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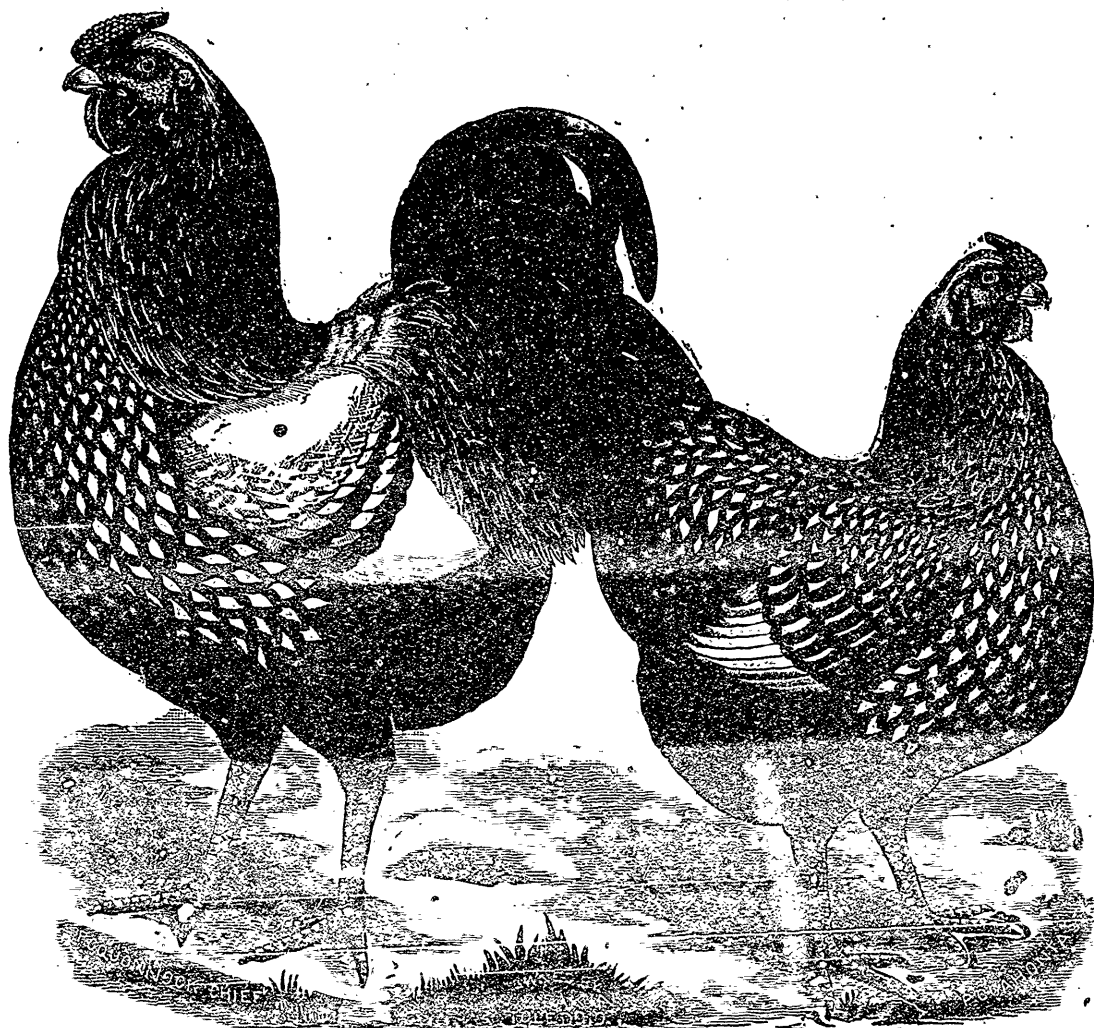
The Canadian Poultry Review.

Devoted to Poultry, Dogs and Pet Stock.

Vol. 9.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1886.

No 6.



Wyandottes, bred and owned by W. G. Dakin, Toledo, Ohio.

Poultry Department.

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

COLOR OF WYANDOTTES.

Editor Review: I notice quite an extreme difference in the cuts of Wyandottes

in last No. The cut of Mr. Bingham's fowls having large white centres, and those of Mr. Hawkin's merely a splash or streak of white in the centre. Many of the circulars I have received this spring are in the same style, some light, some dark.

Now this is quite a sudden fancy, as any one can tell by comparing the circulars sent out last year, with those that came to hand this season, even from the same fanciers. Last year the white centres were large, nearly as large as those in Mr. Bingham's cut,

and I for one did not receive a single circular or cut that was dark; as this promises to put the Wyandottes back, at least one year in Canada, I am sorry to see such *extremes* in the cuts representing this useful and exceedingly beautiful variety. We have already "White Wyandottes," surely we can or shall soon have black ones. Seeing the great difference in them at shows this winter, I have imported some of the darker markings, their useful qualities are the same. The only question affecting us Canadian breeders is, which will prove most attractive to our breeders, the light or the dark birds. I have a predilection for the medium light deep laced birds. They certainly command more attention from visitors, and are very beautiful. I hope all those interested will not let this sudden fancy dampen their ardour, but try the breed on its merits and choose that shade of color which will please more generally, whichever it may be. It will take another season to find this out. I will mention an instance that came under my own observation this winter. A gentleman in the Toronto exhibition told me, that he was intending investing largely in Wyandottes, but seeing the change that was made, and not liking it at all, could not buy them, at least, not for another two seasons; I was called away before I had the opportunity to get the gentleman's name. If we breed the Wyandotte carefully and show good birds to get the people interested in them, they will do their own booming. They will win, nay, they will command the favor of every fancier, who may give them a trial. I never had so much satisfaction in trying a new breed, as I have had from these noble birds. I am too young in experience to give advice, but am making trial matings, having three very handsome male birds; having imported a beautiful dark male and two females from W. O. Dakin, Toledo, Ohio, last fall or rather winter, and yesterday received from Mr. Irving

Crocker, New York, two splendid pull-ets; these with my own stock, which is also from Mr. Dakin, will enable me to make a good trial, and I can no doubt, find out a good many things relative to breeding this variety, which I can give your readers in the fall. I will cheerfully answer any questions that I can, if stamp is sent for reply.

I notice Mr. Kennedy has a few words to say on the stamp question. I may say that I think no breeder wants his postage paid, but I often receive inquiries such as this:—"Please tell me where I can get the Spanish, (or some other) variety of fowl," also, "can you tell me how to mate P. Rocks," also "can I raise chickens from an incubator without a brooder," another, "I hear you have a brooder, please send me directions." Now, all these and many other questions do not relate to my business; and though I never refuse to answer, surely those seeking information for their own benefit might enclose stamp; and this I think is the object of most of the "stamp men," to deter a host of unbusiness like inquirers from taxing their purse as well as their time to reply for their benefit. I think it is but fair any way. I should esteem it a favor if any one of your readers can tell me what is the best dog to have around that will keep thieves out, and not frighten visitors out of their lives. Are there any dogs that will help to keep hawks away? and are "Guinea fowl" good for that purpose? Please forgive this lengthy epistle.

Respectfully,

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, April 8, '86.

Editor Review:

Your excellent May number duly to hand, and it is more interesting than ever.

I find others are noticing the Wyandotte cuts so I am not alone. I think with Mr. Price that the Standard calls for a medium between the two cuts referred to. Perhaps I too shall be

among the rush of fools, but I am entirely of the opinion of Mr. Price that a medium between the two (such as I mentioned in a former letter on this subject) is a far more handsome bird than either very light or dark specimens. Re Wyandottes not breeding true, I think some persons come hurriedly to that conclusion because the chicks do not hatch out so uniform as some other breeds; and besides they change considerably with each moult. I have now a cockerel bred from Mr. Dakin's stock; last year, when a chick, he was very dark, but acting on Mr. D.'s advice I kept him, he is magnificent in form, and the last two or three months has so changed in breast plumage, that few would believe he is the same bird, I should think his breast plumage will be almost perfect; in all other parts but breast he was always good in plumage and though a dark Wyandotte he is perfectly free from straw or yellow shading on the silver color. I mention this for the benefit of breeders of these noble birds, who have not had much experience, that they may not be in a hurry to consign to the pot any promising birds if they fail a little in breast plumage when young. The bird referred to was hatched on the 10th of last June, last fall his breast was almost black, and when the white did show it was uneven. I intend to keep him until he is fully matured, and have not yet used him as a breeder but intend doing so shortly, and shall mark the chicks.

I am exceedingly pleased to note the temperate language of Mr. McKay's letter; no doubt the Londoners were a little elated over their success, and did not mean all that was said, but like the member of the Celebrated Club, made the remarks in a "Pickwickian sense." They are hard to bear however, these knocks by members of the same society, but friend McKay is in the right not to be caught using hard words, but serenely relying on his stock. I am not personally acquainted

with the gentleman, so have no cause to serve by these remarks, only am always desirous to cultivate friendly relations, as far as possible. Mr. Goffat's remarks are potent. If the judges make an error in awarding a prize, though endeavoring to act fairly, surely we can bear it; it ought not to be more insupportable than any other accident, and if the judge gives the prizes where they are not deserved, it cannot possibly affect the good birds that are on exhibition. I for one do not envy any man the position of judge, at the same time I can heartily sympathise with the exhibitor who is treated unfairly. With three cheers for the REVIEW,

Yours respectfully,

W. C. G. PETER.

Angus, May 12th, 1886.

SUGGESTIONS, &c.,

BY MORE ANON.

You are to be congratulated on the improved dress and type of the REVIEW. Considering the price and the value given, the REVIEW need fear neither competition nor comparison. My suggestions are to be of a general nature.

(A) To the poultry fraternity:—Can we not undertake to carry our Canadian REVIEW to the front rank of poultry literature and keep it there? To do this, I would suggest that we discuss *only* poultry affairs of a practical and scientific character. It neither honors nor helps our cause to indulge in petty personal matters. I confess that such matters are not interesting to the public, however they may be to the disputants; all such tends to other than kindly feelings. *A word to the wise is sufficient.*

(B) There is a matter connected with the breeding of stock, having much to do with our character and our cash; it is the *fertility* and *vitality* of eggs. Eggs may be fertile and not vital; by which, I mean—have power to

germinate, but not to develop to a *hatched* chick. Indeed, the vitality extends not only to a chick stepping from its palace of lime-polished marble but to its vigor and duration after birth. If the stock has been forced unduly to egg production, or is too fat, then there will be addled eggs, chicks dead in the shell, or weakly stock not worth raising. There is the science of feeding in connection with the science of breeding. I will write on this in our next.

THE WINTER SHOWS, &c.

BY J. F.

Poultry shows during the past season have been very numerous, and all, apparently, have been successful. So far as the bringing together of a lot of fine fowls constitutes success, nearly all have been successful, but from a financial point of view, I believe, with one exception, all have been failures. The result in most cases has been:—"Outsiders paid in full, but nothing, or very little at least, left for local exhibitors." This simply means that the men who did all the work, took all the risk, worry and responsibility were compelled to relinquish all their winnings in order that the good name of their society might be preserved.

The circumstances that lead to the forming of societies and holding exhibitions are somewhat as follows:—A number of energetic and ambitious men in a town take to the fancy, rivalries spring up that can only be settled in the show room, so a society is formed, and the holding of a show resolved on. The rivalries then extend, and they must have as large and fine a show as their neighbor society. The great object now is to get as large a variety as possible, and fanciers from a distance and the breeders of numerous varieties are the men most bid for and catered to, every inducement possible being made in the way of prizes, and provision made to secure them cheap transportation to the show and comfort

while at it. For their benefit the expenses and responsibilities are doubled. The show is held, and the result is, when the judging is done the breeders of many varieties, that have been coaxed to exhibit, have their coops almost covered with red and blue tickets, and after their prizes are paid the treasurer's wallet, which before was if plethoric proportions is shrunken until the sides almost meet, and a chilling and despondent feeling creeps over the committee. They then begin to ask themselves the question:—"What benefit has all this been to us, or to the fancy in our neighborhood?"

The show, which they hoped would impress visitors and neighbors with the beauty and excellence of their stock, has only served to build up the reputation and fill the coffers of one or two calculating exhibitors, whose success is due more to their skill in evading competition than to the merits of their stock. Varieties that have little but show qualities to recommend, them are given a prominence they do not deserve in a community where utility has been and should be the first consideration. When the excitement is over it dawns on them that all their labors and expenditure have been for the benefit of perhaps two or three professional exhibitors, and that the game was not worth the powder.

It is only reasonable to expect that when societies go to so much trouble and expense to get up exhibitions that all those who patronize them would give them their hearty co-operation and honest support. But is this always the case? No indeed. In many cases these men, who can only be regarded as professional exhibitors, systematically break and evade the rules wherever they interfere with their interest. Some will borrow all the birds they can procure from neighboring fanciers and show them as their own, thereby entering for one dollar what should, perhaps, contribute six dollars to the friends of the society. Sometimes a couple of

these "fanciers" will "put up a little game" as follows:—A. will loan B. all his best birds needed and all he can command, to "clean out" one show, while A. will become the borrower in the second case, and two good hauls will be made without risk of much competition. Societies know that this is done and wink at the practice, as they feel beholden to the exhibitors of many varieties for their big show. I have heard of a case where a large exhibitor was able to make terms before entering with a society for the payment of prizes to disqualified birds—and received the prizes too.

When the public take sufficient interest in poultry shows to contribute enough in door receipts to pay all expenses some of the objections to these practices will disappear, but that time has not yet arrived. They have now the effect of discouraging honest competition. The local fancier cannot but feel discouraged in finding himself handi-capped in the show room, that his own efforts have aided to produce by the professional exhibitor being allowed to pit against his honest and single efforts, the choice of often half a dozen yards, each having as great facilities as he has, and all on the same terms as his single efforts. The poultry society that is compelled to suspend its rules in order to get up a show would be better out of existence, as it will do more harm than good. One honest and energetic breeder in a neighborhood, who has faith and confidence in the fancy, will be of more benefit to it than fifty that are discouraged and disgusted. Every thinking man, who has had much connection with poultry societies must feel that as many of our shows have been conducted this season, there is more in them to discourage than encourage the promoters.

If our smaller societies would direct their efforts more particularly to encouraging their members and local fanciers they would do a much more satisfactory work than by getting up shows for

the sole benefit of professional exhibitors. It will be found much better to have smaller shows and pay all prizes than to have large shows, large debts and dissatisfied members.

* *

I have lately heard that cholera, dyptheria, roup, &c., &c., have made sad ravages in the flocks of one of our large breeders, stock worth at least \$200, having fallen victims to these scourges. What makes the case more sad is the fact that the diseases were contracted at the winter shows by birds he loaned to his friends to exhibit, and by them conveyed to others of his flock. It is deplorable that such generous and neighborly conduct should meet with no better reward. Societies where these birds were shown, and fanciers who competed against them, will of course sympathise with this fancier in his trouble.

* *

It strikes me as particularly strange that men who were not within a hundred miles of Toronto when the show was held last winter, and judged by I. K. Felch, should know more about it than those who were present from its opening to close. I was present from the time the judging was commenced until near the close of the show, and in all that time did not hear as much dissatisfaction expressed as I have often heard in one hour at shows where some of our local judges have officiated. However, it is generally considered wise to make considerable allowance for exaggeration in after dinner speeches.

PURE BRED versus COMMON FOWLS.

BY PEA-COMB.

Those who have been interested for a number of years in the breeding of thoroughbred poultry know the real value of such stock, but only those who have had practical experience in

the matter know of what their value really consists.

I have heard most ridiculous stories by extremists for and against thoroughbred fowls, all of them far from the truth, and none of them calculated to do any good either to the breeders or the public.

I have heard greenhorn fanciers, whilst suffering from a virulent attack of hen-fever, lauding their stock to friends who never kept poultry, and who, of course, looked upon their fancier acquaintance as an oracle of wisdom in the hen line, and swallowed all his stories whole, and after listening with the meekness of lambs to endless yarns of wondrous egg production, &c., &c., they begin to think after a while that it must be really true that these new fangled chickens lay two or three eggs a day, live on wind and never get sick and die. After a time they begin to think with their fancier friend that it must be very pleasant and still more profitable to keep such wonderful hens, and accordingly they purchase a trio or breeding pen of fowls; they have no very clear idea themselves as to what they expect from these fowls, and are still more ignorant as to what the fowls are really capable of. But they think that it will be only necessary to feed them well in order to obtain the wonderful results which they have learned to look for. The chances are that they like something massive, something that will make a good dinner for a good sized family, and select Cochins.

They build an ornamental goal for them in the back yard, which, they flatter themselves, the fowls will appreciate immensely, and place therein the unfortunate birds who pass their time when not eating or sleeping in gazing through the bars of their prison and envying the liberty of those mongrel hens on the dung heap in the next yard. Having installed their new purchase in their quarters they are determined that they shall not want for anything, but thinking that hens only

need grain and water they are unconsciously neglected to start with.

Grain is fed lavishly, the corn disappears rapidly, but the hens don't lay. The owner begins to be astonished at the appetite of the pure bred fowls, but thinks that as they don't lay they may not be getting enough to eat, so he determines to give them all they can get down, but still no eggs.

The man who lives next door and "don't take no stock in them fancy chickens" but "keeps 'ens as lays eggs," enquires regularly how the high priced hens are doing, and the owner of said expensive chickens fancies he detects a smile of satisfaction on his neighbours countenance at hearing that the imported hens have not commenced to lay and he secretly begins to wish that the hens were back in China, and that confounded fellow next door with them.

After purchasing the birds, which in itself is no inconsiderable item, and building a house for them and getting no eggs in return, he begins to think that thoroughbred fowls are a delusion and a snare: but it has never occurred to him that had he treated his fancy stock in the same way that his neighbour does his mongrel hens, viz:—Full freedom, liberty to scratch in the dung heap, and very little food, beyond what they find themselves, his thoroughbred hens would, in all probability, have done even better in the way of egg production than the mongrel hens, but he has so gorged his fowls that they have become very fat and consequently will not lay in that condition. I say in all probability they would have done better than the mongrels, because it does not follow that all pure-bred birds will rival, as layers, the mongrel stock.

Then where is their superiority? I fancy I hear somebody ask.

I will endeavour to explain why thoroughbred fowls are more highly valued than mongrels.

Very few pure-bred hens of any breed will lay 150 eggs in a year, and

are valued at from \$2.00 each upwards, while the mongrel hen sells at 25c. to 60c., each according to locality and season, and putting her yield of eggs at 75 for the year, (but she will do better than this), she then commands only one-eighth the price of the pure-bred and lays half the number of eggs. Then if you want a roasting fowl, perhaps your mongrel fowl is just as large and just as good eating, I say perhaps, because it will not always be the case. In this case the 25 cent mongrel is just as good as the \$2.00 pure-bred.

Then why is it that thoroughbred hen valued at eight times the price of the mongrel? it is not so immensely superior as a layer or as a table fowl.

(To be Continued.)

MONTREAL NOTES.

BY MONTREAL.

I noticed in the report of the London Society, that the speakers were enthusiastic in favor of our Canadian judges. Among the best of men able to judge a bird is that well-known Montreal fancier, Thomas Costen, the oldest fancier I think in this province. At the late show in Ottawa, owing to the sickness of the judge, he took a part of the show and I believe gave general satisfaction. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the scoring system and I hope next winter some of our shows will be able to secure his services.

It is surprising to me that so many influential fanciers, in different parts of the country, do not take a more active part in the different Societies. Men whose names stand well in the community are very helpful as a guarantee that the shows will be run with the strictest integrity, and a genuine fancier ought to be willing to sacrifice a little time to uphold the interests of his pets.

I was shown a letter that Thomas Costen had received from a customer in the North-West Territories, saying,

that notwithstanding the very long distance the birds had travelled they had arrived in very good condition and were fully equal to what they had been described. These sort of letters are great encouragement to men who send out what they represent and also dispatch birds in the very pink of condition, so that they arrive hundreds of miles west of Winnipeg in first-class condition. The shipment consisted of Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.

Thomas Hall the Lansdowne Brahma man is doing an immense business in eggs this spring. I hope at the close of the season to give the number of settings sent out. This is another proof that there is more in exhibiting than the mere prize money. He has a fine lot of chicks on hand and hopes to repeat his triumphs of last winter next season.

Wm. Cox tells me he has a fine lot of Black Red chicks. He imports largely from the old country but his space is very limited and prevents him from keeping the large number of breeding pens he would like.

A. P. Dawes, of Lachine, has a fine lot of Black Leghorns. He is one of our youngest fanciers but hopes to make a name for himself in the fancy before long.

While in New York T. Costen purchased a very pretty pair of Pekin Bants; these are very beautiful little pets and those who have seen them pronounce them the gem of the bantam family.

SEAFORTH SOCIETY DOWN ON MR. JARVIS.

Editor Review:

The Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association wish to place on record in your valuable journal, its disapprobation of Mr. Jarvis as a judge of poultry, and declare that they, as a body, decline

to exhibit at any show at which he may be appointed judge.

By inserting the above you will much oblige

Yours truly,

E. C. COLEMAN,

Sec'y H. P. and P. S. A.

Seaforth, May 11th, 1885.

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE.

Editor Review :

In your April number you publish a report of the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association, signed, C. W. Martin, Sec pro tem.

The communication states, I the late secretary was dismissed for alleged irregularities at the late exhibition; what a pity it is that the wise-acres who compose the executive committee, did not say what the illeget irregularities consisted of.

As they have failed to do so, I will do it for them. Several days after the close of the show, a protest was entered against me, signed by four residents of Ottawa, P. G. Keys, A. G. Gilbert, A. Fisher and John Clay; the protest charges me with altering the score cards in order that my own birds might win; I exhibited in the Light Brahma class, and Keys, Gilbert and Fisher were exhibitors also; the fourth man, Clay, was not an exhibitor of Brahmas, but took a hand in all the same. A committee meeting was held to investigate, at which I produced a letter from the Judge, C. H. Crosby, which would have convinced any reasonable people that my birds won the prizes honestly, but as there were two rows of Light Brahmas, and he omitted in his letter to state which row he was speaking of, they pooh-poohed Mr. Crosby's letter, and moved a resolution withholding all prizes claimed by me.

The prizes claimed by me were as follows:—1st on Light Brahma pullet score, 97 points, same bird winning silver medal for highest scoring Light Brahma female. I also won third on Light Brahma pullet; and a local

special prize of \$2 for L. B. cockerel score 93.

I sent my score cards to the judge, Mr. C. H. Crosby, asking him to state whether they were correct or not, if he recollected.

Those of your readers who have been much about show rooms will know that the chances are ten to one that the judge would not recollect what any particular bird scored a week or two after the show. Of course, he may recollect the 1st, 2nd or 3rd prize birds in any particular class, but he cannot recollect the 4th, 5th or 6th.

Now, it happened when judging the L. B. pullets he scored two 96 and another 96½, these were the three highest; when he adjusted the tie they scored 97, 96½ and 96. 96½ winning second place. was owned by Mr. T. Hall, of Montreal, and 97 and 96 winning 1st and 3rd were mine. On account of this tie Mr. Crosby recollected them very distinctly; he also indicated their exact position on a diagram of the exhibition room, and endorsed the score cards, stating in most positive language that he *knew* them to be the correct score.

All this relates to the pullets, the only prizes I attach any value to. The only other prize claimed by me was the local special for cockerel, open to Ottawa only, and this among the rest I was also charged with having altered; I was unable to appeal to the judge in this case as it was neither 1st, 2nd or 3rd, and it would be absurd to expect that any judge could recollect what birds scored that only took a 4th or 5th place. As I was unable to prove that I had not altered this score card, they withheld the prize, notwithstanding the fact that they could prove nothing; the parties entering the protest were totally unable to substantiate the charges, but the committee decided nevertheless to deprive me of the prizes.

I have always understood that the judge was the person to award prizes, but it would appear that such is not the

case, with the E. O. P. & P. S. A. at any rate.

I care nothing for the prizes as far as their intrinsic value is concerned, but it is exceedingly shabby of the committee to act as they have done on the unsupported charges of three disappointed exhibitors.

As to the last clause in the report sent to the REVIEW, stating that the Association *unanimously* decided to dispense with my services, I simply say it is untrue, and this can be proven by several gentlemen, members of the Association.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Ottawa.

"JUDGING AT GUELPH, 1886."

Editor Review :

April number of your valuable journal came to hand on the 31st March (that's what I call doing things up brown) and as usual, is running over with good things, not the least of same being the controversy anent scoring and judging at Guelph and Stratford.

Now I propose to answer in as friendly and gentlemanly a manner as possible, some of the arguments and pertinent inquiries therein contained.

As you and your readers are doubtless aware I have been, and am still one of the most persistent "kickers" for the scoring system, the only proper way of applying the American Standard of Excellence by which we breed. With all due respect to the fathers of the fancy in the west, I will just say, that in my poor way of thinking, our judges (doubtless good men and true) have yet to learn the art of scoring. The argument that any man can the first time trying, score birds as well as men who do very little else during the winter season, have been doing so for years, and whose characters are above impeachment, strikes me as being very lame, on the principle that we learn to creep before we walk in any business, and it is not to be expected that one can

change from the old style of judging to the new at a jump.

Speaking of Mr. Jarvis; I have only heard him spoken of as one of the most upright straightforward poultrymen in Canada, and with regard to his judging and that of Mr. Stevens being so dissimilar I think it quite easy to understand, as the ideal type of bird is scarcely the same with any two men. Here comes in the proper application of the Standard, which experience alone teaches, and though the Standard lays down a given number of points for say symmetry and station, it does not put it in such a way that a man who knows nothing about judging can score properly. Hence the added necessity of experience. I have the written assurance of an officer of the S. & S. Association, that Mr. Stevens left behind him the impression of a good sound judge, painstaking to a degree seldom to be found, courteous and gentlemanly, but not approachable on the *silver* side. (By the way, I wonder who it was of the exhibitors on whom he sat, metaphorically speaking, so heavily?) The very fact that (as asserted) he said the class of birds were better than expected, would tend to show that he used extra care in judging, and as a consequence would aim to leave himself and his judgment less open to criticism.

Again a friend of mine, an exhibitor there, writes me that he would prefer a score card on Games from S. Butterfield to that of Mr. Stevens, which simply proves my previous assertions that our breeders are running to too much *still*,—aiming at the English type of bird. Mr. B. being an Englishman, naturally has his ideal in that type of bird, while Mr. Stevens takes the American type as his ideal. (Memo.—We breed by *American Standard*, our prize lists, not excepting that of the O. P. A., I think, state that said Standard shall be the guide of judges). Methinks I hear a bird repeat, "why in thunder don't you take your birds to the other side if you want them judged by Yankee's?"

My answer is that "we don't have to" while we have associations with sufficient enterprise to bring imported judges here, who know none of the exhibitors, such as Toronto, Bowmanville, Stratford and Ottawa, where the breeder who has the birds can win without being in the light so to speak. I know for a fact that some of the men who are howling now, have expressed very different opinions not long since.

Now I have not the slightest doubt that there are many exhibitors who have suffered as much as Mr. J. C. McKay, but have taken it in silence, for fear of being crushed; and I think Mr. McKay is entitled to credit for being, to say the least of it, outspoken and manly in his way of doing.

R. H. TRIMBLE.

Napanee, April, 25th, '86.

Editor Review:

I have been much surprised to notice the controversy going on in the columns of your esteemed journal regarding the scoring by Mr. Jarvis and other Canadian judges at the recent Canadian shows.

In most of these communications the disappointed exhibitor plainly crops up, and in such cases the vials of their wrath are poured out on the devoted heads of the judges, who have been doing their best in an honest and straightforward way to perform their duties in an impartial manner.

Comparisons have been made between the judging and scoring of Mr. Jarvis and that of Mr. I. K. Felch: comparisons by no means complimentary to the former gentleman. Now I have been acquainted with Mr. Felch for many years past, and he has no doubt judged more of my birds than any other judge on this continent, both at American and Canadian shows, and my opinion of Mr. Felch is that he has no living equal as a judge, and if he does not know how to apply the American Standard of Excellence and the scoring system, why it is useless to

go any further to find any one who can. Now, so far, Mr. Felch has acted as judge at one show in Canada this season; and I must say in justice to Mr. Jarvis, that it was a pretty severe test of his capabilities as a judge, to apply the Standard and scoring system after such a master hand as Felch. Yet, to my mind, the result has proved Mr. Jarvis to be a thoroughly competent judge, and one who has thoroughly mastered the scoring system and knows how to apply it. It is true I think, that our Canadian judges have one fault; they err perhaps a little on the righteous side, and score too high, in fact, generously give the exhibit "the benefit of the doubt," but this is a righteous fault and will disappear with experience.

As I understand the controversy, the malcontents find fault with Mr. Jarvis because he did not score birds the *exact figure* scored by Mr. Felch at Toronto. I fancy I can see "Uncle Ike" smile when he reads their complaints on this score. Why what will they say when I tell them that I have had Felch score my exhibit of Rocks for me at one show, and at another show score same birds entirely different, some higher and some lower, and yet he knew all the time they were the same birds, in fact told me so, noting such and such a bird is in better condition than he was at the last show, or such and such a one has lost three or four points since I last scored him, etc., etc.

Now, sir, the whole matter is in a nut shell, hardly any two birds are in same show condition at any two shows. As an example, a bird in prime condition and perfect health at his first show would not be cut for either symmetry or condition, while at his second, being dumpish, sick or out of condition would lose points and be cut on both; or might have lost sickle feathers or wing flights, comb gone over, or pale and flabby, and a hundred and one other things. But because Felch scored mine at 95 for sooth, the next judge is an in-

competent noodle because he does not score them point for point the same, why the whole thing is absurd, and in airing their supposed greivances these gentlemen are only exposing their ignorance.

Having bred Plymouth Rocks especially for ten years past and attended the best exhibitions in the United States and Canada, and studied the scoring of the best American judges I think I ought to be pretty competent to score my own birds right by this time, and when a customer wants a very high-scoring bird I generally guarantee the score, for instance, I say, "Felch would score such and such a bird at 95 points." Now I will give a few instances where the scores so guaranteed by me were the actual scores of Messrs. Jarvis and Buck, and yet we are told these gentlemen were not capable of applying the Standard at Guelph 1885. I sold a cockerel to score 95 and he won first at score of 95. At several other shows same season, birds I sold won at precisely my guaranteed scores.

Again this season I sold a cockerel, I guaranteed a score of 97, and he won at Owen Sound at 97½, and again at Guelph at 96½, he was sick at latter show, which only goes to prove my argument.

Now these scores seem high, but this cockerel would have won with that score at Madison Square, N. Y., or any other American show, being as near perfection as any bird ever can hope to be as all can testify who saw him, and I would bet my pile on the 97 score by Felch or other American judges, as he left my hands or was shown at Owen Sound. I merely give these instances of the scoring of Messrs. Buck and Jarvis to prove that these gentlemen, who have been much abused, are quite capable of applying the Standard and scoring system.

I am, etc., etc.,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrooke, P.Q., April 12th, 1886.

Editor Review:

Allow me a few notes upon the subject of scoring as discussed at London.

First, the contest has not been and is not as these speeches would lead your readers to infer, American *versus* Canadian Judges, but is "scoring *versus* non scoring," and American judges have not generally been recommended because they were better than our own, but because our own refused to accept scoring, as Toronto show in '84 and Guelph in '85 testifies. Let me except Mr. Jarvis, who, I am glad to learn, is giving satisfaction as a scorer, a proof that he accepts the system.

The American judges were recommended to demonstrate that scoring was practicable because it had been apparently demonstrated at Guelph in 1885 that it was impracticable, and so what course was left to those who believed in scoring but to try to get some one to demonstrate that it was usable. I am glad to find friend Bogue speaking of scoring as an accomplished fact, for from his position in the fancy he can wield a strong influence in its favor, and from the strong stand he has heretofore taken against scoring, his acceptance of it is all the more satisfactory to the scorers. I repeat what I stated some time ago, with this improved method accepted all around us we might as well try to oppose our mortality as to oppose the acceptance of this improvement. But, sir, I must take issue with him upon one statement, that is, that every show judged in Canada by American judges were failures. Now, sir, I had extensive correspondence with exhibitors at Toronto, both before and after that show, and they all invariably pronounced it a success and declared themselves as delighted. I had also correspondence with some of the officials of that show and they have invariably spoken of it as an unqualified success. Again, not one exhibitor has come out in REVIEW with a complaint.

Again, of all comparisons given in REVIEWS between Mr. Felch's scoring and Mr. Jarvis', has it not been shown that Mr. J. sustained Mr. F.'s score? Yet with all deference to Mr. Jarvis if in a few cases he has differed a little from Mr. F. when the circumstances of the case did not justify it, I cannot see why we have the right to conclude that in every case Mr. J. was right and Mr. F. wrong. Should Americans be any less apt to become expert at any art than Canadians? They, the Americans, originated the art of scoring, and we must have accepted it from them in some shape, and Mr. Felch is one of these to whom is due the making of this art practicable.

The opposition which our judges, or rather the majority of our judges, have given to scoring don't seem to indicate the possession of such wonderful ability to detect the worth or value of the system, as they have apparently exhibited in its application. But, sir, it is not fair play to compare Toronto with Guelph. At Guelph only the winning birds were scored, (after being selected by the old system), for the purpose, I presume, of showing why they were selected as winners, but the unfortunate birds were not scored to show why they were not winners, and as the successful exhibitors are not likely to complain, surely the judge is assuming the minimum of responsibility by scoring only the winners.

STANLEY SPILLET.

Nantye, April 14th, 1886.

Editor Review:

I desire to place before your readers a few thoughts that have been suggested through recent articles in your pages, as well as observations at our winter shows. I do not wish to be understood as dictating to our veterans, I myself being only an amateur. However, any hints I may throw out, I trust will be received in the spirit in

which they are given, for the good of the fraternity.

I have not attended all the winter shows this season, but have attended enough to know that the scoring system can be well or poorly applied. For instance, to get *symmetry* in a coop hardly large enough to turn around in *is a farce*. No matter whether applied by Canadian or American judges. Our Chatham friends had a good arrangement in this respect. An attendant brought each specimen to the front window, where if worthy of perfection in symmetry, the judge could award it, besides getting better light than could be possible in any coop, in the best lighted building to be found. Now, then, could not an enclosure in a window be had at all our shows, where only the judge, clerk, and attendants, could be together with the specimens to be judged. No one could then say that the judge was being shown the birds of his friends. If necessary a director or other officer of the association could escort the judge to and from the enclosure, so that the judge need not examine any of the specimens only as brought him to judge. I think this plan would give general satisfaction, and would certainly place the judge beyond suspicion. I would also suggest that neither the clerk nor attendants be exhibitors while acting in that capacity.

Then again, as soon as one section was judged the score cards should at once be handed to the secretary, entered in his book, and the awards put on the coops, so that any advantage to be gained by exhibiting and winning prizes, could be realized before close of show.

So much on those points. There are other ways and matters that might be improved, that we will leave until another time. Regarding the general management of our shows and the obliging manner in which visitors are received and their birds cared for, I have no fault to find. I often wonder

that with all their labor and anxiety, they can be as courteous and obliging as they are, especially the secretaries of societies.

That we have grand birds in Canada there is no question. American judges repeatedly admit this, and while we have grand birds, grand officers of societies, and I may say flourishing societies, I also add that we have also good, competent Canadian judges. I have had birds scored by both Canadian and American judges with exactly the same results. I have had others scored with entirely different results. What does this prove? Simply, that on some points, even the best judges differ as to the outs allowed by the Standard.

Again, some judges may be extra well up in some varieties and not in others. Show me the man that has not his favorite breed, and in and among his favorites he is much more at home both as a breeder and a judge. This may suggest the idea of having judges for the different varieties. If we can afford it, by all means let us have it; if we can't, let us select the best all round judge we have, and give him credit at least for what he does know. Surely our own judges are entitled to our encouragement, and courtesy, to the same degree that we would expect to give to a stranger. If there is a wrong, or supposed wrong, each society has the right in their own private business meeting to rectify the wrong, to make rules guarding against the very appearance of evil, and I think if that course were taken sharply, and decisively, we could much more quickly, and effectually elevate the tone of everything connected with the judging at our shows.

If need be, let us have meetings of instruction in connection with our societies, where all may learn to score, and I think, were we to know the *Standard* better there would be much less cause of complaint.

Just now there seems to be a very lively interest taken in poultry, all over Ontario, we can increase this interest by letting drop these uncalled for thrusts at each other and by uniting to elevate the whole tone of the poultry business. 'Shall we do this? Success, means increased pleasure to those who breed only for pleasure, and it means money to those who breed for pleasure and profit, will we have it, or will we go on trying to degrade our judges, our societies, for they appoint the judges, the whole fraternity, for they organize and uphold the societies.

I have had many things not to my taste both from Canadian and American judges, and I don't know but what I am as easily satisfied as most men are, and I don't think it would help matters any to rush into print at any supposed provocation. One thing in favor of our own judges is the fact that they are not now either breeding or exhibiting birds, consequently have no birds of their own to favor, and in all British fair play, let us be more charitable with them, always giving them the benefit of a doubt, until proven guilty, and while doing this we will only be fulfilling "The Golden Rule." I am sure that were we to more largely cultivate the spirit of forbearance, knowing that we are all liable to err in judgment, there would be less wrangling, and consequently more time to devote otherwise. Let us have wider views of things generally and uphold our own honor and that of our fellows, so long as they are worthy. When we find them dishonest, and unworthy of our confidence, and they are so proven, by all means let us "ship them," but before we condemn, give them fair trial. Let us go to work earnestly to remove every obstacle and influence that tends to mar the best interests of our societies, and see next winter if we cannot have a grand success, and a lot of unnecessary expenses saved to the societies.

As my article is now too lengthy I will close by saying, that whether we

have American or Canadian judges, whether I exhibit or not, I hope to have good birds and will always try and get them as close to the 100 points as possible.

Hoping any of the fraternity when in Ingersoll will run out to "Home-wood" and have a talk over the best interests of the fancy, and wishing everybody success, and the REVIEW *immense prosperity*, as a Canadian institution.

I am fraternally yours,
F. WIXSON.

Ingersoll, 15th April, 1886.

Editor Review:

In reply to Mr. McKay's letter in last REVIEW, I wish to say I did not think he was writing under a *nom de plume*; but I do think he is writing while smarting under defeat. No doubt he feels it sorely being beaten, after having his birds scored by that veteran judge and breeder, I. K. Felch, Esq., at Toronto, but he should remember that all cannot win, and it only shows a weakness to "squeal." Let us look at what Mr. McKay is making all this fuss about. His whole trouble seems to be that Mr. Jarvis disqualified his pullet that Mr. Felch had scored at 92 points over a month before. He does not say that she should not have been disqualified. Disqualified birds are often scored and awarded premiums, but a bird is not disqualified without cause. A bird may win at one show and be disqualified at another. Mr. McKay says his "aim is to have cleaner judging at the Ontario Poultry Show in future," a very laudable one. If Mr. McKay will tell the public through the REVIEW where they will find judges that will give better satisfaction than Mr. Jarvis has in the past, he will confer a favor. We will look at Mr. Jarvis' record for the past year. He judged four or five shows, and there was not a protest entered against his decisions at any of them. Can the same thing be said of the judges who judged other Ontario

shows the past winter? A judge cannot please all, and in this case it is Mr. McKay's "ox that is gored." I leave the "western clique" Mr. McKay speaks of to answer for themselves, only saying that every one who has a good word for Mr. Jarvis is not "low," or "interested financially," in him or his decisions. As to the point he tries to make regarding cockerel's score, he will see, if he looks at my previous letter, that it was written in February, consequently before the March REVIEW was issued.

I ask indulgence to say a few words in reply to Mr. J. W. Dutton, in last REVIEW. This gentleman must have been stung pretty badly when Mr. McKay stirred up that hornet's nest, as he squeals both loud and long. I will just take up a point or two in his lengthy epistle, leaving the others mentioned by him to answer for themselves. The second paragraph in his letter is answered in my answer to Mr. McKay. Mr. Dutton "does not propose to discuss the competency or incompetency of Mr. Jarvis as a judge, but he knew of two or three little jobs of his in the judging line," an insinuation that Mr. Jarvis has been doing something that was not right and just. Why does he not come out with a plain statement of the facts of the case, and not, by insinuation, try to injure a man's reputation as a judge?

Of course our "frothy" friend must have a fling at the Ontario Poultry Association. It is too bad that he is not "Finance Minister" to that Association! He would soon cut off the unnecessary expenses. No gold-headed canes then! The gentleman does not know what he is talking about. Mr. Gowdy and Mr. Butterfield had been connected with the Association for a number of years in different capacities, and a few of their friends wished to give them some tangible evidence of the esteem in which they were held, so presented each with a gold-headed cane, purchased not with the funds of the Association, but with their private funds. Was there anything

wrong in that? Mr. Dutton seems to have "boiled over the edge" a little. No doubt the Association will take his unsolicited advice as to the prize list.

Pardon me for taking up so much space in answering this correspondence.

Yours truly,

R. ELLIOTT.

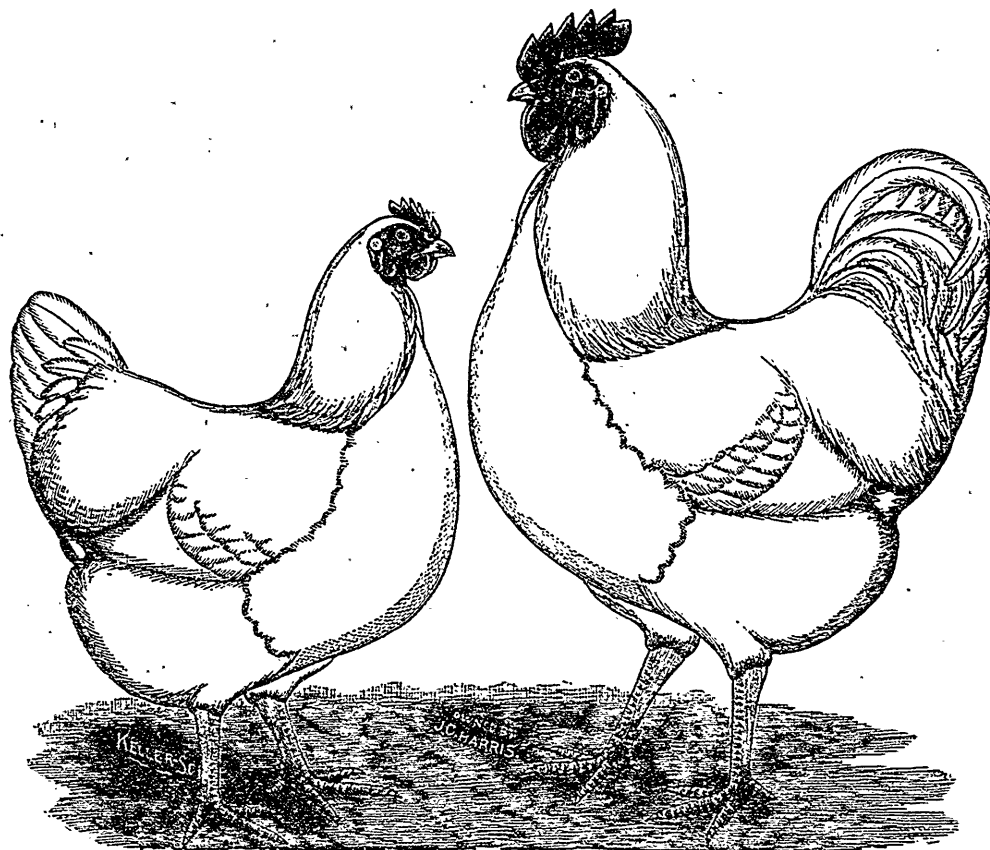
Listowel, May 17th, 1886.

(This controversy must now cease: it has already occupied too much of our space.—Ed.)

GUELPH POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A very well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Poultry Fanciers of Guelph was held in Mr. George Murton's office on Wednesday evening, May 5th, 1886. Present, Messrs. Geo. Murton, W. A. Suddaby, F. Sturdy, A. Tyson, J. Philpots, H. Sallows, J. B. Laing, J. Tyson, W. Stewart, R. Crowe and R. Mackenzie. Mr. George Murton acted as chairman and explained that the object of the meeting was to decide whether it was advisable to hold a local show next season or not. It was decided to hold the show. Officers were then elected as follows:—E. Morris, President; James Goldie, Vice-President; R. Mackenzie, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors—F. Sturdy, Jacob Tyson, F. Evans, W. A. Suddaby, J. B. Laing, John Crowe, P. Spragge, G. Bruce, jr., Wm. Stewart, and James Anderson. The membership fee was placed at \$1. It was decided that all entries be in single birds and that the entry fee be 50c. each for poultry and 25c. for pigeons, rabbits or cage birds, also that the premiums on the regular list consist of the entrance fees, less ten per cent., the first prize to be 60 per cent. and the second 30 per cent. A very large special prize list will be given.

R. MACKENZIE,
Secretary.



White Plymouth Rocks, owned and bred by J. C. Harris, Venango, Pa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

They originated from white "sports" occurring in the standard P. Rock pens of Mr. Frost, of Maine, U.S., and for about eight years he has been breeding and perfecting them. Mr. Harris, who procured his stock from Mr. Frost, says of them:—"They breed true to color in every case, while the chicks from them are generally of a mottled or smutty appearance, yet when they put on their regular feathers they blossom out white as a snowball, and nearly as round as that beautiful flower. They have no other blood except that of the P. Rock in their veins—although several imitations of them have been put forward as from various admixtures of breeds. In my experience with them—and I now consider it ample to speak

authoritatively of them—in 100 chicks from their eggs you will not find one "off color." During the laying season—which is a terribly busy time with the White P. Rocks, as they lay a most astonishing number of eggs without cessation—the combs of some of the pullets will soften and incline to be irregular. In size and shape they are much more regular than the old P. Rock, and are, I think, much more vivacious and vigorous. They seldom want to set, for their laying proclivities are so great they hardly can spare the time to be broody; in fact they are perfect egg machines.

If I were to recommend a fowl for general utility, for both table use and egg producing, I could not think of any that would equal the W. P. Rock: Canada is a strong P. Rock nation, as

they seem to be well adapted to your rigorous climate and soil, and already many breeders there have got a start in this new accession to our useful fowls, and your most excellent journal will no doubt hear soon from some of your patrons who have made a start in White Plymouth Rocks. I have already shipped several sittings into Canada, and would like to have the recipients report through your journal their success with them, and later on give their opinion of their merits, as I consider them "the coming fowl."

ODDS AND ENDS.

BY STANLEY SPILLET.

Hatching season is about over again, and as we look over the little fellows running about we have high hopes that

some one among them is going to be that extraordinary, that will set the frequenters of our poultry shows all agog.

I have no doubt but it is well for those who buy high priced eggs to help the weakly chicks out of the shell, which can be frequently done, care being taken not to tear the inside skin of shell while there is blood in it, but this skin frequently dries on the chick holding it tight. If the chick be weakly, by a little moistening it can be removed, and the chick helped out. When there is no blood in this covering the chick should have been out and it is weakness which has caused the delay, but I doubt very much whether it will pay those who have plenty of eggs to meddle with those chicks which can't kick themselves clear of the shell, at least I never do for the reason that I think that such chicks are only a source of weakness to the flock in the future.

I note with pleasure the action taken by the Toronto and Bowmanville Associations to secure at least half of the Government grant. I am persuaded that the Ontario Government is desirous of doing the greatest amount of good, to the greatest number. A casual inspection of the case will convince any one that this can be best accomplished by a reasonable division of this fund. For instance, when the show is held in the west the eastern fanciers are obliged to confine themselves largely to the local shows in the east, some of which bid fair to excel their more pretentious parent. But after all it is not the fancier whom it is most desirable to reach, but those who have the elements of a fancier in their composition, and these can be reached by a show in their more immediate vicinity. Still no show can expect to take the place of the Industrial in meeting the needs of farmers, etc., as they are brought to the show by the other inducements, and are then brought into contact with fine poultry, probably against their will or rather expectations. But in all justice let us have a divi-

sion of the Government grant, for there is neither sense nor justice in having it as it is at present.

I must admit that I was rather disappointed that the Industrial was not to be judged by scoring, but when all the circumstances of the case are stated, I do think the very best course has been taken.

Wishing the Toronto Association, together with the Bowmanville, all success in their efforts for improvement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1886.

ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

George Murton in account with the Ontario Poultry Association.

Receipts.

To Cash on hand last audit	\$ 64 53
“ “ Entry Fees	417 45
“ “ Membership	82 00
“ “ Special Prizes	36 00
“ “ Com. on Sales, Scoring, etc	13 50
“ “ Door money	50 23
“ “ Government Grant	600 00
Total	<u>\$1,263 71</u>

Disbursements.

By Cash J. Dilworth bal. of salary for 1884 as per resolution of the Directors	\$ 50 00
“ “ Petty Cash acc.	32 88
“ “ McDonald & McDonald for suit Grenny vs. the Assn.	10 00
“ “ R. Stewart, Lumber	15 00
“ “ McCandless & McGuire wood	8 00
“ “ T. Davidson, Feed	11 20
“ “ Jarvis, Butterfield, Weldon and Allen, judges	83 60
“ “ Ferguson and Elliott, score cards	6 50
“ “ F. Nunan, entry books	4 50
“ “ Geo. Murton, acc.	19 00
“ “ Guelph Gas Company	14 00
“ “ Caretaking and Teaming	38 75
“ “ Bill Posting	3 65
“ “ R. Mackenzie, services	5 00
“ “ Printing acc.	98 60
“ “ Geo. Murton, salary	100 00
“ “ Prizes in full	750 50
	<u>\$1,262 72</u>

By Cash Balance on hand

99

Auditors' Report

\$1,263 71

We certify that we have examined the books of the Ontario Poultry Association and find them correct and neatly kept.

Signed,

CHARLES DAVIDSON, } Auditors.
JAMES GOLDIE, }

Guelph, May 13th, 1886.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Association held its regular monthly meeting on the 13th inst, which was fairly well attended.

The question of co-operating with the fanciers east of Toronto, in their endeavor to obtain a division of the Government Grant of \$600.00, to the Ontario Poultry Association, was discussed at length, and a resolution passed to the effect “ that this Association would join in with them in presenting a petition to the Ontario Government praying for the division to be made in accordance with the suggestion of the Bowmanville association.”

The decision arrived at by the Poultry Committee of the Industrial board, at a recent meeting, to have exhibitors names placed on all coops before the judges had made the awards, was also discussed, and the meeting strongly opposed the system, on the ground that it created a good deal of dissatisfaction. It was decided to ask the different representatives of the different Poultry Associations who were present at the meeting of the Poultry Committee, to signify their willingness to have a change made in this respect, whereupon this Association would communicate with the Industrial Exhibition Association with a view to having the names withheld till after the judging, which in all probability would be favorably considered.

Reference was made to Mr. Bogue's remarks made at the annual meeting of the London Association, which were to the effect “ that a more discontented lot of exhibitors could not be found than were present at Toronto winter show.” The meeting expressed great surprise at the statement, and in view of the fact that neither Mr. Bogue nor a single exhibitor from London patronized the show, was at a loss to understand how Mr. Bogue could be in a position to make such remarks, so utterly at variance with the truth. On

the other hand the show was a grand success, and the result of the judges' awards gave general satisfaction, which was borne out by the fact that several congratulatory letters have been received by the Association from some of the largest exhibitors.

The question of arranging to hold the winter show was discussed and laid over until next meeting, when a statement of probable expenditure necessary will be laid before the meeting.

H. G. JACKSON.
Secretary.

Toronto, May 20th, 1886.

SEAFORTH AND STRATFORD POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

Editor Review :

Seaforth and Stratford Poultry Associations have decided to hold their next annual show on the following dates at Seaforth, viz. :— January 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 1887, I. K. Felch, judge. All birds not disqualified will be scored, and receive score cards. Liberal cash prizes will be given.

I might add that the Association will do all in its power to make this show by far the best one which has yet been held by them.

Yours truly,

E. C. COLEMAN,
Seaforth, May 18th, 1886. Secretary.

GOOD! TRY IT AGAIN.

Editor Review :

I received this season from some of the best breeders in England, two setting of Minorca eggs, one setting of Houdans, and one setting Silver Grey Dorkings. Out of the two settings of Minorcas, that is twenty-four eggs, I had twenty-three chicks hatched, and one chick died in the shell. Out of the twelve Houdans five hatched, and the Dorkings five also. This hatch proves to me that eggs can be brought from England and hatched successfully.

A. V. DELAPORTE.
Toronto, May, 20th, 1886.

READ THIS.

Editor Review :

Enclosed you will find ---- dollars being payment for my ad. in REVIEW for next quarter, (May, June, July), kindly acknowledge same and oblige. The REVIEW is one of the best advertising mediums in the business. During the three months that I have had my ad. in your valuable journal, I have sold all the stock that I have to spare at present, could have sold a yard full more if I had them to spare. Orders are arriving every day for eggs. I am more than pleased with our Canadian journal and wish it every success.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. LAING.

Guelph, April 27, 1886.

G. H. PUGSLEY.

Editor Review :

Being a subscriber to the Canadian Poultry REVIEW, I naturally take an interest in looking through the advertisements, as well as the various communications ; both of which have been of very great interest to me, being a new beginner in the poultry fancy.

It was through the medium of this monthly that I became acquainted with the addresses of a number of gentlemen with whom I dealt to a considerable extent during the present spring, and I would like to say that they have all, with one exception, proved themselves perfect gentlemen in all their dealings. The one I refer to is G. H. Pugsley, and he is not "an honorable man." On the 10th of March I sent him by registered letter, a \$2 bill, asking him to send to me in return, some material, which I specified of course, that he advertises for sale. I waited one week and received no reply. I then wrote to him again, stating that I had sent him the money, and the object of my sending it, and asked him to send the material or return the money by return mail, so that I could buy else-

where. I waited another week and no reply, so I gave my postal receipt to Mr. Spry, the post office inspector, to find out if the letter had ever been delivered. The reply came that it had been delivered on the 13th of March. It was now the 30th of March, and the same day I received a postal card from Mr. Pugsley, printed in a most shabby manner, the lines printed one on top of another, and diagonally, and crossways, and so generally messed up that I could scarcely make out what the purport of it was. But I came to the conclusion that it was intended to convey the idea, that a part of the material ordered was not then in stock, and that if I would wait till he could make it up, he would send it, or he would send what he had and return the balance of the money. I immediately asked him to send along what he had, and send the balance of the money by return mail, but I have never heard from him from that day to this.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think that any man that will treat the public in such a manner should be exposed, and that by the same medium by which he induces the public to patronize him. I will therefore thank you, if you will give this publicity in the REVIEW, over my signature. I am prepared to prove every word of it, and do not hesitate to affix hereunto my right and lawful name,

A. H. BENNETT.
Barrie, April 19th, 1886.

DUCKS.

Ducks are usually spoken of as dirty paddling things and unprofitable. I must confess they are not very clean unless they have a proper place to run in. One thing, they do not scratch in the garden as fowls do ; and as regards their being unprofitable, I do not find them so, but the contrary. They are very much under-valued by most people (Aylesbury breeders excepted), as they grow much faster than chickens and can be

reared without hens, or practically so, unless it is very early in the season. I do not wish to paint the picture too bright as regards what young ducklings fetch in the London markets from February to the beginning of May—that is to say, good fat ones. The price varies between these two dates from 12s. (\$3) to £2 (\$10) a pair. The ducklings are often not more than from eight to ten weeks old when sent to the market.

I wish to be rightly understood and not to lead Duck amateurs astray, for it is only those who understand their business who obtain such long prices. When young ducklings make 8s. (\$2) a pair they pay well. Some think that rearing the young ones pays better than keeping the stock Ducks. This may be so, but after all someone must keep them, and the eggs should be charged for accordingly. Ducks' eggs usually make longer prices than hens' eggs, even if only for eating purposes. If the laying qualities in Ducks were studied more it would be a good thing for the country, but especially for those who take fowls up practically. They would get good returns for their trouble. They are like fowls in their laying qualities—that is to say, it is not so much the breed as the laying strain. I have known them not to lay more than from twenty-five to thirty eggs in a year while others of the same breeds have laid from 135 to 150 each. I have found the Aylesburys and the Pekins the best layers when they are pure, and there may also be found some good layers among the Rouen. I have heard of some good results from them, but have not experienced them myself. When crossed with the Aylesburys they make very good layers. I have known this cross hatched in April commence laying in September. One I know laid forty-one eggs in forty-one days. She was hatched in April. They also make good Ducks for the table, as they grow fast and fledge quickly. The Rouen Ducks being brown, they do not show the dirt. The best way of cross-

ing is to run the Rouen drake with Aylesbury Ducks, then many of the offsprings come brown. Another advantage of crossing this way is that the Aylesbury Ducks lay so much better than the Rouen when in their pure state.

The Pekins are getting to be a well-known variety and much liked by many who keep them both for table and laying qualities combined. I have met with a few extraordinary layers in this breed. One farmer I know this year had two Ducks which laid 111 eggs in 111 days each. This is extraordinary, but nevertheless I believe it to be right. They will frequently lay from fifteen to thirty days successively, that is when they are properly fed. They are very hardy ducks and grow fast as young ones, but many people are deceived in the weight of them, as they look much larger than they really are. I have known breeders of Aylesbury Ducks quite dissatisfied after attending a Poultry show and give up that breed for the Pekin. Their feathers are much longer than the Aylesburys and do not lie so close to the body (something like a Cochin fowl, really look larger than they are). The Aylesbury Duck is the best for the table. Some people object to cross the Aylesburys with any other breed, especially the Aylesbury breeders, as the ducklings grow so fast. The fact must not be lost sight of that everyone does not live in Aylesbury. The coat must be cut according to the cloth. When the run is cold and bleak a cross with the Aylesbury and Pekin is very good to keep. The young ducklings weigh about half a pound more when they are two months old than the pure Aylesburys do—that is to say, if they are all brought up together they are much hardier when crossed and less trouble to rear. They can be crossed either way. If only three Ducks are allowed to run with one drake their eggs are usually more fertile than if four Ducks are allowed to run with him. This cross makes excellent layers.

Duck-keepers often lose many of their eggs, especially where their stock have water to go in, as they are so fond of laying in the water. I have known over fifty eggs to be found in a small pond where only two Ducks had been kept. They ought not to be allowed to run out of their house or pen (especially when they first commence to lay) before eleven o'clock. Ducks usually lay from four to nine in the morning. Where they have their liberty and can run over a grass field early in the morning they get more than half their living. They catch the worms just as it is getting daylight. If there is a pond it ought to be wired round so that they cannot get in to lay their eggs. They should be kept moderately warm at night and not allowed to sleep on the ponds, as many are inclined to do.

Ducks are very much neglected in the way of feeding. If they will not pay to be kept well they will not pay to be half kept. All through the winter they ought to have their food as hot as they can eat it—that is, their first feed in the morning. Any kind of good meal will do. A combination of them is best, such as sharps, buckwheat meal, maize meal, etc. It should be mixed so that it does not stick to their bills; if so, there is a great waste. Neither should they be fed close to a drinking vessel; if so, they keep dipping their beaks in the water and thus waste a great deal of their food.

The place where they are fed should be a few yards from where their water is, then they will run and take a little water to wash it down and there is no waste. A little fat should be used in their meal, small potatoes or any other kitchen refuse; a little meat is very beneficial to them, such as sheep's paunches, bullocks' lights, or any offal. If Ducks are fed in this way they will lay through the winter, and be found quite as profitable as fowls, and in some cases more so. They should have corn at night, and in cold weather it is well to boil it and give it them hot with a little

of the water that it was boiled in. When they have their corn not boiled it is well to put it in a pan of water or a trough of some kind. Where ducks are kept they ought to have plenty of grit, especially when they are laying, if not the egg-shells are very thin. They are very fond of cinders, but oyster shells are the best for them.

I tried a cross between the Muscovy drake and Aylesbury ducks. They hatched out well (in the middle of August last year.) They grew fast and fledged well. I weighed three of them when they were three months old, and they weighed 18½ lbs. This is more than many geese weigh at that age. These are the ducks to breed when there is a family, as these is something to cut at. They eat very well, but do not look so well as many other ducks do that is, they might not be thought so much of in the market as a table duck.

The Muscovy when in its pure state is not a saleable duck for the table. I hope many will try this cross during this coming year. I find them the most profitable of anything I ever bred.

-W. COOK in *Poultry*.

NOTES.

Mr. W. O. Dakin, Toledo, Ohio, kindly loaned us the Wyandotte cut which appears on our first page and which Mr. Peters thinks is about the correct thing. Mr. Dakin says that Mr. Keller went specially to his yards to see the birds, and that they are as near life as it is possible for an engraver to make them.

Mr. James Fullerton left for Calgary, N.W.T., April 20th, where, if he finds things satisfactory, he may take up his abode permanently.

Mr. P. McKenzie, Secretary of the Guelph Association, writes us that they expect a big show this season, the date to be fixed later on,

Mr. R. Hamill, St. Catharines, writes us that eggs are hatching very poorly in that district.

Mr. DeLaporte, Toronto, showed us a hen to-day (the 25th) which had been confined without food or water for over *two months*. When first discovered she was a mere mass of bones and feathers, but is now going around quite spry. It is a marvel to us how she could have existed such a time under the circumstances. We can advance no theory but that the digestive organs absorbs the fatty substances of the body, thus as it were, existing on its own flesh.

We learn that a gentleman in this city is importing the Black Spanish Cockerel that took first at the last Crystal Palace in a class of 47. We will watch with interest the record of this bird at our Canadian shows.

From 23 Spanish eggs imported this spring from England, Mr. John Nunn, Toronto, got 20 chicks and three eggs fertile but failed to hatch; 14 of the chicks are now living.

Mr. Lawson, from 36 Minorca and Andalusian eggs, got 17 chicks; 9 eggs chipped but did not hatch.

The demand for extra copies of April and May REVIEWS has been so great that we are run right out. We will be glad to pay 10c. each for a few copies of each No.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department

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

FRAUDS.

Mr. W. Barber, Toronto, informs us that he has been badly defrauded by J. H. Andrews, Matawan, N. J. He bought a pair of Yellow Barbs (?) from him which cost him laid down about \$8.00. We saw the birds and certainly they have not the least resemblance to

Barbs; we would consider them dear at 50c. It is a clear case of swindling.

We can sympathize with Mr. Barber. We sent to John Ornellas, Springfield, Ill., for a Dun Carrier hen, and a Black Owl hen, warranted to be first class in every particular, for which we paid a good fair price, and received two of the worst culls we ever saw.

We would advise Canadian fanciers to beware of these two parties.

THE TUMBLER.

BY ALMOND.

The tumbler pigeons are distinguished from all others by their revolving or turning a somersault backwards in the air while flying. There are several varieties, they are very prolific, tractable and light fliers. They have pearl irides and their beaks, though varying much in length, are alike in form. Most of them have a tendency to produce birds with white pinions, and a white mark under the beak.

The English variety is nearly extinct. They are of small size with good pearl eyes, short beak, and pretty round head. They are admirable fliers, neat tumblers, going over clean once at a throw, not leaving the flight, and soaring very high. They are chiefly blue but there are blacks and also whites.

The German feather footed are large handsome birds, generally black with white flights and white slippers, as the feathers on their feet are called; others are blue, red, or yellow, with the same white pinions and feet feathers. They are gentle, good breeders, and fly and tumble well.

The common flying tumbler has been produced by crossing the old English Tumbler with the Dutch or Continental variety, and according to the degree of breeding, they approach the form of the high-bred, short-faced tumblers, or the Continental breed, which are termed "mousey" or "jowler" headed. The nearer the approach to the standard of the short faced birds, the more valuable

they become, provided they are sufficiently stout and strong to take long, high flights, for which the very high-bred, delicate short-faced birds are too weak. Of the sub-varieties of this kind, there is scarcely a color common to the domestic pigeon but may be found among them.

THE ENGLISH POUTER.

BY OLLUF.

(Continued.)

Length of feather is the fifth property. This is a very unimportant one, though it is often made the standard. Persons wanting birds frequently ask "what do they measure" or say "they must not be less than 20 inches." Now as a matter of fact 19 or 19½ is as much as a pouter with 7 inch limbs can carry, anything more than this will be a blemish. A long tail has the same effect as is caused by the limbs being forward, *i. e.*, the bird is tipped forward as in Fig. 5. I may add that length of feather is measured by extending the bird against a rule and taking the length from the tip of beak to the end of tail. As described when treating of the crop, as much of the length as possible should be in the neck and waist and the portion behind the legs should not be more than the bird can carry just clear of the ground when in an upright position. The back also must be as straight as possible from shoulder to tip of tail, if tail is too long a hollow or duck back is the result, (see fig. 8,) a very ugly fault.

Next comes color and marking, but before dealing with these I will for convenience say a few words on the last property, leg feathering. This should be as short and smooth as possible on the hocks and all down the shanks with a pad of long spreading feathers just covering the toes. If properly adjusted as shown in Fig. 1, they add to the apparent length of limb and to the symmetry of the bird. If the hock and thigh feathers are too long they give the bird a heavy and

clumsy appearance, and make him look short in limb. Such birds are said to be "rough limbed." On the other hand, if the feathers are too scanty on the toes and shanks the bird looks mean and top heavy, and is said to be "thin in feather." Both defects are however very useful in breeding.

Now as to color. There are five standard colors. 1st, Blue; this should be of a soft silvery tint almost like that of a powdered Owl, and not the deep blue of the Dragoon which is considered very objectionable and is generally a sure indication of a cross with the black. This is known as a hard colored blue. It is also essential that the blue be quite clean and not smoky.

The blue has an extra property in the wing bars, which must be a deep jet black and as regular as possible; if these are of a brown or bronze color the bird is said to be kite barred. Sometimes the shoulders of the bird are spotted more or less with black. The bird is then said to be "ticked." This fault is very difficult to breed out.

2nd Black. This color must be a deep raven black with a good metallic lustre or sheen on it; many birds have a blue black tint, especially on the head and tail; others come rusty in color.

3rd Red. This should be a deep Jacobin red. Until the last two or three years most reds were too washy, or else too smoky in color, caused by interbreeding with yellows and blacks respectively. There are plenty of good colored birds going now.

4th Yellow. A rich deep golden yellow is required. They are still too washy in color as a rule, but are improving,

5th White.

(To be continued.)

THE BUDGERIGAR.

(Continued.)

An abundance of pure water is indispensable, and river sand and sods of

grass must also be supplied for their use. Budgerigars do not usually bathe, but tumble and roll about in the wet grass of the aviary, as our larks and sparrows do in the road-side dust, and a prettier sight can scarcely be imagined than that of a family party of these little birds disporting themselves in the grass after a shower of rain, which may be readily imitated for their benefit in dry weather by an ordinary watering can. Some writers have asserted that these birds never drink, and perhaps in their wild state they may be satisfied with the dew that collects on the grass and leaves in the forest where they abound; but in cages, or aviaries it is different, the dry food on which they are obliged to subsist necessitating a supply of water to assist digestion, so that it is nothing short of rank cruelty to keep the poor little things without drink, as some fanciers do, but the barbarity of the practice is so self-evident that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it here.

Diseases.—If kept as advised in the foregoing pages, and carefully attended to, Budgerigars are seldom troubled with any complaint except old age, for which, alas! there is no remedy. Some specimens, however, occasionally suffer from fits and cramp. In the former case, I have seen it advised to pluck some feathers from the wings and tail of the bird! but need scarcely say that the cruelty of such a practice, for which the author who recommends it has the grace to apologise, is only to be equalled by the absurdity. Fits are due to constipation, which is caused by the too dry or stimulating nature of the food supplied; and the treatment is low diet and an abundance of grass in flower, groundsel, or dandelions. Cramp proceeds from cold, and especially from clamping; remove the bird into a warm, dry cage, and his cure will soon be effected. A much more serious affection than either of the above is egg binding, to which Budgerigars, in common with all cage birds, are liable, and for which

there is practically no cure; the immediate remedy is a drop or two of castor oil placed in the bird's mouth, and applied to the egg passage with a feather or small brush, which generally gives relief; the benefit, however, is but temporary, and sooner or later the bird will die if allowed to go to nest. The causes of this complaint are obscure. I have known it to occur in summer as well as in winter, in thin as well as in fat specimens, and in birds scarcely over their first moult, as well as in others that had successfully reared several broods; however, as the egg is generally found, when eventually passed, to be more or less deficient in shell, I fancy the complication arises from insufficient lime in the food, and would recommend a liberal supply of mortar rubbish, pounded oyster-shells, or cuttlefish bones to be placed in the aviary, and even mixed with the seed in the seed pans; or a little lime water might be occasionally substituted for that which they usually drink. Some newly imported Budgerigars suffer from diarrhoea, which is caused by drinking too much or dirty water, and will be readily cured by giving the birds a limited supply of clean water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid; if, however, it is one of the complications of consumption, or typhoid fever, there is no cure, and the poor little sufferer will soon die, happy if he does not affect one or more of his companions.

(To be continued.)

Kennel Department.

All communications, items of news, etc., on this subject, should be addressed to the Editor Kennel Dept., Poultry Review, 168 King St. East, Toronto.

CHAMPIONS.

Exhibitors of dogs will probably be gratified to learn that there is every prospect of the subject of Champion dogs being speedily set at rest by the Kennel Club. The existence of a special grievance in connection with dogs falsely styled champions by their

owners has long been a blot upon our show system; and the sooner the bestowal of such barren honours on a dog by his own master is put a stop to, the better it will be for exhibitors. At present, any one who owns a dog is at liberty to style him champion, and advertise him as such, although the animal may never have won a prize at other than second rate shows; and even appeared on such occasions with only moderate success. At present the information required by exhibitors is, "What constitutes a champion?"

This is a query which is frequently addressed to us by curious and information seeking correspondents. Unfortunately, the difficulty in replying to the question does not diminish by its repetition, and we are therefore frequently in a position of difficulty when replying to the question, What is a champion? There seems to be many vague renderings of the term, some of which appear to have found favour with exhibitors, but several of which could never be accepted by any practical or experienced breeder. One gentleman suggests that a dog is a champion who has at any period of his existence met and defeated a dog which in his turn has, either before or since that date, succeeded in carrying off a champion prize. In the face of the many reversals of opinion, which have occurred so frequently in connection with judging dogs, we cannot believe it possible that such a proposition would receive much support from exhibitors.

Another suggestion, and an equally impracticable one, is that all the winning dogs of each breed should be judged together at the latter end of the year, and the champion selected from them. Other ideas we have heard mentioned which it would be equally foolish to adopt even if feasible, and as a rule it may be said that the suggestions of exhibitors have not done much to smooth away the difficulty. One obstacle in arriving at any general rule is, that certain breeds are, from the

nature of surrounding circumstances very much more favoured in the way of champion classes than less popular varieties. It cannot, therefore, be possible for the Kennel Club or any other body to lay down a law that before a dog becomes a champion he must of necessity have been placed first in a certain number of champion classes. In breeds where such classes are rarely in the prize-list, such an edict would practically abolish the existence of a champion in the variety. In such cases, a dog who has succeeded in winning a certain number of first-prizes at first-class shows might be regarded as a champion; and even in event of his having competed unsuccessfully in a champion class, if such a class was ever given the breed, that need not disqualify him from maintaining the distinction, if he had otherwise once fairly won it.

The major difficulty we see, however is in separating the real from the spurious champions. Even if the necessary rules for the regulation of the title are laid down by our authorities, there is still nothing to prevent an unscrupulous or ignorant owner from prefixing "champion" to his dog's name. To meet this evil, the only plan we can see is to publish the *bona fide* champions' names in all official documents, with some distinguishing mark attached to them. The Kennel Club Stud-book, our Kennel Register, and the catalogues of shows held under the Club's auspices, would do much to assist all genuine champions in their efforts to gain distinction. A salutary rule might also be passed, to the effect that any dogs advertised for sale or stud as champions, and who had no true claim to the title, would be liable to disqualification at shows held under the Kennel Club rules. If such a rule were passed we would insert no advertisement with the word attached unless we could prove its genuineness by reference to the Register. This would do much to save stumbling-blocks from being put in the way of the unwary,

and we beg to recommend it to the powers that be. —*Exchange.*

LIABILITY FOR A DOG'S BITE.

Some of the well known principles of law, relating to liability for a dog's bite, were rehearsed by Chief Justice McAdam, of the City Court, New York, Dec. 26. The case, as reported in the *New York Times*, was that of Bridget Laherty against James Hogan, both of whom dwell in a large east side tenement house. Hogan had a son who was not of age, and the son had a pet dog which he kept at home. Bridget Laherty in her work about the halls of the tenement, came across the dog, and for some reason they did not take kindly to one another. The dog got in first, however, and bit Bridget, causing not only a disagreeable sore, but fears of something more dangerous, therefore Bridget began a suit in the City Court against Hogan for damages, claiming that the dog was vicious and a nuisance. The jury gave a verdict for Bridget, and the case was carried up to General Term. In his opinion, concurred in by Judge Hall, Judge McAdams reverses the decision and orders a new trial.

Judge McAdam says: "The theory on which the plaintiff sought to hold the defendant was that, while the dog was not his, he maintained it because he allowed his son, who lived with him, to keep the dog about the premises. Assuming that the defendant is liable on this theory, he was certainly not liable in the absence of knowledge of the animal's wicked propensities. The dog was not of the species that are naturally savage and dangerous, and the defendant had a right to assume, in the absence of knowledge or notice to the contrary, that the animal was kind and of good character. There was no evidence that the defendant knew of any propensity on the part of the dog to bite mankind. There was no duty imposed on the owner of a dog to

ascertain character before he became acquainted with it. Its character was presumed to be good until the contrary was shown. The plaintiff should prove the knowledge of the owner and keeper of the vicious tendencies of the animal, if it be of a domestic nature, and to charge the defendant he must be shown to have knowledge that the animal was inclined to do the particular kind of mischief that had been done. Satisfactory proof of a single instance of the dog biting mankind previously to the case complained of and of the defendant's knowledge thereof would be sufficient." Judge McAdam refers to the case of Fleming against Orr, in which Lord Cockburn said, in reference to an action for a dog worrying sheep, that "every dog is entitled to one worry." The same rule would apply to mankind. Every dog was entitled to one bite and every bull to one gore before the owner or keeper could be made liable for the results of such tricks on the part of the animals.

The court continues: "The dog was not a trespasser in the present instance; he was on the premises of his owner, and there by the permission of the janitor of the building as well. As to the policy and propriety of keeping dogs in tenements and allowing them to play in the yards thereof it is not necessary for us to advise, for so long as the owner is allowed to keep them they are not trespassers. This dog had been kept about this same tenement for a long time prior to the injury complained of. The occupants had the same means of ascertaining its character that the defendant had, and yet no one seems to have complained of the animal's habits. The plaintiff contends that an idle dog is a nuisance, and that the defendant is liable on the theory of maintaining a nuisance. We cannot subscribe to this as a legal proposition. Many people may believe that idle dogs are nuisances. But they are not necessarily so in a legal sense. An idle man may be a vagrant, but it does not follow

that all idle men are vagrants. Some idle dogs may be nuisances, but it does not follow that all are. * * * Mad dogs or dogs reasonably suspected of having been bitten by a rabid animal are nuisances, and may be killed by any person, if at large, or off of the owners premises. Dogs accustomed to bark at night and disturb the neighborhood by their noise are nuisances, and may be killed by any person annoyed thereby. When a dog is ferocious and attacks persons he may be killed as a nuisance.

"The proof does not bring the defendant's dog within either of these definitions, so that we find no legal significance in the suggestion that defendant is liable for keeping and maintaining a nuisance. In short, the plaintiff's case must stand or fall by the old rule that in order to recover scienter must be alleged and proved, and for the failure to give such proof and the error of the trial Judge in charging that scienter might be implied by the affluion of time the judgment must be reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event." — *Forest and Stream.*

MASONIC PRESENTATION.

We clip the following from a Strathroy paper:—"On Friday last a number of the members of Euclid Lodge No. 366, A.F. & A.M., went to the residence of Mr. James Fullerton, secretary and past master of the lodge and presented him with a valuable gold past master's jewel. Dr. J. P. Whitehead, W.M., made the present in a neat speech, and in reply the recipient spoke feelingly of his pleasant associations with the brethren of Euclid Lodge and regretted his departure very much on that account. The company were afterwards entertained at supper by Mrs. Fullerton. Mr. Fullerton leaves shortly for Calgary, N.W. E., but his family will remain here indefinitely."

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168 King St. East, Toronto.

H. B. DONOVAN, Editor.
J. DEWORTH, Business Manager.

PUBLISHERS NOTES.

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

This is to certify that Mr. Joseph Firth, of Somerset St., and Mr. John Gill, of 91 King St. Ottawa, have, this first day of May, become partners, and will hereafter be known as Firth & Gill, 268 Cathcart St., Ottawa. The above firm will be known as the "Ottawa High-bred Leghorn Poultry Yards," Firth and Gill, proprietors.

Mr. Wagner, Toronto, has purchased Mr. Banker's entire loft of Antwerps.

STOCK TRANSFERS.

Binghampton, N. Y., May 20. 1886.—This is to certify that I have this day sold to A. C. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass.; my entire stock of White Wyandottes, including the birds sold me by the originator, Geo. H. Towle, of

Truxton, N. Y., last March. I would say regarding these White Wyandottes that I have refused \$100.00 for Towle's best cock which Mr. Hawkins takes, and I believe this to be the finest and largest collection of White Wyandottes in America to-day, and I believe in the hands of so experienced a breeder as Mr. Hawkins they will come forward rapidly. Many of the most prominent breeders who have seen them believe them to be the coming fowl.

GEO. A. PRESTON.

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Fancy Pigeons for sale.—Tumblers, Antwerps, Dragons, Carriers, Trumpeters, Pouters, and others. Turbitts a speciality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. ROBT. BURROUGHS, Jr., 14 Phœbe street, Toronto.

For Sale.—Several pairs of lop-ear rabbits, from imported stock; also a few pairs of fancy pigeons, JOHN HAY, Box 524, Woodstock, Ont.

For Sale.—4 B. B. R. Game Hens, 1 pair P. Cochins, 1 B. Cochin Cock, 1 L. Brahma Cock, also Game Cock for the Pit, all good stock; or will exchange for P. Rocks, o. B. Leghorns, or others. COCKER & IRLAND, Box 352, Brantford, Ont. 6 7 8

I will sell Eggs for hatching from W. F. Black Spanish and Light Brahmas during the month of June for 1.25 per setting of 13, or 2 settings for \$2.00. G. H. SHERRIS, Clarksburg, Ont.

For Sale.—1 trio S. and H. \$3, 1 pair W. Leghorn, scored at Owen Sound (Mr. J. Davis) 91½ and 91¾, cost me \$5, price \$2.50; 1 White Jacobin hen Pigeon, \$1; 3 pairs P. Rock chicks from my best stock, 15th March hatch, \$2 per pair. JAMES M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

For Sale.—Breeding pen P. Rocks, viz., young Monarch, from Eggs direct from Pitkin, who refused \$350 for his sire this spring, price \$10; one Hen direct from James, 9½ lbs, \$10; 2 hens direct from Bundy's eggs, \$5 each; 2 Hens, W. C. Hurt strain, 8 lbs each, \$5 each. A chance for some person. J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

To Exchange.—For P. Rock or B. Java fowls; trio B. Hamburgs, trio W. Leghorns, trio P. Cochins, trio L. Brahmas. All purchased this spring, from noted breeders, some scoring 96½. A. H. BENNETT, Barrie, Ont.

For Sale.—A fine lot of Black Hamburgs that won highest honors at two of the leading shows last season, scoring from 90 to 96 points, or would exchange some for a trained Foxhound. H. G. JACKSON, 4 Brock st., Toronto,

To Exchange.—3 S. C. Brown Leghorn Hens and 1 Cock for B. Hamburg Hens; must be A 1 stock as Leghorns are. R. HAMILL, St. Catharines.

For Sale.—S. F. Almond Tumbler Cock, Yellow Jacobin Cock, two fine White Barb Cocks, Black Pied Pouter Hen, two Ring Dove Hens, also Black Red Bantam Cock, cheap. CHAS. MASSIE, Port Hope.

Notice!—After July 1st I will sell Black Hamburg eggs at \$2 per setting. My Breeding Pen scored by Stevens—Cockerel 94, Hens and pull-to 97, 96, 96, 94; 97 being the highest scoring bird in Stratford show. Remember Hamburgs mature in 4 months, so it is early enough yet. Now is the time to hatch Bantams, can spare a few more settings from my Black Africans at \$3.00. My birds scored by Stevens—Cockerel 95½, Hens and Pullets 95, 94½, 94, 90. A. J. WILSON, Seaforth, Ont.

For Sale.—At a bargain, 1 pen Brown Leghorns, 4 pullets (Elliott), 1 hen 1 pullet (Stalchmidt's), 1 cock (Rice). Write at once for description. F. W. SUTCLIFFE, Brampton, Ont.

For Sale.—A few pair of Antwerps and a few fancy pigeons cheap, from one dollar upwards. C. F. WAGNER, Maple Lodge, Murray street, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale.—Eggs from my best Light Brahmas during June at \$2.00 for 13. STANLEY SPILLETT, Nantyre, Ont.

For Sale.—Eggs from pure bred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Red Pyle Games, and Black Red and Silver Duckwing Game Bantams. HENRY FOREMAN, Collingwood, Ont. 5-67

R Switzer, Ottawa. Breeder of prize-winning single-comb White Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks. Cockerel brought from U. States. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per setting, or 2 for \$3.00. 5-6

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For Sale. Eggs from prize-winning Langshans, Golden Hamburgs and Rose Comb White Leghorns. JOHN DUNNAN, Box 144, Collingwood. 5-67

For Sale. A fine pair of Black Red Game Bantams. Also that famous Red Pyle Cock, "Winwood," winner of many first prizes. HENRY FOREMAN, Collingwood, Ont. 5-6

Black Minorcas. Imported last season 20 dozen eggs of the above breed from the most noted English breeders of prize stock, also a pen of 5 birds from Arthur Gelfken Shirley. Eggs \$3.00 per dozen. AUGUSTUS CONVERSE, Melbourne, P. Q. 5-6

P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, Ont., will sell eggs from his prize Wyandottes and Golden Seabright Bantams. Two yards Wyandottes, some scoring 93½ points. Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Send for circular. 3-4-5-6

Wm. Moore Brown and White Leghorn and Black Spanish Eggs at \$2 per 13 or \$1 per 26. Plymouth Rock eggs at \$2 per 13. Wyandotte eggs, (from A 1 birds), at \$1 per 13 or \$5 per 26. A few choice birds for sale now. My birds carried off the highest honors wherever shown, including silver cup at Guelph and Silver medal at Listowel. For other prizes won see January and February numbers of Review. Correspondence cheerfully answered when addressed to P. O. Box 461, London. Mention this paper. 4-5-6

For Sale. One Silver Pheasant (Cock) in fine plumage. Price \$70.00. D. T. ROGERS, Cayuga, Ont.

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Pure Blood S. G. Dorking, G. S. Hamburg, B. Leghorn, L. Brahma, or Spanish Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Ducks—Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, recent importation, extra large, \$2.00 per 13. S. THOMSON, Tilsonburg, Ont.

For Sale.—A fine breeding pen of Light Brahma consisting of one cockerel and four hens. A bargain for anybody wanting good birds. W. D. E. STRICKLAND, Lakeland, Ont.

For Sale W. Leghorn Eggs at \$1.00 per 13; Wyandotte chicks, Preston's noted strain, for sale next fall, also W. Leghorn chicks. Address A. G. MOMENT, Orono, Ont.

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Black Javas, W. C. B. Polish, S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns, & Silver Seabright Bants.

My B. Javas Cock scored 95 1-2, two Hens 96½, one Pu let 96 1-2, my breeding pen of Polish is headed with Cockerel scored 95, Pullets and Hen bought since, my W. Leghorns breeding pen is headed with cockerel scored 96 1-2, Pullets scored 98, 96 1-2 95 1-2, 95, 94, one hen 93, and are very white in colour, no brassy feathers in them. My B. Leghorn pen is 1st prize Cock and 6 Pullets, all fine birds. Eggs, Javas, W. C. B. Polish \$3.00 per 13. W. B. Leghorns and Bants \$2.00 per 13 or 3.50 for 26. I can supply Stone Drinking fountains for fowl. Enclose stamp for reply.

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THE AUTOCRAT STRAIN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.

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Canadian Poultry Review

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LANGSHANS, WYANDOTTES, BROWN LEGHORNS, & BLUE, WHITE AND RED FANS, FOR SALE.

Eggs, - Eggs, - Eggs.

\$2.00 per Setting of 13. All kinds same Price.

I would take this opportunity to assure all in want of eggs from superior stock, to introduce new blood that will sure y improve their stock and also those who are about to start new in the breeding of fancy poultry, that my stock stands second to none on this continent.

Having mated for this season's breeding 8 pens of choice bred well marked birds, many of them prize-winners of large size, vigorous constitutions, and extraordinary laying qualities, the chicks hatched from eggs sent from my yards cannot fail to please all.

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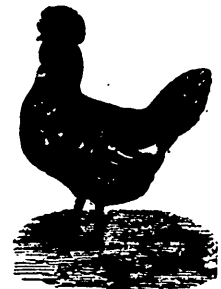
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I can furnish Eggs from my celebrated W. F. B. Spanish Fowls, which made a clean sweep at Guelph in January last. Ontario Poultry Show, scoring 90 1/2, 90 1/2, 90. Also special for best hen. Also at Stratford scoring 95 1/2, 94 1/2, 94. Special for best Black Spanish Chicks. Also special for best Black Spanish Cockerel, against all comers, for reference see Review. Also from my celebrated Langshans, which scored 95 at Guelph, and also scored 95 at Stratford. Grand breeding pens of each. Price of each: \$2.50 per setting for Spanish, guaranteed fresh and true to name. Langshans \$2.00 per setting. Order early. Chicks also for sale.

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Importer and Breeder of

Light and Dark Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, B. B. Red Games, Partridge Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, and Silver Polands.

Fowls and chicks for sale at all times.

Eggs in season \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26.

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

Grenville Poultry Yards.

GRENVILLE VILLAGE, - - P. QUE.

Two grand pens of P. Rocks, Pilgrim strain, direct from eggs from W. F. James' unexcelled stock. EGGS \$2.00 for setting of 13 or \$3.00 for 2 settings. Also birds for sale now, cheap considering quality. Correspondence solicited.

J. C. Shepherd, - Prop.



LANGSHANS

(5 Point Strain)

Chicks in Broods, Pairs, Trios, Etc.

Blanchard's Poultry Account Books 30 cents each.

J. Stewart Kennedy, - Cowansville, Que.

CANADA'S GREAT
INDUSTRIAL FAIR,
—AND—
Agricultural Exposition

—1886—

TORONTO

September 6th to 18th

—OVER—

\$1,000 are offered in Prizes
FOR THE

Poultry Show

alone, in addition to \$24,000 in other departments. This is the great Poultry Show of the Dominion.

The Show of Poultry is confined to the second week of the fair, from the 13th to 17th September.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 21ST.

For Copies of Prize List or any other information drop a Post Card to

J. J. WITHEROW,
President,

H. J. HILL,
Manager, Toronto.

WILLIAM J. WEAVER,

Originator of the

"St. Clair"

STRAIN OF

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Bred from "non-setting" hens and high-class Cockerels that will score from 92 to 97 Standard points. Their neat combs, clean limbs and lustrous plumage will be appreciated by fanciers.

Wyandottes, 3 Yards.
Langshans, 1 Yard.
W. Dorkings, 1 Yard,

Cockerels in a fenced field, surplus pullets have free range.

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

Enquiries relating to Eggs for hatching can be directed to

Point Edward, Lambton Co., Ontario.

Danville Poultry Yards
DANVILLE, P. Q.

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

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

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

U. BONNEVILLE, PROPRIETOR.



EXETER POULTRY YARDS.

PICKARD & SPICER,

EXETER, - - ONT.

BREEDERS OF



L and D Brahmas, Wyandottes, S S and G P Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, and W C B Polish.

Eggs: - W. C. B. POLISH \$3.00. OTHERS \$2.00

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

SEAFORTH LIGHT BRAHMA YARDS.



JOHN FINCH,

BREEDER OF

GEO. C. BUCKNAM'S CHAMPION STRAIN OF

MAMMOTH - LIGHT - BRAHMAS,
EXCLUSIVELY.

GRAND SUCCESS IN THE SHOW ROOM, 1885. At Guelph, in strong competition, I was awarded 1st on cock, scoring 95 points; 1st on hen, 94 1/2; 1st on pullet, 95, and special for best breeding pen. At Listowel: 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet. At Seaforth: 1st on cock, 1st and 2nd on hens, and on cockerel, 1st and 2nd on pullets, 1st on breeding pen, winning three specials, and also silver medal for best female on exhibition. At the Industrial, 1885, in strong competition, 1st on Cock, 1st on Hen, and special for the best pair. At Toronto, Dec. 1885, the best breeder of Light Brahmas being in competition, I won 1st on cock, 90; Hen, 2nd, 92, and 3rd, 91 1/2; Cockerel 1st, 91, and 3rd 90, scoring the same as 2nd prize Cockerel; Breeding Pen, 1st and special, and special prize for best pair of Fowls.

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

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

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Please enclose stamp for reply.

:- FINE ENGRAVING :-

Beautiful cuts engraved of Poultry, also Poultry Buildings, Fixtures, Incubators, Brooders, Machinery,

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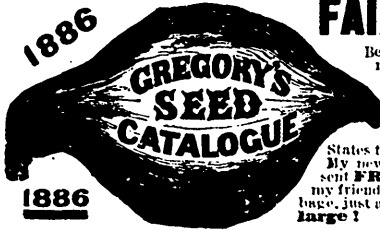
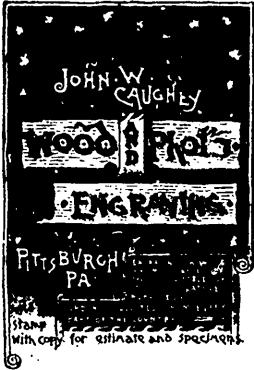
Also Design Ad. cuts for Breeders, Newspaper Headings, Magazine Covers, Labels etc. Send four cents postage for a general Catalogue and specimens of Wyandottes, Langshans and Plymouth Rock Fowls.

TESTIMONIALS.

S. W. GILMAN, Homer City Pa. Your cuts of Wyandottes, Langshans, and Plymouth Rocks are fine, will get away with them all.

W. D. RICHARDS, McLansboro, Ills. My Portrait is excellent, you beat them all.

Dr. C. A. ROBINSON, Northstown, Ind. The cut of Plymouth Rock is the best I have ever seen. Every one agrees with me on the excellence of your work.



FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING.

Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsmen in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent **FREE** to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but **nearly twice as large!** James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

**JAMES O'NEIL
OSHAWA POULTRY YARDS,
OSHAWA, Ontario.**

Breeder and Importer of Exhibition

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

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

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

I also breed Bull Terriers.



W. BARBER,

242 Queen St. West, Toronto.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Black Reds and Duckwing Games,

Barb Pigeons, and Lop-Eared Rabbits- Young of the above stock for sale.

Agent for Foster's Celebrated Pearl-Coated Roup Pills.

Recommended by such noted fanciers as Lyons, Matthews, Eaton, and most of the leading fanciers. Price 20c, 35c. and 65c. per box postage paid. Please send stamp for reply.



W. C. G. PETER,

Importer and Breeder of

HIGH CLASS

WYANDOTTES,

PLY ROCKS, ROSE and SINGLE COME, BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS.

THOROUGH BRED

Jersey Cattle for Sale,

PRICES LOW.

Orders for Eggs booked now.

E	Wyandottes, per sitting	\$4.00
E	R. Rocks, Conger Strain	3.00
G	P. Rocks, St. George	3.00
G	Rose C. Brown Leghorns	3.00
G	Rose C. White	3.00
S	Single C. White	2.50

ST. GEORGE POULTRY YARDS,

ANGUS, ONT.

IN THE STUD.

BLACK COCKER SPANIEL

SIR OBO, A. K. R. 3453.

--- BY ---

Champion Obo II, ex Blackie III.

Brother to SHINA who has in every instance headed the list.

This dog is long and low, small in size, yet of great substance, fine flat coat and the very best of his class.

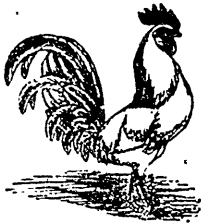
FEE \$10.00.

H. G. Charlesworth

TORONTO.

Sibley's Tested Seeds

Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.



J. B. LAING,
P.O. Box, 495, Guelph, Ont.

BREEDER OF

White Leghorns

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

Honors at Ontario Poultry Association Guelph, January 12th to 15th, 1886—1st on White Leghorn Cockerel of 1-2; 2nd on W.L. Pullet 96 1-2; 3rd on White Leghorn Cock 92 1-2.

Special for Leghorn Hen or Pullet of any variety. Making a total of four prizes out of five entries.

As I breed only the one variety, my birds have an unlimited range. My breeding pens are selected from the best strains, birds all scoring from 92 to 97.

Those favoring me with an order for either Eggs or birds can rely on getting pure blood every time.

Eggs for Hatching \$2 50 per 12
4 00 " 26

A few good birds for sale now. No circulars, correspondence of a business character cheerfully answered.



BONE MILLS

For Grinding Bones Oyster Shells and Grain for Poultry.

Every Farmer and Poultryman should have one. Circulars on application. WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

1886.

1876.

BOB HAMILL,

— BREEDER OF —



98 1/2

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

St. Catharines, Ont.

My strain of Browns score the highest of any in America, 98 1/2. Circular by return-mail.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Owen Sound,

Ontario,



Breeder of the following varieties:

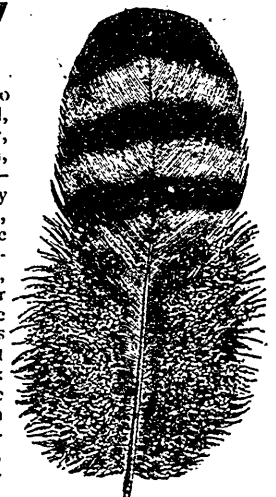
Light Brahams (pure "Autocrat") Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, & Silver Seabright Bantams.

EXHIBITION AND BREEDING CHICKS FOR SALE NOW.

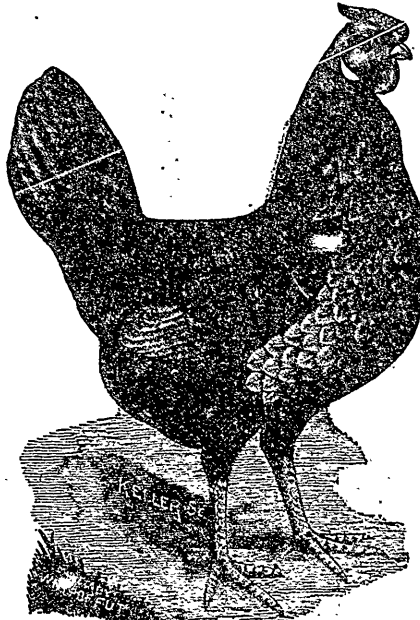
-: Satisfaction Guaranteed :-

Northern Canada Poultry Yd's
— ORILLIA, ONT. —
PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

The issue of my illustrated circular was delayed by the death of one of my best male birds and my desire to name his successor in it. I had some difficulty in finding one to take his place in the shade of colour wanted, after considerable correspondence with American breeders I bought "Ontario Chief" from Mr. L. J. Bundy, Ontario, N.Y., a full brother to the first-prize Cockerel at the New York show, held in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 3rd to 10th, 1886, he will equal the winner, and head one of my yards this season, — a low comb breed — "Blue Prince," score 95 1/4, will head another, (Conger's Finest Strain.) I have had this cockerel specially scored he will breed winners, his score will be his best description. Symmetry 1/4, Comb 1/2, Neck & Back 1 1/2, Breast & Body 1, wings 1, Tail 1/2, outs 4 3/4. "Napoleon" another, with famous connections, brother to the prize Cockerel in the class, and in the first breeding pen at Glen Cove, N.Y., Jan. 22nd, 1886, score 95 Abel F. Stevens, judge, and to the Pullets in the first breeding pen at New York, 45 pens, his sire won first at Taunton, Mass, last year and out scored all others at the New York show this year, he was in the winning breeding pen of Scudder & T. Watson, Glen Head, N.Y. (A grand strain of B. L. Miles.) "Napoleon has a future. I have not space here to follow up descriptions of others, a 90 point bird with an honest score is a good one, 92 is better, 94 is very fine, 95 is a grand specimen, I have sufficient of this stock to produce chick, some of which will be difficult to beat, and you honest points, come slow after these figures, the score of the winning Cockerel at New York was 91 1/4, cut 1 point on weight, this was the grandest display of Plymouth Rocks ever seen together in the world, 350 in the class. I own a larger number of high scoring birds than any other Plymouth Rock breeder in Ontario, and won more prizes in 1885 and 1886 than any other exhibitor in the Province, this is beyond contradiction, time will tell who has the stock to produce chicks to make marks. Send in your orders for eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 for 26, and you will receive them from the same birds that produce my own chicks, then if I can raise winners so can you, I have no graded yards.



T. M. GOFFATT.



BLANCHE, No. 6205,

Winner of first at New York, score 95 1/4.

W. N. Croffut,

BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

Breeder of High Class Thoroughbred Rose and Single Comb.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

16 Grand Breeding Pens of the Highest Scoring Brown Leghorns in America.

Containing Victor, No. 6204, and Blanche, No. 6205, winners of first and several special premiums at the great New York Show, February, 1886. Also my noted Cock Chief Irulo, No. 6203 and mates, and my Rose Combs, Earle, No. 6207, and Lulu, No. 6208, winners of first and special premiums at Sherburne, N.Y., January, 1886, where I took all first and special premiums offered on Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Also many other prize-winning birds, mated to produce the best possible results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8, 1886.

MR. CROFFUT,

DEAR, SIR:—The pair S. C. Brown Leghorns you sent me last November were a very fine pair, and in fact perfect beauties, and at San Francisco Cal. Show. they won in strong competition, 1st and several special premiums. They were the highest scoring pair in the Leghorn class.

Yours truly,

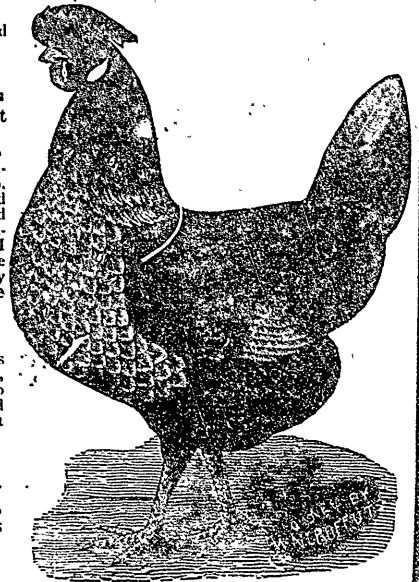
C. N. COUSENS,
Prop. Cohasset Poultry Yards.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3 per 13,
\$5 per 26, 5-dozen \$10. Packed in baskets
and warranted pure and fresh.

Send stamp for illustrated circular.

W. N. CROFFUT,

No. 99 Court St., Binghamton, N.Y.



LULU, No. 6208.

Winner of first at Sherburne, N.Y., score 93.

Owen Sound Poultry Yards

OWEN SOUND,

P. O. BOX 194.

W. J. Lewis, Prop.

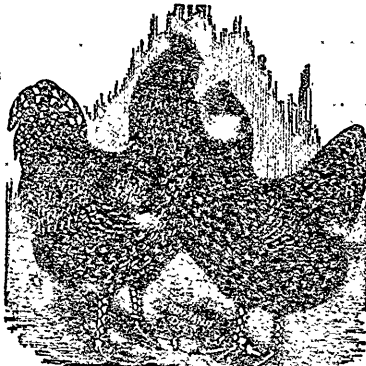
PLYMOUTH - ROCK

HEADQUARTERS.

I believe it is generally admitted by the poultry fanciers throughout Ontario that my P. Rocks have never been left in a show pen yet and I think the following list will fully prove what I state. At the great Toronto show held Dec., 1885, I. K. Felch, judge, I took first on Cock, score 92 1/2; third on Hen, score 94; and special for best pair P. Rocks on exhibition, in competition with 125 birds. At Owen Sound P. & P. Stock Show held Jan'y. 1886, L. G. Jarvis, judge, I took first on Cock, score 93 1/2; Hen, 3rd, 92 1/2; first on cockerel, 97 1/2 (who can beat that), and special and Diploma for highest scoring bird on exhibition and first prize on breeding pen (my Cock in B. pen is the well-known Pilgrim strain). At the Ontario Poultry show held at Guelph, 1886, Jarvis, judge, took 1st on Cock, 94 1/2; Cockerel 96 1/2, and special for best P. Rock on exhibition.

I think that with such a record I am safe in saying that my birds are second to none in this country, if not on this continent. I challenge any Plymouth Rock breeder in Ontario to equal what I have done this winter at the three named shows.

I have mated Canadian Champion with as fine a lot of pullets and hens as are to be found on this continent. Eggs for sale now at \$3.00 per setting, or \$5.00 for two settings, put up in baskets and guaranteed to carry any distance. Write for wants.



P.S.—My Cock is the well-known True Blue strain.



THOMAS HALL

Outremont, Montreal P.Q.

ORIGINATOR

and BREEDER OF

—THE—

“Lansdowne Strain”

—OF—

: 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 Brahmas: Cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Hens, 1st and 2nd; Cockerels, 1st 2nd and 3rd; Pullets, 1st 2nd and 3rd.

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

Eggs, Brahmas, \$3.00 per setting. Leghorns, \$2.00. Bantams, \$2.00.

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