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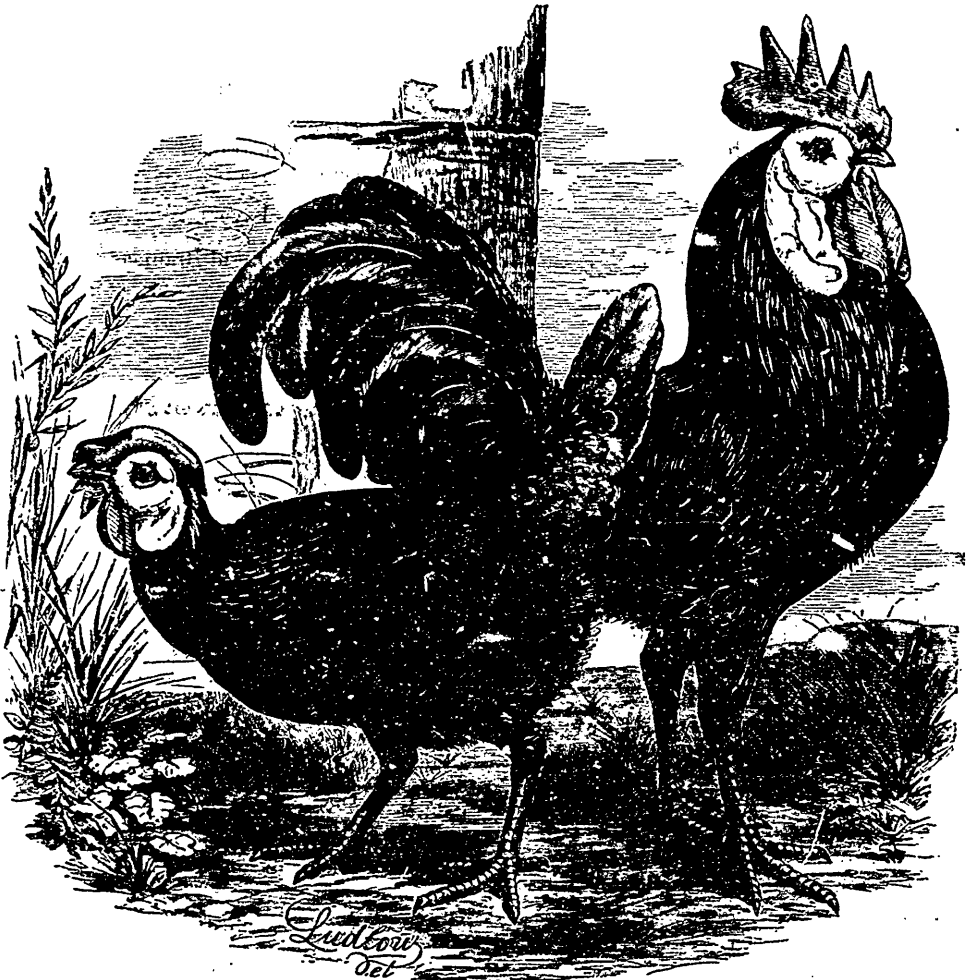
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STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1884.

No. 1.



WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

Cross-Bred Fowls.

Considerable attention is now being given to cross-breeding fowls, for the sake of obtaining a bird that combines, in the highest degree, great laying qualities and good flesh. The great object to be sought in poultry breeding should be utility, and I quite agree with X Roads that the fowl that is the best layer, and at the same time the best for

table use, is the best bird, no matter whether it be cross-bred or of one pure strain. It is nonsense to say we have gone far enough in this matter. If a better fowl than we now possess can be produced by all means let us have it, and the sooner the better for the community at large.

Of the standard breeds I know of no fowl that possesses these good qualities in a greater degree than the Plymouth Rock, but there are fowls that

are better layers, and there are also breeds that make better table birds. What fowl can compare with White or Brown Leghorns for egg production; and for table use, what cross-bred fowl can compare with a well fed Dorking, Houdan or La Fleche ?

Very few people who keep poultry for the sake of the profit to be derived from eggs and table birds, will take the trouble to attend two or three pure breeds. They want one breed only and that must be a general purpose one. To all such I would say try the Plymouth Rock.

Then, again, many persons, especially farmers, would like a really useful fowl, but they do not feel inclined to kill off their flock of mongrels and lay out a considerable sum for a breeding pen of thoroughbreds. In this case the best thing to be done is to kill off all the mongrel cocks, and bring in thorough-breds, and by this means grade up the stock. If your hens are small, run a Light Brahma cock with them the first year, and the next season mate the pullets thus obtained with a White Leghorn cock, and the fowls from this cross will be very useful birds, good layers and roosters, and of good size. Of course all the cockerels must be killed and pure males always used.

For the benefit of those who wish to experiment in crossing, I append the following clippings. A correspondent in the *Country Gentlemen* writes thus :

"I have tried a great many breeds of fowls, and have made a great many trials in crossing, and I now think that for all purposes the best cross is with a pure bred Brown Leghorn cock on Part-ridge Cochin hens. The next season cross with another Leghorn cock on the pullets from the first cross, and the fowls thus produced are the most satisfactory to me of any fowls that I ever had, for they are first-class layers. I have had them lay at five months old. They make a handsome fowl, and are very hardy, with a strong constitution and very easy to raise. They make good market fowls, as broilers, and at maturity the hens will dress from 4½ to 5 pounds each."

Mr. I. K. Felch being asked the three breeds he would select if confined to thorough-bred fowls, answered : "Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns." But were he to give up all save those from which he could secure the very best results in eggs, broilers, and roast fowls, he would keep fine Light Brahma hens in numbers that, mated with a White Leghorn cock, would lay eggs enough for incubating purposes; the laying stock, broilers, and poultry thus begin a cross-breed, Brahma and Leghorn. They will lay the best in all seasons of the year, and while the eggs are large and generally dark colored, the hens lay as many as do the pure Leghorns, while the poultry

is as nice as can well be. There will be enough among them that will become broody in the whole year, and much annoyance often experienced with too many sitting hens is in this way dispensed with"—*Coleman's Rural Home*.

The Brahma-Dorking cross in the opinion of *Farm and Home*, is a favorite one, and generally produces most hardy and prolific birds both for table and as frequently layers of large eggs. The best Brahma Dorkings are bred by mating a colored Dorking cock of large size and low on legs with large dark Brahma hens. Fancy points may be disregarded, but good size is indispensable, and if the hens are free from, or at least with only very slight leg feathering, so much the better. The chickens will prove very hardy and quick growing, provided they are hatched early and are well looked after. February and March are the best months for hatching, the pullets commencing to lay about September, and the cockerels with a little extra feeding prove excellent table fowl. For laying choose pullets with grey hackles in preference to those with gold or brassy colored, as the former are generally more prolific and do not get broody so frequently as the latter. If plumage be a consideration, then substitute a silver-grey Dorking cock with the Brahma hens, although this variety of Dorking is inclined to be small. A very handsome bird may be produced by crossing a white Dorking cock with light Brahma hens, and in a park or orchard this breed looks very attractive, being nearly white. Whichever of these crosses be decided on, choose as parents, large, healthy specimens of pure blood, and hatch early.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLITS.

Toronto, Jan. 8th, 1884.

Diseases of Poultry.

Editor Review.

Will you allow me a little space in your valuable journal to obtain some information and advice from some of your numerous readers regarding the cause of death lately of a valuable Black Spanish cock. What attracted my attention first was his want of usual liveliness—for he was a very strong and sprightly bird—and general droopiness. I next noticed his stumbling and running against objects. I picked him up and observed a slight running from his eyes. I washed the eyes with luke-warm water; this appeared to make him livelier, and able to see better. I concluded it was only a bad cold, but cooped him up by himself in a warm place, and fed him on good stimulating food. Next morning I found his eyes closed up altogether, the lids of which seemed glued together tight, and a whitish matter oozing from the eyes. I was now quite alarmed, and straightway hunt-

od up "Wright," to see what he had to say. The nearest approaching it was roup, therefore treated him accordingly. He got no better, but in fact worse. I consulted with one or two old bird fanciers here; they appeared to be puzzled, but one thought it might be worms. I treated him for such, but he got no better. I still persevered, and kept washing his eyes, bathing his head with diluted vinegar, gave him a few doses of castor oil, rubbed a feather up and down his throat with lard and turpentine, in fact did all I knew and could scheme, but of no avail. At last he got so blind that he could not see to pick his food. I then gave him up as a lost bird, but still kept washing his eyes and forcing food down him. Alas! my science and skill amounted to naught. He fell away to a mass of bones, so out of humanity I lifted up the fatal stick and dropped it heavily on the head of the doomed bird, buried him with tears in my eyes and sorrow in my heart, soliloquizing: Such is flesh heir to. I have to state that so long as the bird could see to eat he had a most voracious appetite; there was no bad smell arising as it is stated there is from roup; there was no running from the nostrils. None of my chickens have been affected since, but all are in first-class health, so can scarcely think it roup, it being contagious.

Now, Mr. Editor, if some of our old poultry breeders will give some information regarding the above disease, its remedies, etc. it would be a great boon to myself and many more who may now, or at some future time be similarly placed.

It is only a short time since I have been a subscriber to your journal, therefore do not know whether any article has ever been written on "Diseases of Poultry" in previous issues; if not, I would suggest that if there is one of your readers who has got the kind heart and good will to give us a chapter in each issue of the Review on the causes, symptoms of, and remedies for diseases of poultry, so far as his experience has taught him, I can assure you it would be a benevolent and Christian act. I know many will say: "Oh! there are plenty of books written upon such a matter." I would say to them, there may be, but all are not in a position to buy such books. Also there are many ailments affecting chickens that are not treated upon in these books. For instance, Wright (who is supposed to be a good authority) treats of roup only in one form. I have been informed since that my bird had the roup. If it was that disease, Wright, nor no other author that I am aware of, mentions anything about blindness, running from the eyes *only*—no running from nostrils,—and no bad smell issuing from the affected parts. I say again that these books are all very good when the disease is a glaring fact, but they do not treat sufficiently of the diseases in their various forms and stages; they

are too indefinite, concise and condensed, in fact they are not sufficiently general in their treatises. Now, I would rather know the solid experience of some long-standing, enthusiastic breeder, one who watches his chickens eagerly and anxiously, every little ailment and affection they are prone to, as an affectionate mother watches her children. Such is the party from whom we may derive good and solid information of the diseases of poultry. Now, sir, if you have such a reader I hope he will come to the fore boldly, and give us his views and experience on all the little ailments, etc., which no doubt lead, or are forewarners of some fatal disease. I know there are a few who will cry out, Oh! let them find out by experience as we have done. Such selfish men would let their own mother die. I may be speaking strongly and uncharitably, but there are such men in the world, men who hide their "talents under a bushel," and hoard them as the miser his gold, and selfishly cry out, "Let them find out as I have done." Away with such men! They are of no use in this world. Instead of spreading light and knowledge they grab all and give none.

In conclusion, I hope to see a reply to this my entreaty, and apologising for the space I have occupied, as it was not my intention to say so much, but I know you will pardon me when you are aware it is from one who is so utterly stricken with "hen fever."

Yours, &c.,
Goderich, Dec. 23th, 1883. WALTON.

Standard of Comparison.

Editor Review.

The Brahma seems to be pretty generally taken as the standard of comparison for the other varieties. This arises, no doubt, from their age as a variety and their steady continuance in public favor for over a quarter of a century. It is not usual to have a standard whose intrinsic worth is so low, at least it would appear so, as every variety thus compared are found to be at a premium or above par. But is there not a danger of unfairly discounting this standard and thus arriving at an erroneous conclusion respecting the comparative worth of the variety compared? We have the Brahma heavily discounted under the head of "sitting." When applied to the Dark variety this may be correct, but when applied to the Light this is not the truth, and they cannot be fairly discounted under this head. The truth is, the Light Brahma has few, if any, successful competitors as moderate setters among the sitting varieties. But by using the class name of "Brahma" in these comparisons, and thus combining both varieties into one standard, this standard is lowered by the imperfections of both. As, for example,

the gold coin of Britain 11-12 fine, will suffer in the same way by being associated with the gold coin of the United States, 9-10 fine, by about 1-120 of itself. During seven years experience with the Light Brahma I have never had over 4) per cent. show any disposition to sit, and some years less. Last year I had ten pullets and only three of them showed any inclination during last year to sit, making only 30 per cent. I have noticed that this notion about the Light Brahma being a great and inveterate sitter has received pretty general credence among those who have not actually handled them, or who have bought some cheap ones,—not so much cheap in price as cheap in purity, still not infrequently cheap also in price. I have noticed also that the poultry editors of our leading newspapers generally recommend to enquirers in their departments for the best fowl for city, town or country, the Plymouth Rock, as being less inclined to sit, &c., than the Light Brahma, while the Light Brahma takes usually the second place in their estimation. Now, sir, I have nothing to say against the Plymouth Rocks being a beautiful, useful variety of fowls, but because the originators of this variety have almost monopolized the poultry press for years, and also as much of the general press as could be brought into line on the subject, in their effort to put them at the head of the creation,—I refer to the American poultry journals, (See American *Poultry Yard*, *Poultry World*, and other poultry journals in the United States for the last year, and I am confident more will be found upon Plymouth Rocks than all the other varieties combined)—it does not follow that this is an established fact that the Light Brahma takes second place in any respect. My experience and the experience of many others who have kept both varieties do not go to prove the correctness of this generally accepted opinion. I had thirteen Plymouth Rock hens last spring, and by the 10th of June 90 per cent. were on eggs. My stock was Keefer's and Fullerton's combined.

But why are Light Brahma men so quiet while so much is being said in favor of the Plymouth Rocks, and while their favorite is being made to suffer in the comparisons which are instituted between them? Simply because the Light Brahma has gained such a reputation that their admirers are satisfied to allow time to settle the dispute. But I admit that, taken in all ways, the Light Brahma has never had so strong a competitor as Plymouth Rocks, which is a beautiful and useful fowl, though when compared with the Light Brahma are not above par, nor, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many leading poultry men who have tried both, not up to par with the Light Brahma. Professor Cook, Principal of Michigan State Agricultural College, a careful and accurate

observer and searcher for truth, and whose work on bee culture takes second place to none extant, says, after experimenting with both varieties:—“If the Plymouth Rock does not do better the second year than the first there will be a lot of Plymouth Rocks for sale cheap at the college.” Also, James Lambing, Esq., a gentleman of long experience, decides in favor of the Light Brahmas.

But it is when the Cochin family are brought into comparison with the Light Brahma standard, and found to be at par, that the greatest injustice is done. How often do we read, especially in the general newspapers, such answers as the following: “Where the object is to raise fowls for market and for eggs, the Brahma and the Cochin will be best suited, and probably in the order named; we believe the admirers of the Light variety claim for them less inclination to sit than the Dark or the Cochin, &c.” Now there is not a doubt about the matter. There is no need for an editor to remain long in this doubtful state of mind if he will get a few pure-bred Light Brahmas and a few Cochins and compare them for one year. Now, sir, I consider that a man who accepts the position of editor and give such wholesale information as this ought to go out as an apprentice again. I have handled the Cochin, Buff and Partridge for several years, and I have never had or known a Cochin to lay more than a dozen eggs before desiring to sit, and then sit she would.

Now, for cities, towns and villages, where a few fowls are kept for eggs and flesh combined, the Light Brahma has no peer. What desirable quality does the Cochin possess that the Light Brahma does not also possess? Of course a lower fence will restrain a Cochin than a Light Brahma, but any ordinary picket fence will keep in a Brahma, and what more is needed? They are far more active than any Cochin, and consequently not so much inclined to put on fat, and, indeed, taken in all ways, there is no comparison between them. I wonder that any other kind of fowls are kept in our towns, for none of our sitting varieties that can be kept in by an ordinary or an extraordinary fence can approach them in usefulness.

I admit that the Plymouth Rock has probably no superior for the farm, especially where the fowls are allowed to run in the barnyard among young stock in winter; being more active than the Light Brahma, they are not so liable to be trodden upon. But this very activity, or ability to fly, unfits them for town or village. But can they not be enclosed in covered runs, &c.? Yes, but here is where their unfitness by nature comes in for the city, town or village.

But as my letter has already assumed quite a length, and I feel disposed to offer a few words of

reply to friend Brown, I shall leave this subject for the present.

As much as I shall be pleased to give any information in my power to give to any of the readers of the Review, or substantiate any statements which I make in connection with any subject I undertake to discuss in its columns, still I must decline to comply with the terms upon which Mr. Brown will be convinced of the reliability of my observations, and the correctness of the statement made by me in November Review, to the effect that a disfigurement, the result of an accident, had apparently been reproduced in the offspring.

Now, suppose I do put those birds on exhibition, and afford to Mr. Brown tangible proofs of the similarity of the disfigurement in father and son, he will still be depending upon my testimony as to whether this malformation was in the sire the result of accident or a natural one. I might, if I choose to argue the subject, take the ground that any malformation is not natural, but is the result of either accident or some deficiency in the natural conditions before birth, and if a perfectly formed parent, or if perfectly formed parents, produce something unlike themselves or their kind, and this reproduce itself, I cannot see the difference.

Second, that Mr. Brown has a profound and exhaustive knowledge of the natural science of this subject is very evident, and that nothing that I could adduce in the shape of experiment or observation would alter the findings of science is also quite as evident, and yet science is not absolute, but depending on experiment and observation for its truisms.

In answer to question first: This chick is exactly like his sire. No. 2: It is not possible that such was the case; and, as I have already said I cannot see how this would materially alter the case, though I am open to conviction if proof be afforded instead of ridicule. But, friend Brown, I fear I must plead guilty of "pedantry," at least in principle. For though I have not advocated the use of lime for fowls, I have always kept a supply within their reach, and yet I think there are two sides to this subject. Are not all these elements spoken of as forming the shell of the egg, the egg itself, and the body of the fowl, found in wheat, for instance? But do they not exist in the wheat in chemical combinations? Now, by mastication or grinding and digestion, is this chemical combination not decomposed into its constituent elements? Are not these elements taken from the intestines and carried into the blood, and as they pass along in that stream do not the arteries engaged in building up bone take the bone-making elements out of the blood, and which is blood, but

which as soon as it comes to the bone is changed into bone itself, and so on? The hair arteries bring hair forming elements out of the blood—which is largely sulphur, so on with the muscles, &c. Now, if the hen swallows carbonate of lime why cannot this decomposition take place? But let me observe just here that this taking apart process has been accomplished in the case of lime. The heat that changed limestone or carbonate of lime into lime drove off the carbon—as carbonic acid gas—and we have the other element or elements left, and therefore lime is not carbonate. Now bone meal or broken bone furnishes phosphate of lime, and we are all aware how greedily hens will pick up even burned bone, or lime, a proof that it has something to do in the economy of nature.

Again, the proof cited that "large numbers of birds live, thrive and multiply where there is no lime." If such be the case where does the lime of the shell come from? Not directly from the soil, as lime or phosphates of lime, or carbonate of lime certainly, but from their food, grain, berries, &c. But where do they get it if there is no lime in the soil? The plants can no more get it than the birds, and where they lay no more eggs than is necessary for the propagation of their species, the supply of lime in their food will be abundant, and if it is in the soil in any shape it must be obtainable by the birds from the surface. I recollect a flock of hens which were kept in the basement of a barn and fed on peas, and they had a large pile of gravel. Now, before spring they had picked large holes in the plaster from among the stone, and I have stood and watched them picking it out many a time. Was this for amusement? If so, why did they swallow it? They don't pick up other substance indiscriminately and swallow them, indeed it is sometimes difficult to get them to eat a grain they are not used to.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have give those opinions for what they are worth. I do not presume to say that they are absolutely correct, but give them as they seem in my opinion to throw some light upon an apparent difficulty. If any brother detects error in them let us have the correct thing, but let us have logical reasons. Science does not consist of arbitrary statements that such is so or is not so, but condescends to go to the root of the matter and show how and why each of its findings or assumptions are so.

Of course any man is liable to err in reasoning, but even so this kind of error will lead to truth much faster than assumptions made simply because we believe so; and observation and experiment is the very ground-work of science, and the germ from which it is produced. Yet I think we

have no right to accept those scientific conclusions without exercising our own intelligence in connection with them, and that is to prove to our own minds that they are correct, and by this means we cease to be depending on other people's reasoning, but the truth becomes our own and a part of ourselves. But, sir, I must conclude for this month. Hoping after all to see friend Brown at Toronto and all the rest of the brethren into the bargain,

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, Jan. 8th, 1884.

Too Many Chickens.

The three words which go to form the heading to this paper find no place in the dictionaries of the great majority of poultry fanciers. On reading over the advertisements in all the poultry papers I can get hold of, at the conclusion of about three out of four might well be added "too many chickens."

JOHN ROBINSON,

BREEDER OF

FANCY POULTRY, AND PIGEONS,

Dark and Light Brahmans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Polish, White and Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Black, Golden-Penciled and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Game and Sebright Bantams, Toulouse Geese and Aylesbury Ducks, Homing Antwerps and Pouter Pigeons of the finest breeds.

N. B.—Guinea Pigs and Lop-eared Rabbits.

The conclusion I think any sensible man would come to on reading the above advertisement would be that John Robinson has too many chickens; and yet it is only a sample of many advertisements to be seen in every poultry journal, and some even beat it all hollow, including as many do, more kinds of poultry and a variety of pet dogs besides.

I am well aware that most men think they know their own business best, and John Robinson may know his better than I do, but perhaps he will excuse me for telling him in very plain English that he is undertaking too much. To bring any where near to perfection fifteen or twenty different breeds of poultry, or any other kinds of animals, is more than John Robinson, or any other man can do. There are many reasons in the way of John Robinson's success. I mean such success as lands him in the foremost ranks of successful breeders. Of course provided he has room he can breed just as many kinds as he wishes, the number need only be limited to his space and accommodation, but to breed and rear successfully a fair proportion of prize-winning animals,—and first prizes at that

—he would need from fifty to one hundred acres of land to raise them on. Now, this is John Robinson's first obstacle. The chances are he has not that much room. Another obstacle is the keeping of so many kinds separate and properly mated; but the greatest of all is the breeding, rearing, and keeping up to the recognized standard so many varieties. Ten fanciers may breed to perfection ten or even twenty varieties, but that is a very different thing from J. R. doing it all himself.

Any one man who undertakes to keep as many varieties as John Robinson does may rest assured he has "too many chickens." I will suppose he has good accommodation for 200 fowls; now one may say, he can easily keep six or eight varieties with that much accommodation. Well so he can keep them, but keeping poultry and raising prize-winning poultry is two different things. My argument is this: John Robinson has accommodation for 200 fowls. Well then, let him keep just one kind; or if he can't rest contented with one kind, let him divide his premises and keep two kinds and no more. Now he has say 100 or nearly so of one variety, raised by himself from the very best stock,—mind I am a believer in no other—does not every fancier know that there is just one male and one female bird in all that hundred which are superior to all the rest. This is always the case, no matter whether you have three or three thousand, and all things being equal his chances for getting one or two perfect birds are much better when he has a hundred to choose from than if he has but twenty of each variety to make his selection from. The fancier should never forget that one bird that is near perfection is worth a whole yard full of those which are not so good. For instance, take the two birds I have mentioned as being selected from a yard containing 100. These two to a fancier are (if as good as they ought to be) worth all the rest, simply because they are better than all the rest. My theory is that one first prize at a good show is worth a score of second prizes. Any fancier disagreeing with me, I would like to ask him if he does not feel a score times worse when he sees neighbor's birds with first prize and a second tacked to his pen?

The man who keeps but one kind of fancy poultry, and raise just as many of these as he has accommodation for and no more, will beat any man who keeps an endless variety. His task of keeping up a really first-class strain is much easier, and his chances for being able to pick out first-class specimens are tenfold, and more than that.

True, the J. R. who raise endless varieties, goes around to the shows and win a lot of prizes. but the reason is just because he meets there men just like himself—they all keep "too many chickens."

The case stands thus with J. R.:—He goes to a show, he takes with him twenty varieties, he meets twenty exhibitors who each show twenty varieties. There is no reason known to me why J. R. should not get his fair share of the prizes. But let J. R. meet at that show twenty fanciers who each breed only one variety, their united exhibits including all the varieties that J. R. is showing; the chances are that he will get completely swept off the prize list. His prizes will consist of thirds and H. C's, and he will do well if he even gets that much.

One may rest assured that the most successful breeder is the man who breeds the greatest number of the one variety. His attention is not divided, he has only the one standard of excellence to study, and has many fewer pens to attend to; his labor in every way is lighter, and his chances of success much greater in the variety he breeds. Were I buying a breeding pen of birds I would rather order from one who bred just that particular breed, and no others, than I would get my stock from one who keeps a great many varieties. He should have more good birds to select what I want from, and if I am only willing to pay the price, which I must do or I can't get them, I can always get the best of the best, and no fancier should commence with anything else. Keep one variety and one only, and take my word for it, you will beat every time the man who has "too many chickens."

Strathroy, Dec. 8th, 1884.

× ROADS.

In-Breeding.

Last January "Plymouth Rock," in writing from Morrisburg, proposed to test the question of in-breeding in Plymouth Rocks, and let us know through the columns of the REVIEW what his success might be, but as yet he has failed to connect. Perhaps this will awaken him and bring him to the point.

My experience has been that once in and once out is about the correct thing, for Dark Brahmas at any rate. A certain amount of in-breeding is certainly necessary to retain the good qualities and fancy points of any strain, while they will as certainly become smaller and have weaker constitutions if it is carried to excess. I have now the finest Dark Brahma cockerel I ever saw, that was sired by the sire of his mother; and as for size he weighs 8½ lbs, being a few days over six months old; while another by the same cock and not in-bred, just seven months old, weighs 9½ lbs 2oz., so I think that, in this case at least, there was nothing lost by in-breeding. Hoping to hear from others their experience in this direction,

I remain yours truly,
J. W. BARTLETT,

Lambeth, Dec. 8th, 1883.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

No. 222 Argyle St., - Toronto, Ont.,

To whom all communications, items of news, &c., on these subjects should be addressed.

After the Shows.

When your birds get home from the shows see that they have not caught cold, or any other disease. If you should be so unfortunate as to have some of them sick, separate them at once from all other birds, and treat as recommended in back numbers of REVIEW.

Pet Stock at Poultry Shows.

We think it full time that this matter was given more attention to by the different poultry associations. In our opinion the pet stock department could be made the most interesting and best paying feature of the whole show, and this by a very moderate expenditure. There is no doubt but that the majority of the outside public would take far more interest in a cage-bird exhibition than in a poultry exhibition, and would patronize it far better. Now, why not combine the two, and thus increase both the interest to outsiders—not to mention canary fanciers, who are legion, and, a very important matter to all shows, the gate money? We are persuaded that the extra entry fees and gate money would more than balance any additional expenditure.

We would like to see all interested in this, and especially the executive committees of the various societies, make it a personal matter, and endeavor at any rate to get the thin end of the wedge in, and give it a fair trial. Now is the time to decide for next year's shows. In a recent conversation with Mr. J. Dilworth, Secretary of the Poultry Association of Ontario, we mentioned the matter to him and he fully concurs in what we say. If the P. A. of O. will open a class for cage birds for next year we will enter ten birds to make a beginning, and have been promised twenty more by a gentleman in this city, if the show is held in Toronto and birds be not exhibited more than three days. We would be glad to see some of the Toronto fanciers push this matter through at the annual meeting of the P. A. of O.

For a list we would recommend the following, or a modification of same, with prizes of \$1 for 1st, and 50cts for 2nd:—Canaries: Scotch Fancy, cock, Scotch Fancy hen, Belgian cock, Belgian hen, best collection of German; English Skylark, English Goldfinch, English Bullfinch, English Linnnet, English Blackbird, English Thrush, Eng-

lish Robin, Canadian Robin, Mocking Bird, Mule (Goldfinch or Linnet), Parrot, any variety; pair Parakeets, any variety; Cockatoo, collection native birds, pair Doves, any variety; any variety not mentioned. To this might be added a few prizes for rabbits, ferrets, pheasants, etc., if thought desirable. Entrance fee 25c; exhibitors in all cases to provide proper coops.

Scotch Fancy Canaries.

This breed of canaries has grown greatly in favor of late years, and in time bids fair to out-do the old-time fancy, the Belgian. It certainly is the handsomest of the two, and of far more robust constitution.

As yet there appears to be no standard type of this bird; some fanciers preferring short, stout birds, while others sacrifice everything for "finesness." The bird I incline to is long in tail and body, very slender, and of a half-moon shape; thus when the bird stands well on its perch its head and tail ought to form the two points of an upright straight line; the head very round, with a small beak; narrow in the shoulders—exactly the opposite of the Belgian in this respect.

Mr. Barnesby gives the following points on judging: "Beak, small; head, round and small; neck, long; shoulders, close and narrow, not high; back well filled; feathers, quality good, not coarse; color, for richness; length of bird; stand, erect."

We went purposely to see the birds of a noted fancier of this breed in Toronto, knowing that he had one imported bird of rare quality, considered the best in the city, if not in Canada. The brothers of this bird sold for £80 (\$100) per pair in Scotland. He agrees exactly with the points mentioned above, and his owner informed me that when young he used to get through the wires of an ordinary cage. He is very long and slender, of good color and feathering, and has a grand shape when standing properly.

We would be glad to have Mr. Williams' ideas on Scotch Fancy Canaries for next issue.

Practical Rabbit Keeping.

BREEDING.

The feeding of the doe while suckling her young must be very carefully managed. It is amazing what some strong hardy mothers will do on insufficient and only slightly nutritious food; but good feeding always means expedited growth on the part of the young, and from an economical point of view this is very important indeed.

We have found warm mashes exceedingly valuable to nursing does, and especially in giving them strength shortly after parturition. We have tried many kinds, but generally with about the

same results. Milk should form a staple compound, and the dish should be prepared shortly before required for use, so that the doe can have it fresh and hot. Well-soaked bread and warm milk is very palatable, and seems highly relished, while a mixture of oatmeal and milk is also of great service. As a rule the mixtures should be stiff and solid, so that they may be almost broken or crumbled in the hand; but exception may be taken in this case, and they may be almost sloppy. A barleymeal mash is often given with success, but it is inclined to be overheating and thirst-producing, and hence, if given, it should always be accompanied by a small dish of clear cold water. Oats, the bread alike of Rabbits and Rabbit keepers, may be given freely, and always with confidence and satisfaction. Grains at this season we do not advise by any means. It is true they are milk-forming, and therefore in one sense advantageous, but they are very liable to go sour on the mother's stomach just at the time when any ailment, however slight, is almost certain to be reflected on the young ones. Bearing in mind that looseness of the bowels is the common cause of death among Rabbits, any caution in this respect should be superfluous.

Potatoes and meal mixed into a mash are useful, as, indeed, are all really flesh and milk-forming foods. Such things as tea leaves should not be freely administered, though much latitude must be allowed in the case of a nursing doe with a stubborn appetite.

It is in the selection of green food that the ingenuity of the Rabbit-keeper is most exercised at this period. Sow or milk thistle is admitted generally to be the finest milk-forming herbage that can be obtained, and in the ardour engendered by sincere love for our hobby we have tramped many weary miles in search of this, while we blush to think how many times we have played truant in our younger days to examine every available spot for roots. Lately we have found it to pay better to grow these so-called thistles in the garden. A few roots pulled up were planted in sandy soil and soon took root, spreading on either side with alacrity. However it may be obtained, it is *par excellence* the food for a nursing Rabbit.

Lettuce is exceedingly good, as also is dandelion and other herbs, which, on being broken and pressed, give out a white exudation not unlike milk in appearance.

The very best of other green stuff should be selected, and plenty should be given, as the strain on the mother, especially if she have a large litter, is very great indeed.—LAGOS, in *Poultry*, Eng.

A LARGE PIGEON EGG.—A Homing Antwerp hen, belonging to Mr. Bailey, Romford, has laid an egg of enormous size, weighing 1½ oz.

Brahma Eggs in Quincy Market.

Passing through Boston's famous market last Monday, we chanced to see at the butter and egg stall of a well known dealer a display of unusual excellence of fine, large, dark-colored eggs of very even size alongside of liberal supplies of white eggs of various shapes and kinds.

"Have you such a demand for Brahma eggs as induces you to separate them from the other varieties?" we asked of the dealer.

"Oh, yes; many of our best customers will buy no other eggs but the Brahmas, if obtainable at any reasonable price. A single first-class restaurant in this city sometimes buys of us ninety dozen a day of these dark-colored eggs. All leading hotels, clubs and many private families arrange for a supply of them, paying us at the present time thirty-five cents per dozen, when we could supply common fresh eggs at eight to ten cents per dozen less."

"Is there any noticeable difference in the eggs of the light and dark Brahmas?"

"No, except that I have found, as a rule, the product of the Light Brahmas to be the heaviest in the market. Eggs of these full-blooded Brahmas are very dark-colored. Any crossing with inferior birds gives lighter-colored eggs, in some instances bordering strongly on the white."

"Many persons claim that 'an egg is an egg' and that it is all nonsense to claim superiority for a Brahma over a Leghorn or a dunghill. Do you think the preference for Brahmas is merely a fancy or founded on increased worth?"

"For upward of a quarter of a century in this very stall I have kept large quantities of eggs for sale; and during the whole time I have always kept my stock of Brahma eggs separate from the product of other breeds, and have never had any surplus from the former. True, my sales of Brahma eggs for twenty-five years were limited to a few dozen a week, where now I sell thousands of dozens of them in the same time, and could increase the deliveries if I could secure still larger supplies of fresh Brahma eggs. Some of our best caterers assert that Brahma eggs, dozen for dozen, are worth 50 to 100 per cent. more in all branches of cooking than the Leghorn or dunghill kinds. They are richer, heavier, larger and more effective. Do you suppose our shrewdest hotel men and keepers of eating houses would step up and pay me thirty-five cents per dozen to-day for fresh Brahma eggs when other kinds of fresh eggs are on sale at twenty-four or twenty-eight cents if they did not think they were getting value received? Such people make a study of their business and know where and how to economize, but they never buy cheap eggs when the best are on sale."

"How does the Leghorn egg compare in value and demand with the Brahma?"

"As a market egg, for sale to my customers, the Leghorn is very far behind the Brahma and is even less desirable than fresh lots of dunghill specimens. Let me take a cracked egg or two and show you a practical illustration. The white of the Leghorn egg is weak, thin and watery, it will not hold together; while the white of the Brahma egg is of that strength and consistency that it will form a rope or band six or eight inches long before it will pull apart. Two fried Brahma eggs will make a better and more hearty meal than three or four Leghorns. The latter are of medium size, though the breed is prolific in number of eggs."

"What prices are you paying for such eggs as these to-day?"

"For these pure, dark-colored Brahma eggs I am paying from thirty to thirty-two cents per dozen. To a breeder who has hundreds of Brahma fowls I offered this very day thirty-two cents and take his entire product. I am paying twenty-four cents for these fresh Leghorn eggs, and in fact the same for fresh lots of dunghill varieties. I only deal in near-by fresh lots of eggs, exclusively for the best city and hotel trade."

"At such prices and with a steady demand egg production must be a remunerative branch of farm economy. Is it not?"

"Nothing pays better for the pay and capital invested; but the margin of profit is much larger with Brahmas than with any other fowls, and I cannot see why farmers do not better appreciate their opportunities in this direction. It always pays to produce the best, whether it be in eggs or butter or cheese."

"Where is your supply of fresh Brahma eggs produced?"

"Mostly in Eastern Massachusetts. Plymouth and Norfolk counties largely, though I am now having large consignments from New Hampshire parties, who are making a regular business of egg production, and keeping hundreds of fowls in detached families about their farms. If kept warm and properly fed Brahma hens will lay more eggs during the winter season than any other breed. Then fancy prices are realized. Of course there are a couple of months in spring when there is such an abundant supply of eggs that prices are generally lowered, though less on the Brahma eggs than any other."

"Why is it that your stock of eggs has so cleanly an appearance? Have they been washed?"

"It is the aim of expert poultry fanciers to market their eggs in a neat and clean condition. No experienced dealer washes even a dirty shell in water. Such a washing makes the appearance still worse. The dirty shells of eggs can only be made

acceptable to the eye by wiping each specimen with a cloth wet in vinegar of diluted strength."—
American Cultivator.

Winter Feeding.

In very cold weather, such as we have had this month, it is difficult under ordinary circumstances to keep fowls quite comfortable, but a great deal can be done to this end with little extra trouble.

It frequently happens that the grain with which they are fed is slightly damp when stowed away, and it heats or sweats when in bulk, producing moisture. This in cold weather is converted into ice, and when fed without any preparation is very chilling. Take a kernel of corn in your mouth on a cold morning and you can judge of the chilling effects of a feed of this in the fowls crop. A short time before feeding put the grain in the oven and allow it to become slightly warm. Have the morning feed in the house over night. The chill should be taken off the water also. A little cayenne pepper put in the drinking water will have a good effect, and act as a preventive of roup. Water frequently, and empty the dishes after, the fowls have had all they want. When water is supplied but once a day the fowls will take so much at once that they will be kept uncomfortable by it for a long time. The last drink should be given at least an hour before roosting time.

Green food should be supplied every day at this season. The fowls seem to prefer raw cabbage and turnip to any other green food that is procurable now. The cabbage should be cut up fine and the turnip into slices. It is useless to feed more at a time than will be eaten quickly, as after it has become frozen it is worse than useless, and gives the coops an unsightly appearance. Animal food is very necessary now. Little and often should be the rule in feeding this. A beef's liver, thoroughly boiled, may be kept in the cellar, and enough taken from it each day, and cut up fine, to allow each fowl about half an ounce. This will be quite enough to give each day, and quite enough at a feed under any circumstances.

It must be remembered that the breeding season is about at hand, and that the fowls must be treated to a varied diet, and have all the exercise it is possible to give them in order that they may produce eggs that will hatch and produce strong and healthy chicks.

The Show at Toledo.

Taking advantage of the A. P. A. meeting at Toledo, I visited the first annual exhibition of the Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon-Breeders' Association, which was held in Toledo from the 2nd to the 9th inst. I was surprised on looking over the show, and enquiring of the secretary, to find that

there were no exhibitors present from Ontario. I expected that Ontario would have turned out well at Toledo, as it is so conveniently situated for our Western breeders. Owing to unavoidable causes the prize-list was not published till the eve of the show, thus preventing many from entering that otherwise would have done so, and the intense cold prevailing at the time also prevented many from sending birds that were entered.

Notwithstanding the above drawbacks there was a good show, and some especially fine birds were shown. Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks led the van, there being about fifty of the former variety, and as fine a lot of birds as was ever brought together. In Plymouth Rocks it was pretty generally expressed that there were birds in this show room that had never been equalled. For so new an addition to the standard varieties there was a good turnout of Wyandottes, and if they continue to make the same rapid advance that they are doing they will soon become one of the leading varieties. Light Brahas were poorly represented. Dark Brahas were better, some 15 good specimens being in the coops. The show of Games, though not large, was choice. Houdans and Polish were well represented.

The kindness and courtesy of the officials could not be excelled, T. F. McGrew, the President, and W. A. Jeffrey, the Secretary, doing all in their power to make visitors feel at home.

New coops and drinking-cups made the hall look bright and attractive, and the electric light proved a useful addition in the evening.

The annual meeting of the A. P. A. took place in the Budy House on Thursday, the 3rd inst., at 2 p. m., Philander Williams, the President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The President stated that the *Standard* had been compiled and published during the year, and in his opinion was the most complete that had ever been issued. The sum of \$200.00 was voted to him for his valuable services in editing the *Standard*.

A committee was appointed to compare the manuscript with the *Standard*, and correct any clerical errors that may have crept in, so that the 2nd edition may be more perfect. Among the officers elected was J. H. Cayford, of Montreal, as one of the vice-presidents.—[Communicated.]

The operations of the New Zealand Agricultural Company on their Waimea Plains estate, Otago, show the magnitude of the rabbit pest in that country. During the three years ended October last, 528,054 pounds of poisoned oats were laid on the company's estates, with the result that 2,536,772 skins were obtained, and as it is reckoned that not much more than a third of the poisoned rabbits are picked up, the company must have destroyed fully 6,000,000 rabbits during the three years. The most gratifying part of these figures is that they show that, while for 79,570 pounds of poison laid on the first year, 1,027,350 skins were taken, in the third year only 564,847 skins were taken for 402,869 pounds of poison laid—that is in the first year nearly 13 rabbits were brought in for every pound of poisoned oats laid, but in the third year hardly two rabbits for every pound; and 462,503 fewer skins were paid for in 1882-3 than in 1880-1

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT
STRATHROY, ONT., CANADA.

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about ten lines.

Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One Page	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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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.

Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$6, half year \$4; smaller size, 1 year \$5, half year, \$3.

All communications must be in our hands by the 6th and advertisements by the 9th to insure insertion in issue of that month.

Address.

JAS. FULLERTON,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

The annual meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario will take place at Toronto, on the evening of January 22nd, at 7:30 o'clock.

The new *Standard* is now out and we expect to be in a position before the REVIEW reaches its readers this month to supply all demands. The price is \$1.00 No fancier should be without a copy.

We would urge all those who wish to have the 7th vol. of the REVIEW complete, to send in their subscriptions at once. We cannot always supply back numbers.

At the late Battleboro, Vermont, show, Mr. W. F. James, of Sherbrooke, entered 4 pairs of Plymouth Rocks and took 1st on chicks, special for best male, special for female, also third prize—the latter scoring even with 2nd prize pair. This, right in the home of the Plymouth Rock, is a good showing for Mr. James' stock. D. T. Winter, of the same place, won 1st on Black-red Bants and breeding pen.

For the first time since 1877 the Ontario Poultry Association will miss Mr. W. Stahlschmidt and his fine display of Leghorns at its exhibition. Illness of himself and family has made it impossible for him to attend to the preparation of his fowls. He writes: "I expected to make a grand display at this year's show, as I had retained my best birds for this purpose, which would have made quite an addition to the Leghorn classes at Toronto." We hope to hear of Mr. S. being soon restored to health, as the fancy cannot long spare such an excellent member from its ranks.

John A. Whitmore, Moose Jaw, North West Territory, boasts of getting eggs from Plymouth Rock pullets with the thermometer 40° below zero.

There is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction felt and expressed at the action of the Poultry Association of Ontario in continuing their show so long. Ten days is certainly a long time to keep birds confined at one show, and it should not be done unless the very best reasons can be advanced for it. All that can possibly be gained in this case is a few days' additional door receipts, and whether the gain from this source will be sufficient to compensate for the many disadvantages that are apparent is very doubtful. However, there can be no better opportunity for testing the matter than the present, for if there is profit to be derived from it at all, a populous city like Toronto should give it.

The managers of sister societies claim that two weeks of the most popular showing season is too much for any one society to monopolize. Exhibitors, when they get their birds into showing condition are not satisfied to have them used up at one exhibition, but wish to do all they can with them while the season for showing lasts. Therefore, any movement that will extend the showing season without giving them corresponding advantages, will not become popular with them. We know of several fanciers who will not show at Toronto because the time is so long, but prefer to show at two other exhibitions, if not so large, at each of which they will have the chance of winning prizes nearly as large, with an expenditure of time no greater than would be required to show at Toronto.

We have always been in favor of the Ontario association commencing their show near the end of one week and continuing it for a couple of days in the next. Our reason for this is that by this arrangement birds can be shipped from distant parts and returned without being exposed to the danger of delay without care over Sunday. By closing early in the week it is possible to exhibit the birds at another show near by during the remaining days of it, as was done at Simcoe last year. Extending the time deprives this plan of all its advantages.

We think it high time an understanding was arrived at among the societies regarding the dates on which the shows of each shall be held. It would be to the advantage of both societies and exhibitors that such an understanding be arrived at at the earliest possible moment. A conference of the executive of the several societies should be held at an early date, while the show business has their attention, and have the matter arranged.

—Since the above was put in type, a telegram from the secretary of P. A. of O. informs us that the opening of the show in Toronto is postponed to the 17th, and the annual meeting to the 22nd.

Poultry Keeping for Pleasure.

No home where there is a plot of ground is complete without its poultry house and its flock of chickens. The cat and dog about the house generally shows that the inmates have kindly feelings, and hearts in which there is room for the consideration of more than self, but the chicken-house and well kept flock of pure-bred, handsome chickens, gives an air of completeness and comfort to the picture that nothing else does.

The amount of pleasure to be derived from a well

kept poultry yard and its flock is often a matter of surprise to those who have no love for p.ets. To enjoy poultry keeping to the fullest extent it is necessary that it should be deprived of a money-making aim—the fowls must be kept almost entirely for the comfort and pleasure of their owners. When the desire to make money from them gets the upper hand anxiety creeps in, and the pleasure is reduced. It is only necessary for the poultry-keeper to understand and believe in the fact that a flock of fowls well kept will amply repay their owners for the care and trouble they give, and be content with this. Then he is keeping poultry for pleasure. Let him leave the anxieties and excitements of the fancy to those who breed poultry for exhibition and profit.

To those whose occupation is more of a mental than physical nature, poultry-keeping will prove a great source of pleasure and relaxation. The labor connected with it is just sufficient for healthful exercise, and nothing will so effectually wean the mind from the cares of business. It is a fancy that the whole family, young and old, can and will become interested in. The care of poultry will teach children lessons in kindness and management that may be very useful in after life, and will open up sources of enjoyment that otherwise would forever be closed to them.

There are very few that are not ambitious to have beautiful things about them, and when these are also of utility they are all the more desirable. There are so many varieties of poultry, and all beautiful, that there is no difficulty in the most fastidious making a choice. The winter shows afford the best opportunity for those who contemplate keeping poultry for pleasure to make their choice, as they can then see good specimens of all varieties at their best. By securing a trio of good birds at this season they can raise a nice flock in the spring to stock their poultry yard for the next year. They can depend on it that the fresh egg for breakfast will not be the only pleasure they will derive from poultry keeping.

Care of Fowls at the Shows.

The care given to the poultry on exhibition at our shows generally consists in feeding twice a day on grain, and watering once, sometimes twice. In some cases the grain is thrown into the cages on the litter, and it not unfrequently occurs that the floor of the coop after a couple of days is a dump mass of oat-hulls, grain and droppings. Now, the birds that are on exhibition at these shows have for some time received special care in feeding and have been housed in warm and dry quarters. Any sudden change from this state of things is apt to be severely felt by them, and when the change is from the warm and dry quarters, with clean and wholesome food to the fetid and damp exhibition coop, where they are compelled to eat food from among the droppings or starve, it is not

to be wondered at that many return from the exhibitions but to die.

This state of things is not of very frequent occurrence, but still occurs frequently enough to require some attention. These birds are the choice from the yards of the breeders of the country, and many are dependant on them for their breeding stock for the coming season. They are intrusted to the managers with the expectation that all reasonable care will be taken of their health and comfort, and the managers should see that the trust is not misplaced.

It cannot be expected that fowls on exhibition will receive the same care and changes of food that they will receive in good hands at home, but for the few days they are on exhibition, if they have all the clean, sound grain they require, fresh water in clean vessels twice a day, and a dry and well littered coop, they will do very well. But these conditions should be strictly carried out. No bird should be allowed to wallow in a damp and filthy coop or be allowed to eat unwholesome food.

Where a show is continued as long as that of the Poultry Association of Ontario the greatest care must be taken to keep the coops clean. This is necessary both for the comfort of visitors and the birds. This we consider one of the greatest objections to holding a show longer than four days; it is almost impossible to keep the air of the show room wholesome.

It should be the duty of one of the managers to see after the feeding of the fowls and their comfort, and be responsible for any failure in this department. It is useless to depend entirely on hired help.

New Advertisements.

Huron P. & P. S. Association's Show.
Richard Oke, Brough's Bridge, London.
Jas. O'Neil, Eagle Place Poultry Yards, Brantford, Ont.
Stableford Bros, Watford, Ont.
Hurd, McKean & Murray, Strathroy.
Edmund Nugent, M. D., Apiary Supplies, Strathroy.
James O'Donohoe, Waterloo, Ont.
Vick's Floral Guide, Rochester, N. Y.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

R. G. MARTIN, MARYSVILLE, ONT.,
Breeder of High-Class Poultry.
C. A. GRAF, MARTINSVILLE, NIAGARA CO.,
N. Y., breeder of Wyandottes
R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.,
Breeder of Houdans and P. Rocks. Eggs, \$3 pr 13
LEWIS THORNE, SEAFORTH, ONT.
Breeder of high-class P. Rocks, exclusively.
W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.
Breeder of all varieties Land and Water Fowls.

G. T. SIMPS ON, FALKLAND, ONT.
Breeder of all kinds of Land and Water fowls.

JAMES BAPPIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.
Imported G. S. Hamburgs.

E. G. FRANCIS, PORT HOPE, ONT.
Breeder of P. Rocks, White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 per setting.

GEORGE WALKER, Box 74, LAUREL, P. O.
Breeder of Asiatics and Spanish.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Adve t t e m e n t s , l i m i t e d t o t w e n t y s e v e n w o r d s , i n c l u d i n g a d d r e s s , r e c e i v e d f o r t h e a b o v e s u b j e c t s o n l y a t 2 5 c e n t s f o r e a c h a n d e v e r y i n s e r t i o n . P a y m e n t s t r i c t l y i n a d v a n c e .

FOR SALE—Choice Langshan chicks, bred from cockerel that took 1st prize at Montreal show; also Light Brahm chicks. HUGH BECKHAM, 29 Cadieux St., Montreal, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—1 Colley bitch, pure bred, and 5 Newfoundland pups, pure bred. Sire weighs 160 pounds. LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

GERMAN ROUP PILLS,
50 cents per box.
10-44. THOMAS GAIN, Hamilton, Ontario.

FOR SALE.—Ground Oyster Shells, \$1.00 per 100 lbs., \$3.00 per barrel. GEORGE PERRY, JR., Poultry Exchange, 765 Craig St., Montreal, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—One pair Black Hamburgs; took 1st at London, 1932, good breeders. Also young stock from the same. Address VANAMBURG DAVIS, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE.—50 pairs Belgian and Scotch Fancy Canaries, all colors, including 20 pairs 2 year old breeders, cheap. S. WILSON, Box 324, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nine Plymouth Rocks, 3 S. S. Hamburg hens, 6 Black Hamburgs. LEVI F SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One trio of White Leghorns, bred by the celebrated breeder J. B. Smith, North Haven, Conn. They cost \$21. Speak quick. A bargain for anybody. VANAMBURG DAVIS, Box 424, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Trio Croad Langshans, pure, value \$7.00, for Plymouth Rock cockerel and trio Hamburgs, Polands, Wyandottes, rose-comb Leghorns, or others. E. R. LEWIS, Box 726, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 Scotch Terrier s ut, six months old, fawn color, price \$3.00; 4 slut puppies, 1 month old, 2 fawn color 2 blue, price, \$3 each. Father of last litter imported last summer from Scotland. CHAS. AETZEL, Scaforth, Ont.

FOR SALE.—High-class pigeons, Barbs, Owls, Fantails, Turbits, Pouters, Tumblers, Trumpeters, Jacobins, also offers received for trio Pyle Bantams. All A 1 breeders. THOMAS BLACK, Bowmanville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few good Brown Leghorn cockerels, bred from same stock that produced my 1st prize birds at Toronto the last two years. Price, from \$2 to \$4 each. THOMAS RICE, Whitby, Ont.

NOTICE.—Breeders having good stock to dispose of, or wishing to buy to mate stock, would do well to write GEORGE PERRY, JR., Poultry Exchange, 765 Craig St., Montreal, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—5 pairs White crested Fans, 3 pairs White smooth-head Fans, 1 Red Fan cock, 1 Yellow Fan hen, and 2 Blacks. These are all from prize stock. H. J. N. JEFFREY, Box 170, Guelph, Ont.

NOTICE.—Breeders having A 1 Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Canaries and other pet stock for sale, will please address R. F. MAHER, Agt B. C. R. & N. R., Cone, Iowa, giving lowest figures, pedigree, &c.

HEADQUARTERS for fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. Pit Games. "Spencer's Scatpers." Em jr. Incubators for sale, price \$3 and upwards. 3c. for circular. 1-11. H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S.


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Entirely New.
PROFITABLE.
Outfit Free.

We want an AGENT in every locality. Something entirely new. Our Agents are sweeping the field wherever they go, and making money rapidly. Men, women, boys, girls, all do equally well. Will send you full outfit on receipt of 3 cent stamp. Don't delay. Address at once, E. S. PUBLISHING CO., Brownwood, Texas.


AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

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Edmond Nugent, M.S.
Sir throy, Ontario, Canada.
Being largely engaged in BEE CULTURE, I have a number of Colonies for sale, also Swarms in the season, standard Langstroth and other moveable frame hives, these white figured Sections, noted throughout Canada, Foundation, Queens, Nuclei, Extractors, Smokers, and Apisary requisites.
An Apiarist Wanted.



S. SPILLETI, LEFROY, ONT., Breeder of "AUTOCRAT" STRAIN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS, Pure.
Now for sale—A magnificent breeding pen of 7 hens and cock. Price, \$40.00.
Will sell 50 grand chicks from this yard for \$75.00, or equally cheap in lots to suit purchasers.



H. B DONOVAN, 225 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont., Breeder of "Autocrat" Light Brahmas, JAPANESE BANTS, Fancy Pigeons, CANARIES: BELGIAN, SCOTCH FANCY AND GERMAN. —also— Ring Doves. 12y



L. H. BALDWIN, Mashquatch, Deer Park, Ont., Breeder of FOX TERRIERS. NOW FOR SALE: Dog and Bitch about 7 months old, both white slight-marked black and tan, pedigree on application. "WASP." (sired by "Venator," imp., 1st and special, London, Ont.,) whelped November 28th; One Dog and four Bitches. 12





A. W. GRAHAM,
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO,
Breeder of
WHITE LEGHORNS,
and
Light Brahmas.

I took 1st prize on both varieties this Fall at the "Southern Counties Fair," held at St. Thomas.
Some choice White Leghorn cockerels and pullets yet for sale. Eggs in season.



C. M. CROUSE,
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Breeder of
FANCY PIGEONS

Of the following varieties:
*Turbits, Pouters, Tumblers,
Jacobins, Fantails, Barbs,
and Trumpeters.*
My stock is first-class in every respect. 12-y



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Breeder of
W. F. B. SPANISH, W. C. B.
Polish, Plymouth Rocks, and
others.

At the Industrial, 1881, diploma on pen Spanish, do on W. Leghorns, and 2d on ch. s.; Industrial, Toronto, 1883, 2d on old cock; Provincial, 1883, Guelph, 1st on old pair and 1st and 2nd on young. 1st and 2nd on chicks. Eggs for hatching in season. 3-y



BRANT POULTRY YARDS,
Brantford, Ont.,
E. KESTER, PROPRIETOR

I can mate up a few more choice breeding pens in
LANGSHANS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BUFF COCHINS, WHITE DORKINGS, AND RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS.
My birds are of the very best quality, and are sure to satisfy any person who knows a good bird when he sees it. 10-y

Clarksburg Permanent Poultry Yards.



BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,
Black Spanish, Langshans, Black B. Red, Brown Red, Red Pile and Duck-wing Game,
ALL EXHIBITION STOCK
of the highest quality.

EGGS, per setting of 13: Games, \$3.00; other varieties, \$2.00.
C. W. TREADGOLD, Sect.,
Send for circular. 4-y Clarksburg, Ont.



J. W. BARTLETT,
Lamleth, P. O., (late of London South.),
Breeder of
DARK BRAHMAS:
Exclusively.

1883.—On cockerel, 1st at Toronto Industrial, 1st at Provincial, Guelph; 2nd and 3rd at Western, London; 1st at Central, Hamilton. On pullet, 1st at Central Hamilton; 2nd at Western, London.
The birds taking the above prizes are from my yards, and the result of five years breeding from judicious selections. Stock for sale reasonable. 10-y



R. LARGE,
No. 13 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.,
Breeder of
Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, P. Rocks,
and **WHITE LEGHORNS.**

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York strain, and winners at the Industrial, 1881 and 1882. Old and young birds for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.
Buff Cochin, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 per 13; packed in baskets, to carry safely.
All my stock is A 1. 2-y



HILL & EDGAR,
LEFROY, ONTARIO,
Breeder of

First-Class Fowls
of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.
Plymouth Rocks,—Keefer and Fullerton's stock.
W. F. Black Spanish—imported stock.
B. B. R. Games. Black and G. S. Hamburgs—Beldon's.
We have now for sale from the above named varieties a number of fine birds. Prices low for quality of stock. Fair dealing guaranteed. Write for wants. 10-y



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,
WM. McNEIL, Proprietor,
Breeder of
WHITE-C. BLACK, GOLDEN & WHITE
POLANDS,
Golden-S Hamburgs,
Black African, Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams
and **English Pheasants.**

Prize birds for sale at all times; Eggs for hatching in season. W. C. B. Polish eggs, \$4; Pheasant's eggs, \$6; other varieties, \$3 per setting. 2-y



WM. HALL,
Newcastle, Ont.,
Breeder of
Red Pyle Games,
Eggs \$2.00 per 13, good hatch guaranteed.

Also Black and Tan and Fox
TERRIER DOGS.
Stock all A 1. 3-y

MR. HUMBERSTONE

—CAN SPARE—

For Exhibition and Stock Purposes,

—GRAND—

LIGHT & DARK BRAHMAS, BLACK, BUFF, PARTRIDGE, and WHITE COCHINS, BLACK-RED & DUCKWING GAME, WHITE-FACED BL'K SPANISH AND HOUDANS, ROUEN DUCKS, AND TOULOUSE GEESE.

Eggs for Hatching,
12s. 6d. per dozen.

Birds and Eggs have been sent from this celebrated Poultry Farm to all parts of the world with the greatest success.

UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED PRIZES THIS YEAR AT THE LEADING SHOWS.

Varieties not kept procured, if required, from the best breeders.

Address,
REV. W. J. HUMBERSTONE,
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England.

Black-B. Red Games!

One 1 year old cock and 2 pullets, price \$15.00.
One stag, one hen and one pullet, " 10.00.
Three pairs chicks, price per pair, 7.00

All A. 1 Stock.

I offer the above at a low figure (for want of room), which is far less than one half their value. Parties corresponding will receive an answer, and be informed just what each bird will score in the hands of a competent judge.

Address, **CHAS. J. ODELL,**
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C. N. SHUMWAY,

P.O. Box 478, Webster, Mass., U.S.,

Dealer in and breeder of
HIGH-CLASS.

Plymouth Rocks

—AND—

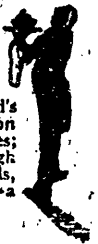
LIGHT BRAHMAS.

I have fine stock and want the public to know it.

The "Rural" Seed Bundle contains a package of each of the following

NEW SEEDS

Cross-Bred Mediterranean—Diehl, the hardest and most prolific of Wheats; **Cleveland's "Rural New Yorker" Pea,** the originator of which says he would not sell his stock for \$1000 a bushel; **The "Rural" Union Corn,** 20 years selection from three kinds; **A New Rye** of great promise; **Horsford's Market Garden Pea;** **Black Champion Oats,** a selection from many foreign varieties; **The "Rural" Garden Treasure,** enough for a small garden of the choicest Annuals, Biennials and Perennials; **Tomatoes—**a mixed packet of all the new kinds.



The "Rural New Yorker" is the most popular Weekly Agricultural Journal published in the United States. It is handsomely illustrated, full of good reading matter and is thoroughly practical. Price two dollars a year.

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ALL FOR \$2.75

Address all orders to
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The seed distribution will be made by "The Rural," from
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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address **TRUE & Co. Augusta, Me.**

THE ONTARIO INCUBATOR,

Simplest, Cheapest, and Most Easily Run
of any machine ever offered.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned less freight or express charges.

Full information furnished on application.

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"FEATHERED WORLD,"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,
Tells you All About your Birds, their Management, etc., etc.
Only 50 cents per year.

Sample Copy Free. Address
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For 1884 is an elegant book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Centre Table or a Holiday present. Send on your name and Post Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10cts.

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A Choice lot of
GAMES
 FOR SALE.

BLACK REDS—1 cock, 1 stag, 2 hens, 3 pullets. D. Allen's "Pure Gold" strain.
RED PILE—1 cock, 4 stags, 2 hens, 1 pullet. Hunter's, Illinois. U. S.
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BROWN REDS—1 pair. Ball's.
 50 Irish Muffs, old and young, bred for the pit.
All must go. Address **J. O'DONOHUE.**
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FOR SALE,
 A few Choice

Black-red, Duckwing
 —AND—
RED PILE CHICKS,

From stock that figured prominently in the shows last Winter.
 Parties desiring first-class Exhibition birds of the above varieties, address
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GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address **STINSON & CO.,** Portland, Maine.

\$66 a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to **H. HALLETT & Co.,** Portland, Maine.

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1883.



1883.

HARRY CLARK, Prop.

FOR SALE,

5 pairs or trios of Black-breasted Red Game chicks (exhibition), March and April hatch.
 1 trio Irish Spangles, Pit Games,
 1 " Irish Grays, "
 1 " War Horse, "
 1 Pair Blue-reds, "
 1 trio Langshans, cockerel and two hens.
 Also 25 Pit Games, hens and pullets.
 All cheap for quality of stock.

Write for what you want.

HARRY CLARK.

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SEAFORTH, Ont.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,
 Preston, - - - Ontario,

Breeder of High Class

WHITE AND BROWN
LEGHORNS!

—WINNERS AT—

CLEVELAND, BRANTFORD,
INDIANAPOLIS, GUELPH,
BUFFALO, TORONTO,
CHICAGO, SHERBROOKE,
LONDON, HAMILTON.

Chicks for sale now.
 Eggs for Hatching in season.
 For prices of fowls and chicks, premiums won since 1876, and other information, send for my **NEW Catalogue.**

JOHN CHAMBERS,
 EXHIBITION PRK, - - - TORONTO,

Breeder of

Cup Winning

PLYMOUTH ROCKS!

My birds took silver cup for best breeding pen at the show of the O. P. A., held in Toronto in February last.
 Eggs \$2.00 per setting. 4-tt.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.
R. S. & A. P. LACEY,
 Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.



OUTREMONT POULTRY YARDS,
St. John Baptist Village, - - P. Q.

THOMAS HALL,
Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

Light Brahmas

and White and Brown Leghorns.

In Light Brahmas I have raised this year a grand lot, from birds scoring 90 to 94 points each. Thirty cockerels to spare, and also a few one year old birds.

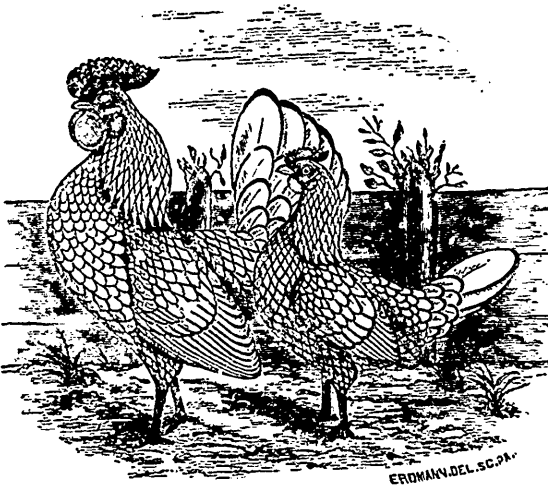
My White and Brown Leghorns are of the best strains, and are noted prize winners.

For premiums won refer to the columns of Review.

Eggs for Hatching in Season.

3-y

THOMAS HALL, OUTREMONT, P. Q.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

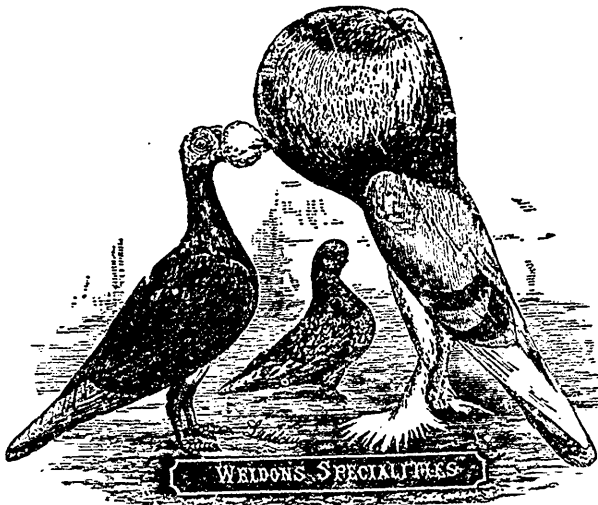
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PROPRIETOR,

Breeder and Importer of the following varieties
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HIGH-CLASS

Fancy Poultry,

W. C. B. Polish, Golden Polish, White and Brown Leghorns, Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams, Black African Bantams, S. Duckwing Bantams, Toulouse Geese, Cayuga Ducks, Scotch Toy Terriers and English Pugs.

I have the finest lot of young stock I ever raised to offer after Oct. 1st, and will be happy to correspond with intending purchasers. Will guarantee to do as I agree in every instance.



Geo. D. Weldon

LONDON, Ontario.

Breeder of
FANCY PIGEONS,



WM. BARBER,
 Toronto, (244 Queen St., West,) Ontario,
 —Breeder of—



Black-B. Red AND Golden Duckwing Games.

Premiums Won at Toronto Exhibition, 1883 :

1st on Black-breasted Red cock, (13 entries); special for best pair of Black-breasted Reds. Special Silver cup for best breeding pen of Duckwings. 2nd on Duckwing hen, 2nd on Duckwing cock-cockerel, and 1st and 3rd on pullets.

Eggs for Sale in Season, at \$3.00 per setting.

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.



A. C. BLYTH,
 Owen Sound, - Ontario,
 —Breeder of—

Light Brahmas,
 BLACK HAMBURGS,
 and **Brown Leghorns.**

I have now for sale about 150 Light Brahma, Black Hamburg, and Brown Leghorn chicks, among them some

Fine Exhibition Birds,

Hatched in April. Order early.

Prices reasonable.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

11 y.

Mount Royal Poultry Yards.

THOMAS COSTEN,
 —Breeder of—

Light Brahmas

—AND—

Plymouth Rocks.

After 7 years of breeding P. Rocks, I have obtained a strain remarkable for their laying quality, very fine marking in plumage, yellow legs and beak. At our last show in Montreal my Rocks took 1st for cockerel, 1st and 3rd for pullets, 1st for hen, and specials for best cockerel, best pullet and best hen.

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York and Autocrat strains, a pen of each; cocks weighing eleven and a half and twelve pounds, hens from nine to 10 pounds, and scoring from 89 to 92 points.

My Chicks are splendid this year. Those sent out so far have given good satisfaction. A fine lot of show birds ready for disposal. Order early.

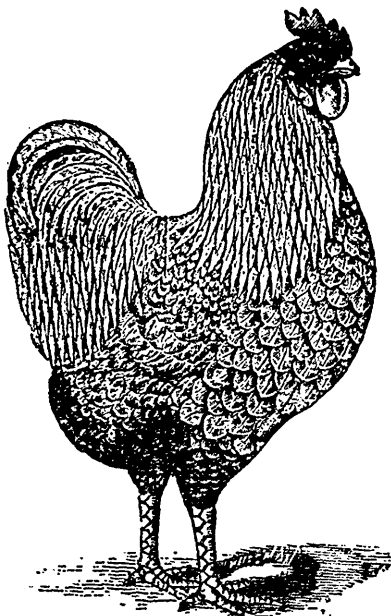
—Also—

ROUEN DUCKS,

Premium stock. Eggs in season.

THOMAS COSTEN.

MONTREAL, P. Q.



2-tf.

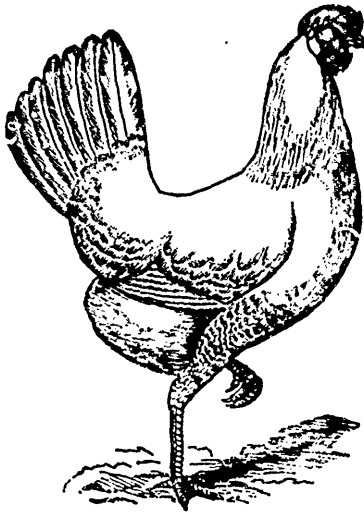
ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,
 Sherbrooke P. Q.

W. F. JAMES, Proprietor,

--BREEDER OF--

Plymouth Rocks, Exclusively.

Fowls and Chicks for sale at all times. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
 Chicks from the yard of the celebrated cock "Pilgrim" a matter of special correspondence.
 8-11.



L. WHITING,

Box 739, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
 Breeder and Importer of Pure

White & Brown Leghorns.

At the only two shows I exhibited this year my birds were awarded the following premiums: at the

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

held in the City of Toronto, 1888, my White Leghorns were awarded 1st prize on Breeding Pen, 1st on Cockerel, 2nd on Cock, and 2nd on Pullet. At the County of Lincoln Fair, held in St. Catharines, 1883, on White Leghorns, 1st and 2d; Brown Leghorns, 1st and 2nd, and special for best exhibit of Leghorns.

15 White Leghorn Cockerels for sale at \$3.00 each.

EGGS for HATCHING in Season, \$2.50 per 13, \$6.00 for 39.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

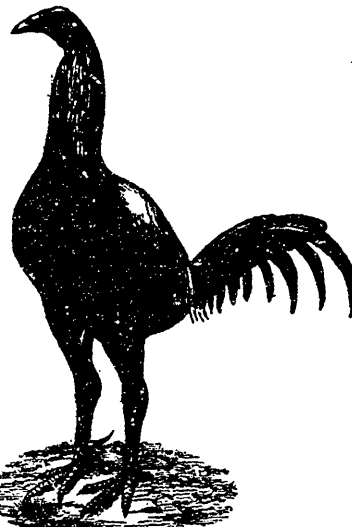
England, Ireland and the United perfection of

DESCRIPTION OF

Yard 1—Headed by cock "Douglas." This bird weighs 8 lbs, 9 oz, has a fine long head, beautiful rich red garnet eyes, short hackle, broad shoulders, flat back, wide set legs, whip tail, splendid station, straight limbs and toes, pure jet black under color, and the handsomest shades of red I ever looked at being latest fashionable color. In carriage he is lofty and noble. Mated with six rangy and stylish pullets.

Yard 3—Headed by stag "Monarch Jr.," sired by the famous cock "Monarch," winner of 1st at Indianapolis and Chicago last season, competing against birds that had just been imported to win at these shows. This stag will outscore his sire. Mated with eight hens selected from the flock as the finest and best thereof.

EGG \$3 per setting, \$5 for two settings if ordered at the same time.



States have contributed to the our B. B. Reds.

BREDFING PENS :

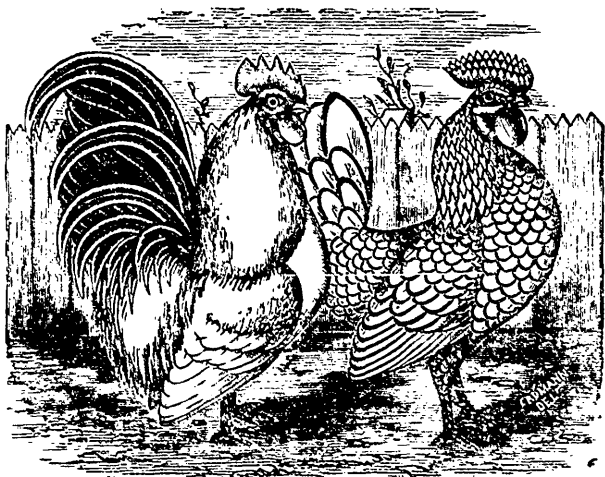
Yard 2—Headed by celebrated cock "Limerick Boy," winner of 1st at Chicago. He is a grand bird, we bred from him last season, and were so well please J with his offspring that we have concluded to breed from him another year. Mated with six magnificent pullets.

Cock in Yard 1 is from John Douglas' strain, England; in yard 2 from Dr. Cooper's strain, Ireland, and in yard 3, from A. E. Ficklin's strain, United States,

Orders booked for eggs on the receipt of \$1.

Stableford Bro's,
 Watford, Ont.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,



RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of the following
FANCY VARIETIES
BLACK AND SILVER'S HAMBURGS.

Japanese, Black African & Silver Schright
BANTAMS.

In consequence of having my entire flock
of old Bantams killed this fall, I will have no
young stock for sale.

Have yet a few
FINE HAMBURG CHICKS TO SPARE

For sale in lots of \$1 per setting,
and \$1 per chick, or \$5 per setting.

Square dealing guaranteed in every in-
stance.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

My first personal trip to one of the largest and best exhibitions I ever witnessed, held at
Lancaster, Penn., U. S. A., and every bird scored,

*Winning the \$50 Silver Cup for the largest and best collection, and nearly
150 Prizes and Specials,*

Special for best breeding pen of Hamburgs on exhibition, specials for best breeding pens of White
and Brown Leghorns—score, 96, 96 3-8, 95 7-8, 94 3-8, 94 1-2, the highest score ever reached on a
breeding pen of Leghorns at any exhibition. My White-crested black Polish were pronounced to
be the finest ever shown, one hen scoring 98 7-8 points, winning the \$25 silver cup for the best
Polish on exhibition.

Thousands of prizes awarded my birds, both in my hands and in the hands of my customers.

I breed and imports the following

VARIETIES:—Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed, Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns,
all varieties, single and rose combed; Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W.
C. Black, Golden Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle,
White Georgian and Black Games; Silver-gray Dorkings, Sultans, Malays, all varieties French
fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebright
Game, Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks,
Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver and
English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

DOGS:—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters,
Cocker Spaniels, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Maltese
Toys, Pugs, Italian Grayhounds, Blue Terrier, Red Terriers, Fawn and White Scotch Terriers,
Black-and-tan Terriers, from 4 to 19 pounds. We have pups and grown dogs on hand. Train
ed Ferrets and Rabbits. Shetland and wild Ponies, Italian Bees and Singing birds.

Send 50 cents for Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to every one. Price-list of eggs, free.

Write for just what you want, and address

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MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford Ont.



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