becoming diseased by eating the flesh of unhealthy horses. Horseflesh is to be recommended as convenient and cheap, and cats are also very fond of it. When in a state of putrefaction it is most unwholesome, and if those

who buy horseflesh will be a little careful in the selection of it, the horse-slaughterer, or "knacker," will be accordingly regardful of the condition of the meat he supplies.

"Bullocks' or sheep's lights are excellent, especially the latter. These are usually boiled, as they will then keep longer, and when given largely, are better so prepared. But they are good raw, occasionally. Too constant and abundant feeding upon raw lights, or even raw flesh of a more solid kind, especially if not quite fresh and healthy, is liable sometimes to scour the cat. The poor animal, however clean and regular in its habits, may then become offensive in the house. Boiled lights are very unsubstantial, and can be given liberally. Raw meat, however, in moderation, is often good for a cat, especially where there are no mice or other game, and it tends to improve the spirit of the animal.

"Cats generally prefer mutton to beef, but they will not touch fat meat, unless they are famished, and it is most unsuitable, and should never be offered. Fish is exceedingly good for a change, and the cat's love for such light and cooling diet is well known; and as to rabbit or hare, there can be no greater treat. We may also say the same of feathered game.

"An adult cat will thrive well with one feed per day, in addition to a little good, pure milk in the morning. To this a little sweet, stale white bread may be added. The rest can be left to chance.

"But I may here warn the owner of a pet cat against over-feeding. It is well to be regular as to the time of feeding, for this reason: an animal that is fed at all hours of the day will be always expecting, and always asking and looking in a very expressive manner, and it, of course, receives the attention of its affectionate guardians; whereas, an animal that is regularly fed will enjoy its food with hungry relish, and

will not at other times be over-troublesome. Two errors have to be guarded against in the feeding of animals generally, and the cat in particular: careless neglect or grudging attention on the one hand, and, on the other, thoughtless tampering and weak-minded indulgence.

"A supply of pure water should be kept within the cat's reach. Although of by no means a thirsty nature, there are times when water will be sought after, as during very dry and hot weather, or after food of a thirst-producing character; and we never know what a cat may pick up.

"Notwithstanding that the generality of cats are very badly attended to, I may here remark that large, strong, high-conditioned animals are much benefited by an occasional fast. This remark I make, however, with caution, and rely upon the good sense of the reader.

"Be careful never to feed in a stale dish, and always give milk in a well washed saucer or other vessel. Never let what the cat may leave stand about, but dispose of it otherwise. The savour of onion is very distasteful to all cats, and they will often loathe good meat that is strongly seasoned with it.

"It may here be observed that the cat is even sometimes of a slightly insectivorous propensity. Young, sportive cats, more especially, have much amusement in playing with cockroaches, and sometimes eat them. But they appear to eat them more from accident or idleness than from desire; much the same as a schoolboy will eat acorns. Occasionally, pussy will be fortunate in catching such rare game as a cricket. Flies are not easily caught, except in a window; and they are said to make cats thin. Beetles, I think, do a cat no harm. Lions and other beasts of prey are known to feed largely upon locusts, which occur in such vast swarms in the great African continent.

"It should be observed, respecting

milk that for animals generally, as for ourselves, it is decidedly improved by boiling. Pussy will, therefore, readily partake of bread and milk prepared for the family breakfast or supper. And she will not often refuse a little plain baked rice pudding, or other simple preparation containing milk as the principal ingredient.—*Fanciers' Gazette.*

Canadian Poultry Review.

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H. B. DONOVAN.

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

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

H. B. DONOVAN,
20 Front St. East, Toronto.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1168, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any Correspondence relating to Subscriptions or Advertising may be addressed to him.

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Canadian Poultry Review,
Toronto, - - - Ontario.

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For Sale.—A few fine B. B. Red Game Cocks, one year old, Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin Ducks. All these birds are exhibition birds, and from first-class stock. WM. McLOUP, Box 61, Lucan, Ont. if

For Sale Cheap.—Ten first-class Light Brahma Cockerels, bred from imported stock; they are a grand lot; April hatch. Stamp for reply. GEO. BULLOCK, Sr., Doon, Ont.

Special Notice.—A cordial invitation is extended to all fanciers visiting here during the Industrial Exhibition to the pigeon lofts of ROBERT BURROUGHES, 14 Phoebe Street, Toronto.

Black Minorcas.—Out of one setting I got five cockerels and one pullet; the cockerels are for sale or exchange; who speaks first. CHARLES BONNICK, Box 184, Toronto.

For Sale.—Something that every Poultryman and Pigeon Fancier should have, A Nickel Plated Combination Self-Inking Rubber Stamp, with your name and address, Sliding Penholder with pen, Sliding Pencil case with lead, a bottle of ink of any color you wish, red, green, blue, brown or purple, all combined in one neat Nickel Plated Pocket Piece for printing envelopes, letter heads &c., writing a letter or drawing a pencil sketch, marking your poultry, pigeons or pet stock. The fact is it is the most complete and cheapest piece of Mechanism ever offered to the Canadian public. Don't fail to order at once, enclosing 75 cents for the complete outfit sent free by mail to any address. DILWORTH'S Drug Store, 170 King St., East, Toronto. if

Brown Leghorns.—4 hens and cock, and one trio chicks, very fine and cheap. J. G. JONES, Mitchell, Ont.

Bantams! Bantams!! Bantams!!!—I have a large lot of good birds in Game Bantams, which must be disposed of by Oct. 1st; about 100 chicks to pick from. Black Reds, Brown Reds, Duckwings, and Piles. See my birds at Industrial Exhibition. Address CHARLES BONNICK, Box 184, Toronto.

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Exchange.—2 Plymouth Rock Cockerels (Pilgrim Strain) for 2 Houdan Pullets, or Hens one year old. J. J. WALKER, Moncton, N.B.

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G. H. Parish, P.O. Dept. Ottawa, Ont.—Has for sale high-class fancy Pigeons of the following varieties, Jacobines, Fantails, Barbs, Trumpeters, Owls, Turbits, Swallows and Archangels. Prices moderate. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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For Sale or Exchange.—Full pedigreed Fox Terrier dog pup, a beauty. Valuable imported St. Bernard bitch, "Bernhardt" A.K.R., 406lb, by champion "Verone" A.K.R., 478, ex champion "Bertha" A.K.R., 470. H. M. CHARLESWORTH, Owen Sound, Ont.

For Sale Cheap, to make room, Brown Leghorns, 3 cockerels, 2 pullets, and 6 hens (Hamil's stock); these are first-class birds, R. W. CHESTER, Sarnia, Ont. 9 10

For Sale.—Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, S.S. and G. S. Hamburgs; young or old birds. All correspondence answered, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. JOS. CAIRNS, Camlachie P.O. 9-10

For Sale Cheap breeding pen of 11 Royal Black Javas, year old; also three trios of April hatched chicks; all show birds. J. D. ROBERTSON, Box 164, Guelph, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange.—Fine Plymouth Rock and Black Spanish Fowls for large Mastiff or Bull dog, sewing machine, watch, organ, or offers. J. M. CARSON, Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.

H. P. Clarke, Wooster, Ohio, is the American agent of all British, French, and Swedish poultry journals. Send stamp (Canadian) for price list. Postal cards not noticed.

For \$5—175 Poultry Journals; World, Chicago P. Journals, old Reviews, &c. To a beginner this lot will make a complete library. STANLEY SPILLET, Nantye, Ont.

For Sale.—Light Brahma Chickens and Fowls of the finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. WM. HALL, Box 77, Napanee, Ont.

For Sale.—75 A1 White Leghorns; Rice's strain; March and April hatch; fit for the fall shows; from \$1 to \$2 each if taken at once. A. BROWN, Ivy P.O.

Foxhound Puppies for Sale.—Sired by my champion dog "Finnum." Price, \$5 each. Also "Leader" four years old; a first-class hunter on deer, fox, and hares, and without a fault. Price \$20. H. G. JACKSON, Toronto.

Albert Sherman, Littlestown, Pa., United States, has nine hundred head of poultry, pigeons, canaries, ducks, bantam, rabbits, guinea pigs, white and spotted rats; will sell very cheap.

For Sale.—White Pouters, Carriers, Turbits, all colours; Fantails, all colours; Jacobins, Archangels, Owls, Trumpeters, Short Face Tumblers, Antwerps, and Barbs. WM. HART, 76 Askin Street, London South, Ont.

For Sale.—A few pairs chicks, Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, B. B. Red Game Bants. W. C. G. PETER, Angus, Ont.

Birds for Sale, Bantams.—These birds have been shown in Toronto, Barrie and Owen Sound, winning 41 firsts and 21 seconds. I am compelled to dispose of them on account of sickness. 1 pair Black Reds, \$10.00. 1 pair Pyles, \$10.00. 1 pair Duckwings, \$10.00. 1 pair White, \$5.00. Also trio of large Game, Heaton and Lyon Strain, \$30.00. 10 Game Chicks, \$20.00. 10 Pyle Bantam Chicks, \$20.00. Send stamp for reply. ED. SIMPSON, 61 Florence St., Toronto, Ont.

Black Minorcas.—For Sale, 25 Imported two year old birds, 50 grand one year old birds, 100 chicks, guaranteed pure bred, in lots to suit purchasers. Must be sold to make room. MINORCA POULTRY YARDS, Melbourne, P.Q., Canada.

Minorca Chicks.—Have purchased A. W. Bessey's (St. Catharines) stock of Black Minorcas, (50 birds) half of which are from eggs imported from Abbot Bros. I bought cheap and well sell likewise. Write me before buying. J. G. JONES, Mitchell Ont.

For Sale.—One Trio of Spanish, one L. Brahma Cock, three Hens, and a fine lot of Spanish Chickens. G. H. SHEPHERD, Clarksburg, Ont.

Plymouth Rock Cockerels.—I have some grand early birds, beaks and legs like gold. J. G. JONES, Mitchell, Ont.

For Sale.—Five Choice Black African Bantam Pullets and one Cockerel. Also pair of Japanese chicks; all from thoroughbred stock and cheap for cash. C. BONNICK, Box 184, Toronto.

Pure Langshans.—Chatham Chief, exhibition stock for sale, registered in American Langshan Club books, swept the board at Boston show, Jan. 18th, 1887 scores 94½-97. E. J. EISLE, Guelph, Ont. 8 9 10 11

For Sale or Exchange.—A fine lot of Partridge Cochins, April hatch; 5 Hamburg Hens; for Rabbits, Polands, Wyandottes, Javas, Buff Cochins, Seabright and Japanese Bants. E. NORTHWOOD, Chatham, Ont.

For Sale.—To reduce my stock I have now the following for sale.—1 pair Japanese Bantam chicks, \$8.00; 1 pair do., \$7.00; a few pairs Pekin Bantam chicks, exhibition Cockerels, mated to good colored Pullets, but blue in legs, \$6.00 per pair, these will breed A 1 birds. Also 1 Black Owl Cock, \$1.00; 1 do., \$2.50, a good one. 1 Imported Yellow Jacobin Cock, a grand bird, \$6.00. 1 pair Imported Yellow Jacobins, winners of numerous prizes, \$15.00. 1 pair Blue Fans, Hen never beaten, Cock not so good, now heavy in moult, \$6.00. 1 pair White Fans \$5.00. 1 pair Yellow Fans, grand color, hen has one wing wing-bound, but are good breeders and show birds, \$6.00; 1 pair Red Jacobins, imported cock, hen a good one, with one dark eye, \$8.00. 1 grand Silver Owl Hen, mated to Imported Blue Owl Cock, English, \$8.00. 1 Egyptian Silver Owl Hen, mated to grand Imported Blue English Cock, \$8.00. 1 pair Blue Owls, fairly good birds, \$3.00. 1 pair Archangels, \$3.00. 2 Archangel Cocks, \$1. each. 1 pair White Angera Rabbits, 4 mths. old, \$4.00. 1 pair White Abyssinian Guinea Pigs, 3 months old, \$2.50. Also my entire lot of show cages cheap. These birds are all worth double these prices and cost me more than I ask for them. H. B. DONOVAN, Parkdale, Ont.

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S. C. W. and B. Leghorns,	\$1 00	per setting
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Two trios of Royal Pekin Bantams, and 2 trios of Japanese Bantams, \$15.00 per trio; trios of Golden and 2 trios of Silver Laced Sebright Bantams, \$15.00 per trio; 2 trios of White Polish Bantams, \$25.00 per trio; trio of solid white Japanese Bantams, \$30, all imported stock direct. (don't write unless you mean business.) enclose stamp. M. Kleason, Rochester, N.Y. U.S.A. (Mention this paper.)

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Both sexes won:

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I sell Pure Brown and W. Leghorn, P. Cochins Colored Dorking, Pekin Ducks Eggs at \$2.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 39; also M. B. Turkeys Eggs at \$5.00 per 9, or \$12.00 per 39. Express prepaid. Also St. Bernard Dogs and Puppies at all times, from \$5.00 to \$50.00, according to age and sex.

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BREEDER OF PARTRIDGE COCHINS, Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, White Cochins, Colored, White and Silver Gray Dorkings. Silver Pencilled and Black Hamburgs, P. Rocks and Dirigos. Eggs, \$3 per 13, \$5 for 26, \$7 for 39.

All varieties of Ducks. Black Rose Comb, Japanese, Seabright and all varieties, Game Bantams, Pearl and White Guineas. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 13. I have won 2,000 premiums in 6 years and am the most successful exhibitor in the U. S. Premium and breeding birds, and Pigeons for sale at all times.

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White and Buff Cochins, all kinds of Polands and Hamburgs. Golden and Silver Seabrights, Black African and Japanese Bants. Fowls for sale at all times, and Eggs in season.



"Hercules" Exhibition,

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A SPECIALTY.

Eggs for hatching from six yards with an average score of 95 1/2 points to each bird, weight of Cocks from 8 to 9 1/2 pounds, Hens 5 1-2 to 7 1/2 lbs, also B. B. Red Malay, Black Sumatra and the following Pit Games, Iron Clads, Tornados, Dominiques, Clairborns, English, B. B. Reds and Crosses. Eggs \$5.00 per 13 or 26 for \$5.00, other varieties furnished when desired. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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

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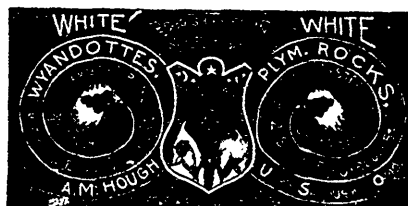
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Exhibition Plymouth Rocks, And Game Bantams.

100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS to sell at low prices.

For Prizes won last Fall see Review for October.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON



1887.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD.

THE
GREAT CENTRAL FAIR
TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF
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On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, and Friday,

SEPTEMBER 26 TO 30, 1887

Monday, 26th—Opening and Preparation Day.
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Trials of Speed in the Horse Ring Every Afternoon.

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Particulars of Special Attractions given later.

Favourable terms with Railway Companies for the conveyance of passengers and exhibits at reduced rates. For prize lists and information apply to the Secretary.

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Breeders and Importers. Black Minorcas, 2 Pens, 16 Birds, Abbot, Friends and John Hopkin's Strains, direct to us from England. White Minorcas, 1 Pen, 7 Birds, 3 of them won prizes in England, direct to us. W. C. B. Polands, 4 pens, 40 birds, 9 prize birds from England this season. Buff Laced Polands, 1 Pen, 8 Birds, very rare, 1 trio from England last season, also Black Spanish, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, Houdans and Bantams of the finest quality, send for circular naming variety wanted. We are near the Canadian Frontier, 3 lines of R. R. American Express Office and Money order office.

Pheasants, Pigeons, Bantams
Light Brahmas.

I have the most extensive private Pheasantries in the United States, as fine a stud of Short Faced Baldheads in all colors, as in America, and some splendid White Fantails.

My Pekin Silver and Golden Sebrights, and Black Red Game Bantams, and L. Brahmas have won in some of the best shows of this country.

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Western Fair

INDUSTRIAL AND ART

:EXHIBITION:**LONDON, CANADA,**

19th to 24th September, 1887.

**Liberal Premiums for Live Stock,
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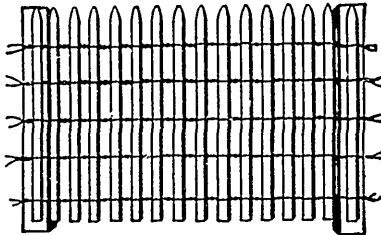
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Half a million dollars will be represented by the Live Stock display. Grand exhibits in Painting, Statuary, and Sculpture.

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Send your address on a postal card for copy of the prize list. For all information write to the Secretary.

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We would call the attention of Poultrymen and others to our Combination Picket and Wire Fence. We received Diploma of merit at Toronto Poultry Show 1885, I. K. Felch, Judge, he pronounced it the best Poultry fence he had seen. We also received a Diploma at Industrial Exhibition 1886. Our Fence is cheap, strong durable and light and will out live all other fencing. Send for Price List. Also Fence Machines and Territory for Sale.

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Stock of Exhibition and Breeding Poultry. Owing to the state of my health, and having sold my residence and grounds, I offer for sale, cheap, the whole of my stock of mature and young birds, consisting of 150 P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Black Javas, and W. Leghorns. In above collection are some of the best Specimens in Canada, and if not sold before, will be shown at the Fall exhibitions. Enquirers enclose stamp for reply.

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42nd PROVINCIAL
EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF
ONTARIO,

TO BE HELD AT

OTTAWA

ON THE

19th to 24th September, 1887.

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 20th.

Grain, Field Roots and other farm Products, Machinery and Manufacturers generally, on or before Saturday, August 27th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 3rd.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the Entries upon can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province, and from HENRY WADE, Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association, corner of Queen and Young Streets, TORONTO, Ont.

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For Simplicity and Regulation

Cannot be Excelled.

Tested Incubator Thermometers, 75c each

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GRAND RIVER STRAIN.

FELCH scored them 93, 92, 91½, 91, 90½, 90½, 90. A yard of splendid MINORCAS. Eggs, \$3.00 for 13.

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CRYSTAL
Palace Cup Strain.



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\$30,000 in Prizes.

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14 New Species of Indian Pigeons.

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First INTRODUCTION in EUROPE.

Beautiful colours, fantastic shapes, extraordinary colours.

Tremblencow Mookhees in seven colours, Scrajees in five colours, Coralazes in two colours. Lowxans, Kawxbras, Cisaroods, Samabids, Goolees, Korrials, Yahoos or Laugbers, Cheela Purpaums, Bandigees, Roosian, Kawbras and others. Price list sent.

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STOKE NEWINGTON,

LONDON N., ENGLAND.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

3 Grand Yards

Eggs from EACH YARD \$3.00 per 13

Fair Hatch and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Not a single complaint from my customers for 1886, but recommendations too numerous to mention.

C. E. GRUNDY,
 CAMLACHIE, ONT.

KIRBY'S Langshans and Leghorns

To the Front! Great Record this Season.

AT THE GREAT BOSTON SHOW, in the strongest competition ever met in America. — On Langshans, 1st on Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th on Pullets; 1st on Breeding-pen; Silver Cup for Best Male; Silver Cup for Best Female; also 1st on White Leghorn Pullet. Cash Special for Best Collection. Score of Breeding-pen of Langshans—Cockerel, 94½; Pullets, 94½, 94½, 94½, 95; Abel Stevens, Judge.
 AT WINSTED, CONN.—1st, 2nd and Sweepstakes on Langshans Cockerels; 1st and 2nd on Langshans Pullets; On White Leghorns, 1st and 2nd on Cockerels; 2nd on Pullet.
 AT LEE, MASS.—1st and 2nd on Langshans; also 1st and 2nd on White Leghorns.
 AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR—1st and 2nd on Langshans.
 AT BAY STATE FAIR, BOSTON.—1st and 2nd on my breeding-pens for this season. Breeding stock for sale. I bred all the above birds, and they are in my breeding-pens for this season. Breeding stock for sale.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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Fine Bred Japanese Bantams.

My Bantams took first in every entry made at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 20th, 1886. They have never failed to take first wherever exhibited. Young chicks from prize winners for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. Show birds a matter of correspondence. 9111.

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FANCIER AND BREEDER OF

Standard Wyandottes and Royal Pekin Bantams.

OFFERS FOR SALE

1 Breeding Pen of Wyandottes, 1 Pekin Bantam Cockerel (a grand bird). Exhibition Chicks in September.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Wyandottes \$2.00 per 13.

Bantams \$3.00 per Dozen.

Rockingham Poultry Farm.

Plymouth Rocks.—We keep this breed of fowl exclusively, all pure stock. We keep 1,000 Eggs and Fowl for Sale at all times. Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Single Birds \$5.00. Trios \$12.00, 6 birds for \$20.00. A bottle of Cynolina given free with every order for fowl. Set of Caponizing Tools given free with \$20 order.

Caponizing Tools \$2.50. Our Improved Tools—5 pieces—with instructions, sent Post Paid for \$2.50.

CYNOLINA. A new wash for ticks, fleas, and all parasites. Will positively cure all vermin on animals and fowls. Harmless to man or beast. One bottle makes 10 gallons. One bottle delivered anywhere for \$1.00.

Rockingham Kennels. St. Bernard dogs both rough and smooth for sale. Our dogs are of the best blood. Full pedigree furnished with all dogs sold. Address

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North Epping, N.H.,

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Black Breasted Red Game

Bred from a pen containing only imported birds. Cock "Lyon," Hens bred by same. Pullets by Rev. F. Dutton, England, same blood as winners of 1st and Cup at the Crystal Palace and Birmingham shows. A few Stags and Pullets from the above pen and from my own strain of Black Reds, after October 1st. As to price, &c., apply to

C. J. ODELL,

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I AM After J. M. CARSON

Lock Box 165, Orangeville Ont.,

Breeder of the finest P. Rocks, direct from Pitkin, Bundy, Foot and James.

Remember I bred the Cockerel that scored 97½ points, and Hens 94½. High enough.

B. SPANISH—Cocks 95, Hens 96½, Cockerels 95, Pullets 96. Faces fine as kid. Cocks can see to eat grass seed at four years old. Hens comb 4 x 2½ Cockerels 5½ x 3½. Eggs from Pullets, \$2, Hens, \$4

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Originators and breeders of the Standard
Strain of

HOUDANS.

This strain is unexcelled. Won more prizes than any other in the country. Birds of this strain can be found in the yards of the best breeders. At the recent Industrial won 1st on breeding pen, 1st on cockerel, and 1st on pullet, 2nd on hen. Our birds were greatly admired and acknowledged to be the finest in Canada; remember that when you require stock or eggs.



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ORIGINATOR

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—THE—

“Lansdowne Strain”

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: LIGHT : BRAHMAS :

Grand success in the show-room since 1878. Only exhibited at two shows this season, Guelph and Ottawa:—

At Guelph, Jan. 1886 I was awarded on Light Brahmans: Cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Hens, 1st and 2nd; Cockerels, 1st 2nd and 3rd; Pullets, 1st 2nd and 3rd.

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

Eggs, Brahmans, \$3.00 per setting. Leg-horns, \$2.00. Bantams, \$2.00.

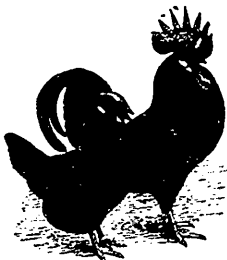
A fine litter of Collie pups now ready, out of Caption and Nelly, (imported with pedigree). Stamp for reply.

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**TWENTY-TWO GRAND
BLACK MINORCAS.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING,
\$5 per 13.



PACKED IN BASKETS.
\$10 per 39,

Pullets, sisters to 2d Crystal Palace cockerel and numerous other winners. Big vigorous cockerels, entirely unrelated. All mated to produce the highest class of exhibition stock. Send stamp for large illustrated circular, containing English standard on Minorcas.

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Breeders of high class Light Brahmans, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, B. B. Red Game, Pit Game (F. McDougall strain), Golden Seabright and Pekin Bantams, and Embdon Geese.

We have been very careful in selecting our breeding pens for this season. We have bought from Stanley Spillet some of his very best stock; among them cock scored by Philander Williams 02, hen scored by Felch 035. Our Brown Leghorns are Richards strain, and our B.B.R. Game are Heaton strain direct. We only breed one pen of each.

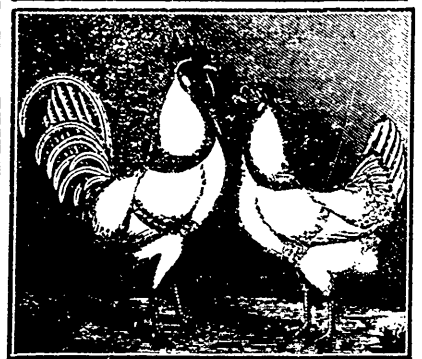
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At Orangeville we exhibited 17 birds from our yards with an average score of 94½ points. See Toronto and Orangeville prize-lists for score of birds.

Get your eggs for hatching from us Satisfaction guaranteed.

	One Setting.	Two Setting.
Brahmas, Leghorns and F. B. Games	\$2 50	\$4 00
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G. S. Bantams	3 00	5 00
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Geese eggs	50cts. each.	

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Correspondence cheerfully answered.



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The home of the prize winning White Leghorn Cockerel and Pullet.

'VICTOR' AND 'EMPRESS,'
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Prizes Won—Madison Square Gardens 1886. 1st, 2nd and 3rd on Cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on Hen; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on Cockerel; 1st on Pullet. Ingersoll—1st, 2nd and 3rd on Cock; 1st and 2nd on Hen. As I did not show this winter I am prepared to sell eggs as follows:—

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

	1 Pen.	2 Pen.	3 Pen.
White Leghorns	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$4 00
Brown Leghorns	2 00	3 00	4 00

W. C. B. Polands, \$5.00 per 13.

I guarantee that the Birds hatched from \$4.00 Eggs will not score less than 92 points. Fowls after October 1886.

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The greatest discovery of the nineteenth century, it is certainly the most wonderful and economical Poultry Food for Egg production on this continent. It contains Phosphates, Tonics and Stimulants in proportions suitable for Poultry purposes. It gives to the plumage a beautiful rich, glossy and bright appearance that cannot be produced by any other food. A 50 cent box will mix up one barrel of meal thus making it the most economical Poultry Food ever offered, only costing about one cent a pound.

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If the disease is taken within any reasonable time and directions followed I will guarantee a cure or money refunded.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

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Shipping Tags	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00

Package containing 100 Labels on red paper, "Eggs for hatching," for 30c., 50 double the size, "Live Fowls," 30c., post paid. They insure safe handling.

No extra charge for supplying Cuts.

WILLIAM J. WEAVER,

Originator and leading breeder of the "ST. CLAIR" STRAIN

—OF—

Plymouth Rocks.

Write for particulars. I have also excellent :

Wyandottes, Langshans, and White Dorkings.

Any purchased fowl that does not please, can be returned at my expense and I will refund the entire price.

My extensive yards are situated on the shore of Lake Huron, about 2 1/4 miles from the town of Sarnia.

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Light :- Brahmas,

CELEBRATED

"LANSDOWNE STRAIN"

Plymouth Rocks

—(Famous)—

"Pilgrim :-: Strain"

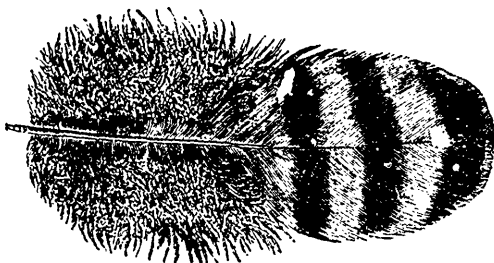
EGGS Per Setting, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$3; White Leghorns \$2. Now on hand and for sale, a couple of hundred fine young CHICKS, comprising the above superior strains, White Leghorns and Red Pile Bantams, are thoroughbred, and sure to develop into grand birds.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs and Chicks for sale in Season

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LANGSHANS

(5 Point Strain)

Eggs, \$2 for 13, and \$5 for 39. Pekin Bantam Chicks in Fall, Premiums at Montreal, only place I exhibited, 1st Cockerel 93½, 2nd Pullet 93, and 1st Pekin Bantam Cockerel, 92 points.

Blanchard's Poultry Account Books 30 cents each.

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DANVILLE POULTRY YARDS, DANVILLE, P. Q.



Black Breasted Red Games, bred directly from birds imported from England by W. L. Ball, Esq., and sold last year with Cock imported by Wm. Cox, Esq. 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 of time and large sums of money have been spent to produce these characteristics, their ancestors have won more prizes than any other strains in Canada. As I make a specialty of B. B. Red Games, I will farm, for the season of 1887, a second yard composed of Hens and Pullets from the above and a GRAND BLUE BLOODED COCK imported by myself for that purpose from the blue grass regions of Kentucky. I also breed on separate farms, 1 yard B. B. Red Malays, 1 yard Red Piles and also Golden Duckwings, all from prize winning stock.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from the largest stock procurable on the Continent of America. I have imported during the last two years from points in the U.S., ranging from Vermont to Kentucky no less than 10 of the best birds I could find regardless of cost and expenses. My last importation of these beautiful

Bronze consist of a Trio of yearlings (1 Tom and 2 Hens), from Bourbon County, Kentucky, that weighed on 1st December, 1886, no less than 90 lbs. My stock has my personal attention, has unlimited ranges, varieties all kept separate, and warranted true to name. Fowls for sale at all times, Eggs in season, \$3.00 per settings, 2 settings for \$5.00, 3 setting \$7.00, Turkeys eggs \$5.00 for 11 eggs. No circulars. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference:—W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.

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BLACK, WHITE and BROWN

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The Best Young Stock I Ever Had.

Over 300 Chicks to Choose From.

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THE FANCY ALWAYS WELCOME.

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Guelph White Leghorn Yards,

J. B. LAING, Proprietor,

Breeder and Originator of Guelph Strain of White Leghorns,

As I intend only showing at one or two of the principal Fall Shows I will have a fine lot of Exhibition Birds for sale—March and April hatch. Parties desiring Exhibition Birds can get better value for their money at the GUELPH WHITE LEGHORN YARDS this season than what they would get from their American cousins across the border. And don't make any mistake. Send for prices.

J. B. LAING,

Box 495, Guelph.