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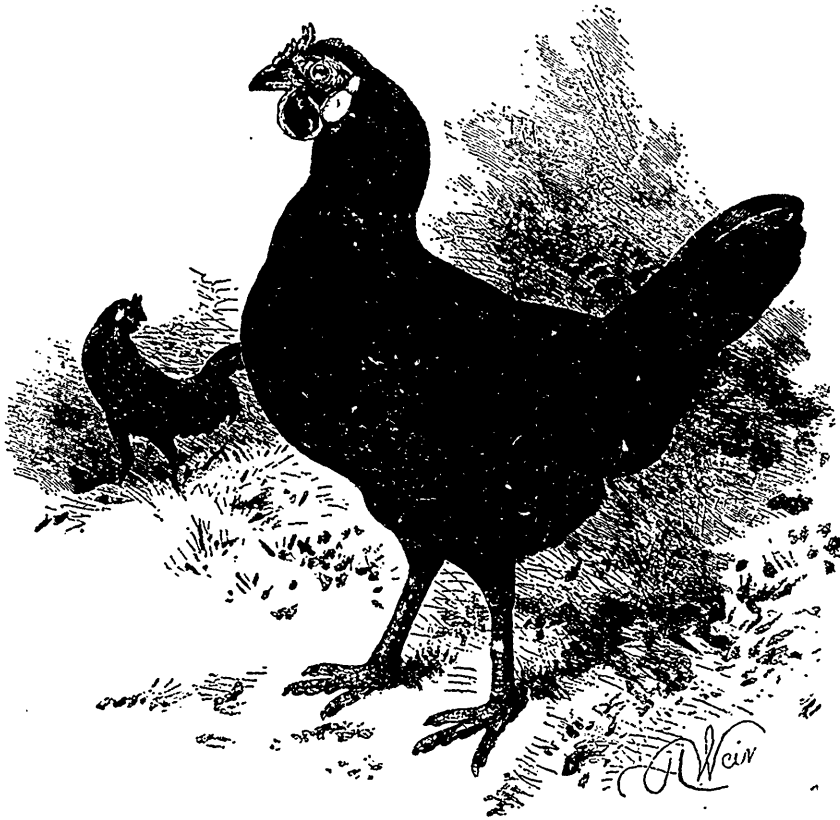
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*Portraits of English Prize Winners—
La Fleche Pullet.*

• *Winner of First at Dairy Show.* •

—Poultry.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO A
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES



VOL. XII.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1889.

No. 6

NOTES AND COMMENTS

NOVA SCOTIA

fanciers we learn are going in largely for Indian Game.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association has met since our last issue, and all the corrections and additions which we noted have been confirmed, with the exception of the third prizes which have been struck off.

MR. T. H. SMELT

has been appointed one of the Judges at the Buffalo Show, to be held in September. This should bring out a good Canadian exhibit.

REV. W. H. BARNES

has been resuscitating in Baltimore Md. but was expected home a week ago, greatly restored in health.

MR. J. M. CARSON

Orangeville, has been, we regret to hear, seriously ill, but is now recovering.

MR. GEO. G. MCCORMICK was in Toronto on the 16th ulto.

MR. JOS. JEFFREY paid us a brief visit on May 3rd.

WE HAD THE PLEASURE of a long talk with Mr. C. H. McCrae, President of the Dunnville Association, on the 1st May, he states the fancy is "booming" in that burgh.

THE DUNNVILLE ASSOCIATION will hold its next show in the Broad St. Rink, Dunnville on Dec. 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1889. A committee has been appointed to attend to the prize list.

MR. H. P. HARRISON, Toronto, has arrived home from England.

A GREAT HATCH.

W. Barber & Co., Toronto, received from Messrs. Stretch Bros. England, on May 7th, 29 eggs and on May 27th, 26 fine strong chicks hatched. This is indeed a wonderful result considering the great distance.

POULTRY



MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

Do not be easily discouraged. We would always be deep down in the valley of despair if we did not constantly exert ourselves to rise. It is only the weak who are kept down. Great minds overcome all things, but it requires an effort.

Artificial incubation was known in Egypt and China over two thousand years ago. Father Secchi the late great Italian astronomer and scientist is of the opinion that it was practised in Pompeii, as

recent discoveries show the designs of ovens used for that purpose.

Coal ashes sifted in a poultry house makes a good disinfectant, keeping down the odors and making the house easy to clean. And then the fine dust constantly flying around is very annoying to the lice. Rather than stand it they oftentimes move out.

The most critical period for young chicks is between the time they drop their downy coat and before they put on a full dress of feathers, at which time they must have the very best of care, or they will sometimes drop off with but little warning of their departure. After the young chicks are fully feathered they are strong enough to help themselves and will get along if they have plenty of good food and are kept well sheltered.

Farmers who have kept a strict account with their stock say that a pound of poultry can be made for less than a pound of pork, yet the laboring man who has to buy both, feels that he cannot afford to buy poultry often, as it costs more than other meats. This leads the *Concord Monitor* to remark, that the poultry growing business may be much extended before the market will be over-stocked so as to bring the price down to where it will not pay to raise.

Nothing is more pleasing to the eye than a flock of fowls of uniform color and markings.

There is nothing better for laying hens in the spring than milk after the cream has been taken off, the *American Agriculturist* thinks. "We have tried it several seasons with complete success. With the milk given fresh from the dairy-room every day, the fowls will need no other drink, and it will supply everything required in the way of animal food. The pullets fed with milk and corn, and a mixture of corn meal and milk, through the cold weather have given an abundant supply of eggs. Wheat bran is also a good article to mix with the milk. It is better to give the mixture a boiling and to feed it in the warm state, but this is not necessary. We have also found the milk one of the best kinds of diet for young chickens soon after they come from the nest to promote their health and rapid growth. Indian meal ground coarse and scalded with milk, is perfect food for them. As they grow older, grass, cabbage or onions may be chopped fine and added to the daily rations. A portion of the milk on dairy farms usually going to the pig-trough may be diverted to the chicken-coop with great advantage. Eggs are worth 25 cents a dozen, and poultry 20 cents a pound, when pork brings but 10 cents a pound in the market."

Keep the runs well plowed or spaded. Never let them get foul; keep the houses clean of filth, it is easy to keep down lice, mites and diseases.

A correspondent of the *New Hampshire Mirror* claims that the droppings of a hen are worth 40 cents for one year. The droppings should be mixed with an equal bulk of loam or muck and spread evenly. Hen manure contains of organic matter, 255 parts; lime, 24; nitrogen, 16; potash, 8; and phosphoric acid, 150. Average stable manure contains of organic matter, 192 parts; nitrogen, 5; potash, 6; phosphoric acid, 2½; and lime, 7.

While Guinea fowls are esteemed for their beauty they are not very common on the farm. They are great birds to fly, and are very severe on young chickens, and often make it unpleasant for older fowls. They are great foragers, and delight in stealing their nests, where they can rear their broods unmolested. In rearing these fowls it is best to procure eggs and put them under a common hen, since the Guinea hen is a great rover and will expose her brood to the wet grass or its prowling enemies.

A good condition powder for poultry, which may be made cheaply, is composed of the following ingredients: One pound ground bones, one pound chalk, two pounds ground dried meat, one pound charcoal, one pound linseed meal, one pound fennyruk, and an ounce each of salt, sulphur, ground ginger, and copperas. Mix intimately, and feed a tablespoonful to six hens, once a day in the soft food.

Salt and Cayenne pepper are two substances that are both useful and grateful in small quantities, stirred in the soft food for poultry. The salt is appetizing, the red pepper tonical and warming to the system. The cayenne may be given in their drink, also, in cool weather, to good advantage.

There are plenty of people in this world who are three-handed—right hand, left hand and behind hand.

MEDICINES AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION TO POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PET STOCK.

BY PROF. WESLEY MILLS, M.D.

[An address to the Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, at the monthly meeting in May.]

Naturally the study of the symptoms and treatment of the diseases of man will always have more interest than the maladies of the lower animals; but in

proportion as these creatures are understood and their resemblances both in health and disease to the "lord of creation" are recognized, will their ailments seem worthy of consideration on purely humane principles.

Veterinary medicine is making great progress, and the diseases of dogs are fairly well understood.

After consulting a large number of works on poultry, pigeons and pet stock, I find that the whole subject of the diseases of these birds is in a very crude state. The maladies are often not understood in their essential nature, and as a consequence the treatment is unsatisfactory. The remedy for this state of things lies in two directions:—

1. A better understanding on the part of fanciers of the nature of the animal body, and especially of the peculiarities of birds.

2. Ventilation of the subject of disease: its causation, prevention and treatment in the same way as the breeding and management of fowls (in health) are now discussed in the journals and societies.

I notice with pleasure that the *CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW*, and *Pigeons and Pets* have both done something to encourage this under the enterprising and enlightened management of Mr. H. B. Donovan, their editor.

I should say that it ought to be the aim and ambition of fanciers and breeders of all kinds of birds to bring their stock to a level with that of other kinds of animals as to pedigrees, quality, and care in health and disease.

The subject I have to treat this evening is a very large one, and only a few suggestions as to the principles which should regulate our practice can be dealt with on this occasion.

Medicines may be administered in the form of liquids, powders, pills, tablets, granules, crystals, &c. In the case of liquids there are difficulties

owing to the danger arising from a possible passage of the fluid into the lungs through the glottic opening in the mouth. In this way a serious inflammation may be set up. To avoid this when using the medicine in liquid form, it may be administered by means of a syringe, the nozzle of which should be passed beyond the opening in question. A hard rubber syringe though more costly is the better, and the cheaper in the end.

It is also much the best way to administer nourishment in liquid form, such as beef extract, milk, or these combined with a little stimulant; a mode of treatment not to be neglected in very bad cases.

But much preferable to this plan for medicines in either soluble or liquid form are *gelatine capsules*, which can be obtained (by the box) of different sizes. For pigeons the best sizes are No. 0 and No. 00. The latter does very well for fowls although a size larger is sometimes desirable. By this means the medicine is not tasted and not a particle is lost. I regard them as invaluable in the treatment of all animals. The capsule may be moistened and may be then pushed down still more readily.

In applying a powder it is desirable to have the whole deposited just where it is wanted. A simple contrivance which anyone may use is made as follows:—Take a piece of glass tubing about a quarter of an inch wide and eight inches long. Hold it an inch from the end in an ordinary gas flame and when it gets hot enough to bend by its own weight, let it come to a right angle and then withdraw, and hold it steady till it sets. The edges of the ends may be rounded by holding in a flame for a short time. To the unbent end of the tube a piece of rubber tubing may be applied, and after the powder has been deposited in the angle of the bend, and the small end of the tube directed towards the part to be treated, by gently blowing through the

rubber tube (improved by having a little piece of glass tube for a mouth-piece) the powder may be deposited where needed—even blown into the wind-pipe.

Such a method of treatment in certain diseases as roup, canker, etc., is invaluable.

We are greatly in need of more exact observations as to the *dose* suitable for fowls, pigeons, etc.

In the case of birds confined in a coop or cage, more precise observations can obviously be made. It would be safer to assume, as regards fowls and pigeons, that a dose suitable for a child of about nine years of age was sufficient rather than a larger one, until trial had been made.

As a rough classification of diseases helpful to the amateur, we suggest the following:—Febrile (as roup); inflammatory (as inflammation of the lungs); and exhaustive or debilitating, as diarrhoea, dysentery, and “going light” in pigeons.

Before prescribing we must consider what parts are effected, and what organs are still sound and able to do extra work for the disabled ones. Thus at the outset of a febrile affection, like a common cold, since the lungs and perhaps the skin are at fault, act upon the bowels, give a purgative; and in this case I should say let it be epsom salts mixed with a little powdered ginger to prevent griping. Castor oil merely clears our the bowels while the salts are cooling. But in case of dysentery or diarrhoea I would not give the salts, but to begin with a small dose of castor oil, and perhaps three or four drops of laudanum with it.

Again in diseases like roup, in which a vegetable germ is no doubt the cause, and in which prostration is often a symptom, we may depart from the usual rule not to administer iron in febrile diseases, and give tincture of iron and chlorate of potash or quinine and iron pills. When one is in doubt whether to give iron or quinine let the latter be

preferred. It is not likely to do harm at all events, while iron may.

Again in cases where there is a rise in temperature (fever) and rapid pulse the employment of *sedatives* is useful. Among these may be mentioned, bromide of potassium, aconite, veratrum viride, etc. It is better to give small doses and repeat often, thus of pot. brom. 3 grains, of tinct. aconite, 3 drops; of ver. virid. 1 drop every two or three hours till the pulse is slowed or the fever lowered.

Tonics are called for in that large class of affections in which there is deficiency of vigor, slow wasting disease; or in the weakness that follows acute maladies. Among the best are quinine, iron, hypophosphites, tincture of nux vomica, etc.

The moulting season is very trying on thoroughbred birds in confinement and also on pigeons especially when allowed to breed too frequently.

To save some birds it will be necessary to give tonics and it is well to change them from time to time. Giving remedies in drinking water serves a purpose, but is a very uncertain method. It answers for prevention better than for cure. A quinine or quinine and iron pill, (to be bought by the dozen in the druggists' shops); five drops of tincture of nux vomica, given with or without a little cod liver oil in a capsule, is excellent for fowls and pigeons in cases calling for special treatment.

Another valuable remedy to be had ready to hand is Parrish's chemical food; dose from 2 or 3 drops for a cage bird, to half a teaspoonful for a large fowl. I give myself capsule No. 00 full to pigeons. But nothing will save a hen pigeon that has bred winter and summer for two or three years when it “goes light.” The latter often means the invasion of tubercle (consumption), and the man that induces it by overbreeding has a serious responsibility to shoulder. This disease is now known to be contagious, though probably not

as much so in birds as in other animals. The discussion of the several diseases must be left for other occasions.

BOWMANVILLE SCORING CLUB.

REGULAR MEETING.

The subject for discussion was the hatching and rearing of chicks. Each of the members present was invited by the president to give their experience, both with the hen or with artificial hatchers. Most of the members favoured the hen, although several had tried the incubators, and had good success with them. The principal trouble with the incubator chicks was the large percentage of mortality in the brooders, varying from 3 per cent in B. Leghorns and P. Rocks to 15 per cent and over in the more delicate varieties. In discussing the subject, Mr. J. W. Dutton expressed the opinion that the average heat kept in the incubator is too great, more so than the natural heat of the hen. He also spoke of a very successful hatch under his own observation, where the heat at no time exceeded 97 degrees and often went as low as 93 for many hours at a time. In this hatch out of 17 eggs, 14 hatched good strong chicks, that showed no signs of tenderness or tendency to leg weakness often seen in chicks raised in brooders. Mr. Dutton also gave it as his experience that the less wet food chicks had after hatching, the less liability to costiveness or to scours. His plan consisted in putting on the floor the crumbs from crackers, coarse oatmeal, cracked wheat or rice, the chicks soon learned to pick out the bits, and as they grew older, cracked corn, small wheat and rice was fed until the chicks were large enough to forage, when they were fed whole grain the same as the adult fowls.

Mr. T. T. Coleman advised in the early spring, giving the hens nine eggs only as they covered this number better

than 11 or 12, and it was his experience that they hatched better and were less liable to chill if the nests were made up from the ground, say in a loft, or on a floor of a driving house, where the hens were not likely to be disturbed. Upon hatching he fed cracked wheat or oatmeal, with small crumbs until the chicks were about three weeks old, when they began to pick small wheat, &c. from the feed put out from the older fowls. Both he and Mr. Dutton used milk either sweet or sour if it could be gotten, and considered it one of the best foods and drink for any fowls from chickenhood to old age.

Mr. J. O. LaBelle, made his nests about three feet from the ground, putting in a foundation of road dust, then some fine straw, which he sprinkled liberally with sulphur; the hen was not disturbed during incubation, but about three days before hatching the whole nest including the hen got a liberal dose of insect powder. This did away with the danger from lice, which are often more fatal to chicks than poor feed or cold quarters. After hatching, the chicks were fed boiled rice and milk, small crumbs, &c. He had used hard boiled eggs but did not consider them good. As the chicks grew older cracked wheat or corn, coarse oatmeal and milk formed the food. Mr. LaBelle's first hatch this spring resulted in six good chicks, from ten eggs, three others died in the shell.

Mr. Martin, of Marysville, gave his experience similar to Messrs. Dutton and Coleman, except that his chicks had the run of the farm and barnyard as soon as they were able to go around. This closed the discussion, when the scoring was taken up. J. M. Hern scored a fine pair of Langshans for Mr. Jas. Reid, result, cockerel 88 $\frac{3}{4}$, hen 93. Mr. Dutton then scored a pair of S. S. Hamburgs for Mr. J. J. Mason, result, cockerel 89 $\frac{1}{4}$, hen 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mr. J. M. Hern also scored two pyle Game hens for Thos. Smart, result,

92 and 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ points. All these fowls were scored by the latest *Standard*. By the *Standard* used last season in Canada, these scores would average about two points higher.

J. M. HERN,
Secretary.

TORONTO BANTAM, PIGEON & PET STOCK CLUB.

On Tuesday, May 21st, the above club held its usual monthly meeting, the President in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The annual report was handed in by the late Secretary and was accepted as read. Two more special prizes were added to the list, viz., Mr. A. J. Groves, offered one for best young short-face Antwerp, and one for best young Barb. There was a good show of Carriers, Barbs and short-face Tumblers, also lop-ear Rabbits. The prizes were Pigeons, 1st W. Fox, dual Carrier hen; 2nd, E. F. Doty, black Carrier cock; 3rd, A. J. Groves, black Carrier hen; Rabbits, 1st and 2nd, W. Fox. E. F. Doty, Sec.

MONTREAL POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual meeting was held in the Institute on Thursday evening the 4th of April, the retiring President, Thos. Hall in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and confirmed. The Secy's report was read but owing to a misunderstanding of the date the Treasurer was absent, but we are glad to report that there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, and no debts. The Secy's report is as follows:

Another year has quickly passed away, and we assemble to-night for the eleventh time in annual meeting. Although we are not as numerically strong as we should like to be, it is a source of considerable satisfaction that we have reached to such a respectable age. Very few Poultry Societies on

the Continent are able to say that they had such a long and uninterrupted career of usefulness. Our monthly meetings have been the means of creating considerable interest in the Society during the past year, and it is to be desired that their usefulness may be increased. The incoming Executive Committee should arrange, that at each monthly meeting a special topic should be taken up, and secure in advance if possible, promises of practical talks on each subject from the members. If a programme for the year could be made out and printed it might be the means of largely increasing our membership.

For some years we have been trying to induce the Quebec government to place our poultry Society on the same footing as the sister Society in the Province of Ontario which has received for many years past an annual grant of \$600. The new minister of agriculture, Colonel Rhodes, would no doubt favorably entertain an application for a grant to this Society if its claims were presented to him; and it is desirable that the first opportunity should be availed of by us to lay before him the aims and objects of the Montreal Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, and the advisability of fostering such societies, also the benefits that would ensue if the scope of their work could be increased.

The regular show was held in the Victoria Rifle's Armoury Hall on the 29th, 30th and 31st of January. The building is very suitable for the purposes of a show and allowed every bird to be shown to its best advantage. The services of Messrs. Bicknell and Jones were secured as judges. The attendance was not as large as it should have been. Very full reports of the show can be found in the REVIEW and *Pigeons and Pets*. It is an open secret that they were written by Professor Mills. They are probably the best reports ever written for a Canadian paper and it is a source of congratulation that we number among our members one so able to advance our interests with

his pen. Many of the members are of the opinion that it would be advisable to alter the date when the financial year closes; at present it is the 4th March. The outlook for the future seems bright if the members only stand shoulder to shoulder and work with heart and soul for the advancement of the interests of the Society:—

The whole respectfully submitted.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President, G. C. Philpott; 1st Vice President, A. F. Dawes; 2nd Vice President, J. McNeil; 3rd Vice President, A. Lindsay. Secretaries J. H. Cayford and R. G. Foster. Treasurer, James Ainslie. Executive Committee,—O. Belanger, C. H. Currier, J. Eddy, T. Gallgher, W. J. Hoesman, Thos. Hall, A. Joyce, W. Lavers Jr. Dr. Mills, W. Wines and W. D. Sharpe.

Dr. Mills moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. T. Hall, for his labour during the past year.

A DEVICE FOR HIGH FLIERS.

We illustrate a device, both cheap and simple, for preventing hens from flying over fences. It will answer for any kind of fence, whether of lath, pickets, or wire, and is nothing more than a strand of wire stretched six inches from the top of the fence, inside and parallel thereto, fastened to small projecting arms, as shown at figure 2 (section of fence). Another object in

this illustration (Figure 1) is to show how the bottom portion of the fence



FIG. 2.

SECTION OF FENCE. she should be made in order to protect the hens in winter, which is *boards* close together, to the height of two feet. Before a hen goes over a fence she always *alights* on the top. Therefore, in endeavoring to fly *on* the top she strikes the wire and is thrown back. In a short time she gives it up as a bad job, for the reason that she will never learn to observe the wire, and comes to the conclusion that she cannot reach the top, and as she will not fly *clear over*, but alights on the top first, she must remain inside.

LONDON POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held in their room, Albion Block, May 16th, President McNeil in the chair, with only a fair attendance of members. The approach of dog days no doubt taking the poultry fever out of some of the boys, but they rally again at the approach of show season. After the minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed, and accounts paid, each of the members gave his experience with the season's

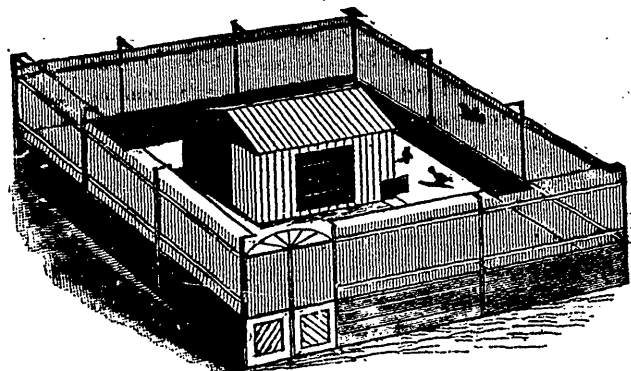


FIG. 1.

hatching, which on the whole was considered satisfactory. Mr. G. G. McCormick and Mr. J. H. Saunders were appointed to judge the silver spangled Hamburgs brought for competition and performed their duties very credibly considering it was their first attempt with the score cards. Mr. W. McNeil was awarded first prize on a pullet score 95 points. R. Oke second on pullet, score 94½ points, some other silvers being well up. Mr. R. W. Evans showing a very nice pair, the pullet scoring 94. Mr. McNeil reported having attended the Toronto Industrial Poultry Committee meeting, and was pleased to report that the prospects for a new poultry house were good, it would be very acceptable to exhibitors, the present building being too small.]

R. OKE, Sec.

LYNCH LAW.

Editor Review:—

I was not aware that Lynch Law was in vogue in Canada until May number of REVIEW came out. If Mr. Bicknell has an idea that such is the case he is quite mistaken, [condemn a man and hang him without going him a fair trial is not the way to improve men's morals. Let me say just here before we proceed to answer your unjust assertions that I did not copy "Buffalo Botch" from *Fancier's Journal*, I never saw said journal and more I am in a position to prove that such is the case, such proof is placed in the hands of Mr. Donovan. You state in your letter that Mr. McCormick abused you, what did Mr. McCormick say, this, that he did not agree with your judgment and you, like a gentleman of course flew into a great rage in order to show us how much sympathy you had for the Canadian exhibitor. As regards Mr. McCormick's nationality I emphatically deny saying that Mr. McCormick was an Irishman, for such is not the case. Very true I said you had done wrong in disqualifying, the cockerel stating at the same time that

you had no right to use Minorca club *Standard* which you said you used in order that you could have power to disqualify. One of the rules of the Buffalo prize list stated that the *American Standard of Excellence* would be the uide, what right had you to use Minorca Club *Standard*, you state also in your letter that if you would score the bird I would do all in my power to get you a job at the Ontario, your language, Sir, would imply as much, this is a positive falsehood. Why did I mention myself as Sec'y of Grimsby, you know quite well that Mr. McCormick's birds were not mentioned when this conversation took place. I was requested to ask you what your fees were per day and it was at this meeting that I told you I was sec'y for Grimsby and Director for the Ontario, both are correct. I did take the trouble to get the opinion of two other judges. This is correct and I was not alone at the time, one of the most reliable poultry breeders of Canada was with me and heard the Judge pass his opinion, you may have forty letters from the other judges but they would be very foolish to write you anything different for they know quite well they would loose a job by doing so. You claim that I am a fancier of only a few months standing. The first pair of birds full blood at least, as well bred as they had in those days was bought by me in the year 1867 for ten dollars per pair. You state that I promised to do all in my power to injure you, why Sir, this sounds just like some school boy's nonsense and not from a man who claims to know so much. You are only wasting time in making such assertions for there is not a word of truth in it. Mr. Bicknell states in his letter that the bird had white in face when at St. Catharines Show. The following is what Mr. Jarvis says in a letter to me with regard to white in face: "The bird Mr. McCormick showed at St. Catharines known as the 21 guinea bird is the best bird of any variety I ever saw imported when judged at St. Catharines

Show, and did not have a particle of white in face and I will say this that it was admitted by all well posted Minorca men at St. Catharines that he was the finest specimen of that variety they ever saw."

Now kind reader I leave it with you for you to say if I am in the right or not.

H. E. Russ.

Mr. Russ has sent us a copy of a letter from an American correspondent of his asking him to have the enclosed *manuscript* ('Buffalo Botch') published in some Canadian paper as he (the writer) was not known to the publishers. Some one seems to have played a sharp trick on us innocent Canucks [Ed.]

PIT GAMES.

Editor Review:—

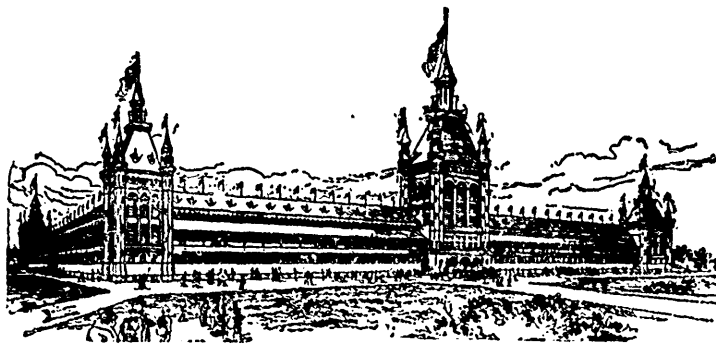
Mr. "Cross Road" hopes he may be the means of bringing out the views of some brother fanciers on the subject of "Pit Games." He has anyway drawn my attention to his prejudiced article. *Re Pit Games.* I can add that when he sees a straw in Mr. J. W. B's eye he can't see the beam in his own. I have already picked a bone with Mr. J. W. B. about Pit Games and because I stood up for them he dubbed me the "unknown" However for this terrible insult I did not cut the heads off all my beauties.

Now my dear Mr. "Cross Roads," I am sure you know no more about Pit Games than I do of the inhabitants of Mars, or else you would not talk like this. Read over Mr. Ch. Hughes' letter carefully, every word of which I can corroborate and try and "catch on" as we say. The Pit Game cannot be found on every dung hill I assure you and I don't consider it a waste of money to put such mongrels on the prize list. I believe I was the first to agitate this Pit Game racket in your columns Mr. Editor I trust you shall allow them open for the discussion in defence of the Pit Game as well as any other breed, such

letters as Mr. Bartlett's deserve only to be treated with utter contempt. I am certain that even if I don't like dark Brahmas I don't think Mr. Bartlett is a barbarian or a Hottentot because he keeps them, and why should he call me a cannibal because I keep and have kept the Pit Game fowl for 15 years. The good qualities of this breed have been fully ventilated by the Hughes letter, and I have already drawn your attention to them myself. I can name you seven or eight

of my personal friends (also fanciers) of other breeds though, who have obtained from me year after year the loan of my Pit Game hens for the purpose of hatching their Brahma, Spanish or Plymouth Rock eggs, as the case may be, simply because the Pit Game hen is the acknowledged best mother hen in the world, and surely such a useful piece of furniture as a good mother deserves a place in the show pen and in the *Standard of Perfection*. If a clutch of Brahmas, or Plymouth Rocks, or Cochins, are attacked by cats, rats, dogs, what will the mother (being of the same breed) do? Cackle and run for her life like a heartless coward and leave her brood at the mercy of the enemy. Now what would the Pit Game hen do under like circumstances? Fight to the death and protect her young. This is the noble fowl friend Bartlett and "Cross Roads" run down and which can be found on any dung hill. Oh! no Mr. "Cross Roads" not so quick. A Pit Game is made by judicious and long breeding and crossing into the many varieties of Game fowl known to possess all the qualities of the noble fowls.

If you cut a mongrel's comb that does not constitute the Game fowl, and I guess these are the Pit Games Mr. "Cross Roads" has handled. People keep the Pit Game not for the purpose of turning themselves into ruffians by running round to all the cock-pits in the country. As regards fighting, most certainly the cocks do fight and I love



Main Building Detroit International Fair Association.

them more for it, but I never fought them and I never was in a cock pit. Still I have kept them for years and strange as it may seem, in my stables I have never seen a rat, although my neighbours are infested with them. I have already mentioned to you the fact of a buff hen I had once that killed rats and I repeat it here again. Now, in finishing, all the harm I wish Mr. Bartlett and "Cross Roads," is to hire Pit Game hens to hatch out their patent breeds and care for them this season, and their amount of prejudice towards this breed will be greatly diminished by October next, I am sure.

Yours truly,

P. T. H. ERMTINGER.

Montreal.

FROM MR. McCORMICK.

Editor Review :

I was somewhat surprised when looking through REVIEW to come across part of a private letter that I had written in answer to one that was addressed to me by Mrs. Starr—Editor of *Fanciers Journal*—and then Mr. Bicknell's savage attack in which he is very economical of the truth in some of his remarks. I think he should have had the decency to publish my letter to Mrs. Starr in full. I suppose he wished to give the readers the idea that I was purely and simply a kicker. I will here give what Mr. Bicknell saw fit to leave out:—

(1) "I also had two ten pound imported first prize Hens (I do not know whether they got a

place or not) and two Pullets, almost perfect, I have a letter from the party who won 2d on Cockerel and I think 2d on Pen, who wants me to raise him several this summer, and he says that my birds are undoubtedly the best that he has ever seen, and his birds won over mine. I spent over \$300 on my imported birds last Fall and this is the way I am defeated by birds worth from \$5.00 to \$10 each. I made a mistake. It was not the birds, it was either Bicknell's ignorance or dishonesty. I can produce as good a Cock, Hen, Cockerel, Pullet and Pen of Black Minorcas as any man in America, this sounds big but it is nevertheless a fact which I am prepared to prove. Enough said, I guess, Re Minorcas. In white Wyandottes, I did not expect much, if anything, when I saw the birds I had to compete with, but I got one 3d and two 4ths, there were better birds there than mine in that class, but I did not go home that way as I bought the 2nd Prize Cockerel and two hens that weigh eight pounds each and are grand. I have nothing against the Managers of the show as they treated me well."

Now this letter was all right as a private one and was never intended for publication or I would not have implicated other Judges and Exhibitors as I am sure it is very unpleasant for them, and I know how careful all judges are to try and not interfere with each other in the show room, no matter what they may think, so in this letter at least, I will try not to stir up trouble in that direction, neither will I implicate any of the Exhibitors; but will show only the Editor of this Journal what proof I have concerning them. I have also numerous letters from breeders in the States and Canada, who were at the show, cor-

roberating the statements in my letter. No less than five of them backing up what they said and thought by ordering eggs and birds to *improve* their stock. I will also show these letters to the Editor. (2) I will now dissect Mr. Bicknell's remarks:—

He does not believe any Journal has a right to publish such slander without investigation, neither do I, but Mrs. Starr was there and saw for herself, consequently. "let-'er-go" He does not believe that Poultry Breeders approve of this kind of free advertising or that anybody has a right to free space in a journal for such a purpose. Then why in the face of his own words, does he make use of the REVIEW by using \$30 worth of free space in one issue? I did not attack him. Now if I had wished to ventilate my grievances I would have written to our own journals, but not wishing for the free advertising of which Mr. Bicknell speaks, I did not do so. He says, I could get better birds in the United States or Canada than what I could get in England. I don't believe it. In his advertisement he also makes a drive at me and claims to have improved on his original stock, which indeed, might not be very hard to do. (3) Now to show the readers the absurdity of such remarks, I will give in full his advertisement in one of the U. S. Poultry Journals of one year ago 1888.

"Imported Minorcas. In February last I received from Mrs. M. A. Wilson of Westel, Cheltenham, England ten Black Minorcas properly mated and selected for best results. No other Minorcas kept. Eggs from these birds should make sure winners. I seldom exhibit and customers can show my stock of Minorcas without fear of competition from me. J. Y. Bicknell, Days Park, Buffalo, N.Y." Note the "No other Minorcas kept" Now read his present Ad., in this Journal and then you will know how UNDERSTANDINGLY and CONSCIENTIOUSLY Mr. Bicknell

speaks. Wonderful, how quickly some people can improve on the original!

He wants to know what the competition was at Grimsby.

Some of Mr. Mortimer's best as well as others equally as good as some of the winners at Buffalo.

Again: "Scored without a *Standard*." Now Mr. Bicknell you are treading on dangerous ground as the Judges at St. Catharines certainly had the same *Standard* or as good a one to guide them, as you had at Detroit, the same week or at Cleveland, about one month previous; you scored Minorcas at both those places. And "No *Standard*!" Why that's queer! Are you not aware that there have been several *Standards* published on Minorcas? Viz: one in Wright's Illustrated, Fol. 359, one by Percy Stafford Sec'y Minorca club England, published in REVIEW of Sept. 1887 and at the 13th Annual meeting of the A. P. A. held at Indianapolis, Ind. Jan. 23rd 1888. It was moved by Mr. Conger that black and white Minorcas be admitted to the *Standard*, Mr. Babcock submitted a *Standard* for Minorcas and moved that the same be adopted also that the scale of points be the same as in Leghorns, both motions carried. One difference between the English and the American *Standard* is that the former disqualifies for white in the face of either cock or cockerel, and the American white in cockerel only. I am surprised that Mr. Bicknell is not better posted in the matter; he even talks of scoring birds up to 100,000 or ten times that number would not be astray, what nonsense for any sane man to talk, does not the meekest novice know that 100 points is perfection in any bird?

He thinks I paid too dear for my whistle, I don't see that that is any of his business, I will pay just what I like, and intend importing more of the same kind, or better if possible, from the same man (Mr. Hopkins) who is undoubtedly one of the best Minorca

breeders in the world. This is a pretty good proof that I at least do not think such birds are to be found in America. I certainly do deny that the cockerel in question had white in the face. The external application referred to by Mr. Bicknell as used by me and two or three assistants, was cold water well applied with a sponge, and the assistants were only spectators. I am not yet aware that such application is prohibited. Most of my birds at Buffalo, ten in all had been confined in small coops for five weeks going the rounds of the different shows and some of them were consequently a little pale, but after the wash which they had daily (excepting Sunday the day they were judged) their faces were as red as blood. The statement that a prominent Minorca breeder told me at St. Catharines that the cockerel had white in the face, is false. Mr. Russ was the gentleman who asked me to enter a protest and Mr. Bicknell would score him. Mr. Bicknell's own words to me were that he had made an ass of himself, and he was kind enough to tell me that I had done the same, he was very careful to come to me when there was nobody near to hear what he said, he also said that the cockerel was not white in the face then, but that he had been told I rubbed him up, and so I did. This all happened on Monday before noon. Mr. Willard Knapp did help score part of the Minorcas by marking the cards for Mr. Bicknell, another Exhibitor was allowed to do a little of the same. The man marking that Mr. Bicknell refers to as not having a Minorca in the Show or out of it (but he had something else) was a Mr. Knapp brother of Mr. Willard Knapp, this man did the marking for Mr. B. in other varieties and part of the Minorcas. Why did not Mr. B. give his name? I am not finding fault with these men. Mr. Bicknell if he is so conscientious, should not have allowed them to do so.

Mr. Tobin speaks of "would-be Fanciers of a few months" I wonder

who he means? I don't know how long Mr. Russ has been one as he is comparatively a stranger to me, I think I never met him but twice in my life and knew nothing whatever of his letters or intentions of coming out as he did. But with reference to myself I have been breeding Minorcas for three years and it is now about fifteen years since I entered the fancy. Mr. Tobin scores the bird and cuts him ten points. Well, that makes us all laugh, as Mr. Tobin is pretty well known in this section of the country and we would all like to see him score a bird, but how is it that Mr. B. disqualifies a bird when his friend scores him 90 points? Some of Mr. Tobin's birds that could not get a place at St. Catharines won at Buffalo.

My only promise to Mr. Bicknell was that he would not get a chance to judge my birds again, and his remarks about my trying to injure him are false and I believe are made only to create sympathy. He tries to scare me off from replying by threatening to give quotations from breeders etc. What do I care? (Mr. Bicknell you are barking up the wrong tree) Let him quote all he likes I can do the same and have permission now to use some of the letters in my possession but prefer not to do so until I am forced. I don't doubt but that Mr. B. has plenty of letters as everybody knows what an easy matter it would be for a judge to secure such from breeders, who are to a certain extent under his thumb, it would never do for them to quarrel with him.

Now, in conclusion, I ask of the readers, is it to be expected that a man who advertises to sell Minorcas, (and says in his advertisement that customers need not be afraid of his competing with them), can be an impartial judge on that variety in his own State and City? It looks very doubtful, when you consider that the Buffalo honors were divided between the five New York State breeders and only one of four

from a distance got anything, and his birds deserved a better place; they were scored at a previous show by Mr. Bicknell and at the Buffalo Show they failed to score anything like as high, the birds being in the same good condition. It would be a very easy matter to continue this letter to a great length, but I fear I have already taken up too much space so I will leave the Readers to draw their own conclusions and they may expect a reply from me to each and all of Mr. Bicknell's communications "Re McCormick and Buffalo."

GEO. G. MCCORMICK.

(No one regrets more than we do the pass to which this affair has come, and having given both Mr. Bicknell and Mr. McCormick a "fair field and no favor" we must request that the correspondence, as far as we are concerned, close. If left go on it would in all likelihood extend some months, drawing others into the controversy and causing ill-feeling all round, so taking all sides into consideration we think it wise that our friends should "agree to disagree" and leave the conclusion to the individual and unbiased reader. The numbers in Mr. McCormick's letter are thus placed by us for reference to these notes.

(1) In fairness to Mr. Bicknell we must state that in sending his communication he sent the full report with part scored out, asking if we saw fit, to insert it in its entirety, as the communication was lengthy we did not do so.

(2) Mr. McCormick has shown us the originals of all the letters he speaks of, some of the writers decline to have their names made public.

(3) We have seen the advertisement referred to.—ED.]

The Toronto Association held a most enthusiastic meeting last month, and will talk show at next meeting and then adjourn for a few months.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER,
A. G. GILBERT.

(Continued from May Number.)

THE STANDARD VARIETIES.

The chickens of the other breeds made rapid progress, the Plymouth Rocks showing the earliest and greatest development, followed by the Wyandottes, buff Cochins and Houdans in the order named. Two methods of feeding the chickens were adopted. Part were fed with bread and milk from time of leaving nest up to ten days, and after that with crushed corn, wheat and other grain. Another part were fed with hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs in the early stages and soft food afterwards, with a liberal supply of grain to all in the evening. The two methods seemed to have equally good results. All the chickens were frequently and liberally fed and had one of the best grass runs it was possible for them to get access to anywhere. Shade and insects were abundant.

THE FOLLOWING RECORD of the weights of four of the leading varieties will instance the progress made.

On the 5th of July a Plymouth Rock cockerel, hatched on the 9th of the preceding month of May, weighed 1 lb. 15 ozs.; a Wyandotte cockerel hatched on the 8th of the same month, (May), weighed 1 lb. 5 ozs.; a buff Cochin hatched on the 18th of the same month (May) weighed 2 lb. 1 oz.

On the 30th of July, twenty-five days later, the some chickens weighed as follows:—

	Lbs.	Oz.
Plymouth Rock.....	3	08½
Wyandottes.....	2	04½
Buff Cochin.....	2	00
Houdan (hatched 25th of May)	1	14½

On September 4th the Plymouth Rock weighed 5 lbs. 13 ozs., and the Wyandotte 3 lbs. 13 ozs.

On the 12th of November the weights of the same chickens were as follows :—

	Lbs.	Oz.
Plymouth Rock.....	7	05
Wyandotte.....	5	12
Buff Cochins.....	5	02
Houdan (hatched 25th of May)	5	00

At date of writing, (January 20th, 1889) the same chickens weighed in breeding condition :—

	Lbs.	Oz.
Plymouth Rock.....	9	05
Wyandotte.....	7	00
Buff Cochins.....	7	12
Houdan.....	6	02

INCUBATOR TRIAL.

On the 10th of May last a Bessey Incubator of 100 egg capacity was put into operation with a small number of eggs for a first attempt. Twenty-eight chickens were the result. Three died soon after being hatched. The remaining twenty-five were transferred at the proper time to the brooder and made rapid headway.

CROSSES.

Among the chickens so hatched were five male birds of a cross between a Brahma cockerel and Plymouth Rock hens. The cross was made with the view of ascertaining what sort of market fowl it would produce, and was successful. A cockerel of this cross (hatched on the 31st of May) weighed 6 lbs. 2 oz. on the 17th of October following, showing a gain of nearly 1½ lbs. per month.

Another trial was made of a cross between a Brahma cockerel and black Minorca hens and resulted in the production of several very fine, dark pullets, which ought to make an excellent fowl for the farmer, embracing as they should the egg laying properties of the Minorca with the hardness and size of the Brahma. The pullets will lay in a few days.

NEW POULTRY HOUSE COMPLETED.

By the middle of November the new poultry house was completed and the chickens were removed into it. Briefly

sketched the building is 100 feet long, running north and south, with a middle compartment 20x20 feet, from which extend on either side two wings 40 feet each in length, each wing containing five pens 8 by 14 feet and capable of accommodating 20 or 25 fowls if required. There are four windows on the east (coldest) side of each wing and one window in each of the 10 pens to the west. The pens are separated by wooden partitions 2½ feet in height, and wire netting of 2½ inch mesh from this to the ceiling, giving the interior a light and cheerful appearance. Entrance to the pens is had from a roomy passage way four feet in width and through neat wire doors which swing inwards or outwards. The pens are furnished with platforms and roosts (which fold away in day time and are let into place again at dusk), nests of neat design, dust bath, box for oyster shells, gravel, etc. A slide operated from the passage way opens the way to the runs in the rear of the building. Two large ventilators in each wing are also controlled from the passage way. Above the wings are roomy lofts containing straw and chaff, which are let down to the pens beneath for the poultry to scratch in. A medium size base burner coal stove placed in the centre compartment heats the building as well as the water for soft feed, etc. The central room is also used for an office and for keeping feed. The upper room of the compartment is utilized for storage purposes and a portion is set apart for an hospital for sick fowls. A good dry cellar contains vegetables, gravel and other necessaries for the chickens, as well as coal for the stove. The building is substantially constructed, is fitted with double windows and storm doors, and answers the purpose admirably.

POULTRY LIST.

There are at present in the building birds of the different sorts as per following list :—

Left Wing.

Pen 1.—Black Minorca pullets, 10; White Leghorn do 9.	19
2.—Houdan pullets.....	11
3.—Black Hamburg pullets, 6; Blk breasted Red Game do, 3; Silver Pencilled Hamburg do, 2; Wyandote do, 2; Golden B. Polands do, 3; Dorking do, 3; Andalusian do, 2.....	21
4.—White Leghorn hens, 10; Plymouth Rock pullets, 6; Dirigo do, 1; Black Java do, 2; 1 mixed hen.....	20
5.—Buff Cochins pullets, 6; Brahma do, 2; Langshan do, 2; Brahma Minorca pullets, 5.....	15

Right Wing.

Pen 1.—White Leghorn cockerels, 8; Andalusian do, 8; Black Minorca do, 7; Brown Leghorns do, 2; B.B.R. Game, 1.....	26
2.—Wyandotte cockerels, 4; Buff Cochins do, 5; Houdan do, 5; Silver P. Hamburg do, 3; Blk Java do, 2; Black Hamburg do, 1; Dorking do, 1; Dirigo do, 2	23
3.—Brahma hens, 7; Dirigo do, 6; Black Minorca do, 1; Black Russian do, 3; Plymouth Rock do, 6.....	23
4.—Plymouth Rock cockerels, 5; Brahma-Plymouth Rock cross, 4, Single Comb Wyandotte,.....	10
	168
1 Dirigo cock; 1 Black Minorca do....	2
Pen 5.—Wild Geese.....	5
	175
In hospital.....	5
	180

WET AND COLD WEATHER.

The fall was marked by continuous rain, the month of October was unusually cold and both combined proved fatal to many of the tender varieties, which, pending the completion of the new house, were rather crowded in limited house room. Next to Indian Games and Red Caps, the black-breasted red Game, bearded golden Poland, and Dorking cockerels proved the most susceptible to the fall weather.

(To be continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Correspondents are requested to make full use of this column. The answers to enquiries as to diseases will be answered by a well-known medical man and breeder. Please read the following rules carefully.

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always stating age, sex, and breed.
2. Enclose 3 cents stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first instance, later through REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.
5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.
6. Answers to be to name in full, initials or *nom de plume* the first preferred.

QUE.—Please answer this question in your next and oblige as it might come good to others as well as myself. I set six duck wing Bantam eggs thoroughbred, 5 chicks was the result three were the right color, with stripes down the back, but two were pure white, and I know there was no other kind of breed around since the parents were born, by answering you will oblige.

WM. A. LOUGHERY,

London, Ont.

ANS.—This case is not so unusual as may be supposed, Game Bantams, (outside of black-reds) frequently come "off color," due, no doubt to the admixture of colors for breeding purposes.

QUE.—Now that the breeding season is fairly begun I would like to ask the following questions. 1st, what breed lays best in winter when well protected from cold etc., last year breeders of Brahmas, Andalusians, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks etc. etc., assured me that their particular breed was the very best for winter laying. If I had believed all I was told I would come to the conclusion that every breed layed better in winter than summer, but as my experience has been somewhat different I would like to have your opinion as I believe you can give the best and most disinterested advice. 2nd, would you advise me to plant grass or oats in my yard.

Yours truly,

Montreal,

W. H. HILL.

ANS.—As a matter of fact there is no best breed, early hatched pullets of any kind, say April, if well fed and warmly housed in winter will lay early, the only thing to be remembered is that the large comb breeds such as Minorcas and Leghorns would be stopped in laying sooner than such varieties as Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas. We have had White P. Rocks and Black Minorca pullets hatched in May laying equally well since the middle of December, they were kept in a cool place and left run out, but had access to an open shed and an unlimited supply of dry coal ashes thrown out *warm* every morning. (2) Would advise you for quick growth and abundant green food to sow a mixture of white and red clover in your yard, of course while in its early state it would not be advisable to leave the fowls run on it

Your correspondent Science's letter in *Pigeons & Pets* on the use of Iodoform is worth a whole years subscription.

It never struck me before to use capsules, and I have on two separate occasions choked valuable fowls with castor oil in trying to administer it off a spoon, and in my ignorance never knew the cause. This won't occur again you may depend Yours truly,

J. H. C.

Being a subscriber to your bright little paper *Pigeons & Pets* as well as the old REVIEW, I read the article on Iodoform with interest as I had a Japanese Bantam cock which had fought with another through the bars of its pen and had got a bad case of cankered mouth consequent on the pecking of the other bird. I followed the directions given by "Science" dusting on the Iodoform at night, in the morning the bird presented a deplorable condition, its claws were doubled up and it stood as it were, on its knuckles, it had also apparently lost its sight. I said to myself "he is a goner, sure" but making all efforts to save the bird, being a valuable one, I brought it in near the stove, and for three whole days kept its crop well filled with warm milk administered with a syringe. On the fourth day it began to regain its sight and power of limb, and eat a little crumbled bread and drink milk of its own accord, and finally got as right as ever. The one application certainly cured the bird, but I want to know, 1st if the illness was due to the Iodoform. 2nd if not, what caused it. 3rd can Iodoform be purchased in various degrees of strength and 4th, if so could what I used have been too strong to apply in this way. I may say the druggist labelled it "poison." Would "Science" kindly reply through your columns?

H. A. P.

Winnipeg, Man.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Prize Lists are now ready and can be procured from the Secretary, Mr. H. J. Hill, Toronto, by dropping him a postal card.



Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,168, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

Notices in this Column Inserted at 3c. per Word. No Display Allowed.

TO THE DEAF—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 8-89.

Send four new Subscribers and get the new Standard of Perfection free.

TO LANGSHAN BREEDERS OR THOSE INTERESTED.

The American Langshan Club will issue another large Catalogue, and it is desirable that we have the name and address of every one who is in any way interested in the breed. Don't wait but send your name and address to the Secretary at once. Send to

A. A. HALLADAY, Bellows Falls, Vt.,

Sec. and Treas. A. L. C.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

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

Canadian Poultry Review,

WITH KENNEL GAZETTE.

Is Published the first of each Month at

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

BY

H. B. DONOVAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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This Coupon is Good for one Advertisement of Thirty Words in the "For Sale and Exchange" or "Stock Transfers" columns.

Canadian Poultry Review,

Toronto, - - Ontario.

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STOCK TRANSFERS.

This is to certify that I have sold my entire stock of B. Minorcas to **A. R. McKinlay**, of Deer Park, Toronto. I recommend all wishing good stock and best results to order eggs from him. **John A. Noble**, breeder of Golden and Silver Wyandottes, Norval, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For Sale or Exchange for offers, 3 fine Langshan Cockerels and 4 Pullets, also 3 imported Black Minorca Hens, and trio of Pekin Ducks. **Geo. Bogue**, Strathroy, Ont.

For Sale Cheap—Two pairs of Ring Doves, one pair of grand Blue Fantails and one White Crested Fan Cock. Write. **Geo. Hay**, Woodstock, Ont.

For Sale—Homing youngsters from the best flying stock in country, including Van Opstal, O. Diamond, T. Brooks, Goldman, and Dr. W. L. Johnson, also imported Hansenne and Crain birds from Antwerp Belgium. None but first-class birds sold and just as represented. **H. Levett**, Stratford, Ont. 6. 7. 8.

For Sale or Exchange for Poultry—2 pair White Fans, 1 pair Blue Fans and 1 pair White Trumpeters, good birds. **J. H. Findlay**, Barrie Ont.

For Sale Cheap—pen of Black Hamburgs, Cockerel and 4 hens, Rice Strain first-class prize winners must be sold for want of room. **G. H. Thompson**, Box 458, Whitby.

Eggs at half-price—after 15th June from our prize winners. Our B. Minorcas have scored to 96½ by Bicknell. We breed to the American not the English Standard. Write for references, **RENWICK & MOMENT**, Orono, Canada.

A. McCallum,—box 141, Simcoe, Ont., has for sale Close Parlour Performing Tumblers in Black Motles and Solid Red's also Black booted Rollers, Blue-Pied Pouters, Homing Antwerps of the celebrated strain of Alexandre Von Hanseene, of Verviers, Belgium, also two Black Carrier hens.

For Sale or Exchange for poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Owls, Antwerps, Rollers, Tumblers, and others, **JOHN GRAY** 85 Wardell St. Toronto.

My Silver Grey Dorkings—are still Champions, four entries, I took 1st on Cockerel 1st on Pullet 1st and 2nd on hens at Owen Sound Show 1889, (I. K. Felch Judge.) At Ottawa Show 1889 (J. Y. Bicknell Judge) 1st on Cockerel scoring 93½ 1st on Pullet 95 1st and 2nd on hens scoring 95 and 94. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. **Jos. O. LaBelle** Box 29 Bowmanville Ont. Stamp for reply. 4-5

For Sale—Guinea Pigs, Abyssinian and Smooth-coated full grown and young. Price per pair, male and female, \$2. **Geo. McDermott**, 135 River Street, Toronto. 5, 6, 7, 8

The New Standard of Perfection is now ready. Price \$1 from the REVIEW office.

Eggs from my celebrated prize winners. Black Javas, Houdans, American Dominiques. Orders booked now. Two dollars sitting. See Bowmanville prize lists for prizes. **ALFRED HOBBS**, Bowmanville, Ont. 3-4-5-6.

A. S. Stillman, Alfred Centre, N. Y. offers fresh fertile Eggs from splendid Red Caps, Black Minorcas, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes White and Mottled Javas. Write for prices. "The best is none too good." I am bound to suit. 3, 4, 5, 6.

Broadbent & Edwards, breeders and importers of Brown and White Leghorns and Black Minorcas, all prize winners. Eggs \$2 per 13. Address, Box 633, Brantford. 3, 4, 5, 6

Eggs Express Paid—Golden Wyandotte, \$4 per 13; Premier Langshan, \$2 per 13, \$3 per 26; Golden Polands, \$2 per 13, from exhibited prize fowl. Birds for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. J. EISELE**, Guelph, Ont. 3, 4, 5, 6

W. L. Soules Highgate Ont—Breeder of Silver Laced and White Wyandottes also Sebright Bants. Eggs from carefully selected pens, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per 13. 4-5-6-7

Notice—I bought a pen of B. Minorcas, also eggs from John A. Noble, Norval, Ont. He sent me good stock, and I am so well pleased I highly recommend him for his upright and honest manner in dealing. **L. W. FISHER** 155 Johnston street. Buffalo, N. Y. April 14th 1888. 4-5-6

A. A. Halladay, Bellows Falls, Vt., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Pure Croad Langshans exclusively. Send for circular giving full particulars and prizes won. 3, 4, 5, 6.

For Sale Bantams—Black-red, a grand lot, two cocks, one from England, and seven hens for \$40.00. One trio white booted Bantams, imported from England, \$20.00, cost much more. One pair black booted, very rare, imported from England, \$15.00, cost double. Have no room for them. **H. B. DONOVAN**, Toronto, Ont.

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BREEDER OF

White Leghorns
Blk. B. Red, Red Pyle Game Fowls,
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Eggs in season, \$3 per setting of 13. See March number of REVIEW for prizes won at the Montreal show.