

# THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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Canada.

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## POULTRY AND PET STOCK SHOWS.

Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association—Toronto, Dec. 8th to 11th, 1885. H. G. Jackson, Secretary.

Poultry Association of Ontario—Guelph, January 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1886. George Murton, Secretary, Guelph.

Stratford and Seaforth Poultry Association—Central Exhibition at Stratford third week in January.

Owen Sound Poultry and Pet Stock Association—Owen Sound, January 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1886. A. C. Blythe, Secretary.

## COWAN & PATTESON'S SALE.

The sale of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, the property of Messrs. Cowan & Patteson, came off at Clochmohr, Galt, on the 27th ult. The sale had been postponed from a wet day to a wetter one, and the bidding was very dull. W. W. Goodall, of Brampton, bought eight ewes, of which four were imported, and a ram at private sale; and Senator S. W. Allan took the same number. Mr. John Carroll, of St. Catharines, took a shearling ram at \$30; Dr. Patten, of St. George, one at \$25; and Mr. Hutchen, of Campbellville, one at \$30. Mr. Cowan's young bulls hung fire, owing partly to the damp, no doubt, and not a little to the season. Mr. Pettit took one for \$100, and another was sold to a local buyer at the same figure. Dr. Patten, and Mr. Parker, of Durham, County Grey, were the principal buyers of cows and heifers. Mr. Orr,

of Milton, got a cow and calf; Mr. Dalton McCarthy took the three best of Mr. Patteson's heifers, all of distinguished breeds. Messrs. Curzon, John Scott, and Hobson were among the other buyers.

## F WIXSON'S POULTRY HOUSE.

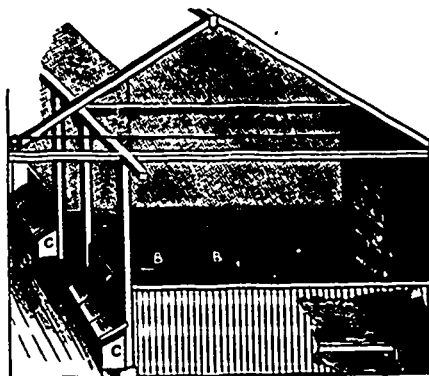
(General View appeared in CANADIAN BREEDER of Oct. 15th.)

The illustration of which appeared in a recent number of the BREEDER, is perhaps the best arranged and extensive one in Canada. It is situated in the town of Ingersoll, is easy of access, and will well repay anyone who will visit it for their time and trouble.



GROUND PLAN.

W represents windows; D, doors



INTERIOR VIEW.

A, movable perch; B, movable feed and water vessels; C, nests; D, rope which is on pulleys to raise and lower exit door.

The main building, No. 1, is 14 x 26 ft., one and a half storeys. The front part of this building is used for an office, shipping room and feed bins, with plenty of room for a stove for steaming feed. The back part is used for reserve birds for breeding purposes and for exhibition—the upper floor being a store room for egg baskets, shipping and exhibition coops.

Building No. 2, ground plan and interior sectional view of which is here shown, is the breeding room. It is a model in every respect, containing as it does nine most beautifully arranged pens. This building is 14 x 64 ft., has a passage way the entire length, and from this passage the doors to outside yards are opened, eggs gathered, or birds inspected, without in any way disturbing them. These pens are 7 x 11 ft. each, with double glass windows, 4 x 5 ft., giving plenty of light and heat during the cold winter months. The outside runs are 7 x 20 ft., opening into a large grass plot, through which runs a never-failing spring creek. To this large run each lot have access in turn. In front of this building are three large runs, 20 x 22 ft., for young and growing chicks. No. 3 is a building 12 x 22, used in spring for a hatchery and in fall for surplus stock. Nos. 4 and 5, recently erected and not shown in engraving, are buildings 12 x 15, each with large grass runs for keeping cockerels and pullets separately. All of these houses are on stone foundations, are admirably arranged, have floors of leached ashes raised

12 inches above outside ground, and on them an inch of sand and gravel, which can be easily removed and renewed every few days. The drinking and feed vessels are galvanized iron and are kept clean. The dust boxes are placed in the south windows and contain a plentiful supply of dry sand, lime and sulphur. The perches are low and portable, and are plentifully covered with whitewash, the joints being filled with coal oil, Mr. Wixson believing that prevention is better than cure for vermin, etc.

His system of feeding varies according to age and nature of fowls, but in the main he gives a warm feed of boiled coarse grains in the morning; grain thrown on floor for dinner, to induce the birds to exercise; and whole corn at night.

Altogether we believe this to be the most complete arrangement of the kind in Canada. Every precaution seems to have been taken to secure health and comfort for the birds, cleanliness and ventilation being a prominent part in the construction.

The partitions being close boarded 3 feet, and above this wire netting admits of plenty of light and air. All through the building one is struck with the air of neatness, convenience and cleanliness, the whole being heavily coated with whitewash.

## AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The following picture of a working farmer's life in England, from the *London Spectator*, is liable to be regarded as a funny sketch, by the prosperous grangers of our own Republic. The *Spectator* says:

"The family of an Essex farm laborer, known to the writer, numbering eight individuals, lived through last winter on thirteen shillings a week—equal to about 2¾d. each per day for everything—and without running into debt. They could afford neither fresh meat nor butter, and ate hardly anything but bread and potatoes, which were very cheap, especially in the country; and as this laborer buys wheat from his master, has it ground at a neighboring mill (in return for the bran), and his wife is a good baker, their bread costs them much less than it would if they were nearer town. And it is but fair to mention that, owing to their eldest son's illness, they were worse off than usual last winter. He is now at work again, and as their cottage is rent free, and the father, during hay and corn harvest, can earn twenty shillings a week, and the children make something by gleaning, they consider themselves to be in quite flourishing circumstances. If all farm laborers were equally well off, there would be little cause either for compassion on the one hand, or complaint on the other. But most of them in this part of England are much worse off; for the laborer in question, as the fact of his having thirteen shillings a week with a cottage and a bit of garden rent free, shows he is a superior workman; he is sober, too, spending little, if anything, at the public house, and his wife is a wonderfully good manager. How the many live who are less favored by fortune, having perhaps only eleven or twelve shillings a week, paying a rent of two or three, and being sometimes out of work, is a mystery. Except during the summer they must always be on the verge of starvation, and if they had not the parish to fall back upon, could not live at all."