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# THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN. PRINTED BY J. H. DONOVAN, TORONTO

VOL. XIII.

58½ VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1890.

No. 12.

## WE WONDER

If your subscription is paid up?  
 If not,  
 Why not?  
 What kind of "burd" is represented on the back cover of Dunnville list?  
 Why more breeders don't advertise?  
 If we can't get some more poultry writers in Canada?  
 If they are too modest?  
 Why fresh eggs are so high priced when the McKinley bill is killing the poor little Canadian hen?  
 How comparison judging will effect New York show?  
 If the Ontario won't have a "bouncer" this time?  
 If there are any "Silver faced" Wyandottes in Canada?  
 If there are,  
 Where they are?  
 What makes Indian Games so high priced?  
 Where are they better than Plymouth Rocks?  
 Or light Brahmans?  
 Or a dozen other varieties?  
 Why Felch's "Poultry Culture" has such a large sale?  
 If it is because it is so practical?  
 If all poultry journals with enormous circulations send six sample copies in separate wrappers to each subscriber as the *Fanciers' Review* sent to us?  
 Why duck's are not more cultivated?  
 If that "prominent member" of the Ontario has yet paid in that fifty dollars?  
 Who the "prominent member" is?

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### IN THE INDUSTRIAL LIST

**W**HITE LEGHORN pullets should read 1st and 2nd T. Rice, Whitby.

### A BUFF COCHIN PULLET

owned by Messrs. Bartlett & George, London, hatched May 5th laid her first

egg on Nov. 15th. Not so bad for an Asiatic.

### MR. O. K. SHARP

of the firm of C. A. Sharp & Co., Lockport, N.Y., has recently returned from a visit to England. While there Mr. Sharp made the enormous purchase of over 600 Indian Games, besides several others of various varieties.

### MR. C. J. DANIELS, TORONTO,

the well-known Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the Industrial Exhibition, is erecting a large and fine poultry house with all the latest improvements costing over \$250.

### MR. P. HART, BELLEVILLE,

has bought from Mr. G. G. McCormick, London, the 1st prize black Minorca cock at Detroit; 1st prize white Wyandotte pullet at Detroit, and the 1st prize buff Cochin cock at Hamilton. These birds were advertised in last REVIEW and Mr. McCormick states he had numerous enquiries for them.

### DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

is the question often asked us. The best reply we can give is that we are now advertising the REVIEW in over two hundred papers in Canada alone, besides the United States and England. This is proof that we, at any rate,

place confidence in the powers of "printer's ink."

### THE PRIZE LISTS

for the County of Peel Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association are now ready and can be had on application to the Secretary, Mr. Henry Roberts, Brampton, Ont. The dates for the show are Dec. 16th, 17th and 18th. The prize list is a very fair one, all for single birds, and several good specials are offered.

### THE RULE TO GOVERN COMPARISON JUDGING

at the Second Annual Exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association (Limited). The method of awarding prizes in the Poultry Department in the Madison Square Garden, New York City, on February next, will be "comparison." The best known obtainable authority on each breed will be appointed. The judge will thoroughly examine and handle each bird and check every entry as an acknowledgment that it has received his careful attention. After the best specimens have been selected the judge has the privilege of scoring them by comparison, if in his opinion it will assist him in determining the position each bird should occupy. To illustrate scoring by comparison: With these selected birds side by side, the judge first takes up the section "Symmetry," and decides by

comparison, which is the most meritorious specimen in this section, which if not found to be perfect, shall receive the necessary cut, and the other specimens to be cut more severely as the fault increases in this section in these individual birds. This rule applies to every section of the bird. The law to govern to be the AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION.

The above is the official announcement of the Committee.

MILTON ASSOCIATION.

The annual report will be found elsewhere and its contents must prove encouraging to the members of this Association. We notice that several classes are to be added and pigeons will not, this year, be forgotten. Mr. Jno. Dewar, the late Secretary, is now resident in Toronto, but is ably succeeded by Mr. M. E. Mitchell. This Society has always paid its premiums in full and we invite for it a liberal entry.

MR. T. H. SMELT,

has removed from Toronto to Woodstock. Why didn't you leave your future address at the postoffice "Tammy"? you would have saved the Editor of the REVIEW a good many letters.

MR. SHARP BUTTERFIELD

will have his hands pretty full for a few months. His judging engagements commence at Dunnville, from which show he will go to judge an exhibition at Victoria, B.C. Mr. Butterfield may also judge at Montreal, though this is not yet quite settled. He has promised to keep both eyes open for "pointers" for the REVIEW in British Columbia, and no doubt we shall have something interesting from him.

MR. R. B. SMITH, BELLEVILLE,

owing to removal will be obliged, we regret to learn, to dispose of all his black-red Games. He hopes however, to be able next spring to rejoin the ranks of the fancy. He has sold Mr. E. F. Doty, Toronto, a grand imported hen, and has also sent two extra fine hens to a breeder in Buffalo, N.Y.

EXPRESS RATES.

A breeder in Quebec writes us:—"I am selling some fancy poultry and sending it by express. I sometimes get word back that they had to pay heavy charges, I have also received some myself and had to pay double fare because they were not for the market. Sending to the poultry shows is the same. Could not the Express Companies give us a reduced fare? I think the poultry men should try and do something about it. Could you not try it in your paper to see what the poultry men would say about it." Here is something for the Poultry Association of Ontario and other Associations to take hold of. Agitate, agitate.

NONE SICK NOW.

We are asked to mention that Mr. W. H. Butler's query re sick birds was made on August 19th, and that he decapitated the ailing ones in his flock. At this time all are in good health.

NEW YORK SHOW.

It is expected that a low rate excursion can be run from the Bridge to New York during the show in that city. It will depend a good deal on the number that would take advantage of a low rate to visit New York. Will any who would think of going communicate with Mr. J. Dilworth, Toronto, who has the matter in hand. It will likely prove an opportunity not often to be met with.

# POULTRY

I HAVE OBSERVED

THAT pure bred fowls eat no more, lay as well, if not better, make better broilers, make a better appearance which causes you to feel proud of them, and always command a higher price than common fowls.

That the best medicine is good sound grain, clean, fresh water, cleanliness in quarters, plenty of room and regularity in feeding.

That hens eat more oyster shells or lime while laying than at any other time.

That oats is the best staple food for all breeds and as luxuries for sitters, wheat, buckwheat and barley, and for non-sitters wheat and corn.

That hens will eat considerable dry wheat-bran if placed where they have free access to it and it helps to keep them employed.

That fowls kept well employed seldom eat eggs or pull feathers.

That soft food should be fed to pigs and not to fowls.

That dust and lice will not inhabit the same quarters.

That since I have followed nature as closely as I can my fowls are healthier and do better.

That the REVIEW is improving, and that the inducements now held out should bring it into greater circulation.

A. A. WHITTEKER.

## MORTIMER'S MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

Not to lose the good is proof that you are bad.

It is much cheaper to maintain animal heat in your poultry with good quarters, than by feeding stimulants.

With all the other directions that are given for the prevention of disease among poultry, none is of more importance than that of having pure, clean, warm and dry houses.

Fowls in winter need fresh, pure drinking water, and should not be left to eat snow and ice, provide good large drinking vessels for them, and do it now.

We believe that fowls need very little medicine, and if properly cared for will need none. Constant dosing renders the birds delicate and liable to sickness. Occasionally it is well to give them a stimulant. They will relish it, especially in water. We know of nothing better than a few drops of tincture of iron, or a little pinch of red pepper, both act well.

Is your poultry house clean, close and comfortable? The poultryman who cannot reply affirmatively to this question, should give his immediate attention to his fowls, and either put their quarters in such condition or dispose of them to somebody who will give them protection against the storms of winter.

When you write to a fancier to quote your prices on stock, remember that it is the *points* that make the high prices. All breeders have *culls*. Now, culls are those that have frost bitten combs, a speck of white on a red face, or

some other insignificant defect, though they may be hatched from eggs laid by the dams of prize winners. Hence, if you want good stock for crossing, let the breeder know it, but tell him you want a *pure-bred* bird. He will then sell you at half price.

*La Nature* recommends the following process for finding the age of eggs and distinguishing those that are fresh from those that are not. This method is based upon the density of eggs as they grow old. Dissolve two ounces of kitchen salt in a pint of water. When a fresh-laid egg is placed in this solution it will descend to the bottom of the vessel, while one that has been laid on the day previous will not quite reach the bottom. If the egg be three days old it will swim in the liquid, and if it is more than three days old it will float on the surface, and project above the latter more and more in proportion as it is older.

On the same subject an exchange reports the following: In a recent experiment a dozen of eggs which, when newly laid, had been lightly smeared with linseed oil were found to have lost only two per cent. of their weight at the end of three months, and three per cent. at the end of six months. Another dozen rubbed over in the same way and at the same time with poppy seed oil lost three per cent. in three months and four and one half per cent. in six months. Two eggs left in their natural state, but packed in dry sand as were the others, lost eleven per cent. and eighteen per cent. during the periods mentioned. When opened, finally, the first batch retained the smell of fresh eggs, the second had no unpleasant smell, while the two un-oiled eggs were very offensive.

A dust bath is very indispensable. Have it placed where the sun can pour

in upon it as much as possible. Do not place it in a dark or damp corner of the hen house. Use a good-sized box for this purpose. Fill it two thirds full of road dust, adding some wood or coal ashes. If you can get a good insecticide add a little of it to the dust bath, it will help along in keeping down lice—and your poultry will thrive.

Don't forget to provide your hens with plenty of cracked oyster shell, or other grit as well as charcoal. Put them in a small box having two compartments, and hang about six inches from the floor. Your hens will know what to do.

If the hens are thoroughly well assured that they can lay their eggs without danger of having them frozen in the nest, they will be encouraged to lay, but if they can find no place of resort on cold nights or days in which they can keep their toes from freezing, you can depend upon it they won't lay, and they can't lay.

*The eagle and the arrow.*—A bowman took aim at an eagle and hit him in the heart. As the eagle turned his head in the agonies of death, he saw that the arrow was winged with his own feathers. "How much sharper," said he, "are the wounds made by weapons which we ourselves have supplied."—*Æsop*.

## EAST YORK ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR meeting of the East York Poultry Association was held in Chester on the 4th Nov., the President, Mr. Otter in the chair, with a good attendance of members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. On motion of Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Bloy it was decided to

make an endeavour to induce the fanciers in the various towns and villages in East York to join the Association with a view to holding the annual meeting at any town or village hereafter decided, and to put the Association on a footing to enable it to have an annual poultry show. Messrs. Otter and Gray were named to canvass the various poultrymen and to do all in their power to make the rooms of the Association comfortable for the winter. There promises to be quite a number join next meeting night. Mr. Bache gave the history of the Polish fowl, after some discussion thereon the meeting adjourned. Receipts of the evening \$2.00. Any person desiring to join this Association will be furnished with all particulars cheerfully by applying to the Secretary,

JOHN GRAY.

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

ON November 13th, the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held its regular monthly meeting at Richmond Hall. The President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. No special business was transacted. There was some discussion about altering the by-laws, but no action could be taken until the Annual Meeting. A committee was appointed to draft a code for that meeting so as to simplify matters. There were white crested black and silver Polands exhibited by D. G. Davies and Chas. R. Bache. Judgment was pronounced upon them by R. Downs and M. Parmenter. Mr. Bache won 2nd on silvers, score  $83\frac{1}{2}$  and 91, the others were disqualified for white tips to flight feathers. There was a large attendance. Mr. Fox stated

that the members of the defunct Bantam Club had decided to present the cages and fixtures to this Association. The meeting adjourned at 10.30. Receipts \$5.40.

E. F. DOTY,  
Secretary.

#### LIGHT BRAHMA CLUB.

THE Third Annual Meeting of the Light Brahma Club will be held in the City of Charleston, S.C., during the exhibition of the South Carolina Poultry and Pet Stock Association, (not incorporated), Jan. 13th to 17th, 1891. Our President will announce the day of meeting in the next issue of your esteemed journal.

This meeting will be the most important in the history of the club, in addition to the many changes expected to be made in our constitution a very important committee will report at this meeting, that of considering the feasibility of a change in the light Brahma Standard offering it to the A. P. A. for adoption, this question alone should secure a very full attendance. Many other equally important questions will be brought before the meeting, among them a change of name. Adoption of a suitable pin to be worn by members of the club, and what will not only be of interest to the light Brahma Club, but to the light Brahma world at large, the discussion on light Brahma illustration in the Standard, for to the light Brahma Club this question properly belongs. By the above it will be seen that this meeting is indeed an important one, as all these questions will be acted upon.

Next, and of equal importance, is the display of light Brahma at the show where our meetings are held. For this reason we confidently look forward to

the grandest exhibit of light Brahmas ever held in America, and let us say here, this point should be considered well, not only by club members, but by all interested in this noble old variety, as the south opens up almost an entirely new field in thoroughbred poultry, and the light Brahma should naturally take the lead and will if the workers will put their "shoulder to the wheel" and for this purpose also our meeting should be largely attended. Our membership has almost doubled itself this year, and it is our fond expectation to do as well if not better the year to come and we take this opportunity of again requesting breeders of the light Brahma to send for a copy of our constitution and by-laws, we would also be pleased to receive into full fellowship before, or at our next meeting, all honorable breeders of this variety. We have now quite a large list to be acted on but farther extend the call, "the more the merrier." Send in your names. In this connection we wish to extend our thanks to the REVIEW for the able manner in which it has aided us in the past. Over two hundred breeders have requested copies of our constitution and by-laws on the first call, this speaks volumes for the popularity of the grand old light Brahma.

Respectfully,  
PHILANDER WILLIAMS,  
President.  
H. A. BRIDGE,  
Secretary.

#### STRAY FEATHERS.

IF you know where there are plenty of angle worms, dig a half bushel or so of the soil they inhabit and throw it into the poultry yard.

If a cock breaks his toe nail off, put

a few drops of tincture of iron on the wound.

There is a tendency among some poultry writers, at loss for a more important subject for their writings, to exaggerate the minor evils in the poultry business. Through the efforts of these, egg-eating, feather-pulling and kindred vices are made to appear evils with the direst consequences and become a bugbear to the inexperienced poultryman. When an egg is found eaten, there is no necessity to fix upon the offending fowl and "snap her head off" lest she teach others the trick. Nor is a hen that has once had a taste of an egg a lost creature, an inebriate with a hopeless passion for egg-nog. And the same is true of feather-pulling. These bad habits sometimes, though rarely, become prevalent in a flock to an extent that requires application of some of the heroic measures so often suggested. They are of small importance when compared to the evils resulting from neglected filth and lice, and if let alone, in case the flock is otherwise treated as it should be, they will generally disappear of themselves.—*Fanciers Review*.

About three weeks previous to showing, I select a fine day to tub my birds. Generally speaking, the process is repeated three times, first having dissolved a quantity of *Spratts' dog soap* in the water. When they emerge from the third sousing they are naturally in a very soaked condition, I therefore place them in the sun for a couple of hours, after which they are transferred to a specially prepared room. On the floor chaff is laid to the thickness of six inches. They will keep beautifully clean here, and when the day of the show arrives no birds could look better.—*Fowls*.

[Be very careful in washing fowls in winter. They take cold easily.—ED. REVIEW.]

In several localities observations have been made of orchards in which poultry have been yarded, and the conclusion is that fruit growing and poultry raising are joint occupations. A cherry tree in a poultry yard that had yielded no fruit for years was this season literally loaded down with fruit, and of such quality and freedom from injury as to surprise the owner. No insects seem to have appeared, and the tree also gave signs of renewed vigor and health. Nor is this applicable to cherry trees alone, but to other kinds of fruit. The fowls did not roam over extended areas, but were kept in a yard of limited dimensions, which compelled them to busy themselves in the earth near the tree, their presence apparently preventing the depredations of insects. But how the fowls managed to keep off the insects that fly from point to point can only be accounted for by supposing that instinct prompts the parents not to deposit eggs on trees that are within the limits of danger. The visits of insects are for the purpose of propagation and nature has ordained that they use caution in order to protect their young, which often descend to the earth. This is a theory, but it is a fact that poultry are a protection to orchards, whatever the cause.—*American Poultry Journal*.

[Plums especially are much benefited by fowls.—ED. REVIEW.]

The fancier and breeder should mate his pens scientifically if he intends to achieve a prominent place among breeders. He must make a study of his work, the same as the artist does who paints lifeless images on canvas.

But the fancier's work is more responsible, for he must not only produce the right shade or hue, but must ever look at his work in a utilitarian sense. For if he loses sight of the latter his work is in vain.

If the great value of the Cayuga Ducks was generally known among poultrymen they would be kept by most every breeder who could spare the room. They are very beautiful, lustrous greenish black in color, very nearly domestic and easily raised without stream or creek. They have wonderful heavy bodies, and some strains lay an egg of an exquisite green color. They are a truly American breed and American fanciers should be proud of them and raise them more generally.—*Chum*.

Feed the poultry on a mixed diet of chopped turnips and clover, with only grain enough to balance the ration, as you do a cow, and see if you do not get better returns. Turnips are one of the best of winter foods for poultry. They are excellent cooked, if this can be managed.

By cutting the second growth of clover, letting it wilt in the sun, and taking it to the barn to finish curing on the hay loft or on the barn floor, to secure all the leaves, we obtain green food for the winter. Don't forget that this is the only thing that you can find in winter to produce eggs that will make a golden color. Steamed and fed to winter chicks as a substitute for grass, it is the very best of all green food, and almost a necessity to grow these chicks in a healthy condition.—*Poultry and Pets*.

Supply fresh water regularly and frequently.

Bran is very rich in phosphates, compared with other grain foods, and there are times when it may be fed with advantage. All foods containing a large proportion of phosphates also contain lime (phosphate of lime), and for growing fowls and laying hens bran should be used in preference to meal, corn or other grain; but in fattening fowls for market it is not equal to corn or corn meal. As much of the food usually allowed hens is given without regard to its kind or quality, quite a loss is sometimes made by feeding that which is undesirable, while a further loss is sustained in the lack of production. Foods cannot always be fairly regulated or balanced, but when bran is allowed it will largely compensate for any deficiency that may exist in the majority of foods.

It is now known that the best place for poultry is on sandy ground, and especially where it is almost wholly sand. The reason is that such soils are always dry, and require no draining, the water filtering through the soil, and rapidly disappearing after each rain. No mud or slush interferes with the hens in winter, and they are less liable to roup. True, such soils produce little or no green food, but the hens will be free from disease, and fertilize the soil sufficiently to secure short vegetation after the first year. We do not advise farmers to expect to do really more on a poor sandy soil than on a good grassy range, but we do advise them to utilize such locations for poultry rather than to allow the land to be unproductive, even if the profit is small.

An Oregon subscriber asks us in regard to keeping 600 hens and if we think that number will pay. Here is his letter, which shows that he is in earnest, but that he does not know the difficulties ahead. He says:

"Do you think that a man can make a living with 600 hens? Poultry in

this section bring good prices the whole year, eggs in summer selling at from fifteen to twenty-five cents, and in winter as high as forty cents. What do you think of it?"

Each hen in so large a number will pay about a dollar each, if success attends the effort, hence if \$600 will make a living for the writer the hens will pay. But if the writer has had no experience he will have difficulty in his way. Our advice to all those who contemplate keeping large numbers, and who have had no experience, is to begin with six hens, instead of 600, gradually increase, and learn as they proceed. We do not believe any inexperienced person can succeed until he starts from the first round and climbs up, instead of trying to jump from the ground to the top.

Bumble foot is usually caused by the fowl jumping from a high roost. The use of the knife, ointments, or poultices, sometimes renders matters worse. Put such fowls on the floor, with cut straw, and keep the skin from cracking by anointing with a few drops of melted lard twice a week.

We do not believe a rose comb fowl has any advantages against the attacks of severe cold over the single comb bird. We have watched both kinds, and find that the advantages are even. To test the matter try them in adjoining yards.—*Poultry-Keeper*.

[We have tried it and have found that Minorcas will freeze, where rose-comb Leghorns are in no wise affected.—ED. REVIEW.]

Eggs are scarce and consequently high in price, and it may be that the fellow who "preserved" eggs when they were plenty can sell them now at profitable figures; but he must be careful about mentioning the fact on market of their being preserved. I have poo

faith in egg-preserved. Not that there are not enough of them, but because they are, as a rule, worthless as well as often harmful. The albumen in an egg will not "preserve" to the taste as ham or beef will. All preservatives change the original flavor of an egg, and so soon as this occurs the egg becomes objectionable. They may keep an egg or preserve it from becoming altogether indigestible, but the original flavor for which an egg is noted can not be maintained by any preservative. Age will affect an egg soon, and it can be said to be preserved only so long as it will retain its original taste. The process that will maintain this without change the longest is the most successful. The albumen of the egg will retain its first flavor longest by any process that excludes the air but will not contaminate it. The process I believe best is to immerse each egg into boiling water for about three or four seconds, and then pack it in dry bran or sand. This closes the pores of the shell and effectually excludes the air. Eggs can thus be kept for a considerable time and retain their flavor, but wouldn't warrant a longer time than six or eight weeks.

Fowls kept in contracted quarters must have many adjuncts that fowls with larger space do not require. The principal of these is exercise—as much as possible, and one of the best ways to give it is by supplying loose hay or straw and a dust bath. Throw the feed in the former and let them work all day. Nothing so good to make their dress nice and glossy as straw and a dust bath. Dust will make a chicken feel good and clean. Corn fodder is also excellent, and it is surprising how the fowls enjoy to peck off the leaves.

Don't allow the coops that you have used all summer to stand round during the winter unnoticed. Gather them

together and put them carefully in one place. Place some rails or poles on the ground for them to rest upon and you will keep them off the ground and thus prevent their rotting. It will not be very long until next year rolls around, when you will need them. It is a very expensive business to make new coops every year, and the man who does it is still wondering there are no profits in the chicken business. This is one of the leaks that must be stopped, and that as soon as possible.—*Ohio Poultry Journal*.

It will not conduce to winter laying if the hens are closely confined during the winter, and fed on grain principally. Now that the season when eggs will be high is approaching, the hens should be given a variety, and nothing will serve the poultryman better than clover hay as a portion of the winter diet. The poultryman must keep in view that the nitrogenous element is the most important, for it is the nitrogenous (albuminoids) matter that is the most difficult to obtain. Excess of grain allows a larger proportion of the carbonaceous matter than is sufficient, and, unless they are so situated as to permit of plenty of exercise, the hens will not lay a fair proportion of eggs. The "balanced ration" is the ration for hens as well as for cows, and it is the cheapest. Any ration that contains an excess of any particular food, will be fed at a loss. The safest plan is to feed a variety, for then fewer mistakes in feeding will be made, and the hens will be better supplied.—*Farm and Fireside*.

When fowls are afflicted with scaly leg the best way to effect a cure is to insert a feather in the spout of a coal oil can so that too large a stream will not run out. Have some one hold the fowl by the wings, then take hold of a toe of one foot at a time and pour a fine stream from the edge of the

feathers entirely down the leg to end of toes, taking care that all parts of the foot and leg are thoroughly saturated with the oil. Usually one application will be enough; if not, repeat it; a second time will surely effect a cure. The scaly appearance is caused by an insect which the oil kills and leaves the legs clean and smooth. This cure will often answer when the legs get to twice their usual size, which is often the case when neglected.—*Orange Judd Farmer*.

It is a good plan to have two poultry yards, or a large one divided, and use each part in alternate years for poultry and garden vegetables. The poultry droppings help to enrich the land so that little or no extra fertilizer will be required, when the summer tillage and croppings will sweeten the ground and keep it in healthful condition for poultry.—*Indiana Farmer*.

As the season for poultry exhibitions is approaching, and as many persons are contemplating exhibiting, perhaps for the first time, they should know that their stock will come in competition with that belonging to old hands at the business, and should therefore be placed on an equal footing with them so far as possible. While the following is no great secret, it should be fully understood, viz:

Exhibition birds designed for the coming shows should be separated, males from females, placed in commodious quarters, and the floors of their apartments covered with fine straw at least six inches deep. For a morning feed, cooked corn meal, two pints; wheat, bran or shorts, one pint; into this mix a very little linseed or oil-cake; add, now and then, boiled potatoes, turnips or other vegetables. At noon throw clean wheat into the straw, and at sundown plenty of corn in the kernel should be placed in the feed troughs. At nine in the evening,

if one is willing to take the trouble an additional feed may be given them of toasted bread, well-buttered, and baked potatoes buttered, and if fed for only a week before the show it will add greatly to the lustre of the plumage. If fed by "candlelight" place the food on a dark cloth, or other dark foundation, so they can readily see it, set them off the perches and on returning them to the perch if any show weakness in the wings, see to it that they are properly folded and placed snugly against their sides, as this will assist in strengthening them. A little finely chopped fresh meat about twice a week will improve them. Keep water or sour milk by them at all times. Their shanks and feet should be washed with soap and water each week, using a brush to take out all the dirt. Wipe them dry and annoint them with a mixture of sweet oil 3 parts, sulphur one part, and then wipe off the grease to prevent soiling the plumage. The day previous to sending them to the show weigh them carefully and examine the Standard on that point, you may be disappointed if you do not; if disqualified on weight leave them at home. We would suggest, if there is time for the new feathers to grow out before the show, say six or eight weeks, in Asiatics, pull out clean all stubs of feathers on the shanks and toes, so that they may be replaced by new ones.—*Fanciers' Gazette*.

A few geese were once kept near the town of M—, and as they were very much teased the gander got rather savage. The parish minister, who wears very ample surtout coats, passed that way, and Mr. Gander, either thinking the surtout too long, or enraged at its flying tails, fastened on it. The minister having the advantage of weight in this novel tug of war made some headway, then something gave way, but the unfinished combat never was completed. Rather insulting treatment to a dignitary of the "auld kirk o' Scotland," but perhaps that gander was a disestablisher.



## ORNAMENTAL WILD DUCKS.

MR. F. MATHER'S EXPERIENCE IN  
BREEDING WILD DUCKS ON  
LONG ISLAND.

FEW persons except sportsmen know how beautiful some of our native wild ducks are, and fewer still know that the breeding of the more beautiful species, such as the wood-duck and teal, is successfully carried on here on Long Island. Hearing of this, one of the *Echo* staff visited this unique duck farm at Cold Spring Harbor and interviewed the proprietor of it, who is the well-known naturalist and fish culturist, Mr. Fred Mather, Superintendent of the State fishery commission.

The birds are now in winter quarters and in full breeding plumage. In April they are separated, after being paired off, and some are kept in enclosures where grass and running water bring not only vegetable food and bathing facilities, but insect life as well, for some species, such as the wood-duck and teal, are great insect catchers, and all ducks need some animal food. This winter Mr. Mather has the following ducks breeding from: Six pairs of Chinese Mandarins, six pairs of wood-ducks, five pairs of green-winged teal, one pair of pin-tails and one pair of ivory-billed coots, or mud-hens, besides some unmated blue-winged teal and widgeon. He had not cared to breed mallards nor black ducks, because they closely resemble common barn-yard fowls.

In an interview he said: This has long been a hobby with me. Some years ago I loved to shoot these birds, now I love to breed them. My original stock was wing-tipped birds which I either caught or purchased from gunners. Birds have also been added to the collection by exchange. No, there is no demand for them in this

country, but I can sell all surplus stock in Europe. For my original pair of Chinese Mandarin ducks I paid \$50 when landed in New York. Pictures of this bird prompted me to import them, and I have the only flock of them in America. All my birds are pinioned and will never fly. A lath fence three feet high will confine them, but wood-duck and Mandarins will climb up wire netting. They must be confined, and have grass and water. They will eat all grains, bread, lettuce, cabbage leaves, insects and a little animal food. But few that are caught full grown will breed, and I have spent years and some money in experimenting with them, and may some day publish the results. Mallards and black-ducks breed freely and domesticate readily. Not so with the others, which will only breed under those conditions which approach a state of nature. I have only bred Mandarins, wood-ducks, pintails and teal. The two first nest in hollow trees and require boxes with holes in, placed a few feet high, with an inclined stick to walk on; the others nest on the ground. These birds all pair. Mandarin drakes, the handsomest birds that swim, lose their gay plumage in June, and do not regain it until near October. This happens with the wood-duck, teal, pintail and all gaily painted ducks.

My success so far the past season has been better than last, although far short of what I expected. There seems to be no available information on the subject, at least none that I have had access to, and I have for the past few years been learning from failures. In 1888 I hatched four Chinese Mandarin ducks and they lived a week. Their death may be attributed to close confinement, and, perhaps, to an artificial diet of corn-meal, boiled potato and boiled egg. Last year out of fifteen hatched, a dozen were raised by giving them a grass range where insects were plenty. Two years ago I turned out into a

swampy piece of land, with a large spring pond in it, seventeen pairs of wood-ducks, ten old drakes and one pair of pintails. They were confined to about an acre of ground by a wire netting three-feet high. All winter these birds had been together and had paired off. They were confined in a small enclosure near one of the windows of the fish hatchery, and were at all times in sight, and it was noticed that the females made all the advances through February and March. Therefore the extra drakes were thought to be harmless. About the first of April they were turned out into the swamp, and furious fighting was noticed among the males, and by the middle of April three of the ducks were seen with their scalps torn off. It was also noticed that the males gave them no rest, and then, perhaps too late, the extra males were removed. Nests were provided for them by placing boxes about two feet from the ground in the alders, and in one of these a duck laid ten eggs, in another three were laid, and two eggs, were found on the ground. These were placed under hens, and from them I raised only three which lived to be two weeks old. They refused all food that we offered, and spent their time in catching flies. They went out in the morning alone, but at night came up to the building with the old hen.

Since that I have done better with the wood-ducks, and also with the pintail and teal, and have raised more birds from those hatched. If a perfect "mother" could be found the difficulties would be overcome—for an incubator of good construction will do the hatching. The birds seem weak at first, and if mothered by a hen she kicks them to death by scratching when they run to her to get warm. The beautiful wood-duck is disappearing from our lakes and streams, just as the wild pigeon has from our woods and the buffalo from our plains. The cause?

Guns in the hands of law defying vagabonds and boys who do not know better than to kill every living thing they see. Twenty years ago this elegant duck bred in all the country from Canada to the Carolinas, and one of its common names in America is "summer duck" because it does not go to the far North to breed. In Europe it is known as the Carolina duck. In the swamp above the State hatchery, where I often go to try and watch the habits of the woodcock (without a gun), the wood-duck used to breed in the hollow trees like the woodpecker, but now, when every boy has a gun, if a rumor of a wild duck comes to the school-house—no matter if the law protected this exquisite bird—a dozen guns would be in ambush for him when he wet his feet in the waters near the spot he had chosen to help his mate rear their young. Disgusted with this, I have tried to domesticate these ornamental ducks whose small size has not recommended them to our ancestors, but whose plumage is sufficient reason for their existence.

### FEEDING IN GENERAL.

(Continued.)

*Variety.*—It is important to arrange the feeding so as to secure a suitable variety, as otherwise the fowl will not eat with so good an appetite, nor digest so well what it has eaten. Every fowl ought to have every day one of the three kinds—grains, fresh vegetables and animal food.

It is probable also that some of the constituents of food which exist in such small quantities that the chemists do not commonly take note of them in drawing up schemes for feeding, are as important as the more common substances, but have to be obtained from different sources.

A little thought is all that is necessary to secure variety; the other kinds of grain may be given now and then, instead of the wheat or corn so commonly depended on, or whole grain may be varied with cracked grain, or ground grain; raw dough with cooked dough, and so on. Mixtures of the various grains as a steady thing are to be avoided, as making it difficult to secure variety. The animal food and the vegetables offer opportunities for almost endlessly varying the bill of fare, and the breeder on a large scale needs especially to be warned against falling into one routine, or the confined use of one kind of these foods. Fowls running at large cater in variety of food for themselves. For a few fowls, also, the table scraps go a great way towards making up the deficiency, for these are of very diverse characters, as we take care of ourselves in this matter of variety, if not of our fowls. Even the monotony of corn feeding in fattening ought to be relieved a little, if we wish to secure the best results.

*Exhibitions.*—Much harm is done to fowls by careless treatment during exhibitions, and especially by not providing plenty of clean gravel, green stuff, etc., all the varieties of small things that the fowls are always needing. Before the exhibition, sunflower seed, or hempseed, or buckwheat may be given to improve the general appearance of the fowl, especially of the plumage. Carrots and flaxseed also give a gloss to the plumage. After the exhibition the fowl is frequently not in a condition to relish its ordinary food. Give bread soaked in warm ale and a teaspoonful of castor oil; next day give only soft food, and after that go on again.

*Cost and quantity of food.*—Food for fowls is more expensive, in proportion, than for other animals. A good, healthy, growing fowl needs weekly about a pint and a half of corn or wheat. A bushel of corn produces

nine pounds live weight, seven and one-half pounds dressed weight, or twelve and one-half pounds of eggs.

Leghorns will eat one-third less than Brahmas or Cochins while not laying, but during the laying term, or just before it, the quantity of food consumed is governed more by the prolificness than by the size of the bird. Before the laying commences there must be storing of material in the system, that there may be a reserve to draw from. It is not probable that a fowl can digest enough food each day to furnish material for an egg, and meet the other demands incident to her life. When the reserve is exhausted then comes a time of rest.—*How to Feed Fowls.*

### JUDGING AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

*Editor Review,*—

**I** GATHER from the REVIEW, as I also learned when visiting the Toronto Industrial, that more or less dissatisfaction with the judging, for which there were some grounds, existed. Judging at the autumn shows must necessarily be by comparison. But is there any good reason why it may not be by *close comparison*? No one will maintain that when the birds deemed the best are fifteen or twenty feet apart, close comparisons can be instituted, except by removing them from their coops and placing them under circumstances where *all* their points can be accurately observed and compared.

Unless I am in error this is not done now.

I would suggest that a large cage or coop, with movable partitions supported on a frame with rollers so as to be pushed about as required, and into which several birds might be put for careful comparison, would be an inexpensive and successful device. The judges may be men of ability and integ-

ity and yet from an imperfect method fail to do justice.

In breeds in which color and station are matters of prime importance, this sort of careful comparison in the best, light and with all the circumstances favorable to show every bird at its best is most desirable. Often the owner would see for himself which was the better specimen and certainly the judge would have a chance to do himself, as well as the stock and the exhibitors, justice. Only comparatively few birds need be thus closely compared and the additional time consumed would not be great and would be well spent.

We do not think a judge should be expected to *defend* his decisions; but if he is wise he will endeavour to explain his awards to all who approach him *courteously*. Those acting in a contrary spirit should not only receive no explanation but be ejected from the show and forfeit all prizes won. The bullying of judges must be stopped promptly if the dignity of the breeders' calling is to be maintained.

Would it not be well for the judge to announce a time after his awards are made, when he will be prepared to go through all the classes and act the teacher or demonstrator to those who care to accompany him? How knowledge and good-feeling would abound in the land! Though the grumbler must needs be, his comments would receive few listeners, and he would perish as a public nuisance at all events.

Truly yours,  
MOUNT ROYAL.

#### AMERICAN POULTRY AND PIGEON JUDGES ASSOCIATION.

Editor Review,—

**B**Y an unanimous vote of the Executive Committee the American Poultry and Pigeon Judges Association will hold its First Annual Meeting since its organization in the city of Charleston, S.C. Our President has named January 14th at 8 o'clock p.m. as the time. This meeting will be a very important one, many interesting questions will be discussed and many important points regarding judging, we hope, satisfactorily disposed of. It will also be our aim at this meeting to harmonize as far as pos-

sible all differences of opinion now existing among our poultry and pigeon judges. Our membership now numbers twenty-eight and among them are to be found our most prominent judges. We hope for, and look forward, to a full attendance at this meeting. Please find appended a list of members to date.

Respectfully yours,  
J. Y. BICKNELL,  
President.  
H. A. BRIDGE,  
Secretary.

#### LIST OF MEMBERS.

J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo, N.Y., B. N. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind., G. O. Brown, Baltimore, Md., H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Mass., Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Canada, J. D. Nevius, Swarthmore, Pa., Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio, F. I. Sewell, Evanston, Ill., F. W. Gaylor, Quoque, L.I., J. H. Drevestadt, Jamesburg, N. J., C. J. Ward, Jacksonville, Florida, E. P. Cloud, Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., A. F. Cooper, Homer City, Pa., F. H. Shellaberger, Letts, Iowa, Geo. E. Peer, Rochester, N.Y., F. M. Hitchcock, Greenleaf, Kansas, P. H. Scudder, Glen Head, L. I., Wm. T. Fonda, Rochester, N.Y., J. C. Long, Jr., 90 Broad St., New York City, J. E. Diehl, Beverly, N.J., Morgan Bates, 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., W. J. Stanton, 29 Church St., N.Y., A. F. Peirce, Winchester, N.H., P. J. Keller, Tiffin, Ohio, G. T. Gast, Prospect, Ohio, A. E. Shaw, Box 1658, New Orleans, La., Abel F. Stevens, Wellesley, Mass., H. A. Bridge, Box 404, Columbus, Ohio.

#### MILTON POULTRY AND PET STOCK SOCIETY.

**A**NNUAL Meeting of the above Society was held at the Wallace House, on 13th inst. The President took the chair at 8 p.m. and called to order a large number of fanciers and friends. The first business was receiving the auditors report, it showed liabilities of \$28.00 and assets \$125.00. This good showing was proudly commented on, and reflected considerable tact with good management on the part of its officers. The election of officers was then taken up and resulted as follows:—D. W.

Campbell, Esq., Treasurer, Co. Halton, Hon.-President; Con. Hoff, re-elected President; Justus Roedler, Vice-President; M. E. Mitchell, Sec. and Treas.; Chas. Jones, Asst. Secretary; Board of Directors, James Main, J. Butterfield, A. Henderson, E. F. Earl, Chas. Johnson, W. Clements, Alf Waldie, J. G. Ford, Jas. Haine, Geo. Laing and Jno. Bradley; Wallace Dent, Superintendent of show.

The Secretary was instructed to engage Mr. S. Butterfield as one of the judges.

A committee was appointed to revise the prize list, being instructed to add a number of varieties to last year's list, and if possible to give prizes for pigeons. The Society much regret the loss of their able and obliging Secretary, Mr. John Dewar. Mr. Dewar has taken up his *root* in Toronto. Mr. Mitchell, his partner in the poultry business, succeeds him in the office.

#### LONDON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

**L**AST regular meeting of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held in their rooms, on the evening of November 20th. President McNeil in the chair, with the largest attendance of members present since the formation of the Association. The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were confirmed. I might here state that a special meeting was called for the evening of October 30th, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be donated to the special prize list of the coming Ontario Poultry Exhibition, to be held in the town of Bowmanville, the second week in January next. It was decided to offer twenty-two cash prizes of \$2.00 each, and the members donated sixteen settings of eggs, valued at \$3.00 per setting, in all to the value of \$92.00, and the Secretary was ordered to forward a list of the same to the Secretary of the exhibition.

At our meeting on Thursday evening four new members were enrolled. The Association was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. A short debate was indulged in with reference to judging by comparison and scoring, the members taking

part were about equally divided in their opinions, the main objection offered against scoring being the length of time taken in scoring a show, many premiums not being placed until the last day of the show, and in some instances not put up at all, which is an injustice to both the exhibitor and the public.

J. S. Niven, M.D., one of our leading members, having just returned from a trip to his native land (Ireland) reported having visited several fanciers while there, and gave an extended description of stock inspected which was quite entertaining.

Barred Plymouth Rocks was the variety brought up for competition. Mr. A. Bogue did the scoring to the satisfaction of all. Mr. G. A. Andrews was awarded first prize on entry No. 1, a cockerel, score 94½. Col. Aylmer was awarded second on entry No. 4, a hen, score 93½. Receipts for the evening, \$14.00. Election of officers for '91 will take place at our next meeting, December 18th.

In conclusion I might state that one of our old respected breeders, Mr. John Thorp, has recently received from the U.S. Government back pensions to the amount of \$4,500.00, and in addition will hereafter receive \$30 per month for life. Mr. Thorp will no doubt retaliate by making some of the boys hustle on his favorite varieties. Success to him.

R. OKE,  
Secretary.

London, Nov. 24th, 1890.

NOTES.

MR. D. A. RADCLIFFE,  
Aurora, has imported a fine trio of buff Cochins from Mr. Geo. E. Peer, Rochester.

THE ONTARIO.

Just as we go to press the following, from Mr. J. M. Hern, reaches us:

Bowmanville, Nov. 26th.

FRIEND DONOVAN,—Yours of the 24th received, and in reply would say that everything is progressing favorably for the Ontario Show. We are making all ready to accommodate any number of our brother fanciers who may desire to visit us, and we have things in about venient shape as they could be

got anywhere. We have secured a good warm brick building, with good floor, roomy and well lighted, to hold the show in, and good sheds to store the shipping coops in. The building was formerly a church, but of late years has been used for a roller rink and school room. We have constant demands for prize lists, which will be ready to mail by the 1st of December. Membership tickets are going off nicely. No word of books yet."

REMIT PROMPTLY.

In this month's REVIEW will be found accounts for subscription. We trust that our efforts to bring the REVIEW to the front may meet with a hearty and prompt response.

Bantam Department

BANTLINGS.

A NICE size pen for a cock or cockerel and four or five hens or pullets, is five feet by six feet.

Bantams during the cold winter months should be fed more flesh food than the larger varieties, indeed a small quantity may be given every day.

Cuckoo (Plymouth Rock color) and partridge Cochin Bantams are freely shown in England, but we have never seen them here. Mr. Entwistle, the originator of these varieties kindly sent us some feathers from the former a year ago. They were most excellent in color and texture.

Light Brahma Bantams, have also of late been shown in England, but from what we can learn, they are yet too large in size.

We should think the white Leghorn would be an excellent variety to "Bantamize" and not at all hard in comparison with the immense Cochin. A first cross of a yellow legged white game Bantam should go a long way towards the goal in view.

Why don't our Bantam breeders assist us in this department? "Billy"

McNeil's experience would prove invaluable.



J. H. PATON.  
47 SHANNON ST TORONTO.  
OUR ILLUSTRATION.

WE give this month a nice illustration of a pair of Pekin Bantams, owned by Mr. J. H. Paton, Toronto. These Bantams increase in popularity every day.

BANTAMS AT THE SHOWS.

Editor Review:—

AS the show season will soon be here, the Bantam breeders will have to bestir themselves if they want a change in the management of Bantams at this winter's shows. So much injustice has been done to Bantams in the past that if that department does not undergo a decided change you may look for the absence of many of the best birds. Bantams are generally left to the last, and very often so little time is left that the judge has not time to score the birds, or if he does score them the scoring is not worth the card it is on. I, as a Bantam breeder, hold that Bantams are entitled to as prominent a position and as much attention as any class of fowl. Look at most of our prize lists and you will find maybe four or five out of the nine or ten different kinds of ornamental Bantams. Why is this distinction made? Is not a Bantam as much a fowl as a Leghorn or a Brahma? I hope the managers of the poultry shows this winter will give this subject the attention it deserves and see that our pets get a fair show. If all the ornamental Bantam breeders of Ontario would unite and

form a Club, Bantams would soon occupy the position they should have. Why not start one this winter? Let some one start the stone rolling.

Yours truly,  
E. B. CALE.

Stratford, Nov. 18th, 1890.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTES

**LAST  
FREE! FREE!**

We are desirous that any one who has a fowl or a pen of fowls for sale or is anxious to purchase anything in this line should try the "FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE" and "WANT" columns of the REVIEW. With this object in view we offer a 30 word advertisement in this column

**TIME  
FREE!**

to any who renew their subscriptions for 1891 BEFORE the end of the present year. The advertisement may be sent with the renewal of subscription, or we will send a coupon for ad. good any time during 1891. This offer will not hold good after Jan. 1st, 1891.

**THIS**

THE REVIEW FOR 50 CENTS.

During 1890 the REVIEW added more names to its subscription list than for any previous year of its existence. We want to at least DOUBLE its circulation during 1891, and with this aim before us will accept \$1.50 for a new subscription with a renewal of an old subscription for 1891. The new subscriber will by this means get his paper for one year for 50c, or it may be arranged so that both old and new may get their REVIEWS for 75c each for one year. Surely all our friends can at this rate send us at least one new name.

**NOTICE**

Send FOUR new subscribers with \$4 and get the *American Standard of Perfection*, latest edition, for yourself Free.

**WILL!**

Send One new subscriber with \$1 and get *Pigeons and Pats* for one year for yourself Free.

**APPEAR.**

Send Two new subscribers with \$2 and get the *Canadian Kennel Gazette* for one year for yourself Free.

**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.

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.

**U. S. OFFICE.**

We have established a branch office at Boston, Mass. U. S. Readers will receive prompt attention to their enquiries when addressed to P.O. Box 1379 Boston.

**BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.**

WM. B. SCOTT, MILFORD, ONT.  
Breeder of pure Plymouth Rocks and large Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$2 per 13 or \$3 per 26.

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

J. H. RICHARDS, GODERICH, ONT.  
Breeder of Americas Choicest Houdans, Red Caps and Langshans, Partridge Cochins (A. Bogue's strain). Eggs from all of my breeds at \$1.50 per 12. Don't Exhibit.

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

H. GODDARD, LISTOWEL, ONT.  
Breeder of W. & B. Leghorns, B Javas and S. S. Bants. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting or \$3.00 for 26.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.  
Breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Houdans. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

W. S. ODELL, OTTAWA, ONT.  
S. S. Hamburgs and Pekin Ducks.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

**For Sale.**—Four light Brahma cocks and hens (yearlings), 25 cockerels and pullets, bred from the pen winners at Toronto and Hamilton this year, also Partridge Cochins, and 29 Pekin Ducks, white and brown Leghorns cheap if sold at once. John Cole, Hamilton.

**For Sale.**—White Cochin cockerel, 1st at Kingston Partridge Cochin cockerels, including 1st at London, \$2 to \$5 each. Partridge Cochin cock \$4; light Brahma cock \$3 and chicks \$3 per pair. Fine trio white Plymouth Rocks only \$5. Several pair Pekin ducks, including pair and at Hamilton. T. Cockburn, Jr., 64 Canada Street, Hamilton, Ont.

**For Sale.**—One trio of Pekin Ducks \$4. Four pairs of Rouen Ducks \$2.50 per pair, bred from 1st prize stock. John Hord, Parkhill, Ont.

**Cockerel for Sale.**—One buff Cochin, from bird scored by J. Y. Bicknell, 95 and 96. If taken at once will be sold cheap. D. A. Radcliffe, Aurora, Ont.

**For Sale or Exchange.**—Two B.B.R. Game Bant. cocks, two hens and one pullet; S. Duckwing Game cock; black Minorca cock and 7 hens; all good birds, fit to win or fit to breed. Cash or exchange for best quality Pyle Games, Brown R. Games, Indian Games, whole colored Games or Bantams of same varieties; also for best quality grey or colored Dorkings. P. O. Box 215, Cote St. Antoine, Montreal.

**Monarch Light Brahmas**—Pekin Ducks, silver Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Pit Games, in strong competition took special, 5 1sts, 4 2nds at Coaticook great show, open to the world. Clearing Sale. J. R. Roy, Coaticook, P. Que. 12-1-2-3.

**Dark Brahma Pullets**—Cheaper than ever. Not having time to attend to my birds properly will dispose of hens and pullets at \$1 each, good pencilling and heavy toe-feathering. Also some fine light Brahma cockerels at prices on application. I have a few more pairs Guinea Pigs at \$1 per pair. Jas. McLaren, Stephen Street, Owen Sound, Ont.

**Jos. O. LaBello**, Box 29, Bowmanville, Ont. For sale, the whole of my stock, Langshans, Partridge Cochin, and Plymouth Rocks, B. Langshans, W. P. Smith (strain), Langshans and Partridge cock 1st at Bowmanville, Ottawa and Chatham.

**It is not too late**—to buy a nice lot of S. S. Hamburg pullets and cockerels, some Pekin drakes left. W. S. Odell, 64 Slater Street Ottawa, Ont.

**For Sale.**—At once, ten Pit Game cocks in blooming feather, black breasted reds, browns and grays. Also hens if requested. Address, Wm. Carnew, Belleville, Ont.

**For Sale.**—White P. Rock cockerels and few pair of Pekin Ducks from 1st prize stock. A. Thompson, Allan's Corners, Chateaugay Co., P. Que.

**1st Prize Langshans** for sale, chicks and old ones. They must be sold at any price, will exchange for black African Bantams or Winchester Rifle. Jno. A. Thurston, 64 Colborne Street, Toronto.

**Will Exchange.**—Trio golden Polands, pair Minorcas, two brown Leghorn cockerels, for Plymouth Rocks, brown Leghorn cockerel, also white Leghorns, black Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Turbit pigeons, for Saddle, pair light Sleights or offers or sell very cheap. E. M. Zavitz, Ravenswood, Ont.

**After January 6th**—I will have for sale some grand Show Birds, white and brown Leghorns and black Minorcas. See October Review for prizes at Toronto. Thos. Rice, Whitby, Ont.

**For Sale.**—The pair golden pencilled and black Hamburg chicks, also the pair golden Poland chicks that won 1st at Detroit, Toronto and London, and are fit to win anywhere. Wm. McNeil, 774 Waterloo Street, London.

**For Sale.**—One trio black Leghorns, one trio silver Polands, won 1st prize at Detroit, Toronto and London, and are fit to win anywhere. Wm. McNeil, 774 Waterloo Street, London, Ont.

**Buff Pekin Bantams**—50 chicks for sale in pairs trios and breeding pens, finest colored chicks in America, good clear Buff throughout, pullets a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence answered. G. S. Robson, 491 Central Avenue, London, Ont.

**For Sale.**—Owing to press of business and no winter pen, I am compelled to dispose of my entire stock of B. Red Games, all of which are bred from the most noted strains in England, and imported direct by myself. To anyone wanting to improve their stock or become winners for the coming shows, this is an opportunity not to be missed as these are all A. 1 birds, not a cull among them and must be sold at once, don't miss this chance to secure English birds that cost me a small fortune to import and breed. 1 imported B. red Game cock 94½, (tallest I ever saw, very long head); 1 imported hen (Matthews); 1 hen 94 tie for 1st Owen Sound, sire 96½, dam 96; 1 hen 92½, very large and reachy, A. 1 color; 4 hens, 94½, 93½, 93, 92½—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th as pullets at Owen Sound '90; 2 hens 94½ each in 1st pen, Ottawa, '90, very fine; 1 hen, not scored but will go 91 at least. All of the above except imp. cock and hen are sired by my imported cock Sam 96½. Chicks: 2 stags and 2 pullets (May), from setting eggs from Spalding's best pen, these are extra fine and sure winners A. 1 heads; 2 stags and 4 pullets (June) own breeding, 1 stag and 2 pullets extra good, one pullet can't be beat, she is extra tall, good color, very long head, small low tail and close feathered, the finest bird I ever bred, worth \$20.00 alone, whole lot for \$75.00, single birds half their value, score cards for most of them, all healthy. R. B. Smith, Belleville, Ont.

*We can use any of these Cuts in Advertisements, or on Cards,  
Note and Letter Heads, Envelopes, Etc.*

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NO CUTS FOR SALE OR LOANED.

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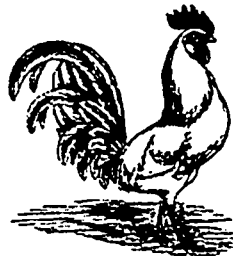
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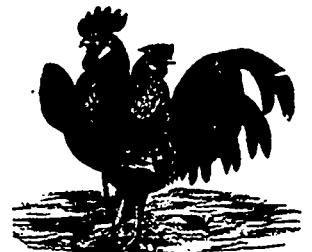
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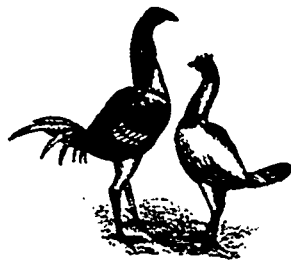
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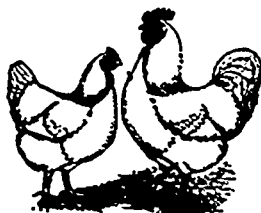
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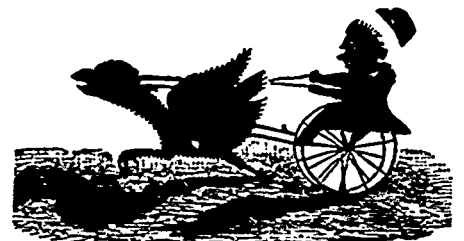
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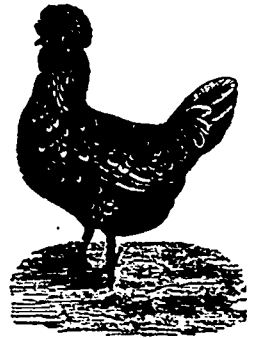
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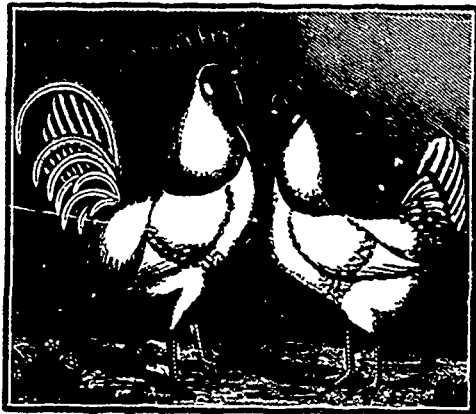
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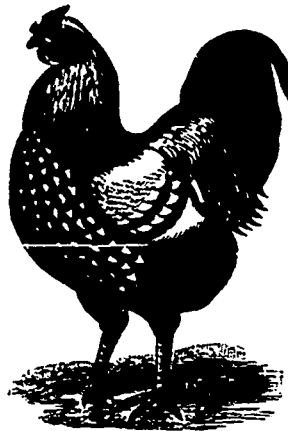
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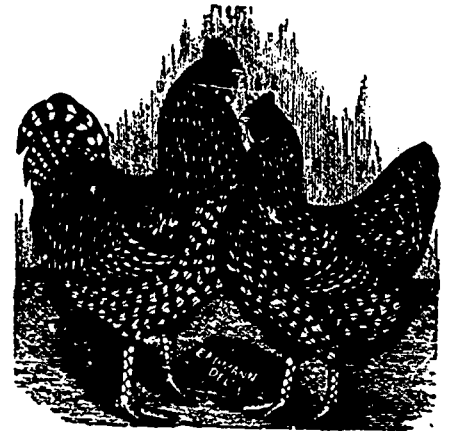
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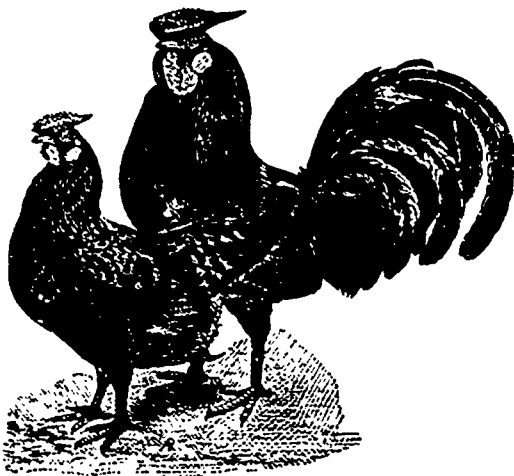
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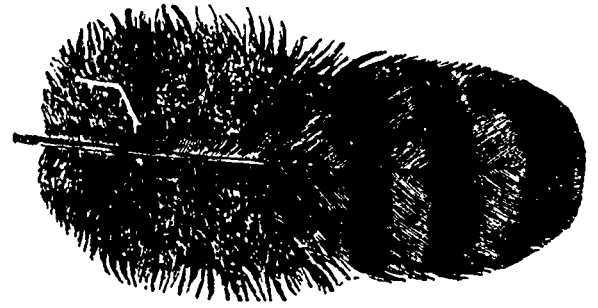
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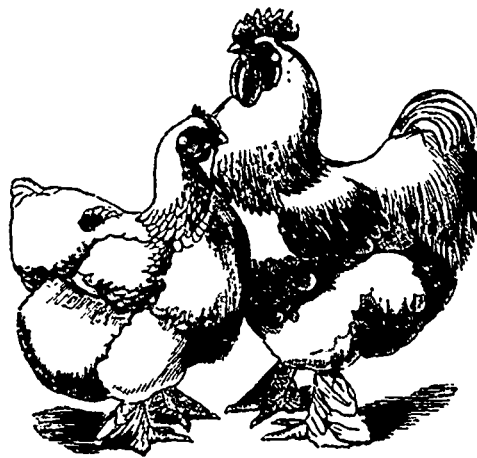
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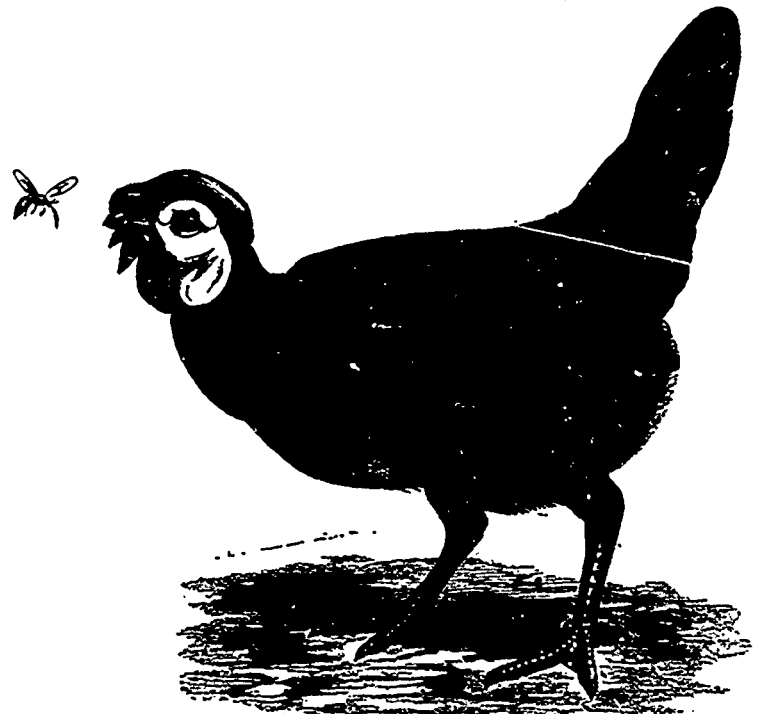
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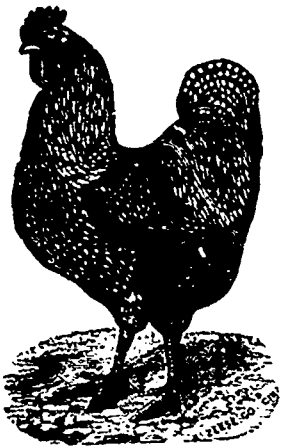


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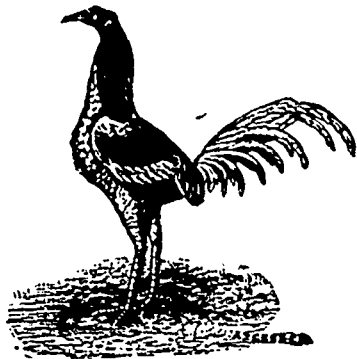


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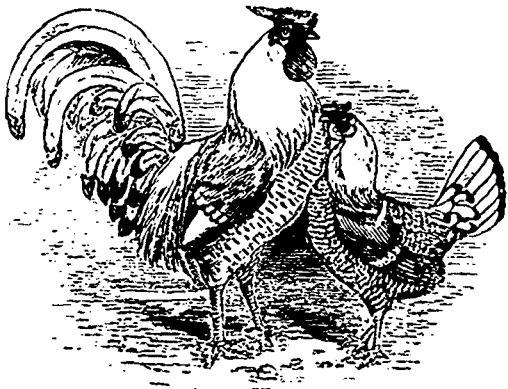
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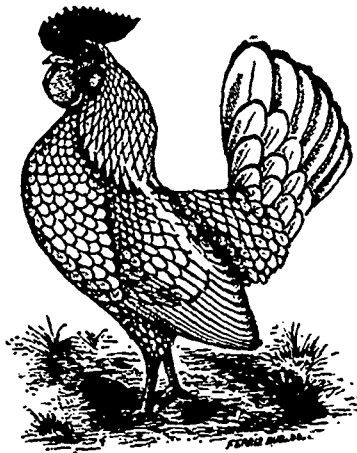
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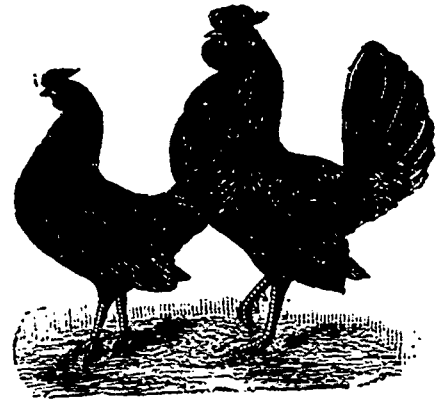
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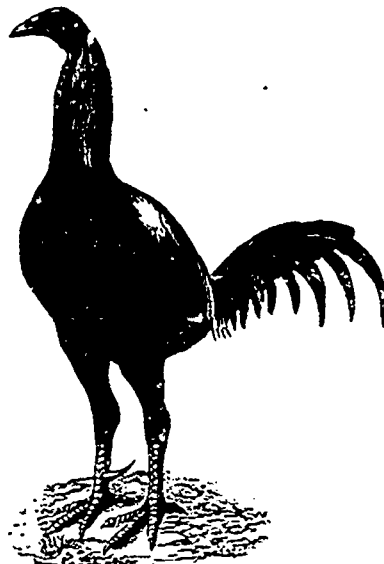
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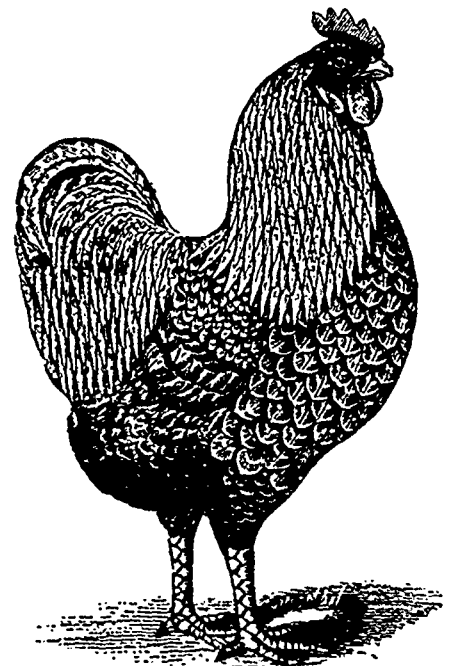
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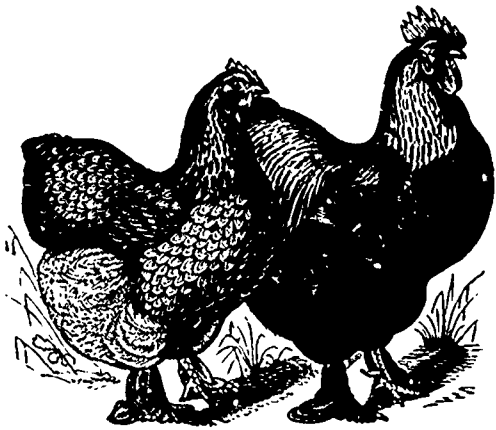
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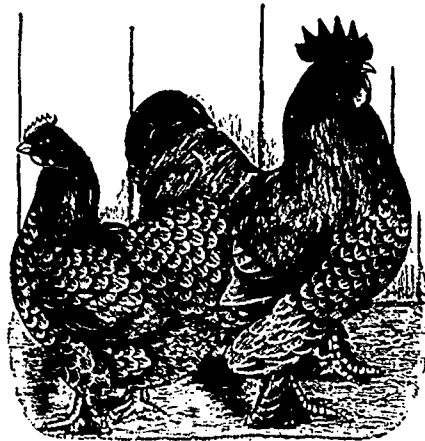
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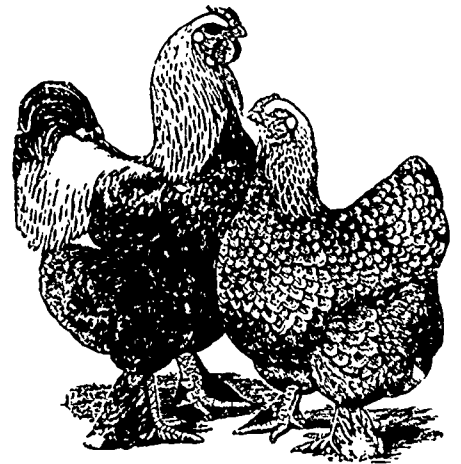
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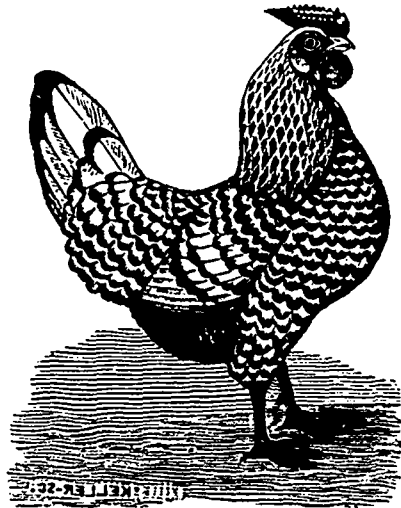
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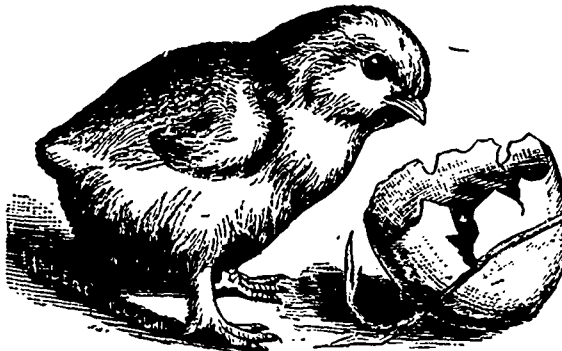
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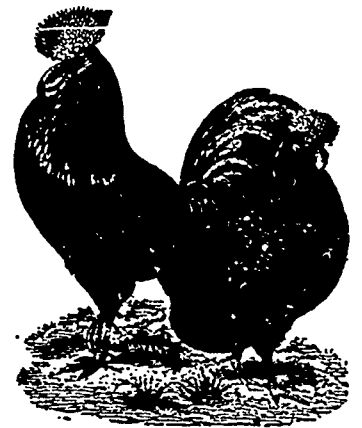
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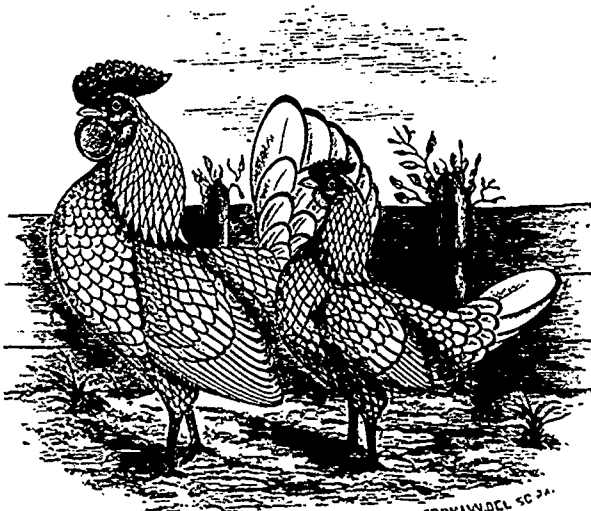
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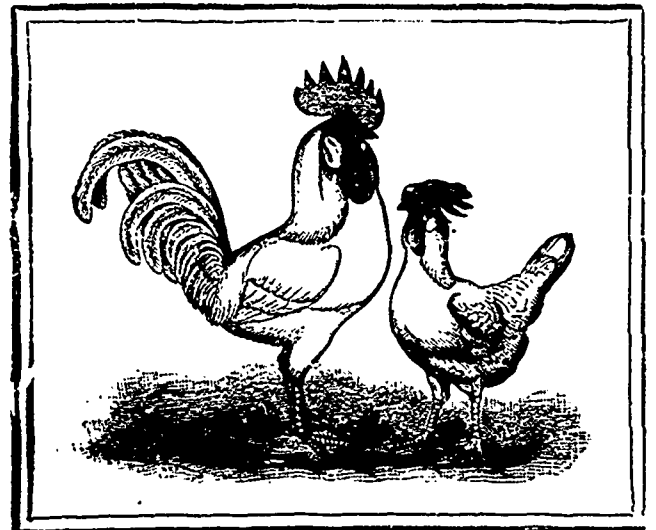


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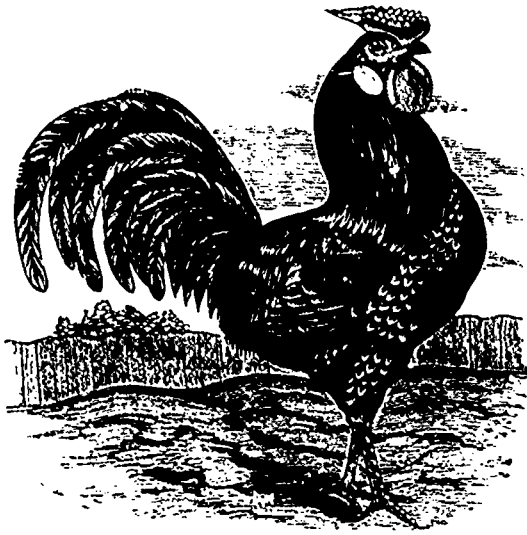
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FRIDMAN & CO. PA.

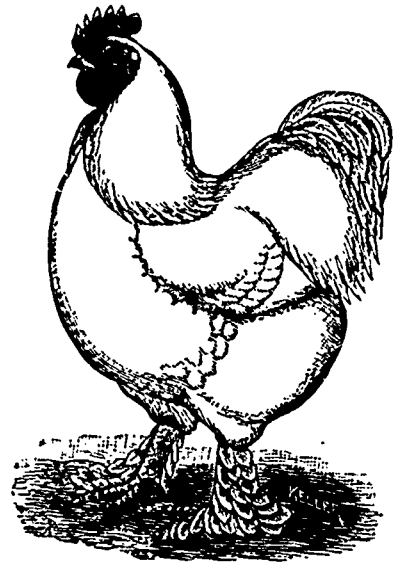


IMPORTED WHITE MINORCAS.

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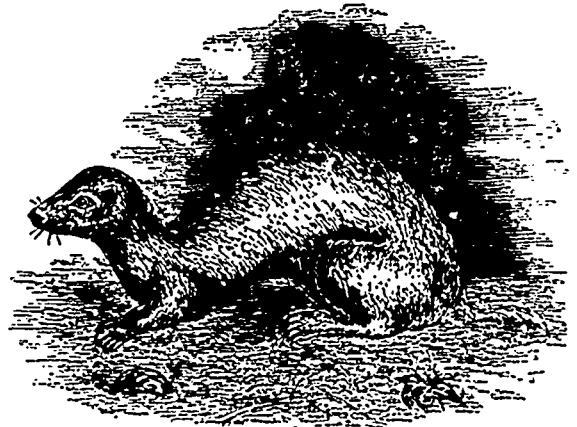
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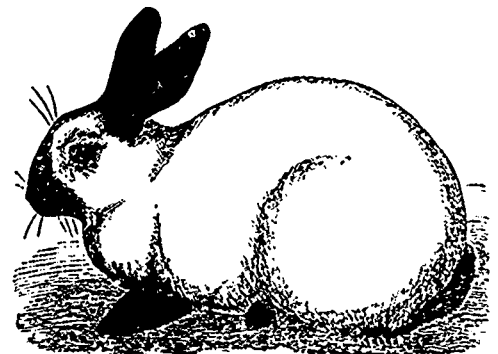
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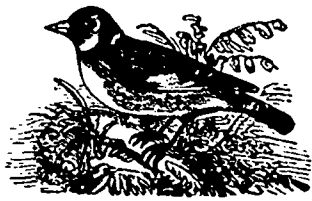
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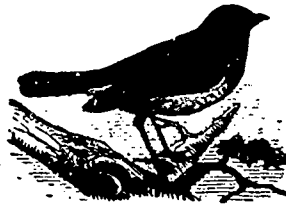
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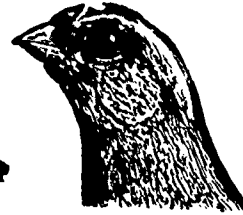
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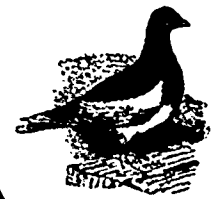
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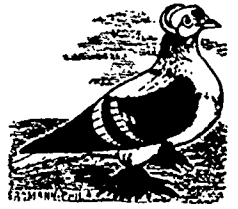
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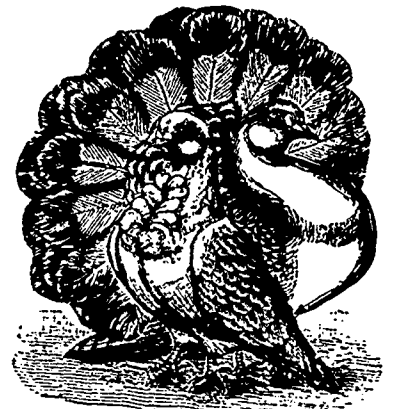
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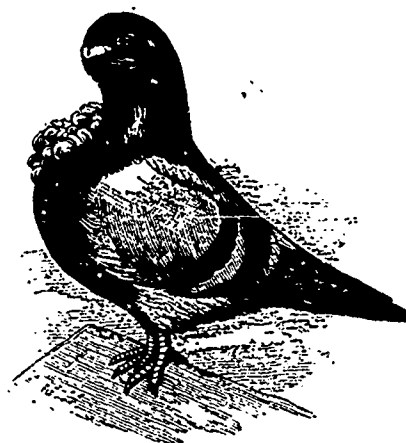
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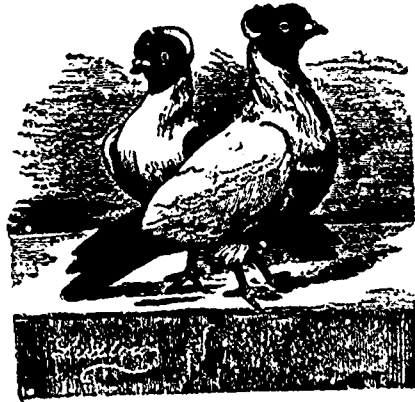
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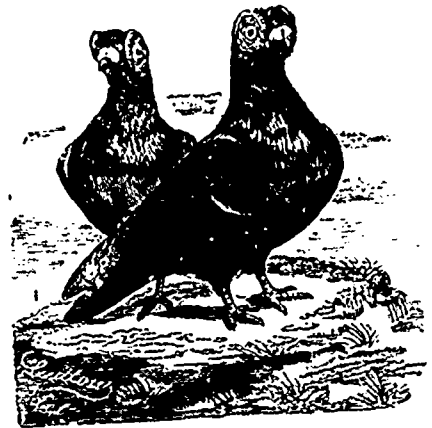
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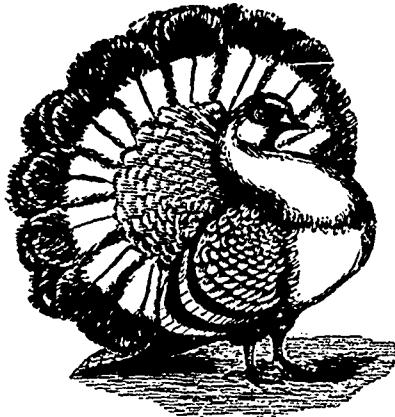
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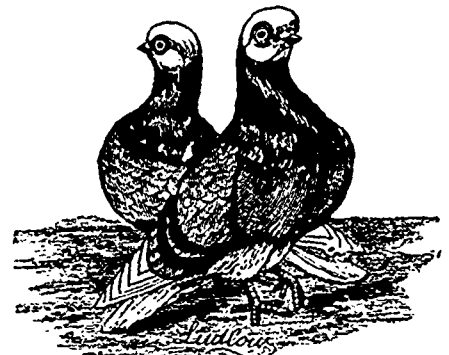
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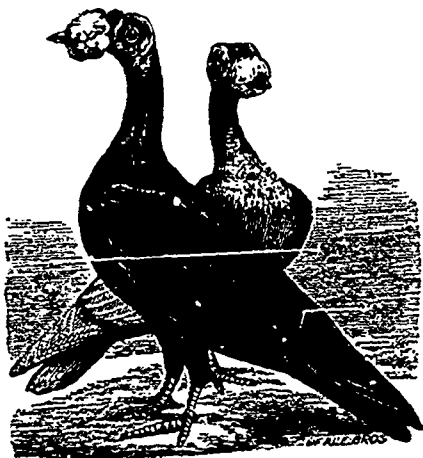
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