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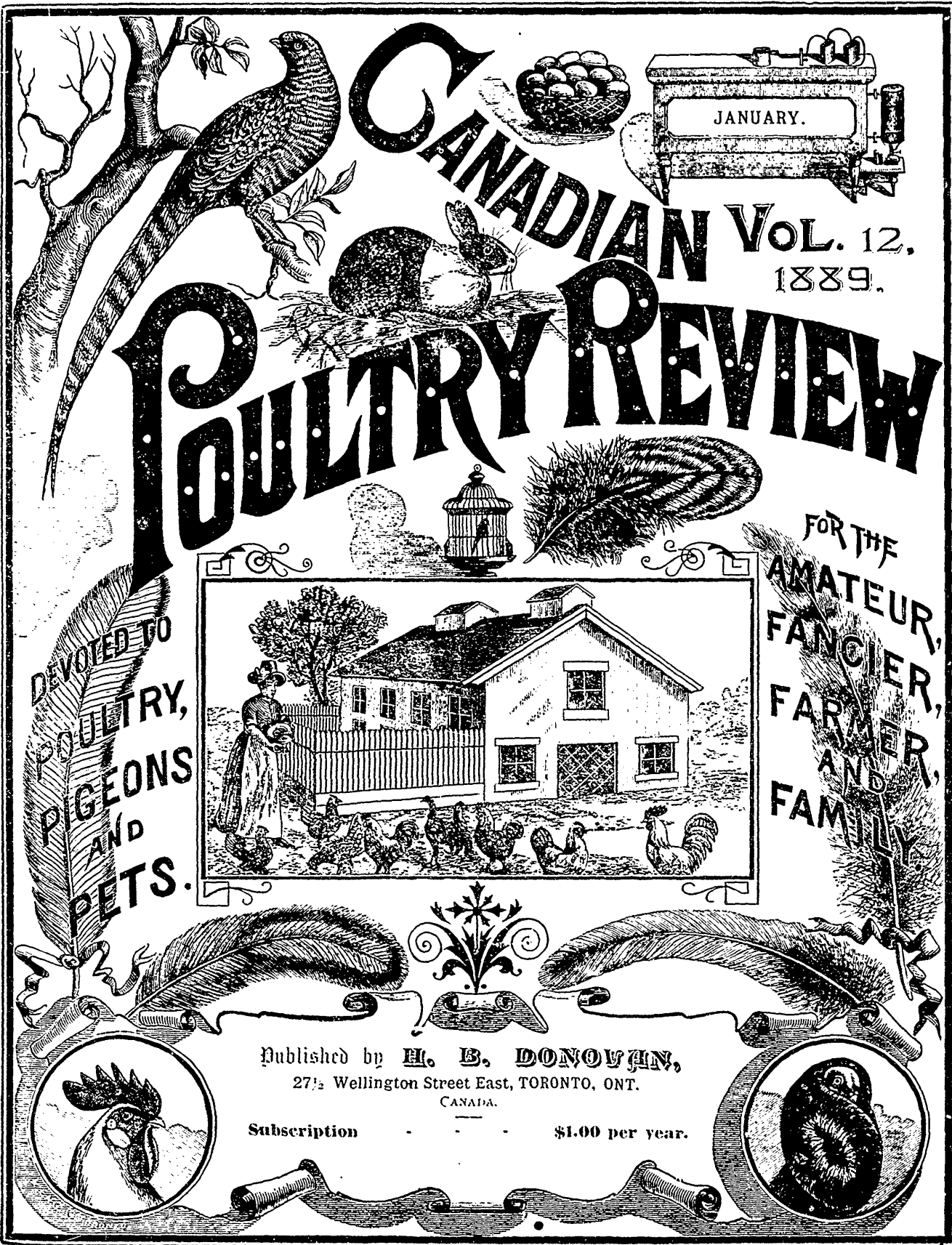
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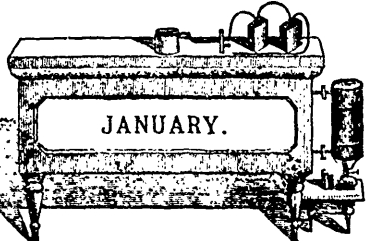
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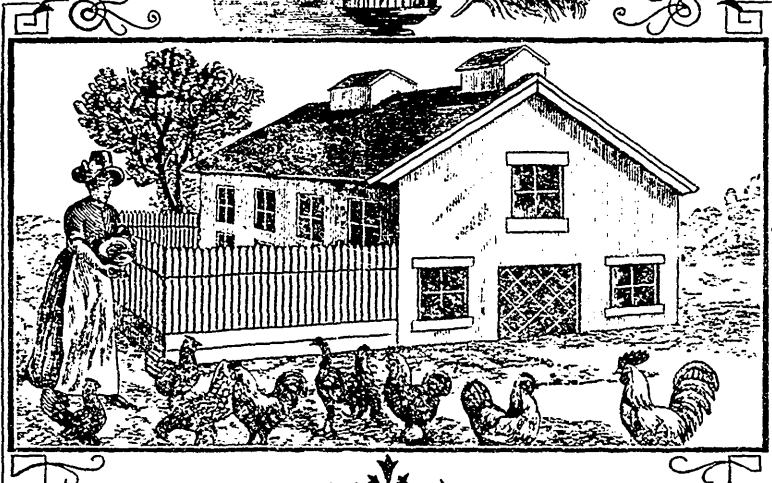
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# CANADIAN VOL. 12, 1889. POULTRY REVIEW



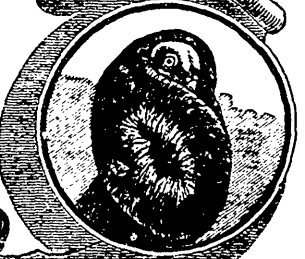
DEVOTED TO  
POULTRY,  
PIGEONS  
AND  
PETS.



FOR THE  
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FANCIER,  
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AND  
FAMILY

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CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA BY THE RECORDS.

CONTINUED CUMULATIVE SUCCESS.

In the Show Room and in the Breeding Yard, Exhibiting Cockerels, Pullets, Hens and Breeding Pens, we never failed to win

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD PRIZE AND SPECIAL for

Highest-Scoring Birds

In Five Sovereign States at Eight Great National Shows,

The Piedmont Exposition, New Jersey State Fair, Madison Square Garden, N. Y. City, Macon Ga., Atlanta Ga., Augusta Ga., Nashville Ten., the World-Renowned American Poultry Association Meeting at Indianapolis, Ind.

THIS YEAR

Attest to the Superiority of our last year's

MATINGS

At Indianapolis we Exhibited the

HIGHCOCK, of Kansas, JUDGE.	Judges }	Highest Scoring Pair, 188¾.
		Highest Scoring Hen, 95
		Highest Scoring Pullet, 94½.

They were pronounced the very ACME of perfection in Breeding.

On the Southern circuit we showed the

WARD, of Chicago.	Judges }	Highest Scoring Pullet, 95½.
NEVIUS, of Phil.		Highest Scoring Cockerel, 94½.
BALL, of Mass.		Highest Scoring B. Pen, 188.

In Madison Square Garden we had in line the

GEO. O. BROWN, JUDGE.	Judges }	Highest Scoring B. Pen P. Rocks.
		Sixteen Females with highest average score ever shown by one exhibitor.

This is no new thing, examine our record for

1886. For Best Males and Best B. Pens. 1887.

Silver Cup, Madison Square Garden, N.Y. City, Silver Cup, Meriden Conn, Grand Old Medal Atlanta, Ga. The same story from other sources for 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885. LIKE has begotten LIKE—LIKE begets LIKE—LIKE will continue to beget LIKE.

Our PRIZE-WINNERS have begotten our PRIZE-WINNERS since 1880. The progenitors of our PRIZE-WINNERS of 1887-88 STILL in our Yards, and our PRIZE-WINNERS at Eight National Shows in 1887-88 will beget Prize-Winners for

—1888—1889.—

Orders Booked now for Eggs from the same Yards we use ourselves, and from our very best Matings, \$4.00 per 13, \$7.00 per 26, \$10.00 per 39.

100 Splendid Cockerels that will do you good, Pairs, Trios and B. Pens, mated for Best results, at reasonable prices. Send for new circular giving full information as to matings, terms, etc. We shall not exhibit outside of N.Y. City next season.

SCUDDER & TOWNSEND, Box 1, GLEN HEAD, N. Y.

2-10-1888



English Portraits, PAIR OF ORPINGTONS.

# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO

## POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1889.

No. 1

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

#### A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

With this issue the REVIEW begins its twelfth year and we hope it may prove a successful and instructive year to all.

Amongst other features of interest for 1889 will be the monthly portraits of English winners, and a series of articles on pheasants (illustrated.) We have also completed arrangements with the *Poultry Keeper* Parkesburg, Pa. for the use of some dozens of cuts of Poultry houses, appliances, etc. These were engraved with a view to the thoroughly practical side of Poultry culture, and will prove of immense value to our fanciers. Having inaugurated *Pigeons and Pets* in the interests of the pigeon and pet stock fanciers, the REVIEW will be entirely devoted to poultry culture in all its phases.

We ask the co-operation of all fanciers in our efforts; a careful perusal of "Science" letter in this issue will show one way in which each and every one may provide his quota for the general welfare.

In conclusion we again wish our readers, one and all a very happy and prosperous

#### NEW YEAR.

#### HEY! COME BACK AND

Patch up that broken pane,  
Nail up that loose batten,  
Bank earth around those sills,  
Clean off those dropping boards,

(If you have any,  
Ten to one you hav'nt),  
Clean out your water dishes,  
If hot water is cheap.  
Chop and steep some of that  
Clover hay.  
Rake under that foul earth.  
Separate the hens and pullets.  
The fat hens and  
The lean ones.  
Send your renewal for REVIEW  
With a new subscriber.

#### MESSRS. ABBOTT BROS.,

Eng., have just delivered through their agent, Mr. Jno. Nunn, a trio of Golden Sebright and two Black-red Game Bantam hens to Mr. J. G. Ford, Milton, and a Black-red Bantam cock to Messrs. Thompson & Son, Toronto. They also sent out a consignment of Red-caps.

#### MR. SHARP BUTTERFIELD

is to act as one of the judges at the Michigan State Poultry and Pet Stock Association Show, to be held in Bay City, Jan. 23 to 30.

#### WE REGRET TO HEAR

that Rev. H. W. Barnes, president of the Kempenfeldt Association, has been and is very ill with typhoid fever.

#### MR. A. F. PIERCE,

at Danielsville, Conn., won the Game Challenge cup with the Brown-red cock, "Sir Beverly," with a score of 97¾, taking also sweepstake for best bird in the show. He also took the Challenge Cup on Game Bantams with a Pyle.

#### MR. J. M. MACPHERSON

wrote us from London, England, that he expected to leave there about Christmas, with, to use his own words, "a lot of big fowls and some cracking good dogs."

#### THE MONTREAL ASSOCIATION

have decided on Jan. 29, 30 and 31 as the date of their show. J. Y. Bicknell does the scoring.

#### PIGEONS & PETS

for January will contain a portrait of an Oriental Turbit Hen, an English winner.

#### DIDN'T WANT HER CHICKENS.

BRANTFORD, Nov. 29.—A curious case came up at the Police Court this morning, when Mr. R. Elliott was charged with cruelty to a domestic fowl. It appeared that some hens belonging to a neighbor, Mrs. J. Cunningham, strayed on his premises and he took one and threw it back with such force as to break its thigh. He was fined \$2.

If we were the Magistrate we should feel inclined to add an o to the \$2.

#### THE FIRST NUMBER

of *The Orange News* published at Los Angeles, Co. Cal., by Mr. Jas. Fullerton has just reached us. It is well printed on fine paper and contains four pages of carefully selected reading matter and items of local and foreign news; not the least interesting is a column article on "The Poultry Yard in California."

We are sure we but re-echo the sentiment of all REVIEW readers when we wish Mr. Fullerton and the *News* a very prosperous New Year.

#### BUFFALO SHOW.

We are requested to announce that in addition to the special premiums set forth in their List the Buffalo Association have received 2 specials: one of \$10 and one of \$5, for the best standard Game Cock shown in competition. Special rates have been secured on all railways.

#### PIGEONS & PETS.

was delayed a few days last month, consequent on the trouble in getting out a first issue. In future it will appear promptly on the 15th of each month.



#### MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

Do you endeavor to make the Golden Rule your religion? You will have no cause to regret it. It will keep you out of all trouble—and about the worst that can befall a man is to have a law suit. Be wise and remember that lawyers' robes are lined with the obstinacy of suitors.

A good expedient in securing dryness within the coop is the use of dry earth scattered about under the roosts and over the floor.

Get your Incubator ready for work this month. Don't delay another day. It is important to have some some early hatched chicks, especially of the larger breeds, if you want to have some fine birds to show at the early shows next fall. One of the secrets of having eggs early in the fall is in hatching your chicks early. If you don't own an Incubator, buy one. You will derive much pleasure from

the cultivation of poultry by artificial methods. Try it this year.

"First few days, hard-boiled eggs. Then follow with cornmeal, ground oats, and middlings, cooked, and made into bread, with a little chopped meat and onion. After the chicks are a week old, an excellent food may be prepared for them, and which will be complete in all that may be required. Take of cornmeal one quart, ground oats two quarts, middlings one quart, and milk (skimmed or buttermilk) one quart. Add one pound dried ground meat, half pound bone meal, two ounces salt, and two ounces phosphate of soda. Mix with warm water, bake as bread, and crumble for them four times a day. If ground meat cannot be obtained, use fresh bullock's blood, or cook a piece of beef or liver. Keep wheat screenings, cracked corn, chopped cabbage, and chopped onions before them all the time. Give tepid water to drink."

This item which we quote makes us smile. When will poultry raisers learn that hard-boiled eggs are NOT good for chicks at any stage of life. Do not feed them, but begin to feed on bread and milk and give no water to drink for 10 days. We do not object to the other part of the system of feeding given in above item, but it is entirely too laborious and requires too much time. Beside the cooked and baked feed is apt to get sour, and if your chicks get the least bit of sour feed, they are gone, and with them go your hopes of profit. Use almost any system of feeding but don't commence with eggs.

It is a very bad plan to let the poultry get into the habit of sleeping in the trees and out of doors in autumn and early winter. Once chilled or frost-bitten it takes considerable time for a hen to recover herself again.

The best way to keep eggs is to put

them in a cool place, turn them over once a week. Cool storage for keeping eggs is best both for winter and summer. Another way is to pack them in small jars or pails, either end down, in fine salt, set in a cool place and turn the package once a week. By doing this you can always have fresh eggs.

At this time of the year you should give your fowls all the sunshine possible. It is a good invigorator. A good dust bath where the genial rays of the sun can fall upon it is healthful and cleansing, and will go a great way towards insuring the health and productiveness of your fowls. Note how the hens will enjoy such an arrangement.

There is no use of a chick having the gapes 24 hours. A few drops of camphor and water poured down the throat is a sure cure. Better still, prevent the disease simply by greasing the head of each chick as soon as hatched with a little lard. Try the preventative and cure, and report results. All will be interested.

Those who have followed the rules laid down in poultry journals to scrub out the small chicken coops every day will find the following plan equally as good, more quickly done, and not nearly so laborious. Before the hen and chickens go to roost for the night sweep out the coop and scatter on the floor a few handfuls of clean sand, dry earth or even road dust. It is easily done, and by this method your chicks will have a clean, dry coop every night. The sweepings make a good fertilizer.

If you find we repeat our hints, bear in mind that we want in this way to impress something on your memory. People need more to be reminded than instructed.

A happy and prosperous new year to all.

FRANCIS A. MORTIMER.  
Pottsville, Pa.

**LET US HAVE 'BREEDERS' EXPERIENCE.**

BY SCIENCE.

In the last number of the REVIEW I promised to give some hints as to how every one who breeds fowls, pigeons or any other kind of live stock may make his own experience or observations useful to his fellow stock-raisers.

Science is merely exact correlated knowledge. From accumulated facts (correct observations) principles may be deduced; and it is plain that the collecting of facts is the first part of every scientific task. No one will deny that, if poultry-breeding could be reduced to that degree of accuracy and completeness of knowledge necessary for science, we should have made a great advance. How, then, may each one contribute his little to this result? We reply, by making correct observations under known conditions; recording them, and finally publishing them with or without comment. Such observations may refer to one or to many points, though it is usually best to test one matter fully at a time. With the hope of stimulating others, I shall give an example of how I endeavor to make my own breeding a source of real scientific instruction to myself.

There is scarcely a point that can be mentioned on which there is not to-day a good deal of difference of opinion. On many such matters there is no necessity for this in the nature of the case. These subjects, like others, may be settled by exact experiments. With this object in view I kept last summer five (5) breeds of fowls, and under almost *precisely the same conditions, i. e.*, they had, if not quite, almost the same area of ground over which they ran (6 x 30 feet to each yard), the same food at the same hours, etc. My facts suffice, I think, to settle fairly well the question of the *summer* laying qualities of these breeds. Below is a sample

sheet of the manner in which parts of my notes were kept in the form of a table, which is very convenient for both record and reference.

Extract from Table of Records, showing the number of eggs laid each day by each breed:

Date, June 1888.	Hamburgs (3.)	Silver Polands (2.)	Golden Polands (2.)	B. A. Bantams (1.)	B. Cochins (10.)	Notes.
8	2	0	1	1	4	F. W.
9	1	1	1	0	5	V. W.
10	2	1	0	1	4	
11	3	0	1	1	6	
12	1	1	1	0	7	
13	2	2	1	1	6	
14	2	2	1	1	7	
15	1	2	1	1	8	
16	2	1	2	0	7	
17	2	0	1	1	8	
	18	10	10	7	62	

NOTE.—At this time all of the 10 B. Cochins were in the pens, and they never made a record afterwards at all approaching the above one. The above is given, not as a foundation for opinions, but merely as a sample of record keeping.

The breeds were B. Cochins, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, Golden Polands, Silver Polands, and B. A. Bantams. Of B. Cochins there were 10 hens, about equally divided into two pens, (each lot with a cock); of the Bantams only one hen with cock; of the Polands two hens with cock; and of the Hamburgs three hens with cock. The results for two (2) months, June and July, give the following figures:

	Eggs.	Average per Hen.
Hamburgs (3)	89	29
S. Polands (2)	47	23
G. Polands (2)	55	27
B. A. Bantams (1)	34	34
B. Cochins (5)	161	32

When the whole summer is taken into the reckoning, the results are so modified that the Silver and Golden

Polands are about equal; but the others remain much the same. The B. Cochins, in consequence of five of them being used for hatching during part of June and July, are reckoned only as five actual layers for the whole period of two months, which is decidedly favoring them. When the whole summer is the basis of calculation, on account of their setting propensities, they fall far behind all the others.

The feeding was as follows: In the morning a mixture of ground grains (meals) scalded, into which cut grass was put; in the evening a mixture of grains, *i. e.*, two or three kinds of grain, for one week, with a change the next. Keeping so few hens in the run, and feeding such a relatively large number of cocks, was of course not profitable; but even in this case, without reckoning the young stock raised, expenses were about cleared.

It will be seen that, taking the number of eggs alone, the Bantam hen leads. If the eggs were weighed (the correct method) and the cost of food calculated, the result would be much more in her favor. After making due allowance for the larger size of the Polish egg, the evidence points clearly to the Hamburgs being the better summer layers. Of course, if the hens compared had been bred in the same way, were of equal quality, etc., the result would approach nearer to scientific requirements. It may be said that all of these fowls were first-class; some of them had scored high—others had never been exhibited.

Now it seems to me there is not a breeder in the country who might not with but little expenditure of time have kept such a record sheet as mine. A little scientific training helps a man to draw conclusions; but what we want first is a collection of hosts of facts. If the breeders of Canada will but furnish the facts to the REVIEW we will soon be in a position to settle vexed questions, not dogmatically but scientifically

To trust to mere impressions is like trusting to our memory of last year's weather. The barometor and thermometer are more reliable than our vague notions. Will some one give his *experience* in next REVIEW? "Science" has plenty more in reserve, but this will suffice for once.

In conclusion, while science has no heart, "Science" has; and he desires to give expression, at the commencement of another year, to his own sense of appreciation of the efforts made by the Editor of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW to promote the interests of breeders, and preserve and increase good feeling among the entire fraternity. (If "Science" will permit us we beg to advise the addition of a column for age in his very interesting and instructive table thus: (1/88, 2/87, 1/86) Hamburgs, the first figure denoting the number of fowls, and the second group the year, *i. e.*, 2/87 means 2 hens hatched in 1887, 1/88 one pullet hatched in 1888. This might be further extended by adding the month of hatching, thus 1/4/88, *i. e.*, one pullet hatched April 1888.—ED.)

### THE ORPINGTON.

We this month reproduce from *Poultry* London England, a fine engraving of a pair of Orpingtons the first time this new variety has been depicted in an American publication.

The following remarks are from the pen of the originator Mr. W. Cook.

This is a new breed of fowls, and, as is only natural, Poultry breeders are desirous of knowing what kind of birds they are; and many are the questions which are asked concerning them.

All new varieties must be made up of different breeds, and it is also well known in the Poultry world that the older breeds of fowls have the blood of other breeds introduced into their veins, and yet their names remain the same. This no doubt will always take place, and yet there are many who ob-

ject to new varieties, saying that they do not breed true, being made up of several breeds; still even when one purchases sittings of the old, well-established breeds, one does not expect many perfect birds. No matter how good the stock birds are that they come from, some are sure to come an indifferent shape or color, and to be unfit for breeding purposes if a good strain is to be propagated. In new varieties extra care should be bestowed upon the stock if perfection in the birds is aimed at. As a rule, when new varieties are produced, the mode of their production is kept a secret, and the public have to draw their own conclusions as to what breeds they are composed of; but this has not been the case with the Orpington fowl, and I will now tell the readers of "POULTRY" how they were produced.

They are a black fowl, and produced from the Langshan, Plymouth Rock, and Minorca. I bred a number of birds from large Minorca cocks mated with black Rock hens. I bred from two distinct pens of birds, not keeping any of the cockerels, and only the best pullets—about five out of every twenty. The second year I had a clean-legged Langshan cockerel. Selecting the best pullets again, I had four different pens, so that I could keep them unrelated. It took me five years to breed them to my standard, and they are good layers and table fowls, very neat in appearance (as they cannot fail to be considering the qualities of the breeds from which they are produced).

The skin and flesh is remarkably white—as white as a Dorking, and quite as good flavour, though not quite such a deep cut on the breast.

Their useful qualities and handsome appearance have caused their fame to spread rapidly, as they have only been out about sixteen months—and the first year I had orders from all parts of the world, but was not able to spare my fowls.

The notices of the Orpington Club

have appeared in this paper, so that does not want commenting upon. I need only say that the Club was inaugurated for the purposes of encouraging the breed, its three objects being to (1) preserve the laying qualities; (2) table properties; (3) symmetry of shape, and color.

The members of the Club held a Club Show on February 8th in London, just to see what the birds which were bred in 1887 are like.

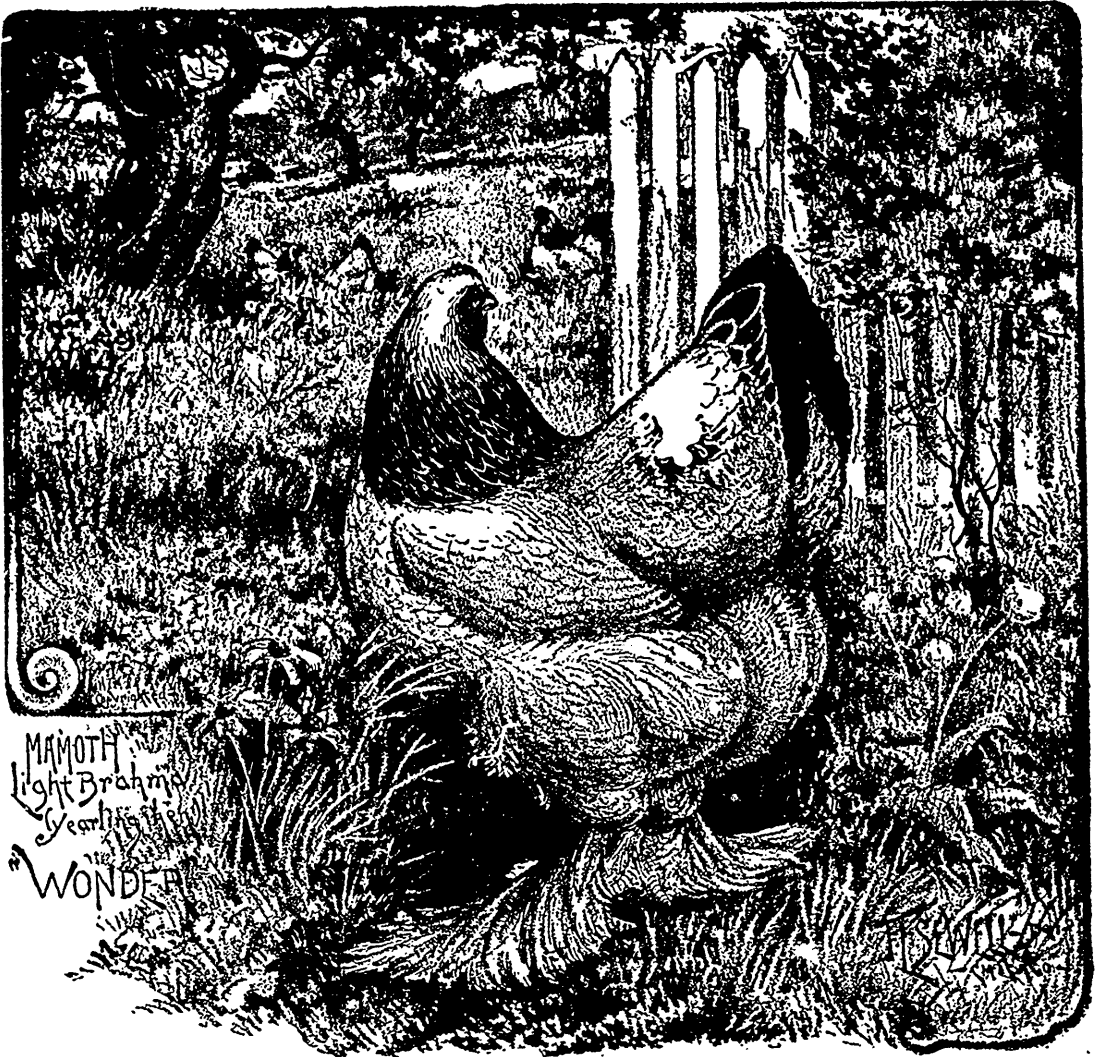
It is not expected from any new variety that all the produce will be true to color and type. The Orpingtons breed much more true than the Plymouth Rocks, though the latter have been established some years. The Orpington pullets come truer than the cockerels. It is an unusual thing for the pullets to have any coloured feathers in them. About eighteen out of every twenty are true as regards colour and shape. The cockerels are very good in shape, but many of them come mismarked in colour—*i. e.*, they have straw-coloured feathers in their hackles and saddles, and a few have red feathers. Those which come pure black are very handsome fowls.

As autumn and winter layers they stand high on the list. I do not say they head it: but they are excellent layers for the autumn and winter, and then they come broody, and if allowed to sit make splendid sitters and mothers. Some persons object to birds that sit, and yet they like brown or tinted eggs. There is no breed which lays brown eggs and is non-sitting—at least, none have ever fallen into my hands.

A brown or tinted egg always sells better than a white; even if they are not quite so large, they are preferred. The Orpingtons do not produce large eggs, but of a good size, most of them brown, a few a little lighter shade.

The chickens are hardy. The pullets fledge very quickly. A few of the cockerels are a little backward, but not many. They may be hatched all through the winter months, the cold





MAMOTH  
Light Brahma  
Yearling  
WONDER

OWNED BY WOODWARD & SEWELL, EVANSTON, ILL.



weather does not seem to injure them in the least. Many of the pullets lay at six months old. This of course depends very much on the treatment they receive. Many pullets last year were in full lay at seven months old. This may be considered the average time for them to commence if they have been well looked after.

If required, the cockerels can be killed off at an early age, or if allowed to run on till six or eight months old they make large fowls, like young Turkeys, and are of a delicate flavour.

The Orpingtons being of a self colour (Black) are easy to breed compared with those which are of two colours. The cockerels are very active, and if they have a good range may run with from nine to twelve hens each; but if in confinement six or eight is sufficient. The male birds for breeding purposes should average from 8 to 10 lbs., and should be black throughout, with a splendid green gloss upon them. Comb, erect, single, and evenly serrated, of a medium size; red face and earlobes; beak dark, very strong, and nicely curved; a fairly long tail, well made up with fine side feathers; breast full and broad; legs rather short and strong dark or black in colour, with white toe nails, free from feathers, also from yellow between toes, and bronze on back of legs. They should be a lighter colour between the toes and under the feet—four toes on each foot. The general character of the birds should be bold. The hens have the same points as the male birds; some of their combs, however, may differ, as some of them may hang a trifle to one side. They also have a bright green sheen on their plumage.

I have also brought out a rose combed variety of the Orpington, much the same in other points, but not quite so large as the single-combed Orpington. Those who prefer a rose-combed fowl will like these rose-combed Orpingtons. They are about the same

in properties as their single-combed brethren. They stand away from all other breeds, as there is not another large black breed with a rose comb.

The general Poultry public have taken the Orpington up well. They usually take up the American breeds, and give a good price for them; but for once they have taken up a breed of English production.

The Plymouth Rock is a made breed of fowls, and they have spread remarkably all over town and country, and I have reason to believe that the Orpington will do the same.

#### A HANDY HOUSE FOR SMALL FLOCKS.

My house cost \$47, and is built of the best material which I think will be cheapest in the end. It can be built for \$20, by using refuse chestnut boards and battening both sides and roof, and would last for a short time, but the boards are apt to warp and split so it will be impossible to keep it warm in our climate. The building is 12x16 ft. The north side has a door in the centre opening into an alley four feet wide extending the entire length of the building. The remainder is divided into two rooms eight feet square, with a door opening into each from the alley. The nests are 12x16 inches, and are built in the alley, being arranged in two tiers, with a door on both sides of the nests, the lower tier turning down and the upper one up. Thus the doors from the inside may be open for the hens to go in and lay; and those from the alley may be opened to gather the eggs. Also, when sitting the inside door may be closed, thus shutting the other hens from the sitters, and letting the sitter into the alley, where food and water should be kept, and a sand box, unless a slide is left open for the hen to go into the yard. The partitions are boarded up two feet, above which is wire netting, thus giving a good circulation of air. There are also two small slides cut in the gable ends

for ventilation. The roosts are made by placing pieces of scantling diagonally from over the windows on the south side to the floor in front of the nests, and nailing poles, split in the middle, upon them far enough apart so that there can be no crowding. There are three small slides cut on the south side of each room for the hens to go out into runs, which can be closed at night. Where it is necessary to economize room, two small coops should be built, 6x2½ feet, with a tight slanting roof (to prevent droppings from the roost getting in,) and slat or netting ends and back. This may be placed before two of the sides under the roost, with a small run of netting or lath outside for the chicks when hatched. The house is large enough to accommodate 50 or 60 hens. During the cold weather it can be warmed sufficiently with a kerosene oil stove, placing the stove in the alley between the ends of the nests. Keep a barrel of oyster shells in one end, and an empty barrel in the other end of the alley, in which to put the droppings, which should be gathered as often as three times a week. The bill of lumber for this house will include two 6x6 sills 16 feet long, 3 ditto 12ft. plates to correspond, seven posts 8 feet high, 10 nine-foot rafters, 1500 shingles, 500 ft of covering, 300 feet of flooring, 300 feet roofing, and five windows.—*Farm and Home.*

#### REPLY TO MR. BARTLETT.

##### *Editor Review :*

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bartlett calls me the "unknown" Mr. Ermatinger, I shall not disclose my pedigree to please our friend of Lambeth, Ont. But I may remark that Mr. Bartlett does not read his REVIEW very attentively, for if he had he would surely have come across some of my contributions to the REVIEW, which contributions I have been sending in occasionally for the last two years. However, to the "Pit Game Fowl." I

am pretty certain Mr. Bartlett has pictured me in his mind as follows: A big lumbering ruffian with a red flannel shirt on, and a paper collar, patched pants, a black eye, slouch hat, holding a chain in one hand with a bull-dog at the other end, and "Pit Game Cock" heeled all ready for the fray under my other arm. All this, Mr. Editor, because I admire the "Pit Game fowl."

I am pretty certain our friend from Lambeth belongs to some society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, for I don't see how he can be so down on an admirer of the "beautiful." With regard to the executive of the Ontario Association, I think they were perfectly justified in putting the Pit Game on their prize list.

I am sorry to see that where Mr. Bartlett hails from, all admirers of the Game fowl pass for cock fighters, or an individual similar to myself pictured above. This is tough on the Western Game Breeders. Now, for the benefit of Mr. Bartlett and all other haters of the Pit Game, I shall mention why I like this particular strain of Games. Firstly, they are plucky. Secondly, in my estimation they are ten times prettier than what my friend calls *Standard Games*. And for his information I would say that our Pit Game of to-day is much more in keeping with the Games of 18 to 20 years ago. These *Standard* chicks on stilts, are a comparatively new arrangement. Lord Derby's fowls 15 years ago were no more like our exhibition Game fowl of to-day than a bantam is like a duck, and I don't believe that Lord Derby and Sefton, *nee* Arlington, John Thompson, or Dr. Cooper ever passed for "roughs," because they admired and kept the Game fowl. There is an old saying that runs thus, "All who play fiddles and love game chickens are in league with Old Nick." Mr. Bartlett is of this opinion, is he not? The greatest and most noted of both continents have owned and

admired this noble fowl, and the names of many of the nobility of England, as well as a host of the truly great of America, are household words with us to-day because of the love of their Pit Game.

I shall conclude by letting Mr. Bartlett know that all admirers and breeders of the Pit Game fowl are not "cock-fighters."

I am sure my friend must have a poor opinion of the Marquis of Queensbury for having established boxing rules, under which nearly every prize-fight is fought, but at the same time let it be known that you can keep a pair of boxing-gloves in your smoking-room without becoming a prize-fighter, and that you may likewise keep, admire and breed the Pit Game fowl and still be a gentleman.

Yours truly,

P. T. H. ERMATINGER.

MONTREAL, DEC. 10, '88.

#### MR. MORTIMER AT HOME.

#### *Editor Review:*

Enclosed find one dollar for another year's subscription. Our Poultry Association had several meetings, all are working hard for a good show. I could not attend all meetings, as I received a message from Girardville, Pa., to attend a funeral. I spent several weeks among the chicken fanciers there. The main fancier was Mr. Mortimer, of Pottsville, Pa. I met Mr. M. in his office, and from there we took a walk to the poultry farm, where he kept about one thousand thorough-breds, and a fine lot they were. I had the pleasure of seeing his two new breeds, Anconas and White Langshans, which were very fine indeed. He has everything arranged to perfection. I may say Mr. M. is a fine, clever man, a gentleman in every respect. Nothing would do but I had to stay for dinner with him. He is also putting up a fine residence, which he may feel proud of.

I feel as though I could not say enough for him.

Yours truly,

JAS. B. CLARK,

Rvng, Ont. Dec. 21/88.

#### SILVER PHEASANTS.

BY W. B. HINSDALE, M. D.

Of all the pheasants the Silver Pheasant is the most satisfactory to keep and breed. The nicely-penciled plumage of the male contrasting perfectly with the glossy blue-black of his breast and crest makes him an object of beauty rarely equaled by any of the numerous birds known to the fancy. The Silver Pheasant is a good sized, vigorous, hearty bird. From the egg to mature old age he is bound to live and enjoy life. Owing to the good size of the full-grown birds a comparatively large egg is produced, which in consequence yields a large chick, which is more easy to rear than those of the other and smaller varieties. The young get nearly their full size during the first eight months of life, but do not come into full plumage until a little over a year old, neither do they breed until the second year. As they are long in maturing they live to a considerable age, from six to ten years. Like turkeys, the females lay only in the spring. A vigorous Silver Pheasant hen will lay from two to four dozen eggs, beginning according to the season, sooner or later, from March 15 to April 15. As they are generally kept in confinement with limited range, they are not always disposed to hatch their eggs. All things considered, the better way to rear pheasants is to put the eggs under a hen of rather small size, allowing the hen to remain with the young as long as she will after hatching. The young ones when a third grown will show a disposition to roost in a low tree or upon a perch. As soon as they begin to roost up from the ground they are fully capable of getting on alone. The food of young pheasants should mostly



PAIR SILVER PHEASANTS.

consist of animal food. Boiled eggs and bread and milk are the staples. But one desiring to be most successful should take care to provide earth-worms, maggots and such other articles of like nature as may be obtainable.

The plumage of a fully-matured male Silver Pheasant, as we have said, is a breast and under body of glossy blue-black, a crest upon the head that extends back nearly to the shoulders, of the finest feathers of same color, the rest of the body being white, most delicately penciled with black.

No bird or fowl can equal the penciling of the male Silver Pheasant. The tail is from twenty to thirty inches long, of feathers that are sword-shaped and slightly curved. The feet and legs are bright red. The head is trimmed at the sides with bright scarlet that looks much like the richest velvet.

The female has no ornaments. She is of a uniform dark brown in color, excepting a slight penciling that is rather indistinct about the roots of the tail.

The most successful way of keeping pheasants is in a closed run, the larger the better, with from three to seven or eight females to one male. They should be sheltered from winds and storms at night. They endure any severity of weather if protected in this way.

A yard ten by twenty feet and a roosting house six by eight feet will accommodate four or five full grown pheasants.

The food of the mature birds should be grains, seeds, green foods and occasionally a meal of some animal food. The fare of a well-kept poultry yard will easily gratify the appetites of pheasants.

#### ENGLISH WYANDOTTE STANDARD.

We herewith give the Standard for silver-laced Wyandottes, adopted by the (English) Wyandotte Club :

##### THE MALE.

##### Points.

- 10 Comb.—Rose, full of work, low and flat ; square at front, tapering towards the spike, which should be of moderate length, and may be either straight or follow the curve of the neck.
- 5 Head.—Short and broad ; face bright red ; beak horn, shading into or tipped with yellow.
- 5 Earlobes and Wattles.—Bright red, fine in texture.
- 5 Neck.—Short, well arched, with full hackle ; plumage, silver-grey striped with black.
- 15 Breast.—Broad and deep, plumage white, with deep black lac-

ing from throat to back of thighs, showing green lustre.

15 Back.—Broad and short, color silvery grey, free from yellow or straw color.

10 Wings.—Medium size, nicely folded to the side, showing a distinct double bar in which the feathers are laced all round.

5 Fluff.— Full and abundant behind, black, thickly powdered with white.

10 Legs.—Strong, but fine in bone, medium length, toes straight, color bright yellow.

5 Tail.—Well developed, medium length, colour black, showing green lustre.

10 Size.—Cocks not less than 8½ lbs., cockerels not less than 7½ lbs.

5 Symmetry and Carriage—Graceful, of Brahma shape.

100

## THE FEMALE.

Points.

10 Comb.—Same as male excepting size.

5 Head.—Same as male excepting size.

5 Earlobes and Wattles—Same as male excepting size.

5 Neck.—Short full hackle, color as in male.

15 Breast.—Broad and deep, plumage white, with deep regular black lacing, showing green lustre.

15 Back.— Short and wide at shoulder, color and lacing same as breast.

10 Wings.— Medium size, nicely folded to the side, color and lacing same as breast.

5 Fluff.—Same as male.

10 Legs.—Same as male.

5 Tail.—Well spread, color black, showing green lustre.

10 Size.—Hens not less than 6½ lbs., pullets not less than 5½ lbs.

5 Symmetry and carriage graceful.

100

Disqualifications. — Single comb, feathered legs, or wry tails.

## SHIPPING COOPS.

The *Fancier's Gazette* shows two very sensible shipping coops and gives a little timely advice on the subject of shipping to which we desire to add a few words. If the coop Fig. 1 be lined with strong brown paper or light felt it will greatly add to the comfort of the inmates if shipped in cold weather. We also prefer for this time of year, a close board top in lieu of the strips, or at any rate the latter covered with canvas or strong cotton. A few small holes for ventilation may be bored in top rim of coop.

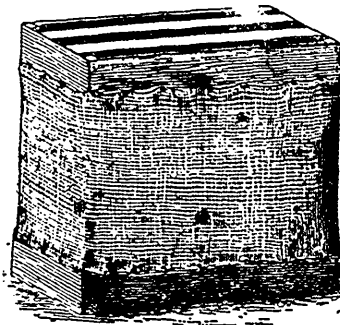


FIG. 1.

Coop Fig. 2 being almost all enclosed as a rule need not be lined, but in severe weather it is better to treat even this in the same manner.

“Express rates are so heavy on livestock that shippers are in duty bound to do all they can, in the way of shipping out their orders, so as to make the charges as low as possible.

It would seem that enough had already been said and written to make poultrymen wide-awake to this matter, but still we often receive complaints that the shipping coops were made of heavy lumber, or improvised from big boxes, the weight of which was more than sufficient

for three or four times as many occupants.

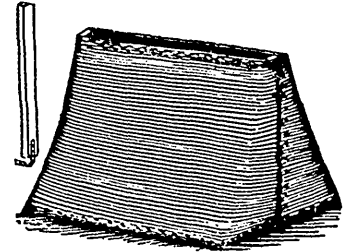


FIG. 2.

“We present herewith in figure 1 an illustration of a good coop of thin boards and cotton cloth, which, if properly put together, is suitable for transportation of from one to four or five birds to any point in this country. Its height, width and length to depend on the number and variety of fowls to be transported therein. In figure 2 is an illustration of an A coop, for the transportation of a single specimen, which should be made so narrow as to make it difficult for the fowl to turn around. This should be used only for short distances. Another important item is to carefully mark the name and the address of the Consignee on the coop, that it may be easily read, and in such a manner as to prevent being blurred or torn off.”

## THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

Editor Review,—

Could you give me in your *POULTRY REVIEW* a receipt for keeping eggs fresh say 3 months. I believe you gave one last year and some of my friends got the number and never returned it, are there various ways of keeping them? You will greatly oblige me by giving me same as asked for.

Very truly yours,

C. M. HUGHES.

Montreal, Nov. 24th 1888.

Several really good receipts appeared in last issue of the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*.

There are many ways in which eggs may be kept for some time without losing their freshness. It may be of

service to many to know the different preservatives used, as it is often desirable to store eggs away when the hens are at their best, to be used when their production is on the wane; and it also permits the withholding of eggs from the market until prices improve. One of the most common is that known as the "liming" process, in which the eggs are put in a pickle consisting of a mixture of slaked lime, salt and water. A barrel is half filled with cold water, into which is stirred slaked lime and salt in proportion of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of each for every pailful of water, or as some recommend,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of nitre to a half barrel of water is used instead of the salt. The eggs, which must be perfectly fresh, are let down into this mixture with a dish, when they settle in the bottom. Packed in this manner, if kept in a cool place, eggs will keep fresh for several months. To obviate the liny taste of the egg and the brittleness imparted to the shell, if kept too long in this way, they should be rubbed all over with lard before putting them in the pickle. Prepared in this manner it is claimed they will keep perfectly fresh for six months or more, if stored in a cool cellar. Another method strongly recommended by some is to take a dozen or so at a time of new laid eggs, and immerse them for five seconds in boiling water containing about 5 lbs. of common brown sugar per gallon of water. The eggs should then be placed on trays to dry. The hot water is said to cause the formation of a thin skin of hard albumen next the inner surface of the shell, while the sugar effectually closes the pores of the latter. When cool the eggs should be packed in a mixture of 1 part charcoal and 2 parts dry bran. A method adopted by the French is as follows: Melt 4 ounces clear beeswax in a porcelian dish over a gentle fire, and stir in eight ounces of olive oil. Let the resulting solution of wax in oil cool somewhat, then dip the fresh eggs one by one into it so as to coat every part of the shell. A mom-

entary dip is sufficient, all excess of the mixture being wiped off with a cotton cloth. The oil is absorbed in the shell, the wax hermetically closing all the pores. It is claimed that eggs thus treated and packed away in powdered charcoal in a cool place have been found after two years as fresh and palatable as when newly laid. Some use paraffine, which melts to a thin liquid at a temperature below the boiling of water, instead of the wax and oil, claiming for it that it is cheap, odorless and tasteless. It is used in a manner similar to the others.

Coated in this way and put in lime pickle, the eggs may be kept for months, or if put in charcoal and kept cool they may be preserved for a much longer time. Dry salt and also dry bran are sometimes used for this purpose, but under these conditions the eggs are not protected from dampness as effectually as by other means.

As a packing material for transportation a mixture of 8 parts bran with 1 of powdered quicklime is of great value.

#### MONTREAL POULTRY PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

The regular quarterly meeting of the Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association was held on Thursday the 6th Dec. Mr. Thos. Hall, the President, in the chair. It was decided to hold the annual show in the Victoria Armory Hall, Cathcart street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 29th, 30th, and 31st of January, 1889. A committee was appointed to secure special prizes, and the prospects are very encouraging for securing a large number.

Professor Mills explained the result of a *post mortem* examination, and showed very conclusively the cause of death.

New members are being added at each meeting, and poultry fanciers are more enthusiastic than ever.

The services of Mr. J. Y. Bicknell of Buffalo, have been secured to act as judge; and the building in which the show is going to be held is one of the

latest built in the city, and admirably adapted for show purposes. The committee are making strenuous efforts to have a successful gathering and are working hard for that end,

#### TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association was held on Thursday, Dec. 13th. Being our annual meeting there was a large attendance. Mr. Dilworth, the President, in the chair. Three new members were added. The Secretary read a communication from Mr. H. B. Donovan, editor of the REVIEW, to the effect that he had a spare room at his office which could be used by the Association free of any expense, provided the Association furnished the necessary chairs. The offer was accepted by a unanimous vote.

Messrs. Wm. Barber, E. A. Macdonald and Jos. Dilworth offered to give the Association  $\frac{1}{2}$  a doz. chairs each, and the Association to furnish a  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen, which was accepted.

The Committee consisting of Messrs. Fox, Barber and Bennett gave in their report of how we could give a prize to the best bird or birds that were shown at our monthly meetings. The following is a copy of the report accepted by the Association:

1st. That we appropriate \$24 of our funds for prize money and divide the same into twelve parts, 1st prize to be 75c., 2nd prize 50c., third prize 25c.

2nd. That all exhibitors shall pay an entry fee of 20c. per pair, all birds to be shown in pairs and judged by the Standard of Excellence.

3rd. The class for each night to be as follows: 1st Large Game, 2nd Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, 3rd Game Bants, 4th Pigeons, 5th Plymouth Rocks and Dorkings, 6th Leghorns, 7th Ornamental Bants, 8th Hamburgs and Red Caps, 9th Minorcas, Spanish and

Andalusians, 10th Houdans. Messrs Geo. McDermott, Chas. Bonnicks and H. J. Thompson were appointed Judges for the large Game at our next meeting in January, 1889.

There were a few changes made in our By-Laws which will, we hope, be for the good of all.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jos. Dilworth; 1st Vice-President, E. A. Macdonald; 2nd Vice-President, C. J. Daniels; Secretary, E. J. Otter; Treasurer, R. Downs; Auditors, Messrs. C. Bonnicks and H. B. Donovan; Executive Committee, Messrs. W. Barber, Bennet, Geo. McDermott, W. Fox and John Miles; Delegates to the Industrial Exhibition, Messrs. Jos. Dilworth and Wm. Barber; Delegates to the Western Exhibition, Messrs. Wm. Fox and Jno. Miles.

It was decided to defer the next meeting to the 3rd Thursday in January. There will be all large Game on exhibition that night. All come.

E. J. OTTER,  
Secretary.

### BUFFALO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE  
BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY.

Buffalo, Dec. 9th., 1888,

*Editor Review;*—

The American Poultry Association has accepted the invitation of the Buffalo International Society to meet with it during its coming show, January 15th, to 21., 1889.

The meeting of the A. P. A. will be called at Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., on January, 18th., 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet until its work has been concluded.

The American Buff Cochin Club will also meet with us at the same time, and there is a fair prospect of several other speciality clubs meeting here.

In addition to the regular Society awards and special cash donations by

members and others, these clubs offer very liberal special cash prizes, making altogether a most attractive list and such as we hope will bring together the very best birds in the Country, not forgetting Canada and England. The latter place has been heard from, and so far we have several promises of exhibits.

Spratts do our penning, F. B. Zimmer has been engaged as Superintendent. This, no doubt, will afford genuine satisfaction to all who know him and will please those who will have the good fortune to visit this, the greatest show of the season.

In Judges, we have the well and favorably known B. N. Pierce, Geo. O. Brown, Bicknell, and McClave on poultry.

We have the promise of a number of birds which are expected to create a sensation, but as mentioning names at this time would be a breach of faith we must refrain from giving them.

Yours very truly,  
Otto W. Volger,  
Secretary.

### TORONTO BANTAM, PIGEON AND PET STOCK CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING DEC. 19, 88.

On the above date this club held its annual meeting. Full attendance of members. Three new members received.

The following amended report was received and adopted:

BY-LAWS TO GOVERN THE DISPOSAL OF PRIZES.

1. Three cash prizes to be offered by this club at each of the 12 regular monthly meetings for year 1889, allowing \$1.00 for first prize and red ticket, which will count three points, 50c.; for 2nd and blue ticket, which will count 2 points, 25c.; for 3rd and yellow ticket, to count 1 point. The exhibitor winning most points on pigeons during the year to receive silver medal, and on Bantams the same.

2. 3 members of this club, to be selected by ballot each evening, as judges, and decision of 2 to be final, those members allowed to compete, and all birds to be scored.

3. All birds winning 1st 2nd and 3rd not allowed to compete again the same year, and no birds allowed to compete if not in coops provided by the club by 9 p. m. each evening.

4. The Pigeons and Bantams to be shown as single birds and not more than 2 entries to be made by one exhibitor, the Pigeons to be shown as follows: Carriers, Pouters, Barbs, and Short-face Tumblers to compete together on following months: January, May and September; all other varieties compete together in March, July and November. The Bantams to have the remaining 6 months and compete as follows: All varieties of Game Bantam cocks in February, and all varieties of ornamental Bantam cocks in April, all varieties of Game Bantam hens and pullets in June, all varieties of ornamental Bantam hens and pullets in August, all varieties of ornamental cockerels in October, and all varieties of Game Bantam cockerels in December.

5. The judges have full liberty to disqualify any bird, if not as required in rules laid down by American *Standard*.

6. All birds must be property of exhibitor, and no member allowed to exhibit if not in good standing in club.

7. Rabbits and Guinea Pigs to be shown in pairs as follows, in connection with Pigeons and Bantams. Abyssinian Guinea Pigs in February, Lop Rabbits in May, Smooth-coated Guinea Pigs in August, A. O. V. Rabbits in Nov. Cash prizes for these as follows: 1st 75c. and red ticket, 2nd 50c. and blue ticket, 3rd yellow ticket. The Judges to be selected on above dates, for Bantams or Pigeons will also award prizes in pet stock.



The election of officers resulted as follows:—Mr. R. Thompson, Hon. President; Mr. J. Myles, President; Mr. Wm. Fox, Vice-President; Mr. E. F. Doty, Secretary; Mr. Geo. McDermott, Treasurer; Messrs. C. Bonnick, I. L. Hobdenn, Auditors; Messrs. Thompson, jr., H. B. Donovan, Otter, Bonnick, Executive Committee; Messrs. J. Myles (President), C. F. Wagner, delegates to all other societies.

Mr. Fox showed S. F. Antwerps, Mr. Myles Game Bantams.

ROBT. BURROUGHS, jr., Sect'y.

### LONDON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The last regular meeting of this society was held in their rooms, Albion Block, Nov'r 27th. President McNeil in the chair, with quite a sprinkling of members, no doubt the announcement that prizes were to be competed for at our meetings had the desired effect. After the minutes of previous meeting were confirmed the selection of a judge was proceeded with. The meeting was unanimous that Mr. McNeil should assume that unenviable position, and it is needless to say he went at his work in a business-like manner, disposing of the several aspirants for the coveted honors in short order. A very nice single comb Brown Leghorn pullet, the property of Mr. Frank W. Nelles, was awarded first prize with a score of 92½ points, and a nice showy cockerel, the property of Mr. Geo. Bedgegood, was awarded second prize with a score of 92 points, the remainder of the birds scoring from 90 to 91½, all being good specimens of the Leghorn variety. One very pleasing feature in connection with the scoring, was that after the prizes had been awarded, Mr. McNeil had the winners placed in the coop and explained to the members his reasons for cutting the birds on their several points. All enjoyed the evening

immensely, and the exhibitors went home satisfied that justice had been meted out to them.

We were pleased to notice by REVIEW that the Toronto Bantam Club had fallen into line and was going to offer prizes at their club meetings. It is to be hoped others will follow, as it will be found both educative and entertaining.

Mr. W. A. Bartlett had on exhibition a flesh humor the size of a turkey's egg removed from the thigh of a light Brahma hen, he reported the operation successful and the hen nearly recovered.

R. OKE, Sec.

### PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association met on the 27th Nov. in Agricultural Hall, corner Queen and Yonge streets, Toronto. Mr. Ira Morgan presided, and other members present were Hon. C. Drury, Messrs. J. C. Rykert, M. P., St. Catharines; Dr. D. McPherson, Lancaster; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; Robert Vance, Ida; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; G. Moore, Waterloo; William Dawson, Victoria; James Rowland, Dunblane; L. S. Shipley, Greystead; Albin Rawings, Forest.

Mr. Wade read a financial statement of the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston in September last. It showed a deficit of \$3,674.24, and a resolution was passed that a mortgage of \$3,000 be raised on the building to meet the shortage.

The usual formalities concerning the next Provincial Exhibition were disposed of. It will be held at London.

Mr. J. C. Rykert, Mr. James Rowland, Ex-President Ira Morgan and Secretary Wade were appointed a committee to wait upon Hon. Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, and request that the Dominion grant in aid of the Provincial Exhibition to be held at London in 1889 be given.

The Committee of Finance recommended that the Legislature be requested to provide the following funds for the coming year: For prize farms, \$450; council expenses, \$750; essays, \$350; salaries, \$1500; postage, etc., \$400; printing, \$1000; educational schemes, \$600; fat stock show, \$800; Veterinary College, \$150; Exhibition, \$4000; total, \$10,000.

### KEMPENFELDT POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Kempfenfeldt Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, held on Thursday, Dec. 6th, '88, it was resolved not to hold a winter show this winter, and to support the Ontario show at St. Catharines. A coop was ordered to be made in which to exhibit specimens for criticism at the meetings. The first birds on the list for next meeting are a light Brahma cockerel, the property of the Secretary, Geo. H. Carley, and a black-red Bantam hen of Mr. Patterson's. The next meeting will be held on Jan'y 3, 1889.

GEO. H. CARLEY, Sec'y.

### H. M. CUSTOMS.

Learning from an importer in Toronto that the local authorities had resurrected an old rule requiring a certificate from the exporter of pure blood stock, to enable them to pass customs free of duty under the clause "for improvement of stock," and also that failing the production of the exporters certificate 20% duty would be charged (as was actually done in the case in question) we wrote the collector in Toronto with regard to the matter and he kindly forwarded us a copy of the orders in council containing that part relating to stock imports, reading as follows:—

### ANIMALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

Sec 7. Regulations authorised by item 57 in Schedule C to Chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting the Duties

of Customs," referring to "Animals for the improvement of stock, viz.: horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council."

#### Regulations.

(a) In all cases of importation and entry of animals under the provisions of the above mentioned item in the said Act, a certificate of purity of blood given by the breeder of the animals, and accompanied by a certificate of identification, signed and sworn to by the importer, shall be furnished to the Collector at the port of entry and in addition thereto there shall be required the further evidence hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—

(b) Sheep, pigs, and Poultry.—In these cases a similar certificate and identification will be required as in our next preceding case.

O. C. Nov. 8, 1887.

From the foregoing it is evident that a certificate might have been called for at the passing of any free entry of stock, but for some reason it has never been enforced.

We should be glad to know from any importer making recent entries outside of Toronto if this rule has been carried out.

We notice that at a recent show in England, two pens of buff Leghorns were shown

February REVIEW will contain a fine cut of a pair of English prize-winning White Dorkings, also a cut of Mr. Mortimer's Anconas.



#### CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW 1888.

Some of your readers may care to have a few notes of the twentieth great national Poultry, Pigeon, and Rabbit show which took place at the Crystal

Palace last week. The total number of entries was 6,815, a considerable improvement on any previous year, divided as follows: poultry, 3,396; pigeons, 2,889; rabbits, 416; and guinea pigs, (or rather as we are taught by the new "Cavy Club") cavies, 117.

There were some very satisfactory sales made, amongst them being the following: Mr. C. Bothway's black red cock third prize, \$375. The second prize colored Dorking hen and pullet \$125 each, the cup P. Cochin cock \$115, the cup light Brahma cockerel, \$100; besides several birds claimed at \$75 and a large number at ten guineas and lower prices.

The Cochins appeared to me very good classes indeed, especially the buff hens in which Mr. G. H. Proctor took cup and all three prizes with three scorchers. The whites, too were better both in quality and in number than we have seen at other English shows, they are really handsome birds and deserve a better fate than to be allowed to drop out of the prize lists as they are doing at present.

The Dorkings were good classes although the colored were somewhat the best. The Brahmans of course are quite a different stamp of bird to their American cousins, especially the lights. In darks Mr. Norris-Elye, an old REVIEW advertiser, took first, second and third in cocks, with some good birds; also second and several "cards" in hens, cockerels and pullets. The pullet class was really a grand one and made me long to buy half of them to show at the next "Ontario." The lights did not impress me as favourably as their dark relations, but probably I am somewhat prejudiced.

The Rock classes contained some fine big birds with beautifully colored legs but all much darker than we go in for on the other side. Andalusians were very pretty classes though I liked some of the unnoticed fully as well as the winners. I never could see why on

earth Canadians don't go more extensively into this breed which is certainly one of the handsomest there is, of course the number of off-colored chicks accounts for it in a certain degree, but I imagine that could be bred out in a few generations by careful selection. Indeed I read in one of the Fancy papers the other day that some one had done it and had a strain that bred true to color. Leghorns—I think Mr. Wixson would like to have been on the spot with some of his beauties. I noticed some very fair Pyles in the variety class which struck me as a novelty. There were some good Houdans and a rattling good Creve-cœur cock.

The Games were good especially the Black Reds, but the Brown Reds were hardly up to the usual "Palace form."

I was anxious to see the much-discussed Orpingtons, which greatly disappointed me. They appear to be a cross between a Black Java and a clean-legged Langshan, and I would certainly prefer either breed pure. I should decidedly say they were produced to make money, not to fill any want. If we are to have new breeds (though I don't see that we require any more—certainly not at present) do let us have something with some individuality. The variety class winners were all very good and the three prize winners might almost have been bracketed equal,—first, Sultans; second, W. Wyandottes; third, Red Caps.

Black Minorcas were splendid in quality and numbered no fewer than 116, the cockerels and pullets being specially good; I preferred the second in each class to the winner, and I liked the fourth prize pullet much, also Mr. Stafford's H. C. cockerel. White Minorcas only fair, although ahead of anything I have seen in America yet.

Langshans good classes, the pullets being the largest class in the show. The old hens were very good particularly the winner, the best Langshan hen

I ever saw, and to my mind the best Langshan in the show, although the winning cockerel got the cup. Some grand pullets.

Hambourgs except blacks don't seem to be in much more favor here than at home but the quality was undeniable, especially the blacks. The Polish were good all through and would have gladdened the heart of my worthy friend Mr. "Billy" McNeil. The Wyandottes were good classes for this country, and Mr. Geffcken showed a couple of golds which well merited the admiration they received.

I could not see as much of the Bantams as I desired as my visit was on the last day of the show and the light was fading when I got around to them. The Game Bantams were really magnificent as were also the Sebrights of both colors, and the Rose-combs. The Japs contained some pretty Greys and pure whites as well as the ordinary black-tailed whites, booted were good, the winning hen being a little marvel; and the Frizzles are really pretty little birds, but I should think offer much inducement to fake them.

The Pekins disappointed me, containing only fourteen in the two classes, nearly all being too large, and only three or four blacks and not a single white or partridge. In the Bantam variety class were some very large golden Polish, a pair of very pretty Andalusian Bants—the first I have seen—and a couple of very good light Brahma pullets. The ducks were magnificent throughout—streets ahead of ours.

It may be of interest to add that the prize money amounted to \$10,000 and that no less than 195 silver cups, which included thirty-five valuable challenge cups, were competed for by the 480 classes. There was also an interesting exhibit of incubators, brooders, fowl-houses, foods, etc., in which Spratt's Patent had a conspicuous place as usual, though the interest was diminished by none of the incubators being at work. I understand some of them

were brought full of eggs ready to hatch, but the Palace authorities refused to allow lighted lamps within their precincts.

J. M. MACPHERSON.

London, Eng., Nov. 26th, 1888.

### GRIMSBY HEN CONVENTION.

BY THE REVIEW'S SPECIAL AMBASSADOR.

On the morning of the 5th of December, I left Union Station, Toronto, with a ticket in my pocket for Grimsby. In changing cars at Hamilton, I came across our friend, Mr. C. J. Daniels. "Whither bound," says I. "To the Grimsby show," says he, "where-else." "True," says I, "that's my destination also," so we travelled together the remainder of the journey, discussing poultry matters in general and nothing in particular, until we arrived at Grimsby.

On enquiring where the show was held, we found it was not three minutes walk from the station; so we made for it with all speed with our "grips" in our hands. Any doubts that we might have had as to the location were speedily dispelled by the various noises that greeted our ears as we approached the building, sounds so familiar to all fancier's, oh! such a chorus, the initiated only can imagine the babel.

On entering the building the first greeting I got was "ticket!" and whilst I was vainly searching for it amongst a variety of documents, my friend says, "Oh, he's the POULTRY REVIEW from Toronto;" this acted like magic and I was free to pass in and out ever after without as much as "by your lave." After passing the "guard," and upon getting into the open building, I was met warmly by Mr. Russ, the worthy and indefatigable secretary of the association, who gave me a hearty welcome, hardly second to what H. B. D. himself would have got. I had also a warm grasp of the hand from several of the friends I had the pleasure of meeting last year. After getting over the excitement of all the foregoing,

for being an Irishman I'm naturally of a bashful and excitable disposition, I tried to gather together my scattered senses for I had a mission to perform, and it behoved me to be up and doing. But what can I say, amateur that I am, I looked around me and found myself in one of the finest buildings for a Poultry show that could possibly be found. It is spacious, lofty, well-lighted, well ventilated and judiciously heated, in fact in every way adapted to the requirements of a poultry exhibit. Well, so much for the building, but what about the contents, just this much, first that the building couldn't be *too good* for the class of birds that were shown there, taking them on the whole, they were as fine as ever I saw at any exhibition. The arrangement of the coops was almost perfect, no whole and corner business, but every exhibit showing to advantage, ample light for every one. As regards the varieties, I think nearly every class was well represented, the Leghorns however led the van, the different varieties totaling over 100 birds. Hamburgs, Polands and Wyandottes, were about equal in numbers. Considering the time and space at my disposal it would be impossible for me to give in detail the merits of the different exhibits, the prize list published herein speaks more forcibly than I know how to. I can only say in a word that it was a grand show and I congratulate the Secretary, and other officers of the Association on the success they have attained and if they have done so well in their "infancy" what will they reach their "boyhood" and what may we expect from them when they come to "manhood."

In conclusion I may say I never attended a show where things ran more smoothly, there was no jarring, no grumbling from anyone, not even with the judging, Mr. Jarvis seemed to give entire satisfaction. The birds on exhibition totaled over 700.

DEAR SIR,—At the close of the exhibition a number of exhibitors and of-

ficials gathered together and each of the exhibitors spoke of the cordial manner they had been used. A motion was then put: Moved by T. W. Woodruff, seconded by G. G. McCormick that a vote of thanks be tendered to the secretary and managers of the Grimsby Exhibition for the very great interest displayed by them in our behalf. The above brought Mr. Russ, the secretary, to his feet and in reply said that he had tried to do all in his power to make a pleasant time for fanciers at Grimsby which spoke well of itself. He felt highly complimented to have the pleasure of replying to the above motion, hoping to see them all at Grimsby another year, and our very pleasant time at Grimsby was at an end.

Yours truly,

G. G. McCORMICK.

#### PRIZE LIST.

**BRAHMAS**—*Light*—1st 187½, 2nd 185, Paton & Zimmerman; 3rd R. J. Gracy. *Chicks*—1st 190½, Paton & Zimmerman; 2nd 181, R. H. Marshall; 3rd A. Teeter. *Dark*—1st 184, W. McNeil. *Chicks*—1st 187, do.

**COCHINS**—*Buff*—1st 188½, W. McNeil. *Partridge*—1st 184, H. W. Barnes. *Chicks*—1st 193, W. McNeil; 2nd 186, J. Book; 3rd 186, W. Barnes. *White*—1st 193½, W. McNeil. *Chicks*—1st 194, do. *Black*—1st 193, W. McNeil. *Chicks*—1st 193, do.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—1st 185½, T. Woodruff. *Chicks*—1st 191, W. Moore; 2nd 180½, Renwick & Moment; 3rd 175, J. Worden. *White*—1st J. Marlatt; 2nd H. Wallace. *Chicks*—1st and 3rd H. Wallace; 2nd J. Marlatt.

**DORKINGS**—*Silver Grey*—1st 181½, W. Alford. *Chicks*—1st 188½, do. *White*—1st 192, W. McNeil.

**LANGSHANS**—1st 19½, W. McNeil; 2nd 186½, W. Gibson; 3rd 185, J. Marlatt. *Chicks*—1st 195½, W. McNeil; 2nd 188½, J. Jones; 3rd 188, W. Alford.

**HOUDANS**—1st and 2nd J. Jones. *Chicks*—1st 191½, W. McNeil; 2nd 184½, H. Griffith; 3rd 179½, J. Jones.

**WYANDOTTES**—*Laced*—2nd 177, 3rd 174½, W. Forbes. *Chicks*—1st 188½, W. Moore; 2nd 179, W. Grout; 3rd 177½, W. Forbes. *White*—1st and 2nd Geo. G. McCormick. *Chicks*—1st and 3rd do.; 2nd H. Wallace.

**RED CAPS**—1st C. Daniels; 2nd J. Jones.

**MINORCAS**—*White*—1st Geo. McCormick. *Chicks*—1st and 2nd do.; 3rd C. Daniels.

**Black**—1st Geo. McCormick. *Chicks*—1st and 3rd do.; 2nd H. Wallace.

**HAMBURGS**—*Golden S.*—1st 185, W. McNeil. *Chicks*—192 do. *Golden Pencilled*—1st 185½, do. *Chicks*—1st 189, do. *Black*—1st 192½, do.; 2nd 187, C. Gilray. *Chicks*—1st 194½, W. McNeil; 2nd 188, C. Gilray; 3rd 184, W. Gibson. *Silver S.*—1st 184, W. McNeil; 2nd 174, H. Ness. *Chicks*—1st 193, W. McNeil; 2nd 175½, H. Ness. *Silver Pencilled*—1st 180, W. McNeil. *Chicks*—1st 190, W. McNeil.

**SPANISH**—1st 194, H. Russ. *Chicks*—1st 195, 2nd 190, do.

**LEGHORNS**—*White*—1st 194, Paton & Zimmerman; 2nd 192, F. Wixson; 3rd 191, W. Moore. *Chicks*—1st 194½, F. Wixson; 2nd 193½, W. Moore; 3rd 193, Paton & Zimmerman. *S. C. Brown*—1st 188½, Paton & Zimmerman; 2nd 187½, F. Wixson; 3rd 184½, Renwick & Moment. *Chicks*—1st 195, 2nd 189½, Paton & Zimmerman; 3rd 189, M. Smith. *R. C. B.*—1st 192½, H. Wallace. *Chicks*—1st 195½, do.; 2nd 184, R. Gracy; 3rd Clarence Teeter. *Black*—1st 191½, F. Wixson; 2nd 186, T. Woodruff; 3rd J. Book. *Chicks*—1st 195, 2nd 192½, F. Wixson.

**POLANDS**—*White C. B.*—1st 188½, W. McNeil; 2nd A. Teeter. *Chicks*—1st W. McNeil; 2nd A. Teeter. *Golden*—1st 188, W. McNeil. *Chicks*—1st do. *Silver*—1st 188½, do. *Chicks*—1st 188½, do. *W. C. W.*—1st and 2nd, do. *Chicks*—1st 190, do.

**GAMES**—*Black Red*—1st 187, J. Jones. *Chicks*—1st 188½, do. *Pit*—1st and 2nd C. Reid, *Malay*—1st W. Newton.

**BANTAMS**—*Pile Game*—1st 1911-2, W. McNeil; 2nd 187, J. Black. *Chicks*—1st 1911-2, do.; 2nd 191, W. McNeil; 3rd 1881-2, R. Cameron. *Duckwing*—1st 195, C. Bonnick. *Chicks*—1st 194, W. McNeil. *B. R. Game*—1st 1881-2, W. McNeil; 2nd 1861-2, W. Gibson; 3rd 179, A. Teeter. *Chicks*—1st 187, W. Clarke; 2nd 179, A. Teeter. *Brown B. Game*—1st 191, 2nd 190, 3rd, C. Bonnick. *Chicks*—187, do. *Pekin*—1st W. McNeil. *Golden Sebrighi*—1st do. *Chicks*—1st do. *Silver Sebrighi*—1st do. *Chicks*—1st do. *Japanese*—1st do. *Chicks*—1st do. *Any other variety*—1st W. McNeil.

**DUCKS**—*Aylesbury*—1st 191, W. Bingle. *Pekin*—1st 194, 2nd 192, H. Wallace; 3rd 1911-2, C. Gilray. *Rouen*—1st 195, H. Wallace; 2nd 189, 3rd 1881-2, W. Grout.

**TURKEYS**—*Bronze*—1st W. Palmer; 2nd W. Bingle; 3rd R. Book. *Any other kind*—J. Beamer.

**GEESE**—*Toulouse*—1st R. Gracy. *Any other kind*—1st J. Beamer.

**PEA FOWL**—1st J. Beamer.

**BREEDING PENS**—*Light Brahmans*—1st

Paton & Zimmerman. *Black Cochins*—1st W. McNeil. *White*—1st do. *Buff*—1st do. *Wyandottes*—1st W. Palmer; 2nd W. Forbes. *Langshans*—1st W. McNeil; 2nd J. Jones; 3rd R. Gracy. *Plymouth Rocks*—1st H. Hill; 2nd J. Jones. *Houdans*—1st J. Jones; 2nd H. Griffith. *Leghorns R. C. B.*—1st R. Gracy. *S. C. B.*—1st Paton & Zimmerman. *S. C. W.*—1st and 3rd F. Wixson; 2nd Paton & Zimmerman. *Black*—1st F. Wixson. *Hamburgs Black*—1st W. McNeil. *Golden S.*—1st W. McNeil; 2nd H. Ness; 3rd J. Lane. *Golden Pencilled*—1st W. McNeil. *Minorcas Black*—1st W. Russ. *Polands Golden*—1st W. McNeil. *W. C. B.*—1st do.; 2nd A. Teeter. *Black Red Game*—1st J. Jones. *Scotch Greys*—1st T. Woodruff. *Golden Sebrighi Bantams*—1st W. McNeil. *Silver*—1st do. *Japanese Bantams*—1st W. McNeil. *Black African*—1st do. *Pekin*—1st do.

#### LATER ITEMS.

##### THE OWEN SOUND ASSOCIATION.

have received a grant of sixty dollars from the Town Council towards the show fund.

##### THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

It will be noticed by a report in another column that the Provincial next year goes to London. The Council are also petitioning for the Dominion grant for same place.

##### THE AMERICAN LANGSHAN CLUB

takes a novel plan of forwarding the interests of its members by publishing the name and address of each. The idea is to be recommended.

##### YPSILANTI.

The second show of the Eastern Michigan Poultry Breeders Association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., February 12th to 16th, 1889. B. N. Pierce is to judge. Canadians cordially welcome.



Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1166, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

READING NOTICES

In this column 3c. per word each insertion. No display admissible.

THE AMERICAN LANGSHAN CLUB.

In this number we give a list of names and the addresses of the members of the American Langshan Club. It is proposed that instead of using the money received for membership fees, in offering special prizes to be competed for by members of the club, (which at best could benefit only one or two members) to use the money in publishing the names and addresses of members, which will we believe be worth to every member many times the cost of his or her membership fee.

We believe the stock bred by each member of this club to be strictly pure, and that each member is honest and honourable in all his or her dealings.

Should any one have reason to know to the contrary, he will confer a favor on the members of the club by communicating this knowledge to

A. A. HALLADAY.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bellows Falls, Vt.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LANGSHAN CLUB. LIFE MEMBERS.

F. A. Mortimer, Pottsville, Pa.; P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, N. J.; R. A. Sargent, Kittery, Maine; R. W. Sargent, Kittery, Maine; H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.; W. H. Hamilton, Danielsonville, Conn.; E. P. Kirby, East Chatham, N. Y.; A. A. Halladay, Bellows Falls, Vt.; George Keeney, Uncasville, Conn.; Richard G. Davis, Providence, R. I.; J. Stewart Kennedy, Knowlton, Can.; W. O. Dakin, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. R. Johnson, Buckley, Ill.; W. A. Dreher, Drehersville, Pa.; George Mickel, Pottsville, Pa.; W. W. Stevens, Salem, Ind.; James M. Clifton, Upper Sanduskey, Ohio; George F. Rutter, St. Libora, Ill.; M. M. Botkin, Joplin, Mo.; J. F. Knox, Buffalo,

N. Y.; Burdett L. Arms, Springfield, Vt.; Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.; F. M. Robinson, Pawling, N. Y.

YEARLY MEMBERS.

E. McCormick, Newmarket, Ont.; Charles Bennington, Garrattsville, N. Y.; J. T. Olmstead, Independence, Iowa; James Elliott, Abilene, Kan.; John N. Fleming, Augusta, Ky.; Hy C. Eckert, Belleville, Ill.; George H. Garfield, No. Lawrence, N. Y.; Wm. C. Cady, Stockbridge, Mass.; Amos M. Albro, Westerly, R. I.; Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, Ind.; H. G. Keezling, San Jose, Cal.; E. B. Jones, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; C. E. Watson, Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. C. M. Kelley, Newark, N. Y.; Henry R. Hahn, Cornwall on Hudson; Chas. W. Wilcox, Kingston, R. I.; John D. Suter, Lynchburg, Va.; W. R. Phillips, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. A. Bradshaw, Lebanon, Ind.

Cold, bare and brown lie hillside, dale and plain.

They rest from labor now; yet flower, fruit and grain

Shall cover them again. Complain not that they sleep—

Sow worthy seed; a worthy harvest shalt thou reap.

Care in the selection of seed is of prime importance in securing good results. Get worthy seed; seed that is pure and fresh; such seed as James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., raises on his own farms, and has sold to the public for thirty years, and worthy harvests shalt thou reap. Send for his 1889 catalogue, free to all.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Those who take an agency for a reliable enterprising house, learn their business and stick to it, "get on" in the world. People who have any idea of engaging in any canvassing business will do well to write George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine—the great art and general publishers. They offer the most exceptional advantages to those who are sufficiently enterprising to be willing to make a push in order to better their condition. It costs nothing to try. Women make successful canvassers, as well as men. Full particulars will be sent to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Editor Review:—

Enclosed find \$1.25 for CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW and *Pigeons and Pets*. You deserve the hearty support of Canadian fanciers for your efficient management of the REVIEW. It is undoubtedly a credit to Canadian enterprise. I enclose also a dollar for four coupons, two of which you can keep for continuation of notice in January and February issues.

F. C. HARE.

Whitby, December 6th, 1888.

Editor Review:—

Please put my name down on your subscription list for the REVIEW, you will find enclosed one dollar and oblige

Yours respectfully,

JOHN MCCARTNEY.

P.S.—I think it due to you to say how pleased I was at the numerous replies I received to my "ad." in your valuable paper, which speaks volumes for it as an advertising medium.

Galt, December 20th, 1888.

Editor Review:—

I enclose one dollar for the REVIEW and am proud to see that it has improved greatly since I first subscribed for it. I keep a few W. and B. Leghorns and find they are good layers. I would not be without the REVIEW and a few good fowl.

J. D. REYNOLDS.

Milton, December 20th, 1888.

Editor Review:—

Enclosed find three dollars. On reading Mr. Wixson's letter in the REVIEW I acted up to his instructions and sent you a new subscriber with my own and Mr. Gregory's renewals. Wishing the REVIEW every success.

Yours truly,

WM. COURT.

London, December 7th, 1888.

**Editor Review.**

Send me your bill for this month's "ad." and discontinue it. Have found customers for nearly all of them; sold eight on strength of "ad." Many thanks.

Yours respectfully,

S. C. NUTTER.

Sherbrooke, Que., December 7th, 1888.

### AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

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

**DEAFNESS CURED.**—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address DR. NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 8 89

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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled or, while unpaid, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

## Canadian Poultry Review.

Is Published the first of each Month at

TORONTO, - - ONTARIO, CANADA

BY

H. B. DONOVAN.

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 70 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 line

Advertisements for longer periods as follow payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One page.....	\$20 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
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Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	3 00	5 00	8 00

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

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

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

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

H. B. DONOVAN,

27½ Wellington St. East,

Toronto, Ontario.

### BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

A. J. GRIFFIN, LESKARD, ONT.  
Breeder of G. and S. Spangled, G. and S. Pencilled Hamburgs, B. B. Red Game Bants, Pekin and Rouen Ducks.

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

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

J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT.  
Breeder of Americas Choicest Houdans Don't Exhibit.

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

A. J. GROVES, Breeder of Fancy Pigeons 13 Sword Street, Toronto, Ont.

R. ELLIOTT, WINGHAM, ONT., Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

I. L. HOBDEN, Breeder of Long-faced Exhibition Anterps and Short-face Tumblers, 90 Crawford Street, Toronto.

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Canadian Poultry Review,  
Toronto, - - Ontario.

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