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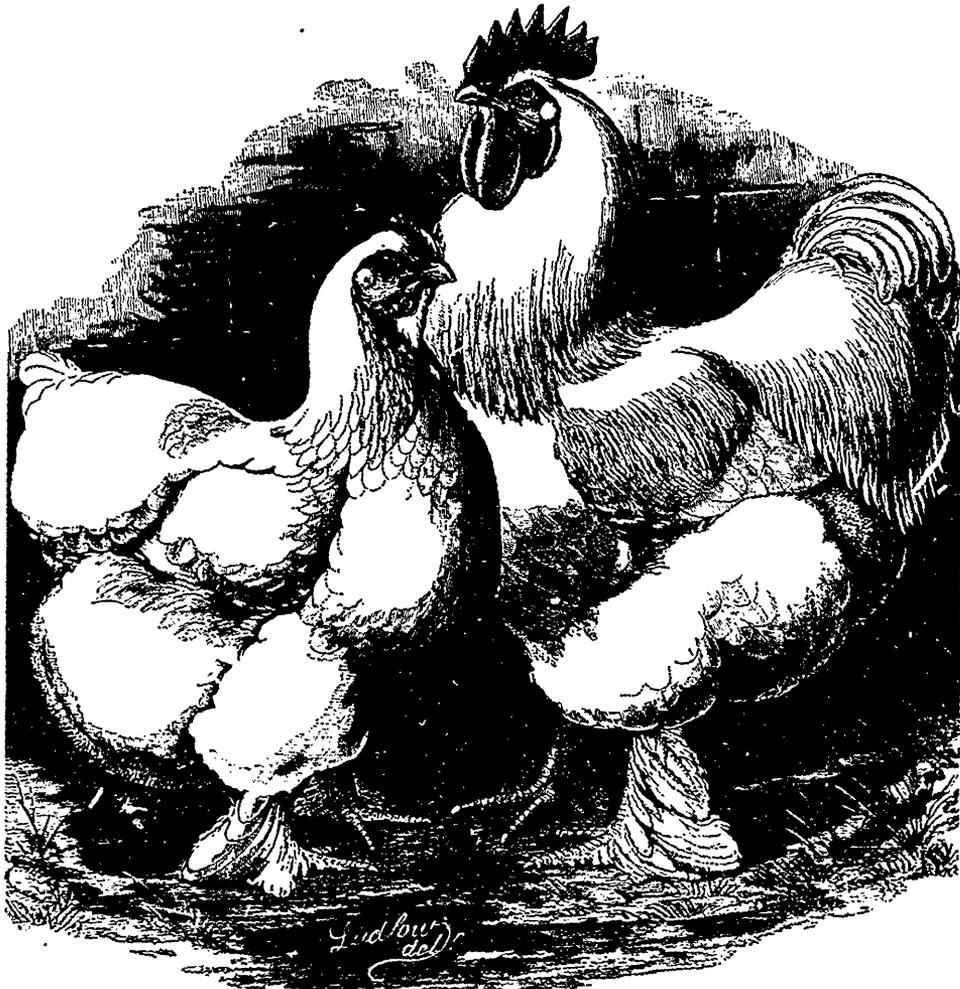
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Pair White Cochins.

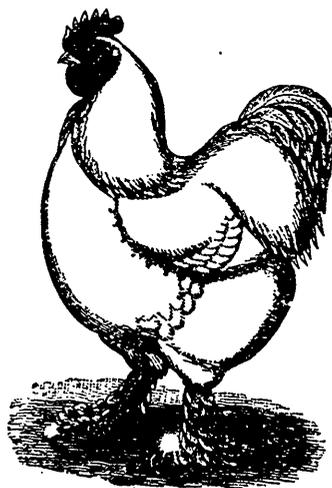
THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, PIGEONS & PET STOCK

Vol. 10.

PARKDALE, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1887.

No. 6.



WHITE COCHIN COCKEREL.

POULTRY

WHITE COCHINS.

This variety has not been, of late years, receiving the attention of Cana-

dian fanciers that it deserves, the buff and partridge seeming to have a firm hold on their affections. Mr. A. E. W. Darby in *Vinton's Gazette* thus expresses his opinions of it:—

What a striking sight is a group of good white Cochins on a fresh grass run, their snowy plumage contrasting

with their bright red combs and wattles and with the green of the grass! Yet how few breeders there are of this useful and ornamental variety. These few notes are written in the hopes of inducing others to take up white Cochins by pointing ou their good qualitie

from a practical as well as a fancy point of view.

They are excellent layers of good-sized eggs, rich in flavour as in color. By judicious selection their egg production could be still further improved, as some strains are much better layers than others, and by keeping only for breeding purposes those that have proved themselves first-rate layers a strain could be established which would hold its own with any sitting variety. As table birds they are by no means to be despised, as, though like other Cochins and Brahmas, they are rather ungainly in shape, yet when well fed they carry a lot of good-flavored meat, while their skins are pinky white (at least in some strains, and more especially in the purest colored birds), and will bear comparison with many Dorkings. As sitters they are excellent, being very quiet and tractable, and they are generally good nurses, though, as in other breeds, you sometimes come across a clumsy one.

The chickens are hardy and require no special treatment, bearing confinement, well, as do the adults. Birds intended for exhibition should be kept as much as possible under cover, as exposure to sun and rain tans the plumage and spoils that purity of color which is one of their great beauties as well as one of their chief exhibition points. This, however, can easily be done, as, owing to their contented disposition, any small shed or loose box, if well ventilated and kept clean, will suffice for a few show birds.

For breeding-pens I recommend giving as large a range as the space at liberty will allow. New breeders of this variety should not be discouraged because their chickens have a creamy tinge before their plumage is fully matured, as it may only be the sap in the feathers, and in any case is not to be confused with sunburn. There are some birds in whom this creamy tinge does not die away, while there are

others who, in all stages of moult, keep a pure snowy color, and on whose plumage the sap has no discoloring effect. I need hardly say that the latter are the most desirable of all, while the former should be ruthlessly weeded out. As the color is much a matter of strain, it is most important for beginners before buying their breeding stock to fully ascertain the characteristics of the strains they fancy, as a cross from a bad-colored one may take years to breed out again, as I know to my cost.

Two or three days before sending to a show, the birds should be carefully washed—an operation not half so difficult as many imagine, if only a little trouble is taken. Though the process has often been described, a few hints may be useful to beginners. Get a good sized tub and fill three-parts full with hot water (soft water preferable), make a good lather with white curd soap, then put the bird in and wash thoroughly with the hands. A small sponge is also useful, being careful that the feathers are washed down to the roots as well as on the surface. Then rinse the bird in another tub of clean cold water, with a little blue in it (in wint: take the chill off), taking care to get the soap well out, or the plumage will not web out smoothly. Then get the greater part of the water from the feathers with a sponge and soft towel, and put the bird before a bright fire, but not too near, or the feathers will dry too quickly, and consequently curl. The bird should be watched and turned round as required, and a little light fluffing up of the feathers will much help them to dry and web out. A good and well washed pen of white Cochins will always attract favorable notice from the public, and generally from the judges, even when they are not provided with a class to themselves.

The exhibition points have been fully set forth in the standard of excellence, and with the exception of color, are identical with those of the other varieties of Cochins.

THAT WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.

W. C. G. PETER, ANGUS.

I read with surprise and regret the article by Mr. Stinehour, of Cowansville, in the May number of our excellent journal. I hope Mr. Stinehour is mistaken or misinformed, but he makes the statement so positively, that he at least seems to have ground for it to stand on. We of the poultry fraternity come, or should do so, into your columns as a party of friends, united by one interest and pursuit, each professing to have one object in so doing, and as there are many branches of the business, we each, with perfect liberty to act for ourselves, select that line in our work we fancy the best, and likely think, pays the best of any branch of the business, and in order to find out which of us is on the best line your valuable columns are open for discussion free to all. Now it not only hurts the man who makes these false or misleading statements, such as Mr. Kennedy is accused of, but it breaks up our confidence in the rest of the circle, and saps the foundation of the whole business, retarding its progress to an extent we can never know. Happily the poultry journals now are widely read, and not hampered and controlled by any class of advertisers, so that any supposed crookedness, or dishonesty is more likely to be thoroughly sifted, and the upright man does not suffer because he has no court of appeal, as used to be the case years ago. None of your readers will regret more than I, should this case be proved against Mr. Kennedy, at the same time, if true, it is far better to be known, as such things make others more careful, and it really is to be commended when a man has the courage to speak of facts he is acquainted with.

Although I do not breed Langshans, I am quite sure they need no such mis-statements, as a prop to their popularity. Even supposing the one Wyandotte Mr. Kennedy possessed to be a

pullet, I cannot think how any man, who professes to be a breeder, would give his opinion to the poultry world, on such *slim* experience (and the adverse circumstances under which he placed that pullet (?)) and then presume to cry the variety is not as good as the one he has been breeding for some years. It is enough to make all the tribe of Langshans cackle and crow "Oh! save us from our friends." In the meantime I am anxiously awaiting an explanation from Mr. K. If Mr. Stinehour is correct in this matter he deserves a vote of thanks from all Wyandotte breeders, for doing the disagreeable task, of stating an unpleasant truth.

I fancy I am on the road to success Mr. S. in raising the egg-producing cockerel you mention, as one of my old Wyandotte cocks goes on the nest every morning; I always thought he went there to show the hens what a lovely place it was to lay in, he seemed to say so to them, he makes such a lot of talk about it. But may be, he has been trying to retrieve his fallen brother's character by *laying an egg*.

I see so much written about the size of the Wyandottes. Now the thing is plain enough, that if a bird has a small frame and the bones are fine, it cannot grow into a large sized fowl; but, do we want a large bony frame, *or meat*, on fowls for table? Or do we want a heavy bird, that when we kill it has an immense amount of offal, and inside the depth of meat on the *outside* (every bit of which the epicure finds enjoyable) is only equalled by the famous Dorking? I hope the Wyandotte will not be talked into being a large framed, coarse boned bird, with any amount of waste fat inside. I notice all L. Brahma's I have seen of Felch's strain show what regard has been paid to shape, they are not the largest, but I have no doubt all bear an excess of meat on the outside; that is what we want my friends, as little offal and bone as we can get and abundance of flesh on the

outside, and that must be delicate in flavor, juicy, and fine grained, to "fill the bill" completely. And that is what you get in the toothsome Wyandotte.

"Pea-comb" has some good remarks on roup &c. He believes in prevention, so do I, and I use one that serves me well viz:—as soon as the fowls are obliged to be housed closely in the fall, I fumigate with sulphur once a week, whether there is any reason or not to do so, when the house is closed, and half the time it takes to dose one bird, will suffice to use this excellent preventative for a whole flock. I should think the remedy suggested by "Pea-comb" is an excellent one, and have it in my mind in case of emergency.

The game bantam before referred to has laid an egg since, with several coils looking like a pipe stem wound round the small end but no egg attached to it.

BREEDING AND EXHIBITING HAMBURGHS.

I was pleased to see in your excellent journal the *Stock-Keeper*, from the pen of Mr. Beldon, some information on the breeding of Spangled Hamburgs. It is high time that some one did call attention to the Hamburg fowl; they have of late been badly dealt with by many shows—prizes offered only for one or two varieties, or one prize for all varieties, and in many instances ignored altogether. After keeping nearly all varieties of fowl, I have arrived at this conclusion: that, where there is convenience to give the Hamburg fowl a grass run, no fowl is anything like so profitable to keep. I am certain that my Hamburg hens, with one quarter of the food, lay a much greater weight of egg—and this is the true test—than any Cochin, Brahma, or Dorking that I ever had. No fowl is so pretty—what is grander than to look upon a richly-colored, correctly-marked, golden-spangled cock and hen when the sun is shining upon them? Nothing is more interest-

ing and pleasing than the breeding of these birds.

With most of what Mr. Beldon writes I agree; his reference to the outrageous white earlobe has my entire approval. The giving of prizes to this point has been carried to such an extent that the *best* points in a Hamburg have been altogether overlooked; birds with nothing to recommend them but this you see in the prize list. The breeding to obtain this has led to white-faced Hamburgs—a very great fault, in my opinion. To prevent this I think that our judges on no account ought to give a prize to a chicken where there is the slightest trace of blue in the face; this is certain to become white. The Hamburg fowl ought to have a bright red face; let the earlobe be as fine in quality as possible—round, of a moderate size, in harmony with the bird. To give a prize because the bird has an extraordinarily large white earlobe is, in my judgment, an error. The white earlobe is not natural to the best mooney hens, either gold or silver. Since I knew the fancy, I never saw a mooney hen with white earlobes; the Lancashire fanciers, who brought these birds to perfection, cared nothing about the white earlobe. Were we to get the earlobe white crossed with the cock strain, they would speak of ours as cotton in ground color, and theirs as silk; correctly so, for there is as much difference in the lustre of a pure mooney hen as there is between silk and cotton.

With regard to the comb—the large, long, wedge-shaped comb—this has been encouraged to such an extent by some of our judges that to take a prize it is absolutely necessary to exhibit a bird having this sort of comb. This has led to the making of combs to this false pattern. The most expert at this succeeds, whilst the fancier that has been trying to breed good combs has no chance. Many who would have been good fanciers have given it up in disgust. The encouraging of these combs leads to all sorts of contrivances to keep

the comb in order. By all means let us have a natural comb, small, fine, firm on the head, requiring none of these contrivances to keep it in shape. If judges would but encourage this, no doubt by breeding only from the best-combed birds we should soon get all that is desired, but so long as prizes are given to these kinds of combs I see no remedy. In my judgment those that give prizes to these combs are more to blame than the experts, who are but meeting a demand. I have said many times that if our judges would begin at the tail of the Hamburg, and not at the head, we should have these birds—which, of all birds, are birds of marking, and ought to be judged a *sch*—better judged. Just a word of warning to inexperienced Hamburg fanciers: Be careful, in putting your stock birds together, to see that they have good natural combs. Do not suppose that you will breed good-combed birds from parents with however good combs, if they have been made so—"like, as a rule, begets like." I also wish to say how much I agree with Mr. Beldon in his disapproval of giving prizes to golden-spangled cocks with laced breasts. It seems very strange for a spangled bird to win with a laced breast, yet such is the fact. You see prizes given regularly to birds perfectly laced. What would be said if a silver-spangled obtained a prize with such a breast? If wrong in a silver, why right in a golden? I should like our judges to take more notice of the hackle. Frequently we see birds with almost golden-pencilled hackles take prizes. In my opinion a golden-spangled should be very rich in color, perfectly spangled, with round black-green spangles, no lacing, every neck and hanging back-feather marked with a black streak down the centre of feather. I like to see the back of the wing a bright deep maroon plum-color. I trust that in writing the above none will feel offended. I have but stated what appears to me to be required. My wish and my only motive in writ-

ing is to try to bring about the fancying and keeping of these profitable, beautiful birds to a far greater extent than they are. I trust that the Hamburg Club may be well supported, and that before long a Standard for Hamburgs may be agreed upon; and that by the efforts of this club these grand birds may take their proper position in the show.

W. CANNAN *in the Stock-Keeper.*

PROPER INSTRUMENTS FOR CAPONIZING.

(*Concluded.*)

I have all these tools, and have experimented with them thoroughly, and know what I am writing about. You *cannot* make capons with them, but can make dead birds and "slips" every time. In nine cases out of ten they only bring away *part* of the testicle, leaving enough back to surely cause a slip, or else the sac which envelops the testicle is left in, which should never adhere, as it is sure to cause a "slip." But how frequently, the artery being next the testicle, is ruptured, by their use, and a dead bird is the result. The proper tools for use, and I speak from ten years experience, are a keen lance with a small blade, and running well to a point to make the cut. The next tool required is a good spreader to spring the cut and rib open. They should be strong, of stiff spring, and so arranged to gauge them to spring the wound open as much or little as is necessary.

Most of the tools made do not have this gauge, and consequently the spreader acts its full force on all subjects. This is wrong. A small chick whose ribs are small and tender, does not require the same force of spring to spread the cut, as a larger fowl, and it is cruel to use such. A large six months old cockerel of course requires more force to the spreader. Do not use a spreader that cannot be gauged to spring as much or little as is required. Man

spreaders are short; or when in place are in the operators way. All such should be avoided. The next tool required is a pick, to pick open the film of skin that envelops the bowels. The next, a pair of pincers with an end made flat, to use to push the intestines back if in the way, and the pincers to pick out any feathers or fringed matter that may by accident get into the opening. The next and most important tool is the one to remove the testicles. This should consist of a long pointed tube with two small holes at one end through which a horse hair is passed, both ends of the horse hair coming out at the larger end, far enough to allow the operator to grasp them, thus causing a little loop to form at small end of tube. This loop can be easily dropped over the testicle, and the operator pulling up on the hairs, the testicle sack and all is at once brought out of the fowl, whole, and always successfully. The horse hair being so smooth and fine, it at once slips in between testicle and artery, and does its work in a thorough manner, without rupturing the artery, or causing hemorrhage or the least damage to the fowl. It is all done in a moment, and with perfect ease, by the use of such tools, no one need have fear of a failure, as it is almost impossible to make a "slip."

MR. LIKENS' REPLY.

Editor Review:

I notice in the May number of the REVIEW that Mr. E. R. Spaulding in his letter of that month mentions that my criticisms did not make him alter any of the awards at the late Boston show.

I will now ask Mr. S. what he has to say for himself in regard to the Black Red Cockerel in the large game class that he scored and placed 3rd among prize winners? Now then; this was a disqualified bird, as he had nearly half the hackle feathers from the neck pulled

out, and, more than this, some of the lower main tail feathers were gone, as well as both sides of the tail coverts. Why did Mr. Spaulding score such a bird? The reason is, he did not know any better, until I called his attention to it, and pointed out the defects.

Not two hours later the prize card was moved from this bird's pen and placed on another coop. Now then Mr. S., I think my criticisms had something to do with it. Mr. S.; I do not want to pull other breeders birds to pieces, so I will now turn your scoring on the two Red Pile Cockerels that I had from the yards of Messrs. Bell & Gill. Both these birds had their tails pulled out by me on board the steamer, when I was bringing them over from England. The whole of the mains from tail, sickle, and coverts were gone from the two cockerels, and these birds won first and second prizes at Boston. Both birds having been scored over 90 points each by Mr. S., he having scored the tails almost perfect, only cutting one point each. Now, Sir, any judge with common sense knows very well that tail counts 10; and one cut off I should judge, means almost perfect. But when a bird has got no tail, what is a judge supposed to do? I will leave that question for Mr. S. to answer. Mr. S. states that he is willing to let his judgments rest with the numerous fanciers who looked over the birds and their awards. I must say that the majority of the gentlemen that looked over the games are no authority on this variety of fowl.

Mr. S. had plenty of time to do the judging in, as it took him from Thursday until Monday, and he had no one to interfere while he was doing it. Any second class judge could have gone through the birds in half the time.

Mr. S. seems somewhat hurt because I have said that the American style of the game fowl is behind the English. And I will again say, and back it, that the English modern birds are superior to the American in every respect. Mr.

S. tries to make out that he is well acquainted with the English style of game fowl and the method of breeding them; and I must say that I don't think he is. If he were, he would have made a much better selection of the birds, than he did, at the late Boston show. Mr. S. refers to his method of breeding, as most breeders do who want to advertise themselves, saying that he "follows the English style of breeding very closely, excepting that he breeds Games with more bone, wider on back, wider between the thighs, with larger thighs; and longer in limb and neck than most birds are." If Mr. S. has got such birds as those, why didn't he show them at Boston? Mr. S. mentions a prominent Canadian fancier, who visited the Boston exhibition, and who told him while there, that he "had frequently attended such shows as the Great Crystal Palace and Birmingham, and that he saw birds sold for £105, but that he never saw there as good birds, for style and finish in the line of Games as he had seen in some of the shows in the States during the past season." Mr. S. also infers that while this Canadian fancier was looking over a few pairs of Game fowls that Mr. S. had at the Boston show for "exhibition only, he remarked that if Mr. S. had "sent those birds to England and exhibited them at the leading shows there, they would have sold for twice the money they would here, and create a demand for Mr. S's stock in England, and that it would pay him far better than to sell his best birds in America." Now if not intruding too much on Mr. S. good nature, I would like to ascertain the name of this prominent fancier. Any breeder with common knowledge of Game fowls, knows very well that no man with any judgment would make such a remark, as it is a well known fact that the best exhibition game fowls in the world are to be had in England. Mr. S. gives a description of the American type of the game fowl that is winning in this country under

the judges that I call "old fogies." He says "birds with long, lean heads, clean throat, long neck, short, close hackle, flat back," but it seems that he has nothing to say, whether the back is long or short. I suppose this important point is not of much consequence to Mr. S. He goes on and says, "very wide at the shoulder with a sharp taper to the stern, whip tail carried low enough to give the bird symmetry, with long clean toes, strong feet, very long shanks, long legs and thighs wide apart on the body, and so put on that they stand right out, at the same time gives the bird a carriage so that, as he stands erect his head, breast, and legs come nearly in the same line." Mr. S. is trying to palm off on the readers of the REVIEW that the description of the game fowl that he has given is what I term "Hamburg" style. Will Mr. S. please let us know through this journal how many birds of this type are winning to-day at American shows under such judges as I term "old fogies." Mr. S. pretends he is not well posted on Hamburgs, but I am inclined to differ with him in that statement, for I know very well he would make a better job of judging them than games. Mr. S. has also referred to Messrs Bell and Gill as having recently taken up the extensive breeding of poultry as one branch of their business, exhibition games and bantams are among the numerous varieties they have chosen, and alludes that I am trying to represent myself as being employed as their manager, and that they have probably bought as good specimens to breed from as they can buy, and, whether their birds take rank among the first in the country or not depends on their skill as breeders. It seems to trouble Mr. S. a great deal to know that I have charge of the above yards, and as for their stock Mr. S. need not worry himself, for he will have the opportunity of seeing birds from these yards in the front ranks at all the most important shows this coming season.

When Mr. S. judges another show I

hope he will make better use of the *American Standard* than he did at the late Boston show.

Yours truly,

W. R. LIKENS.

Franklin, Pa., U. S. A.

PIT GAMES.

Editor Review :

I have now been a subscriber to your interesting REVIEW for the last twelve months, and, although I consider myself "one of the fancy," I can venture to say that my noble breed has never been spoken of outside the advertisement columns, notwithstanding the fact that in my estimation (as all other fanciers think of their own "patent breeds") there does not exist a nobler breed than "Dead Game" or "Pit Game" fowl. Yes, Sir, give me a fine black-breasted Red Pit Game and a half dozen pretty hens, and here you have a flock of fowls that any person can't help admiring. In speaking of the "Pit Game" I do not allude to the daddy-long-legged-exhibition-notail-stork. I am speaking of the low-set, chunky, hawk-eyed Pit Game, who is boss in his own "harem" every time. As far as pluck is concerned, you have it in the "Pit Game," with his short, sharp, shrill crow in which he bids defiance, and woe to the intruder on his premises! Now, although I do love the "feathered cattle" all through, still I could throw a boot-jack at our big, lumbering, cackling Asiatic roosters when I hear them caw, caw, caw around the yard as if they wanted to take a hand in the laying business.

Now let us take the Pit Game hens. As far as their laying qualities are concerned, they can't be "whipped," and the fine flavor of the eggs! They make the finest mothers procurable, no rats, no cats, nor hawks run around their broods. I once owned a buff Pit Game hen who actually killed rats, this is no "chestnut," believe me.

The cocks, I admit, are rather pug-nacious, but I never fight them myself,

although I must be frank and admit that I do like to see a good fight with steels, and I don't really think it any more cruel than some other high-toned "sports," such as fox hunting, which is not only allowed but considered a fashionable pastime, (to run a poor brute of a fox to death, or to be eaten alive by the hounds. Which is the worst, Mr. Editor?)

Now let some of our "Pit Game" friends boom up our plucky breed, for I for one like "grit" in dog, fowl, or man! I dare say I have numbers of friends in the "Pit Game" fancy who are also subscribers to the REVIEW. Well, then, let us hear from you. What are you all breeding this spring? Have you any chicks yet, and what crosses have you made, and do you all expect fine stags? I hope so. I am expecting a brood of "Claibornes" out to-morrow.

Wishing all my breeding *confreres* luck, and hoping that some one will give us a letter in July number, I remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

P. T. H. ERMATINGER.

Montreal, P. Q., May 12, '87.

[We must not be understood as endorsing the remarks of our correspondent in their entirety, personally we are entirely opposed to pitting, though not to the Pit Game.—Ed.]

FROM ACROSS THE POND.

A DISPUTE.

Editor Review:

I feel sure you wish to protect your numerous readers from being deceived by advertisements appearing in your REVIEW which are not correct as our editors of the various poultry journals do here in England. My attention has been called to an advertisement appearing in your issue for April, of Messrs. Abbot Bros. of Hingham, Norfolk, in which they say: "the first prize Andalusian hen at Birmingham show was hatched from eggs from our yard last

year." This is not true, and is most misleading to your numerous readers, I have won 1st prize at Birmingham for Andalusian hens the last three years, and with the same hen. She is now four years old. In justice to myself and your readers, please insert this.

Yours truly,

JOHN HOPKINS,

April 30th, 1887.

Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng.

(We wrote Messrs. Abbot about this matter, or rather got their agent to write them, but received the letter subjoined before a letter from this side had time to reach them. While reading Messrs. Abbot's letter, Mr. John Nunn, Messrs. Abbot's American Agent, dropped into our office, and on enquiring if we intended to publish Mr. Hopkin's letter, and receiving a confirmative reply, at once said to withdraw Messrs. Abbott's advertisement, and insinuated that as Mr. Hopkin's was not an advertiser in the REVIEW, and as Messrs. Abbot were, that it was unfair to publish the matter. Now, just here we want to say that the editorial department of the REVIEW is *not run by its advertising patrons*, and as long as we remain at the helm, it never shall be. To any fairminded person, the course which we have pursued with regard to Mr. Hopkins communication, has been a most impartial one, and one in which, we are sure, the Messrs. Abbot, *personally*, will sustain us.

The following is Messrs. Abbot's communication:)

Editor Review:

We have had a little dispute with Mr. J. Hopkins, Bridgewater, England, respecting our advertisement in the REVIEW, he finds fault with the sentence, "The 1st prize hen was hatched from a setting of eggs from our yards last year." This sentence following our Birmingham winners, looks rather misleading, but at the same time, Birmingham is not mentioned. We thought we would write and give you the particulars. It has been greatly to

our own disadvantage by not having in our advertisement, "the 1st and special Andalusian hen at Bridgewater show was hatched from a setting of eggs from our yards, and beating all the Bridgewater cracks."

The facts of the case are :

In 1885 we sold a setting of Andalusian eggs to a Mr. Green, of Jersey. In the fall of 1885 he exhibited a pullet at Jersey Show and took first prize in a class of 16 birds ; also first prize at Ryde Show. Then Mr. Green sent the same pullet to Bridgewater, where she was awarded first and special (beating both cocks and hens) and beating all Mr. Hopkins' crack birds. Mr. Hopkins claimed this pullet at catalogue price, £5, and has won numerous prizes with her. We have many times been informed that this is the same hen that won first Birmingham, but Mr. Hopkins denies it. We must say it is open to doubt.

We are Sir, yours truly,

ABBOT BROS.,

Hingham, Norfolk, Eng.

REDCAPS.

There are some fanciers who having once selected their favorite breed stick to it all their lives ; a sort of matrimonial alliance seems formed, the ties of which appear as if they were permanent and binding. There are others, however, who act on a principle the very opposite, change with them is everything, and if it were possible to change their previous selection every time they enjoyed the luxury of feasting their eyes on a good specimen of some other breed they would do so. Doubtless both these extremes have their advantages and disadvantages, and possibly the most advantageous, as well as the most instructive course, lies somewhere between the two.

Redcaps, though not a new breed,

have been attracting not a little attention lately in some quarters, and, on the whole, seem worthy of being better known, and more appreciated than they have been for a considerable number of years back. Twenty years ago, or so, there used to be classes for them at not a few of the English shows, and they used to be popular in the neighborhood of Sheffield, and in Derbyshire. These classes were given up, however, and until very recently very little was heard of the Redcaps. Several specimens appeared at Scottish shows last year, and took prizes in the variety classes. The Redcap used to be described as a sub-variety of or mongrel golden-spangled Hamburg, and many still entertain the same idea. Looked at in this light, to the trained eye of a Hamburg fancier it presents little else than a mass of monstrosities. They breed so true, however, that the mongerel and sub-variety idea has vanished ; and, besides, they are a much weightier fowl than the Hamburg, and make better table fowls. In color they somewhat resemble the golden-spangled Hamburgs, but the "sheen" is wanting ; the ground color is browner, and the spangling, or rather half-spangling (for the markings are not round or mooned but crescentic), is more black and sooty than the markings of Hamburgs. The comb is a largely developed rose, as well balanced as possible ; the ears are red, and partly pendulous. Redcaps are not so sprightly in motion as Hamburgs, in fact they have rather a solid and substantial appearance. The plumage and markings of both sexes are very much alike, but not a few of the cocks have black breasts. They rarely sit, and if entrusted with the cares of incubation they are almost invariably unable to give a good account of their stewardship. It is as an egg producer that the Redcap excels. One who has bred them for many years says, "They can beat all creation at laying." They are very hardy, and their laying not easily affected ; good strains have been known

to lay over 200 eggs a year. The eggs are not very large generally, but some strains lay eggs averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces each. The eggs are of exceptionally high quality.

On the whole, the Redcap is a profitable, interesting, and by no means an unhandsome specimen of the poultry yard, and well worthy of a trial.—*Crawnestie, in the Scottish Fancier.*

STRATFORD POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the Stratford Poultry Association the vexed question of employing Canadian or American judges for the next winter show was finally settled, as was also the question of having the names on the coops same as at the Industrial. In deciding the first question due consideration was made as to expense of engaging enough judges to allow of having all the birds scored on the second day. This could not possibly be done with American judges, even had it been our wish to go outside on this occasion. As we expect a very large show next January four competent judges will be engaged—men we consider most likely to give general satisfaction to all. It was also decided that exhibitors' names be attached to all coops, same as they were last year at the Industrial. We hold that any judge wishing to be dishonest has a much better chance where no names are shown than he has when the owners' names are open to view. Our short experience shows that it does not take an outsider very long to find who owns, or exhibits, any specimen, and even less time for a judge to do so. But no doubt a very great deal of the judge's unfairness is more rightly speaking, exhibitors' disappointment.

W. T. DAVIS, Secretary.

(It will be remembered that the combined Stratford and Seaforth Associations hold their annual union exhibition in Stratford this winter.—ED.)

STANDARD REVISION.

Editor Review :

With regard to the coming revision of the *Standard*, I would like to express the hope that the various committees who have that important business in hand, will have some regard towards the utilitarian department of the matter.

It is well, and very pleasing to the eye, to have a handsome bird to look at and place in the pen on show day, but I cannot keep back the thought that those very nicely barred feathers and that beautifully pencilled hackle, etc., have been produced at a very great cost to the egg basket, or vitality, of the bird that wears them. Will the honest breeder of the Light Brahma or Dark Brahma, or even the Plymouth Rock of more recent date, say that they lay the same size egg, or begin so soon as ten years ago? at least, this is not my experience.

And now the Minorcas are booming up and becoming great favorites, why, I suppose, because of the very fine, large white egg they lay, just a treat to the eye of the fancier or housewife to look at. "But the large comb and wattle is an objection in this country," remarked a party at an exhibition some time ago; "So it is," was the reply, "but we are going to breed it down." Now, Mr. Editor, that was the first death toll to the big egg, and as the comb becomes smaller so will both bird and egg. I need not explain the process, to the fancier it is plain.

Take for example, the last, or nearly so, competitor for public favor, the Wyandotte, and you have a layer that very few can beat, laying all through the very coldest weather this winter without intermission from last November to the present day, but let the *Standard* go on, and demand of them what it has from other breeds, and you will soon take the vim out of them as to quantity and size of egg. What matter if a little rusty brown of the Dark Brahma shows in the feathers, or a little of

the white of the Hamburg in the earlobe? It does not hurt the egg for breakfast, or the bird for dinner.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, May 21, '87.

MOTTLED ANCONAS.

It will be remembered that the word Ancona was mentioned in our May issue as being of Spanish origin. The following is the experience of Mr. Arthur W. Geffcken, as given in *Vinton's Gazette* :—

Having had from time to time inquiries about Anconas from American correspondents, and hearing that Mr. A. L. H. Hennah was said to have the only pure-bred birds of this kind left in England, I wrote to him and asked about them. He informed me that Anconas were originally imported from Ancona by Captain Rowse, of the *Bugle*, and were now nearly extinct. He said they had yellow legs, yellow beaks, more or less marked with black, creamy lobes, very large combs, low on the legs, tail very erect, back short, plumage black and white.

As he had none to spare me at that time, and having some time previously been offered some birds of this kind by a fancier on the Continent, I asked him to send me the best he could get, and after much trouble and delay he succeeded in getting what I wanted. The following will perhaps give an idea of what these birds are like :—

Cock :—Comb, very large, single, erect, deeply serrated; wattles, long, thin, fine in texture; eyes, amber-orange; ear-lobes, creamy white; beak, yellow, with more or less black or horn-color shadings; breast, full, round, carried well forward; body, broad, and tapering at tail; tail, large, full, carried high; legs, thighs medium short, shanks ditto; color of shanks, lemon-yellow, and free from any feathers; toes, thin and well-spread; carriage, alert and sprightly.

Hen :—Comb falls over to one side,

otherwise resembles the cock, but with the usual sexual differences.

Plumage in both sexes mottled black-and-white, the more evenly mottled the better. The feathers are chiefly black tipped with white. The black in the plumage is very glossy.

My continental friends inform me that they are hardy; in fact, one goes so far as to assert that they beat the Leghorns. My birds have been housed since their arrival in a shed open at one end, and have, in spite of east winds, &c., proved very satisfactory. Some began to lay the day after their arrival, and have laid very steadily since, good, white eggs, which have proved to be very fertile—every egg set having hatched up to to-day. They are small eaters, and in every way worthy of notice, which our American cousins have already found out, as I hear there is a demand for them there, and seems to be on the increase.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have taken up quite enough of your valuable space for the present, and hope that Mr. Hennah or any other fancier of this rare breed of handsome fowls will, with your kind permission, favor us with their experience.

ANOTHER CURIOUS CASE.

Editor Review :

Referring to Mr. W. C. G. Peter's letter in last REVIEW, I beg leave to say that I for one have had fowls afflicted in the same way as Mr. Peter's, and I would say it is caused from inflammation of the membrane or coating of the egg bag, and when this is the case great care should be taken to see that all such premature eggs be removed from the sufferer as quickly as possible, as, if not, they are likely to lodge in that organ and cause further trouble and inflammation.

They can be taken hold of and drawn away in a peculiar connected form, after which the organ should be well anointed with Carry's world renowned salve,

or any other good relaxing pile salve.
For further particulars write me.
Yours truly,
J. M. CARSON.
Orangeville, May 9, '87.

AN OLD SUBJECT BUT ALWAYS USEFUL.

BY STANLEY SPILLETT.

Respecting feeding poultry, and especially chicks,—which is always in order like a motion to adjourn—I may

Last year I bought refined cornmeal by the barrel, and yet I am persuaded this was all vanity and vexation of spirit. Wheat is a better food than corn and barley, at 35 cts. is better than either. My best success has been with chopped barley baked. Mix about one-fifth of middlings and chopped peas, when nicely cooked soak with milk and feed.

I have good satisfaction with scalded barley meal. Scald over night, and mix with new buttermilk to about the consistency of cream. Set out a dish

Dry sand on floors of coops, when wood is the most satisfactory of anything I have ever used. A slide door 4 inches wide behind your coops will allow of floor being removed and replaced after cleaning without disturbing the hen and chicks, floor being all in one piece or joined by an inch strip being nailed along ends instead of on top or bottom. I find it a standing principle that every thing has got to be made handy or I am bound to neglect the performance of it. Supply clean water often in hot weath-



IDEAL MINORCA HEAD.

say, for the profit of a young or a new beginner, that upon this depends not a little of his success. Of course it won't make breed, but it will help breed to maintain its position at the head. You cannot maintain any breed when this part of the programme is neglected. A stunted animal will beget a similar offspring. Eternal vigilance and care is the price at which success is attained.

I have bought corn at 75c. in Toronto when I could have bought wheat at home for 65 cts., and paid for carriage, etc., which ran it up to 85 or 90 cts.

of that, and if the chicks don't relish it, its a caution.

Look out for too small coops. Get chicks into large open pens as soon as possible. If the air of coop smells warm and sickening upon being opened in the morning, look out. No animal can thrive under these conditions. Again, in hot weather shade is an absolute necessity. Set up a few boards against a wall,—if you have no trees—I have planted sun flowers for this purpose, but do not like them; they do not allow of a free circulation of air.

er, even if you give milk. I do not help any chicks out of the shell, being of the opinion that any bird worth anything can do that little chore for himself. If you are going to have good stock you don't want any puny ones.

NOTES.

Mr. Jas. Main, Boyne, left for England on the 12th inst, and intends bringing several birds back with him.

Mr. J. Stewart Kennedy has left

Cowansville. His future address will be Knowlton, Que.

The Western Fair, London, have fixed upon Sept. the 19th to 24th as the dates for the next exhibition.

What a pity it is that some fanciers don't strive to establish a strain of fowls noted for egg-production alone, irrespective of show properties! PURE BLOODS letter brings this subject forcibly before our minds. In England such birds have been bred for years, and are often described as Mr. So and So's well-known laying strain. Such birds and their eggs fetch a good figure, even though they are cross-bred; indeed, some fanciers make a special feature of the sale of cross-bred fowls and their eggs. "There's money in it" for some fancier if properly taken hold of and systematically worked.

The report of the Stratford and Seaford Associations will be found on another page. We are very pleased to see that they have decided in having a full *quantum* of judges, and have no doubt it will prove much more satisfactory than the old plan of one judge to 700 or 800 birds, and scoring not all done on the last day of the show.

Employ judge, who enjoy the confidence of the majority of the fanciers (no man living can please the entire fraternity) and with your central situation and great railway facilities your show should be one of the largest of the season.

The Toronto Association at their last meeting decided to hold a show next season first week in February, at which Canadian judges will probably be employed to score. Of this we hope to speak more fully later on.

Mr. C. J. Daniels has been appointed Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the Industrial and Dominion Exhibition.

In addition to the list published by us some time ago, and which has been finally adopted, the Industrial and Dominion Exhibition have offered five silver medals for competition, four in the poultry sections and one in the pigeon department. We hope to review the prize list in detail next month.

We shall be pleased to publish next month the hatching results of eggs imported from England this spring. The importations have been numerous, and this information should prove interesting.

Drop us a postal card stating number of eggs set, number fertile and clear, and number of chicks successfully hatched.

PIGEONS

TORONTO HOMING PIGEON CLUB.

The above Club have had very successful flights from the following places:—Scarboro, Pickering, and Bowmanville; no time taken.

Any parties wishing to compete in the young bird races in the fall should join the Club at once.

THE TURBIT.

Editor Review:

I beg to say a few words concerning the Turbit:

The Turbit ranks among that class of pigeons known as High-Class, it having other points or properties aside of color and markings. Turbits are of the same family as Owls, and they bear a very close resemblance to that variety. Their colors are numerous, comprising blacks, blues, blue-chequers, red-chequers, duns, reds, strawberries and whole colors. In size the Turbit is amongst the smallest of all varieties, their carriage is very proud and dignified. Their points are as follows:—HEAD, down-faced though not so much as is proper in the Owl.

BEAK, short and rather thick. GULLET to run from insertion of lower mandible to top of frill, if possible. EYE, black or bull-eyed, showing that the original bird was white. CREST, beginning about one inch down back of neck and either forming a shell edge, or needle point peak. FRILL, as full as possible and running as far as possible up and down the breast. LEGS AND FEET, clean legged, and both legs and feet a bright scarlet. MARKINGS, in color wings as sharp and well defined as possible and free from foul thighs, all colored wing. Turbits have more or less color under the wings. SIZE, small as possible. APPEARANCE, neat and strutting.

Scale of points in Owls and Turbits, from Fulton's "Book of Pigeons."

"Value of points in judging Turbits:

Beak: shortness	1
Thickness of Beak	1
Fullness of Wattle	1
Down face	1
Skull, size and shape	3
Gullet, depth measured from front to peak	3
Crest	3
Mane (in peak-crested birds) ..	2
Frill, shape and quantity	4
Color, shoulders	3
Bars in blues and Silvers	1
Markings, accurate and free from foul feathers	4
Size (smallness)	2

Value of points in judging Owls:	
Beak shortness	2
Beak, thickness .. .	1
Beak, shape and color .. .	3
Skull, roundness of profile .. .	4
Width " .. .	3
Gullet, fullness and depth .. .	6
Frill, quantity and regularity .. .	8
Size, largeness or smallness .. .	3
Shape and carriage of body .. .	3
Color of eyes .. .	1

By the foregoing it can be seen how closely the two varieties resemble each other.

H. K. JACKSON.

Seaton Village, May 20th, 1887.

ON TRAINING.

Training of birds for races is generally understood to signify the series of flights from constantly increasing distances, preliminary to the races. This training, although undoubtedly necessary, is of much less importance than a course that is preliminary to it, consisting of (daily) a repeated exercise to reduce flesh, keep the muscles hard, and the bird in flying condition, or, as fanciers express it, from getting soft. Birds that have been shut in a loft since the race season closed, in autumn, or even since the beginning of the year—as we know they have been in several localities—will not be in condition for journeys from any distance this summer. One might as well look for speed and endurance from a horse that had been shut in its stable and well fed for months; no matter what its previous record, it would fail, from lack of condition. The Homing pigeon may have the keen sight, the homing faculty, and the intelligence, all so necessary for long journeys over unknown territories, but if physically unequal to the performance—whether from weakness of disease, flabby muscle, or overweight of fat from lack of exercise—all other qualities go for nothing.—*California Cackler.*



A COUNTERPART.

Down by the brook, where the willows grow
And ferns caress the water,
I saw Dick Robin courting go
With Widow Robin's daughter.
A daisy bowed its pretty head
To hide the knowing blushes;
A jack-snipe moved with stately tread,
And watched them through the rushes.

A tiny wren—that pigmy scold—
Preached from his alder cover,
And warned Miss Robin not to hold
Dick Robin as a lover.

But still, the fact I must attest:
Miss Robin scorned the warning,
And sallied fourth to build a nest
Upon that bright May morning.

And soon 'twas done—each little stick
Was in its place, each feather;
Its walls were strong, and high, and thick,
Defying wind and weather.

But when I chanced the nest to pass,
My ire I scarce could smother:
The wife who sat there was, alas!
Miss Robin's widowed mother.

W. H. T. in *Grif.*

FANCY CANARIES.

THEIR BREEDS AND BREEDING.

BY J. M. MACPIERSON.

The Canary fancy is, perhaps even more than any other, in its infancy in this country. Whilst dogs, poultry and pigeons are making rapid progress in the favors of the people, there seems to be absolutely no advance made in Canaries.

As long as it sings, that seems to be all required of it.

It is an unspeakable pity that this should be so, as no nicer hobby can possibly be found for anyone living in a city where, perhaps, they have no room to keep any larger pets, than a few Scotch Fancies, Yorkshires, Coppies, or other fancy birds, and it is a hobby that pays its way, and often, too, makes a snug addition to the income of a workingman or clerk.

We have had people say to us, "Oh, yes, but where shall we sell our surplus stock? We can't get any more for a Lizard or a Norwich than for a common singer." Perhaps not now, for people don't know their value, but we are perfectly satisfied that if a few friends would import a few varieties, and then, in the winter, when they had stock to spare, hold a show, they would have not the slightest difficulty in disposing of them at very remunerative figures.

Half an hour's work in the morning, and fifteen minutes at noon, will attend to forty pairs of breeding birds, if the arrangements are well made and the cages business-like.

All the work is so light and of such a pleasant nature that even an invalid can take care of Canaries.

There is one difficulty in starting, and that is, where to procure your stock, for, with the exception of a few Norwich, which have lately begun to come in favor, and perhaps an occasional Belgian, generally a very inferior specimen, we may say that there are none in this country; but there is no doubt whatever that if there was any demand there would be some importations made, and even if the dealers did not care to take it up, several fanciers could club together, send over to a reliable breeder in England, and import their own stock, in care of the ship's butcher. We, ourselves, for one, would be delighted to come across others of the same mind who would start in now, in fact, whilst on a visit to the old sod a few years back, we brought over some Scotch Fancies, but crossing as we did, in the depth of winter, and having an extremely rough voyage, several succumbed to the weather, and we were unable to mate up the balance, as we could not procure fresh stock here.

Very fair breeding stock of most varieties should be had for from \$5 to \$8, or \$10 per pair, though, of course, Belgians, Scotch Fancies and Coppies come rather higher.

Now who will speak up and organize an association for the importation, breeding and exhibition of Fancy Canaries? Almost every breed of poultry has its club now, whilst the doggy men are beginning to follow suit, so surely there are enough fanciers of birds in the whole of this wide continent to make one club for the improvement of our Canaries.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES ON CANARIES.

YORKSHIRES

We now come to the second bird of position—viz., the Yorkshire. Some persons ignorantly call this bird the Belgian “without the hump.” Of course they are greatly mistaken, There has been a special breed of pure “Yorkshires” for many generations past, but the modern bird of the last fifteen or twenty years has, no doubt, been subject to many crosses both with Belgian and Scotch Fancies to secure his present form, and some say even with the mixed cross of thin Norwich and small Coppies, which, while no doubt in some respects improving the shape of the bird, would, with the latter bird, deteriorate the quality of feather of the Yorkshire, but in establishing a strain this can be bred out when the shape is secured.

What the bird should be—

Head round and bolder in shape than a Belgian, but narrower in the skull than a Norwich, and elegantly rounded from the top of the eye to the centre of the head, and free from all trace of crest.

The neck long, carrying the head erect in a straight line from the shoulders. The shoulders should be narrow and slightly sloping from the back, and well covered by the scapulars, and not show any break of feather with the wing. The base of the neck and upper part of back must show one unbroken line continued down to the tip of the tail; the back well filled in without any sign of dip in it. The tail long and flat, the feathers fitting close together and exactly overlapping each other, only showing the fringe.

The breast from the centre of the throat, should be a slender oval curve to the vent, only broken by the thighs, which, when the bird is in an erect position, stand out more from the body than in Belgians, and the thighs of the best bred birds are covered with exquisite silky feathers. Legs long, and

though slightly bent at the knee, the hip bone and ankle should be in a straight line with each other. While in the Norwich one wants a full bodied yet well shaped bird, in the Yorkshire elegance, slimness, and length are the essential qualities to win with. The greatest caution must be used in crossing with a Belgian, as the Belgian points will reassert themselves with the same pertinacity as does Cinamon blood.

In birds not many removes from the Copy cross, frilled feathers are often found on the breast, and are detrimental both to the appearance of the bird and to his chances on the show bench, so avoid pairing with these.

Color is a less important point in Yorkshires and Belgians than in any other class.

The classification of Yorkshires is the same as Norwich.

The following points are generally allowed by all English judges for Yorkshire birds.

CLEAR BIRDS.

Shape—Head small and round.....	5
Neck long and straight.....	5
Shoulders well filled and round.....	5
Back well filled, straight.....	5
Breast round and smooth.....	5
Legs long, but not awkward, thighs well covered.....	5
Wings long, fitting close to sides.....	5
Tail long and straight.....	5
	40

Size—for length and good proportion of parts.....	15
Position—Erect and a bold cheeky appearance.....	20
Feather—Tight, fine and silky.....	10
Colour—Buff or yellow, under flue white, feet clear.....	5
Condition—Health and cleanliness....	10
	60
	40
	100

EVENLY MARKED.

Eye marks for evenness.....	25
Wings ditto.....	20
Tail ditto.....	5
	50
Shape and position.....	30
Feather and carriage of tail and wings	10
For purity of colour and condition of feathers.....	10
	100

GREEN BIRDS.

Brilliancy of color.....	50
Freedom from dark lines.....	10
Shape, size, and carriage.....	20
Good feather, fine and short.....	10
Very dark legs and feet.....	5
Condition.....	5
	100

A white feather in a green bird disqualifies it.

—JEROME in Poultry.



FOOD FOR THE RABBIT.

BY TIBBAR.

SUN-DRIED FOODS.

In the chapter on leaves and stalks, the grass tribe as food in a green state was considered. Here the Gramineae again come into notice, but in another form, this time manufactured or dried. The use of these sun-dried foods in the rabbitry is very general, but perhaps not so much so as it might to advantage be. Hay and clover may be considered to be to Rabbits what bread is to man.

The analysis of these foods show them to contain a large percentage of what is here termed fibre. The fibre is chiefly composed of lignose, a substance of a woody nature, the word itself being derived from the Latin *lignus*, meaning wood. Fibre, it will have been noticed, is a component part of nearly every food treated on, and an analysis given of, in these chapters. In the human this fibre passes out through the digestive organs almost unaltered, the gastric juice not being powerful enough to dissolve the woody, stringy matter, but the Rabbit, in common with the majority of the herbivora, contrives to extract all possible nutriment from this fibre. In a certain intestine, the *cæcum*, which is a small one in the human, but large in the Rabbit, and containing a stomachic fluid of which lactic acid seems the potency, lignose meets its master—*i. e.*, if it has successfully withstood all the gastric powers it

has met with before reaching the cæcum, this, however, may not be—in fact, is not—on account of the peculiarities of the juice, in this *cul de sac* intestine, but is owing to the fact of the food remaining for a considerable time in this particular intestine, which, in the Rabbit, may be compared to the crop in fowls, or the paunch of the cow and other ruminating animals.

It must not for one moment be supposed that the internal arrangements of the Rabbit gain much for their trouble of dissolving the fibrous matter of their food; the nutriment contained in lignose can be but inferior at best, but, nevertheless, half a loaf, it has often been remarked, is better than none, therefore the fibre in the analysis given should not be considered entirely in the light of waste.

Practically there are only three sundried foods of which Rabbits partake, figuratively there are some dozens. The three consist of hay, clover, and straw; and the many of the varieties of the named three. Hay is, of course, grass that has been cut down and dried; but as the word grass merely is the representative name of a large family of green blades and stalks (an unbotanical but fitting description), it would be a most difficult and almost impossible matter to say of what hay is actually composed. Since the fact of no two samples of hay really being alike, this fodder must be treated—that is, bought and used—by a kind of instinct, which should develop by practical experience. Meadow hay must be judged by several points, the chief of which is a nice pleasant meadow odour. Samples which emit a highly saccharine and almost suffocating smell should be avoided, as the scent (aldehyde, as it is termed) is a proof of the hay having been stacked in a wet or green condition, become heated, and undergone an incorrect fermentation. Signs of thistles and other weeds in hay tend to show inferior quality. The color of good hay should range somewhere between a dark olive green

and a greeny yellow. A dark brown color shows that the stack was once near firing—a bad sign. Hay need not be too close; being sold by weight, solidity is no advantage. To make really good hay, grass should be cut just as it is coming into flower.

The following is an analysis of a very good sample:—

ANALYSIS OF MEADOW HAY.

In 1 lb.

	OZS.
Water.....	2 1/4
Albuminoids.....	1 1/4
Carbohydrates.....	7
Fat.....	1/2
Fibre.....	3 3/4
Ash.....	1 1/4

Clover is a more nutritious food than hay, but not a great deal more so in comparison with the price, as clover is usually about 9d. per truss more than hay. For prices see Chapter III. The following is an analysis of a good sample of white clover, which kind, taken all round, is the best:—

ANALYSIS OF WHITE CLOVER.

In 1 lb.

	OZS.
Water.....	2 1/4
Albuminoids.....	2 1/4
Carbohydrates.....	6
Fat.....	1/2
Fibre.....	3 3/4
Ash.....	1 1/4

Straw is more often given to Rabbits for litter than as a food; but, however, it does not make by any means so poor an article of diet as is commonly supposed. This special dry food is better given either in the form of chaff (mixed with cut hay, &c.), or else it should only be given when better matter is not attainable. The straws are rich in carbonaceous matter, but their main feature is the ash they contain, oat straw yielding about 5 1/2 per cent. of this necessary. More on the subject of straw ash will be said in another chapter. Barley, bean, oat, and wheat straws may be counted amongst the best. Sainfoin is usually placed far before meadow hay; it contains more albuminous matter. It is rather inferior throughout to white clover.—*Poultry*.

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H. B. DONOVAN.

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Those subscribers who have not yet remitted us amount of their bills will please do so at once.

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

READ THIS.

Mr. Thomas Hall, of Montreal, originator and breeder of the "Lansdowne" strain of Light Brahmas, offers a pair of chicks in November, value \$20.00, to SCORE OVER 90 POINTS, to the party sending us the largest number of new subscribers, accompanied by \$1.00 for each, by the 1st of November. These birds will be A 1, and will be worth working for.

A NEW PERIODICAL.—The Grip Publishing Company, of Toronto, have commenced the publication of a new monthly periodical, entitled GRIP'S OWN LIBRARY. The first number is made up of "Good Things from Grip," being comic pictures and comic reading selected from the pages of *Grip*. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, and at the price of ten cents is a credit to the publishers, and will no doubt meet with a very large sale. The second number will be entitled, "Jubilee Jollities," to be issued June 1st.

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Breeder of G. and S. Spangled, G. and S.
Pencilled Hamburgs, B. B. Red Game Bants,
Pekin and Rouen Ducks.

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Importer and breeder of Golden and Silver S.
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W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.,
Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water
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WM. FARRANT, MITCHELL, ONT.,
Breeder of White Leghorns, \$2.00 per 13.

R. G. MARTIN, Importer and Breeder of
Thoroughbred Poultry, Marysville, Ont

F. GOEBEL, MITCHELL, Box 253.
Breeder of Prize Winning Leghorns only,
score 94 to 97. Eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$3.00
per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. PEARCE, STRATHOY, ONT.,
Breeder of Langshans, Only. Eggs, \$2.50
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C. G. KEYES, PALMYRA, ONT.
Breeder of Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth
Rocks.

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

H. P. HARRISON, Breeder and Importer,
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ALFRED HOBBS, BOWMANVILLE, ONT,
Breeder of S. G. Dorkings (imported from
England), Houdans, B. Javas, and B. Ham-
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Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and
Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese a specialty.

R. ELLIOTT, LISTOWEL, ONT, Rose and
Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00
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R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.
Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas,
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Canadian Poultry Review

Toronto, - - - Ontario.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF ADVERTISERS
WHO ARE CONTINUALLY USING THIS
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NOT LESS THAN FOUR COUPONS SOLD.

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Minorcas to take notice that I am offering No. 1 Eggs
from my Grand Yards at the following prices, 1 Setting
\$3.00, 2 Setting, \$5.00, and guarantee a fair hatch. G.
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For Sale.—Pair Red Pied Pouters, pair White do.
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also some extra fine Pyle Bantams. CHAS. MASSIE,
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Silver Seabright Bantam Cockerel. Direct
from M. Kleasen, Rochester, N. Y., cost \$7.50, will sell
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For Sale or Exchange.—Grand B. Spanish
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Chains on offers. Eggs now \$1.00 doz. J. M. CARSON,
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ing, &c. send four cents for large Circular. Centre
Village N. Y. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

Eggs for Sale.—I have a Brown Red Cock
matched with some hens of the Shawl Neck Strain im-
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guarantee game to the death. Eggs from the same
can be bought at \$3 per setting. JAMES G. MITCHELL,
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For Sale.—A few pairs of Black Javas also eggs
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\$2.50 per 13. E. S. HOWARD, Exeter, Ont. 3 4 5 6

Eggs, \$1 a Setting, Prize birds, Plymouth Rocks,
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Leghorns. C. CHALK, West Lodge Avenue, Parkdale.
4. 5. 6. 7.

Eggs.—No 1 Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas,
Black Leghorns, Golden Seb. Bants; Pekin and Rouen
Ducks \$2 per 13. A few good Pullets left, \$2 each.
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For Sale.—Eggs and G. P. Hamburgs, 2 trios
cheap. \$2 for 13. \$4 for 26 from S. S., G. P., G. S.
Hamburgs; \$2 for 11 Pekin or Rouen Ducks. Stock
good, scoring to 97. A. J. GRIFFIN, Leskard, Ont. 5. 6

For Sale.—Something that every Poultryman and
Pigeon Fancier should have, A Nickel Plated Com-
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letter heads &c., writing a letter or drawing a pencil
sketch, marking your poultry, pigeons or pet stock.
The fact is it is the most complete and cheapest piece
of Mechanism ever offered to the Canadian public.
Don't fail to order at once, enclosing 75 cents for the
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Eggs.—Mr. Joseph Stratford, Brantford, has more
Toulouse Goose, Pekin Duck, and Light Brahma eggs,
all best strains, than he requires this spring. Send for
special low prices. 5. 6. 7

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Homing Antwerp Pigeons

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Gerred Incubator

For Simplicity and Regulation

Cannot be Excelled.

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Of the following breeds :

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Birds from 50c. to \$3 each. Eggs for
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Liberal Reduction made on 2 or more Settings.
Will exchange any of the above for birds of
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Remember I bred the Cockerel that scored 97 1/2 points, and Hens 94 1/2. High enough.

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Magnificent Birds for sale from any of above varieties in Nos. and prices to suit, also eggs for hatching at

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My stock this season is the largest, most varied, and best I have ever had. So much for plenty of room, good blood, attention, and careful mating



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Breeder and importer of Ornamental Bantams a specialty. Eggs from my Kings and Queens of both Golden and Silver Laced Seabrights \$2.50 per setting, from my imported Japanese and Pekin Bantams \$3.50 per setting from my white crested White Polish Bantams \$4.00 per setting Eggs warranted pure and fresh. Chicks in fall. Send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. (Mention this paper.)

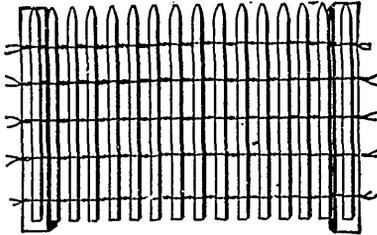


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Breeder of Pure Croad Langshans and W. F. Black Spanish. My black Spanish are bred from John Nunn's English Pullets, imported last year from one of the best yards in England, and from George Bartlett's celebrated Black Spanish, which made a clean sweep at Guelph, Ontario Poultry Show, 1886. My Langshans are No. 1 stock, no better can be had. Eggs from each yard \$2.00 per setting of 13.

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

Toronto Picket Wire Fence Co.,

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

3 Grand Yards

Eggs from EACH YARD \$3.00 per 13

Fair Hatch and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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

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LOOK HERE BOYS!

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

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"Hercules" Exhibition,



B. B. Red Games

A SPECIALTY.

Eggs for hatching from six yards with an average score of 95 1/2 points to each bird, weight of Cocks from 8 to 9 1/2 pounds, Hens 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 lbs, also B. B. Red Malay, Black Sumatra and the following: Pit Games, Iron Clads, Tornados, Dominiques, Cuirboms, English, B. B. Reds and Crosses. Eggs \$3.00 per 13 or 26 for \$5.00, other varieties furnished when desired. Illustrated Catalogue free.

H. M. Chapman & Co., Clear Creek, N.Y., U.S.A.

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Prize - Winning Wyandottes and Royal Pekin Bantams.

At Ottawa, January, '87, (Bicknell Judge), my Wyandottes won 8 Premiums. Highest score 95 1/4 points. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs from three yards of selected birds, including my prize winners, \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 39. I breed from none but the best, therefore have no second class eggs to sell. Can spare a few eggs from my Bantams at \$4.00 per setting. One grand little Cockerel for sale. Price \$4.00.

Rockingham Poultry Farm.

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

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

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

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North Epping, N.H., - - - U.S.A.

A Rare Chance, White-Minorea-Eggs

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I breed White Minorcas Exclusively and can safely say that I undoubtedly have the best White Minorcas extant, the eggs I sell are exclusively from my prize birds. At Taunton, Eng., I took first on cock 1885 1st Bridgewater 1886, 1st Taunton 1886, etc. Hens 1st and 2nd at Bridgewater 1885, 2nd at Taunton 1886, 3rd at Devonport 1886, &c.

I make shipment of Eggs every two weeks, to my sole agent for Canada and United States, C. J. Daniels, 151 River street, Toronto, Canada, safely and securely packed in one large package containing smaller packages sealed and addressed to parties ordering them. Price \$4 per doz. delivered free of charge at any express office Toronto. Be in time for next shipment. Remember I can only spare a limited number of Eggs as the English demand is very great for Eggs from this wonderful Egg producing Fowl. Exhibition Chicks in the fall.

Imported Chicks in Fall, hatched in March, SURE Prize-Winners.

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The undersigned has given this most popular variety of GAME his attention for the past 20 years, using his best endeavors to perfect them both as to EXHIBITION POINTS and GAMENESS. His 3 yards contain the finest BLACK REDS in the Dominion, if not in America. The numerous prizes won during past years with birds of his strain, in the hands of Mr. Ball and others, should be a sufficient guarantee as to the quality of his stock.

PRICE OF SINGLE BIRDS ON APPLICATION.

EGGS PER SETTING OF 13, \$3.00.

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T. F. PORTE, LONDON EAST, ONTARIO,
Breeder of Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.

Three Yards Light Brahmas; 1 Yard headed by Champion Cock, 1st at Ontario Poultry Show 1887
2 Yards by Cockerels 92 points. Purchasers of eggs will get them true to name and fresh. 2 Yards of Plymouth Rocks. Hawkins and Pilgrim strains, well marked and good layers. L. B. Eggs \$3 and \$2 per 13. P. R. Eggs \$2 per 13, and \$4 for 26.

BEAUTIFUL, BIG, BUFF COCHINS.

Both sexes won:
1st & 2nd at Provincial Exhibition Guelph.
1st & 2nd at Guelph Poultry Show, with Cup for best Cochin Cock or Cockerel, any color.
1st & 2nd at Ontario Poultry Show, at London, with Special on both Cockerel and Pullet.
These birds are acknowledged by all judges to be the best seen in America.
Cockerels for sale, Eggs \$4.00 per 13.

IMPORTED WHITE MINORCAS.
JOHN CROWE, - - Guelph, Ont.

Niagara River Poultry Yards
Mammoth
LIGHT BRAHMAS
Exclusively.

Prize Winners at Toronto, Dec. 1886. Guelph and London, Jan. 1887; also Titusville, Pa., Dec. 1886. Baldwinsville and Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 1887.
Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Send for Free Circular.

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For Sale Cheap.

A very large assortment of
THE BEST ELECTROS,
—OF—

Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Pet Stock.

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BREEDER OF
HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Has for sale Golden, Silver and White Polands, G. S. and S. P. Hamburgs, B. B. R. Games and 100 Egg Incubator, new. Will sell cheap if taken at once.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Nurseryman,
ST. THOMAS - - ONT.

Breeder (exclusively) of White Leghorns,
K N A P P S' STRAINS.

Eggs from Pen Scoring 95 to 97½ points.
\$2 FOR 13. \$3.50 FOR 26.

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BROUGH'S BRIDGE, LONDON. Breeder and Shipper of Exhibition Wyandottes, Black, Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Golden and Silver Seabrights, Black African, Japanese and Pekin Bantams. Exhibition birds for Sale at all times. Eggs in Season at \$3 per setting. See my past record for prizes won. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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

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

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LONDON POULTRY YARDS,

W. McNEIL, Prop.,
774 Waterloo st., London,
BREEDER OF

HIGH CLASS POULTRY

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

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A large and beautifully illustrated Magazine, devoted entirely to Game, both pit and exhibition, Malay and Bantams.
Subscription \$1 per Year.

Sample copy 5 Cents. Vol. 2, bound in paper 50 cents, bound so contains 80 pages.

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JOHN AXFORD,
St. THOMAS, - - - ONTARIO,
Breeder and Importer of
Plymouth Rocks, Langshans,
—HOUDANS AND—

WYANDOTTES

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

Correspondence invited.

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All Bantams, Polish, White Wyandottes, Sumatras, Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Silkies, Finest Imported Stock. Exhibition Birds a specialty. FREE CIRCULAR.

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Exhibition Black Breasted Red Game Fowls, Eggs and Birds for Sale at all times.

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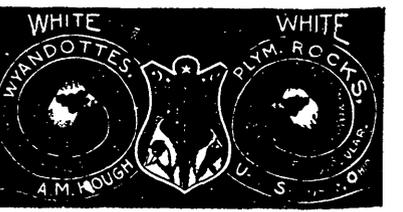
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BREEDER OF

Exhibition Plymouth Rocks, And Game Bantams.

100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS to sell at low prices.

For Prizes won last Fall see Review for October.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON



WYANDOTTES,
 GRAND RIVER STRAIN.
 FELCH scored them 93, 92, 91½, 91, 90½, 90½, 90. A yard of splendid MINORCAS. Eggs, \$3.00 for 13.
A. R. Narraway,
 Echo Place, Ont.

JOHN & P. F. SPAHR,
 CARLISLE PENNA.



BREEDERS OF HIGH CLASS
Game and Fancy Fowls.
 Eggs \$2.00 per 13.
 Correspondence concerning the sale of Fowls Solicited.

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 LT. BRAMAHS, G.S. HAMBURGS,
 PEKIN AND B.B.R. GAME BANTS.

My Pit Games are second to none, consisting of Irish Belfast Reds Imported, Blk. Reds, Blue Reds, and Brn Reds, all of which I guarantee Game in every respect.

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**Standard Poultry Yards
 DEWAR & MITCHELL**

PROPRIETORS,

Milton, - - - Ont.

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

We have been very careful in selecting our breeding pens for this season. We have bought from Stanley Spillet some of his very best stock; among them cock scored by Philander Williams 92, hen scored by Felch 93½. Our Brown Leghorns are Richards' strain, and our B.B.R. Game are Heron strain direct. We only breed one pen of each.

NONE OF BREEDING BIRDS SCORE BELOW 92
 At Orangeville we exhibited 17 birds from our yards with an average score of 94½ points. See Toronto and Orangeville prize-lists for score of birds.

Get your eggs for hatching from us Satisfaction guaranteed.

	One Setting.	Two Settings.
Brahmas, Leghorns and B. B. Games	\$2 50	\$4 00
Hamburgs and Pit Games ...	1 00	—
G. S. Bantams	3 00	5 00
Pekins	5 00	8 00
Geese eggs	50cts. each.	

EXHIBITION BIRDS FOR SALE IN SEPTEMBER.

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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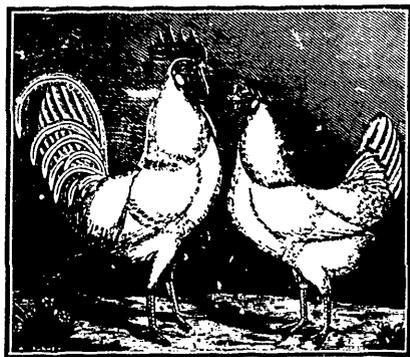
\$1.00

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STANDARD—

— OF —

— EXCELLENCE.



Sun Rise Poultry Yards

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

“VICTOR” AND “EMPRESS,”
 (A cut of these birds appeared in April Review)

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

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

	1 Pen.	2 Pen.	3 Pen.
White Leghorns.....	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$4 00
Brown Leghorns.....	2 00	3 00	4 00
W. C. B. Polands, \$5.00 per 13.			

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

H. W. PARTLO, - Ingersoll, Ont.

An Incubator for \$16.00

In order to more widely introduce the New Craig Incubator, I will for the Next Ninety Days, send a 100 Egg Craig, *duty* paid, for \$16.00, and other sizes at a correspondingly low price.

Remember this will be Your Chance to get a really Good Incubator at **Bottom Prices.**

The Craig has won for itself a high position in the the States wherever sold. It is constructed on natural principals and will do its work satisfactorily every time. Requires less care and costs nothing to run it.

Send for circulars TWO 3 cent stamps, or if interested in poultry culture, send 25 cents for a copy of the

COMPLETE POULTRY MANUAL,
 Giving full directions for artificial poultry raising together with much valuable information on poultry rearing.

A. F. KIRKPATRICK,
 Gen. Agent for Canada,
MANSEWOOD, ONT.

Also Importer and Breeder of High Class Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from choice birds \$2.50 per setting.

KIRBY'S

Langshans and Leghorns

To the Front! Great Record this Season.

AT THE GREAT BOSTON SHOW, in the strongest competition ever met in America.—On Langshans, 1st on Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th on Pullets; 1st on Breeding-pen; Silver Cup for Best Male; Silver Cup for Best Female; also 1st on White Leghorn Pullet. Cash Special for Best Collection. Score of Breeding-pen of Langshans—Cockerel, 94½; Pullets, 94½, 94½, 94½, 95; Abel Stevens, Judge.

AT WINSTED, CONN.—1st, 2nd and Sweepstakes on Langshan Cockerels; 1st and 2nd on Langshan Pullets. On White Leghorns, 1st and 2nd on Cockerels; 2nd on Pullet.

AT LEE, MASS.—1st and 2nd on Langshans; also 1st and 2nd on White Leghorns.

AT NEW YORK STATE FARE—1st and 2nd on Langshans.

AT BAY STATE FAIR, BOSTON.—1st and 2nd on Langshans; 1st on White Leghorns.

I bred all the above birds, and they are in my breeding-pens for this season. Breeding stock for sale.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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Eggs for setting in season.—L. Brahmas, \$3.00, P. Rocks \$3.00, W. Leghorns \$2.00 per setting.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 9th, '86.

This is to certify that I have supplied Mrs. Austin with a fine pen of "PILGRIM" strain of Plymouth Rocks, and I feel quite confident that anyone purchasing either eggs for hatching or fowls will obtain satisfaction W. F. JAMES.

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

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Some grand LOP-EARED RABBITS FOR SALE, from stock that has never been beaten.

Our Game birds won the following prizes at the recent fall exhibitions: AT TORONTO—Ten 1st and six 2nd prizes, special for best Game bird on exhibition and diploma for breeding-pen.

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Buff Cochins, Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Wyandottes, White & Brown Leghorns.

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 me and pay the return charges.

I also breed Bull Terriers. Stamp for reply. Sign your name to your letters as I have had a number of letters without any name signed to them.



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Black, White and Brown

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HIGHEST WINNERS at Woodstock, Chatham, Ingersoll, Toronto (Fanciers'), Guelph, London (Western), Owen Sound, Listowel, Stratford, Toronto (Industrial), Hamilton, Brantford, St. Catharines London (Ontario Provincial), St. Thomas, and all leading exhibitions.

At the recent Industrial exhibition, Toronto, I received 4 firsts, 2 seconds, and every Diploma offered for breeding pens in the Leghorn classes, a record never previously equalled by any Canadian breeder on above varieties.

AT HAMILTON, Great Central Exhibition—4 1sts and 3 2nds.

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At St. Catharines and Niagara District Poultry and Pet Stock Association Show, Dec. 20 to 23, I won 11 first and special prizes, 2 second and 1 third, including the Presidents Special for best White Leghorn breeding pen and sweepstakes for best pair Leghorns any variety.

LONDON, Ontario Poultry show, Jan. 10 to 12—White Leghorn hen, 1st 97½; Cockerel, 2nd 96½; Pullet 1st, 93, ties with 3rd 92½. Brown Leghorn hen, 1st 95½; Pullet 2nd 47½. Black Leghorn Cock 1st 95; Hen, 1st 98¼. 2nd 98, 3rd 92. Cocker. 1, 1st, 98, 2nd 97½, 3rd 95. Pullet, 1st 98¼, 2nd 93½, 3rd 197½ I also own the Brown Leghorn pullet that won 1st at same show with a score of 98½.

ST. THOMAS, Poultry Show, Jan. 18 to 21—Black Leghorn Cock, 1st; Hen, 1st and 2nd; Cockerel, 1st; Pullet, 1st and 2nd. Brown Leghorn hen, 1st; Pullet 2nd. White Leghorn hen, 1st and 2nd; Cockerel, 2nd; Pullet, 1st; Breeding Pen, 1st. Also Special for highest scoring Leghorn in show, and the sweepstake for the best breeding Pen Leghorns any variety.

The above record in close competition at the leading shows, has never been equalled on above varieties, and is conclusive evidence of the superiority of the "Home-wood" Leghorns.

I have decided to make up my pen early to supply the increasing demand for eggs from my premium Leghorns. Send stamp for my Finely Illustrated Catalogue just published.

Choice Breeding and Exhibition Fowls and Chicks for sale now at reasonable prices. Among them some high scoring birds.

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Only the Best Stock kept. No culls in eggs or birds sent out. Breeding in harmony with nature's laws, results are always satisfactory. My patrons are never disappointed. I am clearing out my old stock, and for this season offer:—

- S. C. W. and B. Leghorns, \$1 00 per setting
- P. Rocks and Houdans, - 1 00 " "
- Black Minorcas, - 3 00 " "
- Imperial Pekins, D. K., - 2 00 " "
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Correspondence cheerfully answered when stamp is enclosed. Cards not answered.

CRYSTAL
Palace Cup Strain.



BLACK MINORCAS:
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EXCLUSIVELY.

Hopkins' Crystal Palace Strain, Imported

Honors won this fall and winter.

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5 Firsts, 6 Seconds, 4 Thirds, Special for best Cock or Cockerel in W.F.B. Spanish, Java or Minorca Class. Special for best Minorca Cockerel, Special for best Minorca Hen or Pullet.

Orders booked for eggs from two grand yards. Cocks winners and direct cross with Hens.

Single Setting, \$3.00; 2 settings, \$5.00; 3 settings, \$7.00. A fair hatch guaranteed.

G. R. BRUCE, - - - - - Guelph, Ont.

GOFFATT'S PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I believe it is widely known that I breed a high strain of this species. This belief is based upon the correspondence I have received from New Foundland to British Columbia. I shall only particularize prizes won the present season, *i. e.*, last fall and this winter. I may say, however, that I won more prizes the season before than any other Plymouth Rock breeder in the Province.

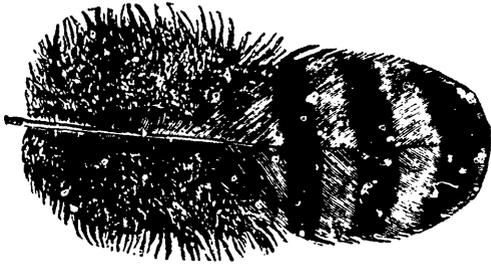
At Toronto Industrial, 1886, 1st and 2nd on Cocks, 1st and 2nd on hens. 1st and 2nd on Cockerels, 1st and 2nd on Pullets.

At the Toronto Show last December, 1st and 2nd on Hens, 1st and 2nd on Cockerels, 1st and 2nd on Pullets, and three cards of Merit on Cockerel, Pullet and Hen. I have never put my birds into small shows, they have faced the strongest competition in our country and have mostly come out with the brightest honors.

More honors at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 2nd to 8th. In the company of eighteen American breeders of Plymouth Rocks my birds won 1st on Fowls, 3rd on Chicks (shown in pairs), the special prize offered for the highest scoring pair of Plymouth Rocks in the show, and the special for the highest scoring, single bird. Six of my birds were shown there and won those four grand prizes.

I have some grand stock mated up. Those who favor me with orders for eggs will get them fine. \$3.00 for 13, \$5.00 for 26.

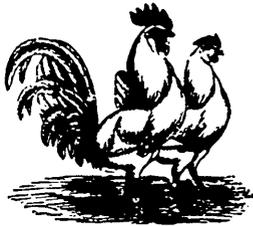
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WHITE LEGHORN YARDS,

JOHN RAMSAY, P. O. BOX 149.



Winners of Highest Honors wherever Shown.

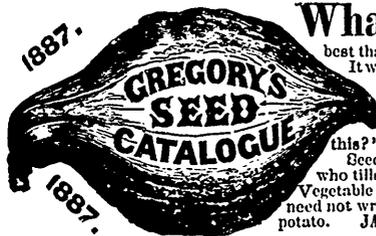
At Toronto Poultry Show held in Dec. 1886, 1st and Diploma on Breeding Pen, average score 94 points, also 2 cards of Merit on Hens. At Owen Sound Poultry Show, held in Jan. 1887, 1st on Breeding Pen, also 1st and Diploma for Highest scoring Breeding Pen of any variety on exhibition, average score 93 1/4, 2nd and 3rd on Cocks, 2nd and 3rd on Hens, and 3rd on Cockerel (tie with 2nd). At Seaforth and Stratford Show, held at Seaforth, 87, 2nd and Special on Breeding Pen, average 93 1/4, and 2nd on Cock. I am breeding from 3 Pens of Leghorns, none of which score less than 93 points, some of them scoring 96 by Felch and Bicknell.

EGGS CAREFULLY PACKED AND A GOOD HATCH GUARANTEED, ONLY \$2.00 Per 13.

ANDALUSIANS

I have a Magnificent pen of this beautiful and scarce variety, orders booked in rotation.
\$2.00 a Setting.

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What Mr. Beyer says: "Please accept my

best thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm. It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 32 first, and 3 second premiums awarded me at our fairs in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, 28 first premiums were for vegetables raised from your seeds. What firm can beat this?"
AUGUST BEYER, So. Bend, Ind.
Seed of this quality I am now ready to sell to every one who tills a farm or plants a garden, sending them FREE my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, for 1887. Old customers need not write for it. I catalogue this season the native wild potato. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

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Great Victory at Boston, Jan. 1887, winning 43 regular and Special Prizes. in competition with hundreds of America's Choicest Birds.

On Plymouth Rocks I won 1st Prize and all Specials for best Breeding-pen. 1st, 2d, 3rd and all Specials on Cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and all Specials on Pullets; 2d, 3rd and Special on Cocks, Silver Cup for best Male, Silver Cup for best Female, and the Society's Grand Special Prize for the best exhibit of Plymouth Rocks.

On Wyandottes I won 1st Prize and all Specials for best Breeding-pen; 1st, 3rd and Specials on Cockerels; 2nd, 3rd and Specials on Pullets; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and Specials on Hens; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and Specials on Cocks. Also the Society's Grand Special Wyandotte Prize for best exhibit of Wyandottes.

At the four Great New York Shows my Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes won more prizes than all others combined, and are conceded to be the Finest in America. I have sold 180 Show Birds this past winter, that have won in nearly every state in the union, and at the largest and strongest exhibitions scoring 93 to 97 points. Birds of my breeding are in the yards of our most noted breeders. In the spring of 1886 I purchased the originators entire stock of

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

And have the largest and finest collection in the country. This strain has been carefully bred since 1872. They are large, fine Wyandotte shape, have red ear-lobes and small combs. I shall sell eggs this season from fine beautiful breeding-pens of White Wyandottes.

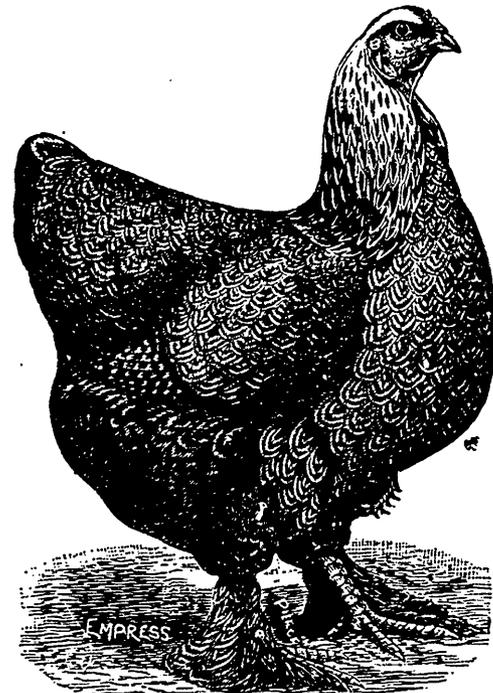
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400 large vigorous breeding Cockerels bred from my Prize Winners. Trios and breeding-pens of all Varieties mated for best results.

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LANCASTER, MASS.



EXCELSIOR Poultry Yards

Dark Brahmans, Black Hamburgs and Black African Bantams, second to none

ON THE CONTINENT.

I have also bought Mr. John Finch's entire stock of

Light Brahmans.

This stock is so well known that it is needless for me to give any description of them.

Eggs for Hatching.

D. Brahmans.....	\$3 00 per Setting.
L. Brahmans.....	2 00 " "
B. Hamburgs.....	2 00 " "
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