

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Irregular pagination : [103] - 117, 116, 121 - 128 p.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 6.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, MAY, 1883.

No. 5.



WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLANDS.

### White-Crested Black Polish.

This beautiful variety of fowls is gaining rapidly in popularity on this continent, and as the knowledge of how to breed, care for and prepare them for exhibition becomes more general, they will rank in all sections as first of the fancy varieties. The large, white globular top-knot and the glossy black plumage of the body gives such a striking contrast that the mere casual observer of poultry is struck by it, and their neat shape and sprightly bearing at once fixes them in the mind as something really beautiful and attractive. For the country residence or the lot in town no other variety will compare with them when in a flock on the lawn or grass plot. Although the hens sometimes prove to be excellent layers, they must be regarded as a fancy variety, as much for ornament as use, as for purposes of utility they are not to be compared with many other varieties that have been bred principally with the object of developing their laying and table properties.

Canadian fanciers can justly lay claim to having bred and exhibited the best specimens of this variety seen on this continent. A prominent American fancier lately informed us that the exhibit of White-crested Black Polands at a third-rate show he visited in Canada was superior to the best of many he had seen at the largest shows in the United States, and at these, on inquiry, he found that the best specimens were bred in Canada. At the shows of last winter many elegant specimens were on exhibition, and scarcely a prize fell to a bird that would not have scored very high.

We have frequently heard complaints from parties who have purchased fowls, that after moult black feathers appeared in the crest where there were none before, and the seller was condemned. The subjoined article from the pen of W. Hewitt, (a noted judge and one of the most successful exhibitors of his day,) in *Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry*, may afford much information and encouragement to fanciers of this variety who have been disappointed in their efforts to get the crest as they wish it.

"Among the great variety of breeds of domesticated poultry, none perhaps are so universally admired as the Black Polands. The striking contrast of the white crest, and, in highly bred specimens, the beautiful iridescent character of the general plumage, never fails to attract the attention and to elicit the admiration of even such individuals as do not make poultry culture a matter of either amusement or profit. These fowls certainly were one of my most favorite breeds for a number of years, and few persons who have given them a fair trial report of them otherwise than most favorably. It must, however, be constantly borne in

mind, that to be fully successful, Black Polands must enjoy a very dry run, for if kept on a wet cold subsoil, where the rain lies long on the surface, they soon become unhealthy, and are perhaps more difficult to cure when disease has once overtaken them than any other breed of fowls with which I am acquainted. A gravelly, sandy or chalky soil therefore suits them admirably. Though not large, they are a good-flavored plump fowl on the table; and as to the production of eggs few, if any, excel them. That hens of this description vary greatly as to their productiveness I at once admit; but no doubt this irregularity might be readily equalised, if eggs from the best laying hens were selected for the production of future brood stock, rather than the plan now all but universal of hatching the eggs of the largest crested hens, altogether irrespective of their laying properties. The greatest number of eggs I myself ever knew laid by a single fowl in one season occurred in a hen of this breed; when, however, they lay so uninterruptedly they are prone to become so weakened (being non-sitters, and having consequently no rest) that consumption ensues, which in such a case rarely admits of remedy. I may add, the eggs are of a very palatable quality.

As one of the most important traits characteristic of this unique variety is a fully-developed globular crest, without any irregularity, perhaps it may be well to name what long experience proved to me, viz., that a cock possessing this feature, even if mated to a hen with comparatively poor crest, produces chickens with better top-knots than can be obtained where the hen is all that could be desired, but the brood-cock comparatively inferior in crest. Of course where both parents are ample in crest a favorable result is still more certainly ensured, as this kind of fowls usually breed with great regularity when the parent birds are well chosen; but the selection of the cock is decidedly the most important feature.

In no other breed of fowls is trimming more universally practised than in Black Poland; in fact, in the largest entries, it is a rarity to find even a single pen in which the crests have not been assiduously prepared for exhibition. A foolish notion exists in the minds of some amateurs that the crests of Black Polands should be *wholly* white; certain it in no instance ever yet occurred of its being naturally so, though to the superficial visitor at our poultry shows they appear as plentiful as blackberries, trimming more or less having been resorted to by the exhibitors, incurring in many cases immediate disqualification (or their pens simply being passed over), when if such deception had not been attempted prize-taking would as certainly have resulted. It is a matter worthy of remark that, although in case of the

violent removal of any portion of the *body*-feathers which are black (particularly so if at the time immature), the renewed plumage will frequently be white; on the contrary, strange as it may seem however often the black feathers that may be in the *crest* are plucked out, even if taken designedly at half-growth again and again, such crest-feathers are invariably reproduced as perfectly black as they were originally. At best it is a cruel practice, the improved appearance is of course only temporary; and as not unfrequently the space laid bare round the crests by the removal of these feathers proves, on careful inspection in the hands of the judge, as wide as the finger, a fearful rack of constitution must ensue to the fowls themselves, quite irrespective of the blighted hopes as to prize-taking of the fraudulent owner by whom they were exhibited. Another species of deception has also become of frequent occurrence, viz., entirely "dubbing" off the combs of Polish cocks whilst cockerls. A practical judge can however soon determine, on close examination, where this deception has been resorted to; and, I may add, that in really well-bred chickens no such practice is required.

As is the case in Spanish fowls, in fact all dark-legged breeds of poultry, the Black Polands become lighter-colored in the legs as the years creep on. They are then not so taking to the eye of the arbitrator; but I consider it myself as one of these *inevitable* results of old age which should not be allowed to militate against them when competing with younger specimens.

For the guidance of those who may adopt Black Polands as their future favorites, it will not be out of place to throw out a few suggestions that may prevent annoyance and loss to the inexperienced. The chickens are apt to dwindle from perfectly robust health, drooping the wings, and dropping off, at from five to six weeks old. This is their trying time, and once got safely through it, they then become as hardy as most descriptions of fancy poultry. A little extra care as the time draws nigh—with the addition of chopped cheese, crushed hemp-seed, maggots from stale flesh, *well scoured* for a few days in bran to cleanse them from impurities—I always found brought them safely through their difficulties. Another circumstance arises from the naturally timid character of young Polands, when the crests are fully developed and have not been accustomed to be handled. If taken up unexpectedly from behind, I have to my chagrin known several cases of them dying instantly, although most tenderly handled; the head suddenly dropped, a slight gurgling in the throat took place, and the most valued specimens became 'worthless altogether.' This evidently arises from sudden alarm, as they cannot see coming danger from the rear when the crests are fully developed

as I have seen them; and the accident generally takes place when the chickens have hitherto been subjected to no restraint on a wild country walk. If spoken soothingly to *before* taking them in hand, this mishap is altogether obviated.

"Among full-crested cocks annoyances frequently arise from the hens eating away the centre-feathers of the crest while yet immature. This evil practice once acquired is difficult to repress, the fact being, the cocks stand perfectly still and allow the young feathers to be eaten away piecemeal, as though not susceptible of pain even when the blood is flowing freely. The only course appears to be rather by prevention than remedy—viz., to fasten the cocks up separately a few days during the time the crest feathers are being reproduced, for when matured even the same hens rarely continue this vexatious habit. Sometimes when cocks have been thus repeatedly plucked by their companions, I have known the crest feathers reproduced *beneath the sculp* (being unable to force a passage); this unnatural growth is frequently attended by severe inflammation, and even death. I had, some years back, two or three cocks thus suffering experimented upon by a medical acquaintance, the result being that though he 'saved their lives,' they were in every case ruined as show-birds."

### Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review.

I am glad to see the subject of "Judging and Scoring" taken up by so able an advocate as Mr. James, and hope that the fanciers of Canada will now thoroughly discuss these subjects. Let me say that I, for one, and I am certain I can say the same for all the rest who are in favor of "scoring," &c., that my objections to local judges is not from any personal objection to our own men, but from general principle, which I have tried to make plain in former numbers of the *Review*.

To try to fasten the stigma of dishonesty, collusion and incompetency upon a whole class of our most intelligent and progressive people, would simply be senseless. I for one do not share in the opinion that the fraternity abounds in disreputable and dishonorable characters. Let us take the worst exposures which have appeared from time to time in our poultry papers, in which men in their haste to be fanciers have over-stepped the bounds of honesty, and they are scarcely worse than we can find examples of every day in the other callings. One man has imported a line of goods direct from the manufactures in England; "These goods can be sold below cost, &c." In the majority of cases if there is not direct prevention of the truth in these statements, there is at least exaggeration. On the other hand, a man

goes to or sends to a large firm in Toronto for a certain article of furniture, and he states that nothing short of mahogany will do him—pine and basswood he holds in utter contempt, would not have them in his house at a gift, but at the same time modestly informs the cabinet-maker that he cannot afford to pay more than half the price of good pine. In most cases a bargain cannot be struck, but the gentleman figures about from one manufacturer to another till he meets one who says, well I will take his money and give him the value of it, and informs him that he has the real "Simon Pure" at his price. The cheap gentleman pays his money and gets an inferior article, and then the cry of "fraud" goes forth through the land. A man that is prepared to accept first-class stock at \$1.00 each is likely to continue in his present state for a time. I do not mean to say that there are not some hen men who would knowingly shave a customer, but I do believe their number is not greater, so great, as is to be found in other business. I think, as a rule, we find hen-men more ready to expose crooked dealing than almost any other profession. It may be from the greater facilities offered for doing so by the great number of periodicals devoted to their interests. For instance take the "Hawkins-Upham" controversy going on at present in the *Poultry Yard*. What pair of merchants, or mechanics, or manufacturers would give each other such an unmerciful overhauling as these two are doing. Oh! no, they all understand the "tricks of their trade," as it is sometimes called. Now in this quarrel to which I have referred, there is not a shadow of a doubt that by stating part of the truth and by insinuations, &c., each will be able to make strangers to them believe that the other is not half as good a man as he really is. Like Killkenny cats, they will devour themselves. I have not a doubt but a man would be perfectly safe in sending either of these gentlemen \$100 for a good bird, or for eggs of good stock, though there may have been some genuine spreadeagle advertising going on in this case; but just for amusement pick up any local paper and note the impossibilities advertised. Either the advertisers are going to be bankrupt, or there is something too strong.

I am, yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, April 27th 1883.

To make sure of the hatching hens sticking close to business, you must keep them entirely free from vermin. It is absolute cruelty to compel a hen to sit and breed vermin for three weeks—only to eat up the chickens when hatched, if she has any. Apply sulphur or some other insect destroyer, three times during the three weeks of incubation.

### Spring Chickens.

Chickens hatched in October may do very well for spring chickens at the Antipodes, but one would hardly think the thing would work very well in this latitude. I discovered by accident, as many other good things are discovered, that spring chickens hatched in the fall are just about as good a thing as one can have in the poultry yard. The way I discovered this was, last fall two or three of my hens strayed away, as they love to do, and brought out several broods of chickens. I paid no attention to them, thinking as they were so late they were of no consequence. The hens kept away with them all the time, and did not come near the hen-house at all, and as they had plenty of room and a corn patch and some stubble to run on, they got all the food they needed; but with the first snow, or "squaw-winter," they commenced coming nearer the poultry-house, and then I noticed they were about the size of black-birds. So, thinks I, my little lads, you will get cold toes before long, and I don't think many of you will eat Christmas pudding. I did not want to be bothered with them, preferring if they would that they should die a natural death, if it was by freezing. but I was doomed to be disappointed, and very agreeably so too, for they not only did not die, but they lived and grew all winter, and the result was that in March and April, when all my spring hatched chickens were gone, I had as fine a lot of spring chickens, hatched in October, as one could wish to see. They were as large as any of my other fowls, and as they had lived well on corn, were fat, and myself and family fancied we had nothing that came on the table that equalled them.

Take the months of February, March and April, it is difficult to get much of change in meat for the table, and to be able to have a nice chicken at that time is a very nice thing indeed. They can be cut up and stewed, or stuffed as if for the oven, but instead of being roasted, put them in a pot with sufficient sauce to eat with them, and stew them very slowly, say for quite two hours, and you have a dish fit for the queen, and one I can stand two or three days a week without any unpleasantness.

I have made up my mind to hatch quite a number this fall for the pot next spring. By doing this, and hatching some broods as early as possible, say in February or March, one can really have spring chicken almost the year round. The difficulty is to get hens to sit early enough in the spring. It is seldom one can raise chickens large enough for the table before the first of July, but by raising chickens in the fall, as I have here mentioned, you will not be without them. Any quantity of chickens are to be had in all the markets in

the fall of the year, but a nice, well fed bird in March or April, and not more than six months old at that or a well grown bird by the first of July, is a dainty dish, the getting of which can only be relied on by raising them oneself, and it is something that from this out I intend doing. There is no same amount of any kind of butchers' meat that goes on my table that I consider equal to a chicken at the times I have set forth here, and any one having a small piece of ground to raise a little corn on, I think will find there is nothing they can feed it to that will so well repay them as spring chickens hatched in September or October.

### × ROADS.

Strathroy, May 1st, 1883.

## How I Learned to make Poultry Pay, or the Experience of a Greenhorn.

### ART. III.

My third stage in this school was being infected with the "hen fever." The way I took it demonstrated two fundamental laws of physiology, and I mention them because, as will be seen, they relate to poultry success and failure. And first:—seeing first-class birds in care of an intelligent, enthusiast, warmed my blood. I was inoculated by sight and at sight. I felt in love with the beauties, and could not help wishing I owned some. The birds I saw were Light Brahmas and Black Spanish. Secondly:—the disease incurable seized me as now and again I visited several fanciers, and learned that the finer qualities of thorough-bred poultry cost only what care means, more than mongrels. Then I determined to have some, and got them at once. The two laws, love and devotion to an object, were born in me, and subsequent years have taught me that he who does not love poultry for their own sake—*per se*—will not care for them as they need and merit, and will not succeed. I admit that speculators and commission merchants may make money, *i. e.*, a few may, and for awhile, but I also affirm that their money is made out of the success of the devoted breeder. The real pleasure is enjoyed only by the devotee, and he makes the pleasure pay also.

Well, I purchased my birds, the best to be obtained. Now began, and continued for years, the trials of affection and—ignorance. Books and advice are helps, but only helps. Whenever we have to do with living things, we have varying influences, individualities, climate, etc., etc., to meet, that no book nor prior experience can explain, and here it is that fancy and affection are distinguished one from the other. Fancy soon tires when the novelty is worn a wee bit, and the rub of practical work begins; affection plods on patiently and per-

severingly to results, and works out its own knowledge. Fancy purchases results, and loses; affection tirelessly labors through *all the moments*, and *wins* results, never to be lost. Fancy has a splendid honey-moon, but a miserable afterwards. Affection never reaches, or realizes her best, yet always has profit and pleasure, with a prospect still more promising.

To return. My first blunder was too many varieties. This was too cumbersome and too expensive. Of course the result was loss, loss, lost! I had Spanish, Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Bantams and Turkeys—with geese—I was the goose. It took some years of continued failure ere I could persuade myself that hope in this case was hopeless nonsense. As my stock began to deteriorate it was easier to part with them to the—cook. I settled to *one* breed, and since then success has been my luck. My failure was resultant from going wholesale ere I had mastered the retail trade.

"Nothing to riase chicks!" says some wise knowing-at-all-about-the-matter. No, if you follow the old plan. But if you are aiming at *quality*, then the answer is: "Raising chicks is a complex science, and a fine art." As in character perfecting, so in chicken improvement, there is much groaning, more courage, most joy, than in letting "nature take her way." In all advances to perfection, Nature is made to help man—she must obey him; he must use her.

If I am not tedious, I will detail some of the lessons I have learned, which are generally reliable. I am writing only for greenhorns like myself. When finished, I hope some of the "seasoned stock" will take up the trail, and teach us wisdom.

H. W. KNOWLES.

Lachine, P. Q., May 7th, 1863.

### What is the Cause?

The reports from fanciers in all parts of the country are very unfavorable regarding the result of the early set eggs. Some fanciers who have heretofore been very successful, report complete failures this season, and they cannot understand the cause, as their birds never were in better condition, and the hens sat closely and well. An examination of the eggs has in most cases shown a good percentage fertile, with the embryo in different stages of growth, and very many appearing fully developed, but without sufficient strength to break from the shell.

It is difficult to account for this state of affairs. The eggs from birds kept in close confinement seldom hatch well, especially in very cold weather, and the past cold and backward spring has made close confinement more necessary than usual.

This is the only cause we can give for the general failure, and it will be found that much better success will be had with the eggs set in the present month.

At such a time as this, when the breeder finds that the eggs from his fowls do not hatch well at home, he may be certain that the success of his customers will be at least no better, and he should remember the golden rule, act on it, and share the loss with them. An offer to do this, cheerfully made, will go far to raise the fancier in the estimation of his customers, and will seldom prove to his loss in the end. We are glad to hear that some of our advertising patrons have been doing this, and we have received letters from their customers expressing appreciation of this desire to give satisfaction.

#### Editor Review.

I have just had eighteen fine sprightly Dark Brahmas hatched, and I am so well pleased with that, and the prospect of as many more to follow (that is if I am not counting my chickens too soon in the latter case) that I must boil over a little. I think this is pardonable, as I am sure you will agree with me that if it were not for the pleasure derived from raising fancy poultry we would have few fanciers, for the profit only comes after we have won a reputation for good stock and fair dealing, and this cannot be attained in a single season. For my part, if they only pay their way, I can take pleasure enough out of them for my profit. But my birds are more liberal than that, they usually leave a fair margin. I am this year keeping an accurate account of the business, and will give your readers the figures at New Years, if I am spared to balance the account at that time.

A short time ago I noticed an article in the Review on extravagant advertising, which I consider sensible. I always judge a man to a great extent by the wording of his ad. For instance, an enthusiastic amateur invests in a few thorough-bred fowls, perhaps prize-takers, and he thinks because they are pure-bred their progeny must inevitably be something superior, while it very often happens that both cock and hens may be good, and yet not suited to each other, and the result be far from satisfactory; so that the advertiser may not be guilty of intentional dishonesty, and yet his patrons will accuse him of such. For my own part I have been breeding Dark Brahmas for four years, (as I think you are aware) and did not advertise until this season, or late last fall, because I felt myself incompetent to judge what would be the result of my matings until I had seen the eggs hatch and the chicks arrive at maturity, and my experience proves that with this variety at any rate this precaution is necessary, and that in this case as in many others "we must drive slow until we learn to paddle." Wishing you success I remain

Yours fraternally,

W. J. BARTLETT.

Beecher St., London South, May 5th, 1883.

### Directions for Sitting.

#### Editor Review.

The directions for setting, etc., given below, are from a celebrated breeder in the old country, and I thought they might be of use to some of your readers.

Yours truly,

Montreal, May 5th, 1883.

J. H. CAYFORD.

1. Don't put more than 9 eggs under each hen.
2. Be certain that you have *good proved mothers*.
3. Put the hens to sit on the ground if possible.
4. If not on the ground make a nest of earth, then a good thick sod, and hay on top.
5. If the weather is very dry change the earth and sod twice in three weeks, also in very hot weather slightly sprinkle the eggs twice a week.
6. Be sure and take the hen off once a day to feed, stand by her till she returns, and see every egg properly under her before you leave.
7. If you find a chick too weak to come out take the egg away and wrap it in flannel, and hatch it near the fire, giving what help it requires.
8. Don't raise chicks on a boarded floor.
9. Don't let the chicks roost until three months old, then give them a roost not thicker than a broom stick, and if it swings so much the better, and you will not be troubled with crooked breasts or duck-heeled birds. Put a little flannel on the roost.

Under the heading "Poultry Progress," a writer to St. James Budget, in his notes on the Poultry Show at the Crystal Palace, says:—

"With the real essence of a poultry show, however, outsiders have nothing to do. Life is too short for mere spectator, men of the world, to master the intricacies of artificial poultry breeding. Even the judges cannot remain infallible without fresh instructions, for the standard of perfection is so constantly changing that old breeders hardly recognise their favorite birds in the extraordinary monstrosities that carry off the cups and prizes nowadays. Competition is the rage of the age, and we live in an atmosphere of 'best on record achievements.' Each new steamer across the Atlantic, each fresh pedestrian at Lillie Bridge, boasts of beating all previous performance by fractions of hours and minutes; and so each poultry breeder dreams and labors only to add one more feather to the hind toe of a fowl or one more wrinkle to a carrier-pigeon's beak. And so at last the typical Cochin China fowl has become such a gruesome spectre in feathers as the imagination of an artist of Japan might have conceived for one of his fantastic gods to ride upon. All the malice of civilization has been expended upon fowls. Legs so heavily feathered that the wretched birds only walk by a series of fortunate accidents; heads decorated with tufts so enormous that the creatures' circle of vision is limited to the ground it stands upon; combs of so wonderful a kind that each cock appears to carry a beefsteak and two mutton chops above his startled visage; these are the results of centuries of scientific breeding."



## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

### The Jacobin.

By Ernest Boyd, Esq., Manchester, Eng.

The Jacobin is mentioned in the second book of Ornithology, Ulysses Aldrevandus, 1610, published at Bologna. "There are two kinds, one hooded and the other smooth-head, and some have naked and others feathered feet. The hoods are erect and large." With part of this I agree, but do not want any erect hoods, for the closer the feathers fit the head the better, and the more the bird is valued; at the same time, though, there are other properties, and very important ones to be looked for.

The Jacobin is well known over England, France and Germany, and derives its name from its having a clear white head, enveloped as it were in a hood of dark feathers, resembling the shaven crown of a monk, partially covered with a cowl. The German name (*Zopf-oder perucken Taube*), signifies having a wig; and Willoughby, in his ornithology, 1678, says they are called by the Low Dutch, "Cappres," for reasons I have mentioned above. But perhaps the best treatise on the Jacobin, is Moore, 1735, who says in his "Columbarium," "The Jacobin is ofttime the smallest of pigeons, and the smaller still the better." All fanciers must agree with me that ten years ago the Jacobin was very poorly represented, but latterly no bird has improved so much (except perhaps the Trumper), and now many almost perfect specimens are to be found. Its general colors are Black, Red and Yellow, but at large shows, very often good Whites are to be found. In Whites, though, we lose a great point, viz: color; yet a really good White, with a pearl eye, is not to be met every day. The head, tail, and flight feathers of a Jacobin should in all cases be white; there are pigeons occasionally seen, and called Jacobins, which are one color; and I have known instances of all Black and all Blue; the latter I have kept, and bred Blue birds from them, with the white properties, but never raised anything fit for the exhibition.

With regard to the number of white flights feathers, it is a disputed point, and, as they say in Lancashire, "Different folk have different opinions;" for my own part, I am satisfied with seven or eight flights in each wing, though there are fanciers who say a perfect specimen should have ten; this however, is not an important point, at the same time it must be remembered that I am not an advocate for a bird short of white flights. To run through the principal points of a really good bird, is more easily done on paper than by breeding, though a well known fancier and dealer, in London (in fact I have heard designated "a pigeon without feathers") tells me he finds Jacobins as easy to breed as weeds in his garden, and can rear annually any amount of good birds. The beak should be short and rather stout, with a small wattle, and in many cases you will find the lower mandible dark; this is not a disqualification, though white is preferable; the eye in all cases must be pearl. I have had many good specimens spoilt, with either a "gravel" or a "bull" eye, and either is, in my idea, a great fault, and a very foolish thing to get into a loft, as it may take years to breed it out. The head should be short, and well enveloped at the back with closely arranged feathers of the same color as the body of the bird, which gives the bird the appearance of having the feathers glued on the skull, so close should they fit. Joining this arrangement of feathers, which is called the hood, should be another range of feathers reaching down to the shoulders, or rather they should go further and increase more to the breast of the bird, forming a chain, or, as the Dutch call it, "the cravat." The feathers should be long and close, and the more even and close they are set, the more is the bird esteemed. I think the hood and chain are the principal points of the head, and give the bird a very strong resemblance to the portraits of good Queen Bess. In getting the chain we must not lose sight of size, for the larger the bird the heavier ought to be the chain and hood; and I must again remind you the Jacobin as a toy—and one of our prettiest toys—should be small, and the smaller it is the better; in fact, as Moore in his treatise, says, "It should be very little larger than a 'Tumbler.'" At the bottom of the chain or mane we come to another point of beauty, viz: the rose, a centre spot of white down, caused by the feathers turning different ways; and with this point, which is a great one, we complete the characteristics of a true Jacobin, viz: the hood, chain, mane, and rose. In the olden times a good Jacobin, and really valuable bird, was proved, when, by taking hold of the bill and drawing it backward, the two sides of the chain lap over each other. But this is unnecessary in our present day, and I know of many birds in which the chain not only unites but crosses.



ses over while loose in the pen; and it is in these birds that we find the true "hog mane" so much sought for, instead of the chain going all round the head and neck of the bird, having a roundness at the back of each, of a sharp peak, caused by the feather meeting from either side. Many fanciers want good specimens to have white thighs, but this I do not agree with, as then the Jacobin carries too much of the Bald pate; and while referring to Bald-pates, I must say in regard to the head of the Jacobin, there must be no white feathers under the bill, and on no account low cut, as the Bald-headed Tumbler of the present day. In red Jacobins we frequently find a slaty, bluish colored thigh, but I prefer the thighs being of the same sound colors as the body of the bird. Now and then we come across a good bird with white thighs but at the same time there is a tendency to be low cut in the head, which is a great fault. In the Jacobin I notice many peculiarities of carriage, some literally standing on their tails. This, of course, is a fault, and, in spite of every care, cannot keep the birds clean; others are lazy, and mope in the corner of a pen, till stirred up with a long pole; but I want in a Jacobin a smart, tight bird with its wings slightly drooping, though not *a la* Tumbler, and can see as much carriage and style in a Jacobin as "Scotty" does in a Pouter. I do not call them good nurses, still I do not use "feeders," and can manage to rear a good bird now and then. One thing I have noticed for many years, is the pugnacity of White Jacobins, especially in the breeding season. They seem to master the whole loft, and have a special hatred for a Red bird. In conclusion, I must say I feel much indebted to Mr. Esquilant in a great measure for my knowledge of a Jacobin. He is well known to us all as a great admirer and successful breeder of this very beautiful variety, and from him, many years ago, I purchased a pair of Black Jacobins which won, I think, first at Birmingham, three years, besides many cups and other prizes.—*Exchange.*

### Training Homers.

#### Concluded.

Many fanciers send their birds to be tossed by the employees of railroads, and it often causes the loss of valuable birds, because the baggage master or brakeman has as much as he can attend to during the stoppage of the trains at the station, and it does not leave him sufficient time to properly see after tossing the pigeons. This matter he considers of no importance whatever, only a freak of a "crank," and, so he gets his money and sends off the bird, no matter how, he satisfies himself. Sometimes a friend in the car offers to toss the birds, and he, glad to get rid of the extra duty, says, "all right," and so this still more inexperien-

ced man sends off the valuable bird, perhaps while the train is at a high rate of speed. Again, suppose the baggage man is careful and attends well to his instructions, even then he cannot provide against such things as have frequently happened, viz: at some stations men or brutes post themselves gun in hand, and when the birds are loosed they consider it excellent sport to fire into the midst of the flight. This is fact, not fiction, and some of our fanciers can testify to its correctness. Two years since, at Lancaster, Pa., John Kerwin had a fine lot of twenty birds loosed, and some of these "sportsmen?" shot into the flock, killing and wounding quite a number of his birds. Now, these birds were a picked lot, and nearly all had been as far as Pittsburg, some of them beyond, and this terrible act of these rascals cost him birds which it will take years to replace, and also debarred him from getting possibly the longest distance bird that year, as he certainly had the best trained lot of homers the greatest distance up to that time. Again, if your man does get a few minutes to throw the birds, it is a chance if he does not injure them by telegraph wires or against a building, or he may have forgotten it was the station at which he was to toss his charge, and tosses them after the train is again in motion. The baggage man is not the man to attend to tossing birds. The best way to do is, seal up your basket with a wire and a lead seal, address it to the station master, having before hand made arrangements with him to toss the birds, and to feed and water them carefully before doing so. Then he can see if any evil disposed persons are about before letting them off, and if any such persons did shoot he can find out who they are and report. He can also give you the various data which should be known, viz., state of wind and weather, condition of birds when tossed, etc., etc.

The importance of caring for birds on their return home should be considered. When a cock is out even one night, perhaps another bird has taken his nest, and then, in his exhausted state, which would be the state of the bird should he have been away a number of days, he has to fight a hard battle. If a bird has been away a number of days, he should be carefully attended to for a day or so, giving him plenty of good and well liked food and quiet, then he will be ready for action all the sooner and his life will be prolonged. I had a bird once killed by his antagonist in a fight of this kind.

This small article has now been carried much further than I had intended in commencing it, but I hope that it will be of some service to the young fanciers.—By GEO. V. CRESSON, in *Homing Pigeon.*

Advertise eggs for hatching and surplus stock in the REVIEW.

## Pigeons.

Continued.

## DISEASES AND CURES.

"An ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure." This old saw is essentially correct in the case of disease. Keep your birds in a moderately warm house, free from drafts of cold air, give plenty of *clean fresh water* (take good heed to this), good food, &c., and you won't be much troubled with disease. I am indebted to Mr. Lewis Wright's "Practical Pigeon Keeper" for some of the following receipts:—

**COLD.**—The sick bird should be removed to a warm pen, bathe the legs in warm water every night, carefully drying them, and give also a small pinch of Epsom salts. If the running from the nose and eyes is very profuse you may bathe in warm tea or weak alum-water.

**DIARRHŒA.**—A castor-oil capsule or a few drops of rhubarb and laudanum mixture, will generally check it if taken in time. In more severe cases or which do not yield to the foregoing, regular doses of two or three drops of chlorodyne, according to usual directions on bottle, will suffice.

**CANKER** is one of the worst forms of disease pigeons are liable to contract, and moreover is *very contagious*. It is a nasty ulcerous growth of yellowish matter, and appears in the head, eyes, mouth or throat. It is generally caused by foul water. A lump of rock salt and a few cuttle fish bones in the loft are good preventatives. I know of nothing better than carbolic acid for this. If the disease is very bad, apply in full strength with a camel's hair pencil once in twenty-four hours till checked, afterwards washing with weak alum-water. A little glycerine may sometimes be advantageously applied, after using the acid. I have cured many birds with ordinary table salt, well rubbed in every day. You may also put two or three rusty nails in the drinking water. If the throat is affected use the following: Carbolic acid, one drachm; sulphurous acid, three drachms; solution of perchloride of iron, half an ounce; glycerine, half an ounce; apply several times a day with a camel's hair brush.

**CONSTIPATION.**—A little Epsom salts or castor oil.

**BROKEN LEG.**—Use splint; made of brown paper soaked in white of egg, or a writing quill, split in two, makes a good splint.

**GIORG LIGHT**—A general wasting away; usually attack young birds two or three months old; sometimes arises from inflammation of the bowels, sometimes from a diseased liver.—In the first case the remedy is laudanum; give boiled milk to drink instead of water. In the second case, which is by

far the worst, you may give capsules of cod liver oil, one daily, and Parrish's syrup of phosphates.

**GOUT**—A swelling in the toes and leg joints.—Paint with tincture of iodine or turpentine. You may also put a few rusty nails in the drinking trough.

**G. ZAZARD FALLEN**—A swelling at or near the vent, a falling of the intestines, generally in hen birds.—I never knew a bird entirely cured of this. An injection of alum twice a day may be of some use, you may also hold the vent under a stream of cold water for a few moments daily.

**ROUP** in pigeons may be treated with Walton's pills and seclusion in a pen free from draughts, first giving a mild aperient, such as a pinch of Epsom salts. The nostrils should be cleaned night and morning with diluted chlorinated soda. If this fails we would dress the nostrils (but not the eyes) with diluted carolic acid, one part to one hundred of water, well shaken up before using, and give small capsules of copoiba each evening for a few days, followed by an aperient. This medicine should not, however, be given till the secretion has run its course for some days. If the eyes are much effected, much benefit is often found from bathing them morning and evening with warm green tea.

**EGG BOUND.**—Introduce an oiled feather into the vent, and hold over the steam of a kettle of boiling water for some minutes.

**MEGRIMS**—A turning and twisting of the head, sometimes of the whole body.—Put in a dark pen and give castor oil, followed by pills made as follows: Half a grain of carbonate of ammonia, quarter of a grain of camphor, one grain of carbonate of soda; divide into eight pills, one to be given twice or thrice a day.

**WING DISEASE** is generally caused by accident. A hard, yellow lump forms on the joint, and the wing generally drops and becomes useless. Clip the wing with a scissors very close, and paint every second day with iodine liniment.

**WOUNDS** should be thoroughly cleaned with a sponge and Cordy's red fluid and zinc ointment applied.

**SPROUTS.**—Carriers and Barbs are subject to this, which is a fold in the eyelid. Cut the sprout out with a pair of curved scissors; don't be afraid to cut deep, it will generally grow all right again in a short time. Apply Cordy's Fluid to the cut till the bleeding stops, then apply zinc ointment. Bandage the bird while operating and for a few hours after; then tie the legs so as to give it liberty to walk but not to scratch its eye.

**INSECTS.**—Dust the bird with Persian Insect Powder.

This finishes the list of diseases, except by

weakness and foul crop, which Pouters are subject to, and which I will touch on when speaking of them.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, May 14, 1893.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—I received to-day, direct from Mr. E. C. Stretch, of Ormskirk, England, six Jacobins, which consists of one red cock and two red hens, one yellow cock and two yellow hens. Mr. S. says of them that no better stock can be found.

I expect to sail for Europe about June 5th, to be gone two or three months, and shall look up the Jacobin fanciers.

Yours, &c.,  
Rochester, N. Y., April 20th, GEO. E. PEER.

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to properly care for and liberate as instructed, any Antwerps intrusted to their care:—

Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell.

Mt. Brydges, Ont.—Thos. Pearce.

Quebec, P. Q.—Chas. M. Smyth, Box 53.

Strathroy, Ont.—Jas. Fullerton.

### Hard Luck.

Editor Review.

I am sorry to inform you that I have had but poor success with my hatching operations this spring. I imported a fine, pure "Essex" Plymouth Rock cock from a breeder in Illinois, and mated him with eight of my hens and pullets, expecting good results. I commenced first by setting the eggs from a pullet that began to lay several weeks before any of the others, and I expected on this account that the eggs would not only hatch good but would produce good and strong chicks. But after setting all the eggs she gave for several weeks, I found on examination after six days that they were all as clear as when laid. Later I commenced setting the eggs from all the other hens in the yard. Of the first fifty I found every egg unfertile.

I am a good deal disappointed, for this season I have not a single chicken. I am now in search of the causes. I cannot at present ascribe it to anything but the feed. In the fore part of the season I fed scarcely anything but barley, and I am informed by a farmer of considerable experience, that ewes fed entirely on barley won't breed. Might not the same diet similarly affect fowls? My fowls have now a fine grass run, and I am feeding good wheat and oats. Lately I notice an appearance of fertility in the eggs. At first I thought my male bird must be a capon, but as he is as spry as a Leg-

horn, and as attentive to his mates, that idea is dismissed.

If any of your numerous readers can explain the cause, and give a remedy, I would be glad to see it in the next issue of the REVIEW.

Yours truly,

J. M. CARSON.

Orangeville, Ont., May 3, 1893.

### Advertising.

It is customary with many poultry fanciers to advertise two or three months in the spring and fall, or during the trade in eggs for hatching, and when they wish to reduce their stock of chicks in the fall, and for the balance of the year their names do not appear in the poultry papers as advertisers.

We believe this is not the best plan for them to adopt, and for this reason:—New fanciers are constantly entering the field, and becoming subscribers for the poultry papers; the name of the occasional advertiser may not be before one when he is ready to purchase, and when it does again appear he is apt to conclude that it is that of a beginner like himself, and being himself without experience, is desirous of dealing with one who has been for some time in the business. A man in business never takes down his sign until he intends closing his establishment. While taking stock, in the dull season, he may not go to so much trouble to decorate his windows, &c., to attract customers, but his sign is there, and he retains his customers for the busy season.

The fancier who desires to do a profitable business must have his advertisement before the public all the year round. In the season that is usually dull he should have sufficient sign before the public to show that he has not gone out of the business, but is still giving his specialties his attention. Then when the busy season comes around, his advertisement will not be looked upon as that of a beginner, but as of one who has been using his experience for past years, to produce what he now offers in his larger advertisements.

"I am of the opinion that a chick which cannot liberate itself is not likely to make a good, strong bird. I just give them a fair field and no favor, and all that can kick themselves free I expect something from," writes a thorough breeder. But he has his own breeding pens. The fancier who buys a setting of eggs will not always feel that way. When the chick is able to chip the shell it shows strength enough for the age to make a good bird, but its further progress may be prevented from some other cause. When this is the case help it a little. Dip the fingers in luke-warm water and let a few drops fall from them into the hole the little thing has made; then break the shell a little up towards the top and around where it is clear of the chick; damp the lining of the shell, and place the egg under the hen. In most cases when next you examine the nest you will find that a lively chicken has kicked its way out of the shell operated upon.

# 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 Mths.	6 Mths.	12 Mths.
One Page .....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column.....	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half " .....	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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.

## NEWSPAPER LAWS.

We call the attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:—

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *PRIMA FACIE* evidence of intentional fraud.

**PAY UP.**—We beg to inform our patrons that it is necessary that accounts for subscription and advertisements be paid more promptly, to enable us to meet our engagements. Promises will not satisfy those who supply us with paper, &c., and as our bills must be paid, we *must* have pay from those who owe us. We wish every subscriber or advertiser who owes us a dollar or more to consider this a personal notice, and remit at once. Do not say, "Well, the amount I owe is small, and will not help much, so I will not bother now." These are just the accounts we want settled *now*.

## Incubators.

As we are again in the midst of the hatching season, and poultry breeders are experiencing the annoyances of waiting for broody hens, and the difficulties of getting them to stick closely to work when procured, they are apt to conclude that another season will not find them dependent upon the uncertain "Biddy" for the hatching of early chicks—they will have an incubator. The principal difficulty now seems to be to make choice from the many that are advertised in the poultry and agricultural papers; for the prices are within the reach of all, and certainly reasonable when the work they are advertised to do is taken into consideration. Who that desires to hatch two or three hundred chickens but would willingly pay \$40 or \$50 for a machine that would do this in the time occupied by a hen in hatching out a nest? He would then be able to get the most tedious part of the business over in a very short time, and have all his chicks out early, if the eggs were available.

The advantages claimed for the incubator are, that it is always ready for the eggs when the eggs are ready for it, that two or three hundred eggs can be hatched with less trouble to the operator than is found in looking after half a dozen hatching hens, that the eggs are not liable to be broken or deserted as is the case with hens, that the chicks are free from vermin when hatched, and consequently thrive better, and that a greater percentage of the fertile eggs can be hatched, as they are not liable to being chilled as is the case where the hen does not properly cover them.

When the poultry man can get a machine possessing these merits,—and we believe all manufacturers of incubators claim that theirs have them—he has a perfect incubator, and, indeed, a treasure; but perfection has never yet been reached in a fowl, we are told, and we believe perfection in an incubator is yet very far from being attained.

We believe there are good incubators now manufactured and in use, giving satisfaction to the owners, but there are also hundreds of useless ones, that never worked satisfactorily, and never could be made to do so, stowed away about the premises of disappointed fanciers, who, dreading the ridicule of their neighbors, keep as quiet as possible about the matter. The loss of valuable time, eggs, etc., those worthless incubators have caused, cannot be estimated, but we really believe if it were possible to sum up the profit and loss account of the breeder with the incubator, there would be such a balance against the machine as many years of successful incubation would not wipe off.

We do not wish to discourage the use of incubators, for we believe that a good machine will be of great value to the extensive breeder of fowls, but

we wish to warn fanciers against the misleading statements of manufacturers, that all that is necessary for their proper and successful working is to fill the lamp occasionally, and trim it twice a day, and you are certain of a good hatch if the eggs are fertile. The fact is the best incubator in use, requires a good deal of looking after, and the majority of them could not be made to work satisfactorily even if the operator spent the entire three weeks, day and night, with them. The hatching out of chickens artificially is a delicate operation, requiring a nice regulation of heat, air and moisture, to work successfully, and as more than one-half the so-called incubators that are offered are built by mechanics who have no knowledge of the work the machine is expected to do, many essentials are sometimes omitted by them as of no moment. The manufacturers of incubators say, "Any one of ordinary intelligence can work them," but the experience of many who have invested in incubators is, that it does not take more than a trial and ordinary intelligence to discover that the machines are utterly useless for the purpose for which they intended them.

We would advise all intending purchasers of incubators to insist on the manufacturer putting the machine in perfect working order before shipping, and giving his written guarantee that it will do all he claims for it. Manufacturers of agricultural machinery do this, and there is greater reason for demanding it in the case of incubators, where the danger of loss is so much greater. This would soon have the effect of causing more care to be exercised in their manufacture, and we would soon see many of the claims now made for machines greatly reduced or dropped altogether. Then we would find that a few moments attention in the 24 hours is not all that the manufacturer will declare is sufficient to secure a good hatch. If you cannot get an incubator on the terms named above, go on and do the best you can with the hens. It may appear a slow plan in this fast age, but it is the surest yet, and where there are no great expectations there will be no great disappointments.

#### Care of the Chicks.

There are very few poultry keepers who will not have young chicks to care for this month, and as the early treatment they receive has a very important influence on the future stock, nothing should be neglected that will give them a good start. Give them a start and keep them going ahead. The effect of your care may not be very apparent at first—it may seem as though your labor was being poorly rewarded—but in the fall you will reap the full benefit in large, robust birds, able to throw off and withstand disease, and fill the egg basket early next year, if not this fall.

The crop of a chick two weeks old will not hold over a teaspoonful. This little reservoir should not be allowed to remain long empty. An empty crop means hunger, and hunger means loss. As the food for the first two weeks is mostly soft, and consequently is soon digested, the supply should be renewed frequently, every two hours during the day is not too frequent. The first feed should be given as early as possible in the morning, and the last as late as they will eat at night. Chicks when a week old can be taught to feed by lamplight, without much trouble. Prepare something for them of which they are particularly fond; raise the mother gently off them, and scatter the food in the light. They may eat little at first, but after a few lessons they will rush out to supper as soon as the light appears.

Vary the diet as much as possible. If the chicks are confined to coops or yards without grass, a little cooked meat and fresh cut grass should be supplied every day. Water is not absolutely necessary for young chicks, but as the hot weather approaches it would only be humane to allow them access to it, as there is no doubt but they enjoy it. It should be placed in the shade and renewed frequently—at least three times a day.

The committee on poultry of the Toronto Industrial met on the evening of Thursday, April 12th. The members present were: W. H. Doel chairman, J. E. Mitchell, J. A. Wills, J. B. Johnston, C. Bonnick, John James, and W. J. Hill, Secretary of Industrial. The prize-list was thoroughly gone over, and the following suggestions made to submit to the Board: Only two prizes to be awarded to fowls and chickens, viz., 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00; the Game class to have separate sections for Brown reds and Black-reds, both in large fowls and bantams; bantam prizes to be the same as the other fowls. The pigeon list was also considerably altered. The list calls for single birds in every variety. The alterations in all represent about \$70 addition to the list.

After the business was concluded, Mr. Chas. Bonnick, Secretary of the Canadian Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, was presented by Mr. Wills, on behalf of the association, with a valuable gold pen-holder and pencil, in recognition of his services as secretary for the past year.

We understand that the premiums awarded at the last show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, with a few exceptions, were paid in full last month.

**DOUGLAS MIXTURE.**—Half pound sulphate of iron, one ounce sulphuric acid, two gallons of water. Give about a teaspoonful in each half pint of the drinking water.



**J O B P R I N T I N G**

Of every description, executed at the

OFFICE OF

**THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.**

**FANCIERS' PRINTING**

A Specialty.

*Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

**BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.**

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. SIMPSON, FALKLAND, ONT.,  
Breeder of all kinds of Land and Water fowls.

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

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

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**

Advertisements, limited to twenty-seven words, including address, received for the above objects only at 25 cents for each and every insertion. Payment strictly in advance.

FOR SALE.—Two trios of G Sebright Bantams and two S sebrights cockerels.  
D. T. ROGERS, Cayuga, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from first-class White Dorkings, \$4 per setting; also, 3 hens and 2 cocks for sale.  
F. W. FRANK, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—Eureka incubator. Good as new. Price \$30.  
CHAS. CAMPBELL, Richmond, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—5 Light Brahmas hens and 2 cocks, cheap, to make room for young stock.  
E. H. HURD, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few settings of my Silver Duck-wing Bantam eggs at \$2 per setting of 13.

H. PEARCE, Strathroy.

I WILL dispose of a few more settings from my choice strain of exhibition Black-Rad Games at \$3 per sitting.

A. W. LAING, Branchton, Ont.

WANTED.—Liver and White Field or Water Spaniel dog pup. Must be well marked and have long ears. Address, stating age, price, &c., to

W. D., drawer 288, Simcoe, 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. Ry, Cone, Iowa, giving lowest figures, pedigree, &c.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per setting, and Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per setting.

4-1f GEORGE BARTLETT, London West, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Houdans, sired by the celebrated "Java Chief," \$2 per nest, or 3 nests for \$5. Fair hatch guaranteed.

3-3 J. H. PIERCE, Bowmanville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Fancy pigeons in white, blue and red pied Pouters; dun and white Barbs; red, blue and yellow-wing Turbits, Antwerps, Tumblers, &c.  
CHAS. MASSIE, box 211, Port Hope, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—My present stock won 3rd at Toronto Industrial; their progenitors won 1st at Philadelphia Centennial. \$1.50 per setting, or \$5 for four settings.

O. F. WILKINS, Allanburg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A splendid lot of pea-comb Partridge Cochins, comprising 15 pullets, 2 hens and 2 cockerels, all good birds. First comer gets them cheap. Sale for want of room. Apply to

W. F. JAMES, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—3 S S Hamburg pullets, 4 Black Cochins, 8 P Rocks; also eggs from Black Spanish, Black Hamburgs, Black Cochins and Plymouth Rocks at \$1.50 per 13.

LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A handsome Newfoundland dog, 2 years old, very kind to children; will exchange for Silver Spangled Hamburgs—must be good stock—or offers—or will take \$5 cash. Very cheap. No use for him.

A. W. SMITH, Box 143, Simcoe.

FOR SALE.—Carriers, Pouters, Barbs, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Magpies, Nun, Almond and Bald-headed Tumblers, Macclesfield Tipplers, and Antwerps in all the leading color.

J. B. JONES, Box 376, Toronto, Ont.

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 Scalpers." Empire Incubators for sale, price \$8 and upwards. 3c for circular.

12tf H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**

**A. W. SMITH,**

Simcoe, Ontario,

Breeder of

*P. Cochins, D. Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, G. and S. P. Hamburgs, W. C. B. Polands,*

G. SEBRIGHT BANTAMS &amp; PEKIN DUCKS.

Eggs for Hatching from all but D. Brahmas, W. C. B. Polish and W. Leghorns,—no more to spare from these this season. 3-3

Save Your Fowls!

**ROUP PILLS!**

A valuable and efficacious remedy for Roup in fowls &c., also in fitting birds for exhibition. 50c and \$1 per box, sent to any address on receipt of price and postage,—the \$1 size postage free. Prepared only by

W. S. ROBINSON, *Chemist,*  
35 Yonge St., YORKVILLE.

REFERENCES, by permission—Messrs. Charlesworth, Goulding and Nunn, of Toronto. 10-1f.

**Choice Fancy Poultry.**

OVER TWENTY VARIETIES

OF

**Land & Water Fowls**

*Sumatras, Black and Mottled Javas, Am. Sebrights, Langshans, Rose-comb Br'n and other Leghorns, Spanish, Hamburgs, P. Rocks, Cochins, Brahmas, Houdans, W. C. B. and B. S. S. Polish, S. S. Bantams, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Cayuga Ducks.*

Send stamp for my 16 page large illustrated and descriptive catalogue. I have sent birds in large quantities to Europe, with perfect satisfaction. Address

CHAS. GAMMENDINGER, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.  
Mention Poultry Review. 11-y

**S. SPILLET,**

LEFROY, - ONT.,

Breeder of

"AUROCRAT" STRAIN OF

**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**

Pure.

I am breeding this year from  
—THE BEST PEN IN CANADA.—

No more eggs for sale this year. No orders booked without the money.



horn chicks.

Eggs from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per doz.

3-3

**J. JAMES,**

72 Colborne Street, Toronto,

Breeder of

**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**

*Antwerps, Turbits, Carriers and Fancy Pigeons.*



FOR SALE.—My Light Brahma cock, winner of 2nd at Brantford, 1883; 1st at Yorkville, 1st at Industrial, 1884. 1st at Ontario show, Toronto, Feb., 1883, beating all the American and imported birds. Also a few Pilets for sale.

Eggs for Setting, \$3 per dozen.



**A. W. GRAHAM,**  
ST. THOMAS, - ONTARIO,

Breeder of

**WHITE LEGHORNS,**

Exclusively.

I have carefully bred the above variety for five years, and have lately imported and added to my stock some choice birds from the celebrated breeder, J. B. Smith. My stock is now second to none.

Eggs \$2.50 for 13, \$4.00 for 26.

Fair hatch guaranteed.

**IRESON & WESTMAN,**

177 KING ST., E., - TORONTO, ONT..

Breeder of

**High-Class Pigeons,**

Carriers, Antwerps, Dragons, Turbits, Trumpeters, Magpies, Tumblers, Nuns and Jacobins.

All the leading colors and varieties.

Address as above.

4-6

**ANGUS MCKEIGAN,**

Strathroy, - Ontari

Breeder of

**Black-B. Red Games,**

P. ROCKS, W. LEGHORNS,

and **BLACK-B. RED GAME BANTAMS.**

Stock first-class in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching now, at \$2.50 per setting.

Chicks for sale after 1st September.

**J. M. CARSON,**

Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,

Breeder and Importer of

W.F.B. SPANISH, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Light Brahmas, (Becket's), Langshans, White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, and other varieties,

At the Industrial, Toronto. 1881 I won diploma on breeding pen of Spanish, same on Leghorns, and 2nd on W Leg

**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.



**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 Cochins, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 per 13; packed in baskets, to carry safely.  
All my stock is A 1. 2-y



**WHITING & DYER,**  
Box 722, St. Catharines, Ontario.  
Breeder of  
**LANGSHANS,**  
**Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,**  
**WHITE, BROWN AND BLACK LEGHORNS.**

Our breeding pens are made up of the best strains procurable in the United States and Canada.  
Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.  
Square dealing guaranteed. 2-6



**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



**BRANT POULTRY YARDS,**  
Brantford, Ont.,  
E. KESTER, PROPRIETOR,  
Breeder of Prize-winners in  
**LANGSHANS,**

**BUFF COCHINS, BLACK HAMBURGS,**  
**WHITE DOCKINGS, BR'N LEGHORNS, WHITE**  
**LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
**GAME BANTS.**

Prize birds for sale at any time, and eggs for hatching in season. 10-5-y

**JOHN A WILLS,**  
101 Lumley Street, Toronto,  
Breeder of  
**Cup Winner**  
**BLACK HAMBURGS.**

My birds took 1st on cock, 2nd on hen, 2nd on cockerel, and silver cup on breeding pen, at the late show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, Toronto.

**EGGS \$3 00 PER SETTING.**



**HILL & EDGAR,**  
LEFROY, ONTARIO,  
Breeder of  
**First-Class Fowls**  
of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.  
Plymouth Rocks,—Kefer 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 chicks. Prices low for quality of stock. Fair dealing guaranteed. Write for wants.

**WM. H. CROWIE,**  
153 Strachan Street, Toronto,  
Breeder of  
**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**  
**B. B. RED GAMES,**  
**GOLDEN and SILVER DUCKWING G. BANTAMS.**

My breeding stock are all prize winners. See Review for prizes this fall at Toronto and London. Chick for sale now, and eggs in season at \$2.50 per setting. 10-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. 8-y

**R. A. BROWN,**  
CHERRY GROVE, ONT  
Breeder of  
**Croad & Brisco's**  
**LANGSHANS,**

Brown Leghorns, Stahlschmidt's strain, pure; Plymouth Rocks, Pugsley's strain; White booted Bantams, prize takers only kept; Bronze Turkeys, Anderson and Main's strains; Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks.

Also Cotswold Ram Lambs from imported stock. Send for prices. I will sell cheap.  
Eggs for Hatching in season. 9-ly.



**London West Poultry Yards.**  
**W. & BR'N LEGHORNS,**  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS AND BLACK SPANISH.**

I am now prepared to fill orders for eggs from the above varieties at \$2 per 13, or \$3 for 26. A fair hatch guaranteed. My birds are as fine as can be found in America.

Address  
**WM. MOORE,**  
Box 463, London P. O., Ont.  
In writing mention this paper.





## EGGS THAT WILL HATCH!

From the following varieties:

*Cochins, Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs,  
Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese,  
Rouen, Cayuga and Pekin  
Ducks.*

My birds took eight 1sts, five 2nds, five specials and one 3rd prizes at the Seaforth show, **EVERY BIRD TAKING A PRIZE.** They are Sure Prize-Winners wherever shown.

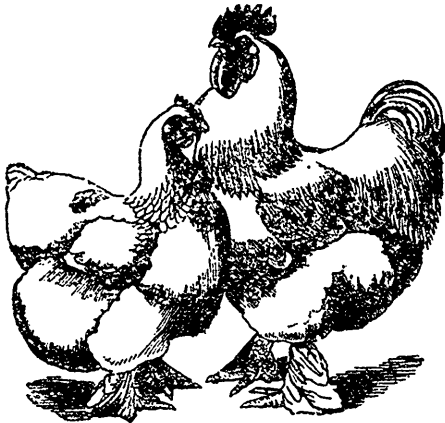
Eggs from Turkeys and Geese, \$5 per 13; Ducks, \$2; other varieties, \$3.

THOS. BAWDEN,

BLYTH POULTRY YARDS,

4-3

Blyth, Ont.



## EGGS FOR SALE,

From the following varieties:

Plymouth Rocks..	\$3.00	per 13,	or \$5.00	for 26
White Leghorns..	3 00	'	'	5.00 "
Amer. Sebrights..	3 50	'	'	6.00 "
Black Hamburgs..	2 50	'	'	4.00 "
W. F. B. Spanish..	2 50	'	'	4.00 "
White Cochins....	2 50	'	'	4.00 "

JOSHUA SMITH,

2-St.

WINONA, ONT.

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. W. W. BUTCHER, Mgr.

Advertise Eggs for Hatching in the REVIEW.

## HURON POULTRY YARDS,

1883.



1883.

HARRY CLARK, Prop.

I shall breed from three yards of Exhibition **BLACK-BREASTED REDS**, 1 yard of Exhibition **GOLDEN DUCKWINGS**, 1 yard of Exhibition **WHITE GAMES**.

### PIT GAMES.

10 yards of the following varieties:—Irish Tassals, Irish Grays, Irish Callens, Imported Derbys, Kentucky Dominiques, Limerick Brown Reds, Irish Spangles, Warhorses, Dusty Millers, Georgia Shawl necks, also, one yard

### White Leghorns

bred by Louis Thorne, from whom I bought them.

Send for circular and description of my breeding pens. I can truthfully say that no breeder in Canada can offer anything superior in the Game breed.

Eggs, \$3 per 13; two settings \$5, when ordered together. Orders booked now and filled in rotation. Cash or money order on Seaforth.

1-y

HARRY CLARK, Seaforth, Ont.

## FRANK SHAW,

Breeder of

# PRIZE FOWLS!

London, Ont., Canada.  
Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Spanish, Bantams, &c.

*Five Prizes on 5 Unapproachable Black Hamburgs at Chicago.*

EXTRACT.—I do not find the name of any other Canadian on our books; you are the only one who dared "face the music."

C. B. DAY, Secretary, Worcester.

1st and special at Worcester, Mass.

EXTRACT.—The pair of Plymouth Rocks I got from you last Fall took 1st prize here. I will send up soon to get some more good birds from you.

F. FOSTER, Ottawa.

9 prizes on 7 unapproachable Black Hamburgs at Montreal.

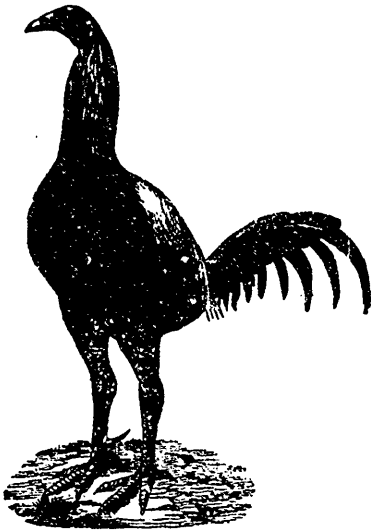
EXTRACT.—Mr. Frank Shaw's great specialty is Black Hamburgs, in which line he has no peer.—*London Free Press.*

PAGE

MISSING

PAGE

MISSING



**EXHIBITION  
BLACK AND BROWN-BREASTED RED GAMES!**

**EGGS \$5.00 PER SETTING,**

Guaranteed fresh, carefully packed, and safely delivered at express office, where my responsibility ceases.

**Black Reds.**

Yard 1.—Headed by imported cock "Blackwood," weight, 8lbs. He won 1st and cup at Hyde, as cockerel, in 1880, beating the Palace winner of that year, also 1st and cup in breeding pen at Toronto, 1883. Mated with four imported hens, including "Primrose" and "Princess," also four superb, high stationed pullets.

Yard 2.—Cockerel "St. Elmo," 7lbs, fine head, long neck, good color, whip tail, great station; mated with eight 2 year old hens, nearly all being prize-winners.

**Brown Reds.**

Yard 3.—Cock "Hillhurst," sired by Birmingham cup bird; 1st at Toronto, 1883; mated with pullets 1st and 2nd at Montreal, 1st and 2nd at Toronto, and four others, all having the dark gipsy face and most fashionable style and color.

10-y

W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Que.

**REST** not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." \$66 a week in your own town \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to

H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

**POULTRY CUTS.**



Having a large and complete assortment of fine Cuts of Standard Poultry, we sell large or small cuts illustrating any breed desired, at reasonable prices. Nothing attracts the eye like a picture, and no shrewd poultry-breeder, or manager of a poultry show will get circulars, price lists, posters, hand bills, etc., printed without illustrating them with Good Cuts, and, once purchased, a fine cut will do duty for years. These cuts are the finest selections known; over seventy in number, large and small. Send 10 cents for sample proof list. Address CHAS. GAMMERRINGER, Mention Poultry Review. 11-y Columbus, Ohio.

W. STAHLSCHEMIDT,  
Preston, - - - Ontario,  
Breeder of High Class

**WHITE AND BROWN  
LEGHORNS!**

—WINNERS AT—

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

And other leading poultry exhibitions.

At the two leading poultry exhibitions of America, held this winter, I was awarded prizes as follows:—Poultry Association of Ontario, Toronto, I exhibited 18 single birds and a breeding pen, and was awarded 14 prizes and the specials for best pair and breeding pen of Leghorns; White Leghorns, cock, 1st and 3rd; hen, 2nd and 3rd; cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Brown Leghorns: cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 3rd (the latter took 1st at Chicago.)

Chicago Poultry Exhibition.—I shipped ten birds, and was awarded a prize on every bird, as follows: 1st, White Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 1st, Brown Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 2nd, White Leghorn cockerel, score 94; 2nd, White cock, 94; 2nd, Brown hen, 92; 3rd, Brown cockerel, 93; 3rd, White hen, 93½; 4th, White cockerel, 93; 4th, Brown cockerel, 92, 5th, Brown cockerel, 92. The last—the only bird I put a price on—was claimed by the judge, B. N. Pierce, at a high figure.

☞ Have still some 30 pairs to spare.

Orders booked now for Eggs at \$3 per 13.

For prices of fowls and chicks, premiums won since 1876, and other information, send for my NEW Catalogue.

H. W. KNOWLES,  
Lachine, - - - P. Q.

Breeder of

**LANGSHANS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS & ROUEN DUCKS.**

Stock first-class.

Will spare Eggs for Hatching, properly packed for carriage, at the following rates: Langshans, \$3.00; P. Rocks and Rouen Ducks, \$2.00 per setting.

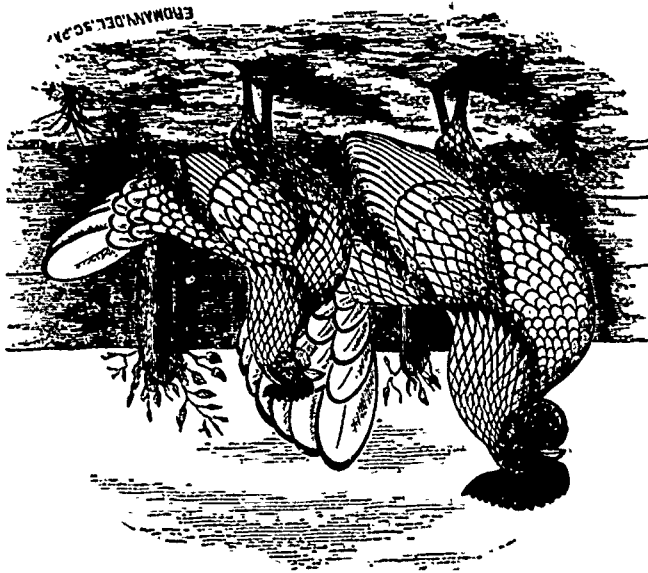
A limited number of first-class birds for exhibition, and others carefully mated for breeding, in the Fall. Correspondence promptly attended to, and great care taken to satisfy customers. Address as above.

JOHN CHAMBERS,  
EXHIBITION PARK, - - - 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—tr.



**PARK POULTRY YARDS,**

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,  
**D. T. ROGERS,**  
 PROPRIETOR.

I will have a few settings of EGGS to spare from the following varieties:—

White-crested Black Polish.....	\$3 00
Golden Polish .....	3 00
Brown Leghorns, .....	2 00
White Leghorns .....	2 00
Golden Sebright Bantams,.....	3 00
Silver " .....	3 00
Black African " .....	3 00
Silver Duckwing " .....	3 00

Orders booked now and filled in rotation.  
 I will refer fanciers or those wanting eggs from Premium stock to the prize-list of the Simcoe show, published in March Review.

EGGS guaranteed fresh and true to name.

**W. H. HILL,**  
 Beachville, - Ontario, - Canada,

Breeder of

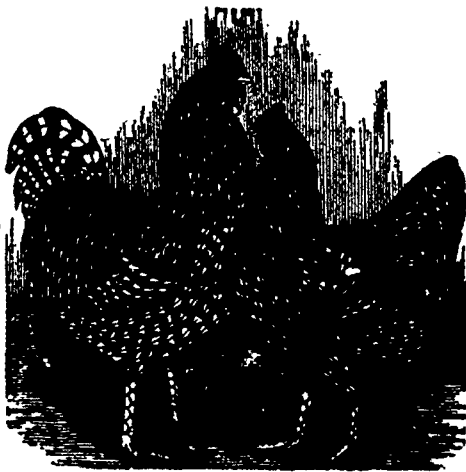
**HIGH-CLASS POULTRY; PHEASANTS & SONG BIRDS,**

Light and Dark Brahas, Partridge, Buff, White, and Black Cochins; Silver and Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, W. C. Black, Golden, Silver, and White Polands; Duckwing and Black B. Red Games, Black-red, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black African and Japanese Bantams; Pekin Ducks, Bremen Geese, English and Japanese Pheasants, Mocking Birds, &c., &c.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00 per 12, excepting Japanese Bantams and W. C. B. Polish, which are \$5.00 per 12. See REVIEW for February and March for prizes won.

FOR SALE.—Two Mocking Birds, first-class singers; the best I have imported.

41f



**WM. SUNLEY,**  
 Guelph, - Ontario,  
 Breeder of

**Plymouth Rock B. Leghorns.**

*Stock Equal to the best!*

At the late exhibition of the P. A. of Ont.. I was awarded, on Plymouth Rocks: cock 2nd, cockerel 2nd, in very strong competition; on Brown Leghorns: cock 2nd, hen 1st, pullets 1st and 2nd.

I purchased, and now have in my breeding pens, the 1st prize P. Rock cockerel and pullet of Toronto show. My pens contain nothing but the most carefull selected stock.

A limited number of settings of eggs, guaranteed pure, carefully packed, at \$3.00 per 12. 3-3

**\$72**a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in your spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably.

Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**HUGH BECKHAM,**

19 Cadieux St., Montreal, P. Q.

Breeder of

**LANGSHANS & L. BRAHMAS.**

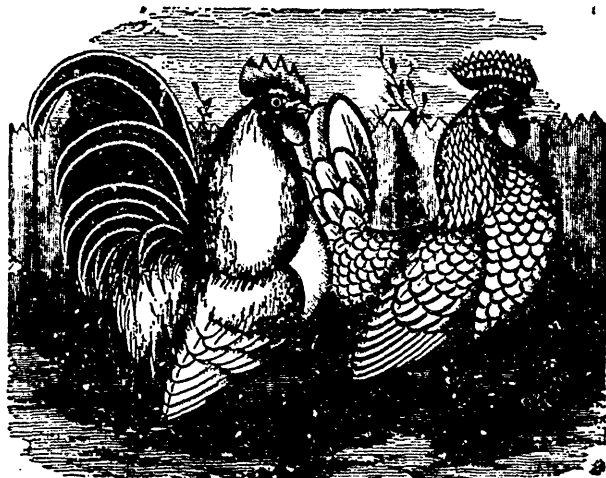
Langshans, Croad's strain, headed by cockerel "Black Prince," 1st at the late show of the M. P. & P. S. A., purchased, together with the females, from Rev. H. W. Knowles, of Lachine, P. Q.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting.

3-3

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,**



**RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,**  
 Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of Prize-winning  
**BLACK & SILVER S. HAMBURGS,**  
 JAPANESE, BLACK AFRICAN & SILVER  
 SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

My yards contain prize-winners in each variety at all the leading shows in Canada for the last four years.

I do not claim that my Hamburgs are unapproachable, or the best alive, but yet they win wherever shown.

In Bantams I have spared neither time nor money in securing the purest strains, and they are carefully bred. See Review for prizes won at the late Ontario Poultry Show at Toronto.

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs now, at \$3 per setting, except Japs, which are \$5 per setting.

Square dealing my specialty. 3

**CHARLES BONNICK,**

Toronto,

Ontario,

Breeder of



**Black Hamburgs** <sup>REG</sup> **W. Leghorns.**

My Hamburgs are direct from England, and are as choice as can be got. I exhibited four birds at Toronto Industrial and won premiums on every bird, taking 1st, 2nd and two 3rds. Exhibition at Canada Central, Hamilton, I won 1st and 2nd. At Ontario, Toronto, I made two single entries in Hamburgs and took 2nd on pullet, in strong competition. I have now added to my stock Mr. Butterfield's grand old bird, "Chief," that won 1st at Toronto Industrial, 1st at Provincial, London, and 1st at Hamilton, and have mated him with four of my best pullets.

My Leghorns are A 1 in every respect. I am breeding this year from my old Smith cock (which won 1st at Toronto Industrial, 1881), with five first-class pullets, four of them prize-winners.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per setting; two settings for \$5.00. Orders booked now. 3-3

**BURGESS & DOUGLAS.**

Woodstock.

(Box 171.)

Woodstock, Ontario,

Breeders and importers of

*Pea-combed Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins, Black-breasted Red Games, Plymouth Rocks, W. C. Black Polish, White Polish, Black Hamburgs, W. & B'n Leghorns, Golden Sebright Bants, Pekin Ducks.*

—BEST PEA-COMBED COCHINS IN CANADA.—

Our breeding stock are all prize-winners, winning at Brantford, Toronto, Simcoe, London, and the Provincial, Kingston, 1882.

Eggs from Asiatics, Polish and Hamburgs, \$2.50 per 13; 26 for \$1.00; others, \$2.00 for 13; or 26 for \$3.50. Chicks for sale in September. Square dealing guaranteed.

S. O. BURGESS.

3 3t.

Send for circular.

R. A. DOUGLAS.

**W. J. HARRINGTON,**

772 YONGE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT.,

Breeder of

**Prize Game Bantams.**

Was awarded special on breeding pen B. R. Bantams at Ont. Poultry Show, 1st on pullet, 2nd on cockerel; 2d and 3rd on Piles, 1st and 3rd on Duckwing pullets.

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen.

4-3



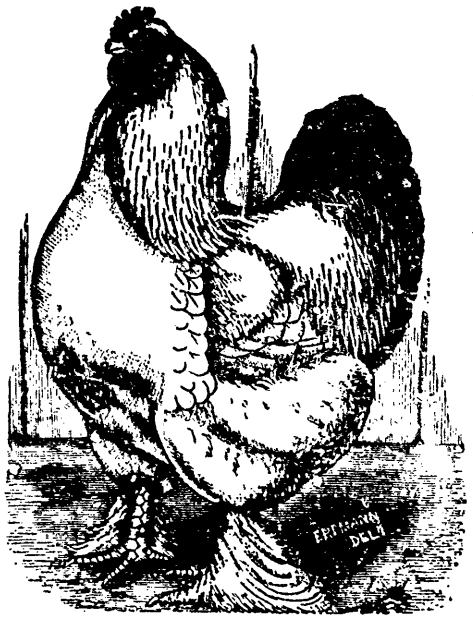
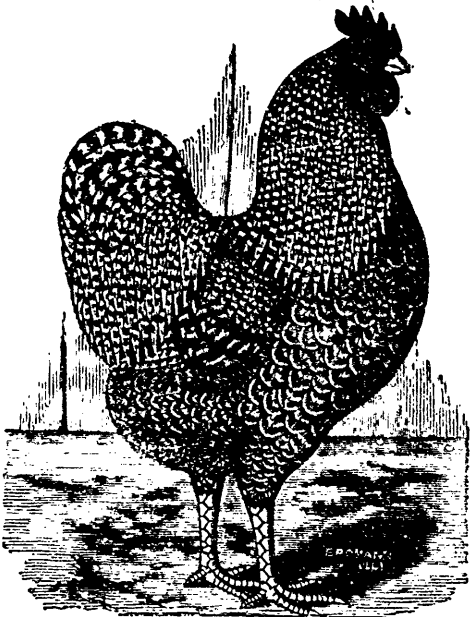
First-Class

**HOMING ANTWERPS,**

FOR SALE,

Apply to

JAS. FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.



Plymouth Rocks, L't Brahmas,  
*BROWN LEGHORNS,*  
**Granite State Strains !**

*Over Two Hundred Premiums won during the past five years !*

Exhibited but TWICE this year, at Worcester and St. Johsbury, and won  
*Eight Regular and Eight Special Premiums.*

Average score of 24 birds, 92 points each.

**E G G S :**

One setting, \$3.00; two settings, \$5.00; five settings, \$10.00, packed in baskets for shipping safely to any part of the United States or Canada, and a fair hatch guaranteed.

**Special Offer !**

After June 1st, I will sell cheap,

4 Plymouth Rock cocks and 30 hens.

2 Light Brahma cocks and 10 hens.

2 Brown Leghorn cockerels and 10 hens.

All of above are choice breeding stock, and in good condition.

This is a rare opportunity to secure fine birds at a low price. Don't fail to improve it.

JAS. F. WATSON,

NASHUA, N. H., U. S.

**Mount Royal Poultry Yards.**

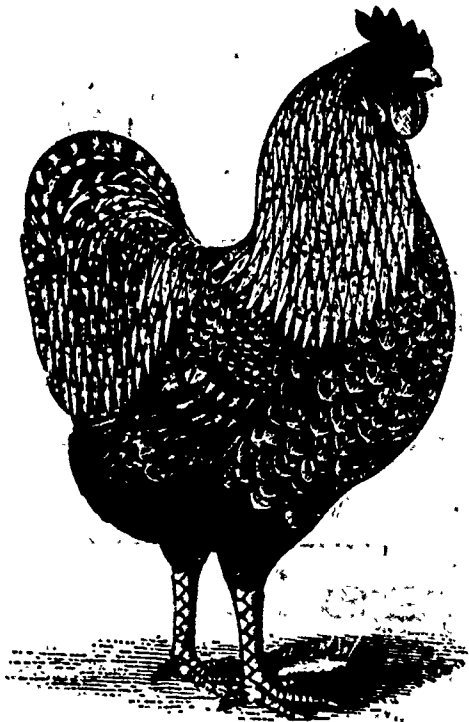
**THOMAS COSTEN,**

—Breeder of—

**Light Brahmas**

—AND—

**Plymouth Rocks.**



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

I shall run two pens of each this season, not being able to supply the demand for eggs last year, having to return the money in many cases.

Will sell Eggs from both breeds for \$2.50 per dozen, or 2 dozen for \$4.00.

—Also—

**ROUEN DUCKS,**

Premium stock. Eggs \$2.00 per dozen.

**THOMAS COSTEN,**

MONTREAL, P. Q.

2-tf.



Toronto,

**WM. BARBER,**

(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.



Owen Sound,

**A. C. BLYTH,**

Ontario,

—Breeder of—



**Black and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs,**

BROWN LEGHORNS, LIGHT BRAHMAS AND HOUDANS.

**STOCK A<sup>o</sup> 1.**

A few trios of Black Hamburgs for sale. At Toronto Industrial my Black Hamburg chicks won 1st prize, and my Silver-spangled chicks, 2nd prize. Will sell a few pairs of Brown Leghorns at reasonable prices.

**EGGS FOR SALE** from the above varieties, at \$2 per setting.

11-y



**JOHN RAMSAY**

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of



*Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, also*

*Fancy Pigeons.  
White Leghorns a speciality.*



12-y

Eggs, carefully packed, \$2 00 per 13.

**C. A. GRAF****Sebright Poultry Yards, Fisherville, Ontario, Canada.**

I take this opportunity of thanking the readers of Review for their liberal patronage in the past and to inform them that at present I have nothing to sell.

At the urgent solicitation of my many friends I have concluded to remain in Fisherville, and will in future breed only

**WYANDOTTS I**

Eggs in season, at \$4 per setting; Chicks in the Fall at prices according to quality. Prompt attention to enquiries enclosing a card or stamp.

**Eggs! Eggs!!****Colored Dorkings, Black Javas and Houdans.**

I will dispose of a few settings of eggs from the above varieties, of which I claim to have the best in Canada, and equal to any in America.

Eggs from same yards I breed from myself. For prices, &c.,

Address,

2-tf

C. J. ODELL, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

**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 Terriers, Red Terriers, Fawn and White Scotch Terriers, Black-and-tan Terriers, from 4 to 10 pounds. We have pups and grown dogs on hand. Trained 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

**G. H. PUGSLEY,****MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford, Ont.**

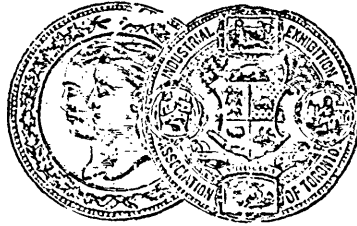
**SHARP BUTTERFIELD,**

SANDWICH,

ONTARIO,

Importer and

Breeder of



1830. 1851. 1882.

**HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,**

Including Light and Dark Brahmas, White, Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs, Black-red, Brown-red, Golden and Silver Duckwing Games, White and Brown Leghorns, Bantams, Ducks, &c., also

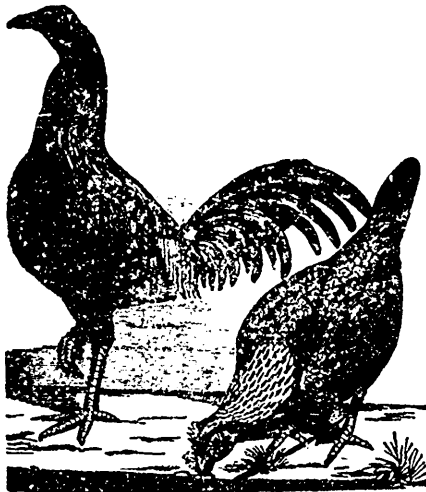
**BERKSHIRE, ESSEX AND SUFFOLK PIGS,  
AND BLUE SCOTCH TERRIERS.**

My Breeding stock in each of the above named varieties is unsurpassed by any on the continent.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, warranted fresh and true to name, Asiatics, \$1.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. Only a few Buff and Partridge Cochin pullets now for sale.

Send for circular, giving a full description of my breeding pens, &c.

2-y.



fine stock.

EGGS, 13 for \$3.00, 26 for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.

3-

**STABLEFORD BROS.,  
WATFORD, ONTARIO,**

Breeders of Exhibition

**B. B. Red Games.**

I am breeding from three yards this season:

Yard 1,—headed by cock, "Limerick Boy," winner of 1st at Chicago, 1881, a fine high stationed bird, with short hackie, long head, neck and legs—for style he cannot be beaten; mated with six high-stationed pullets. This yard is Dr. Cooper's strain, Ireland.

Yard 2,—cock, "Kisco;" 1st at Sherbrooke, 1882, score, 95 1-4 points; weighs 7 pounds. very stylish, splendid color, not a brown feather in black; mated with six magnificent high stationed pullets. This yard will produce both station and color.

Yard 3.—Stag "Cooper," a bird of fine points, dark, rich shade of plumage, perfect whip tail; mated with six superb hens. This yard will produce

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

—FROM—

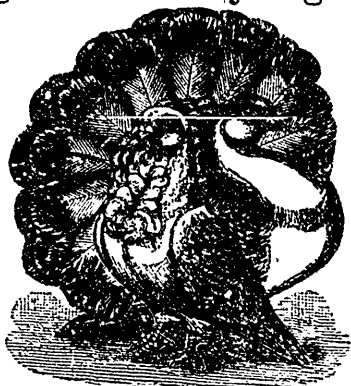
**Langshans, Light Brahmas, Ply'th. Rocks,  
GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS AND PEKIN DUCKS.**

The stock is A No. 1, as my record at the last two shows of the Poultry Association of Ontario will demonstrate, also last Industrial show. All my birds are mated to produce best results. The large number of settings sent out by me last season were entirely satisfactory to my customers, who, in many instances, exhibited the stock and won prizes thereon.

*Eggs carefully packed in baskets, \$2.00 per 13.*

**F. J. GRENNY, BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**C. A. HOFHEINS,**  
BREEDER OF  
**High-Bred Fancy Pigeons.**



18 Mariner St., **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**PREMIUMS.**

My Birds were awarded during the past twelve years over 1800 First and 200 Second Premiums, at

- Buffalo, N. Y. Guelph, Ont.*
- Chicago, Ill.*
- Syracuse, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.*
- Cleveland, O.*



*Jas. D. Weldon*

BREEDER OF  
FANCY PIGEONS,  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

**OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS,**  
*St. John Baptist Village, - - P. Q.*

**THOMAS HALL,**  
Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

**Light Brahmans**  
*and White and Brown Leghorns.*



My stock is of the purest strains, is carefully bred, and, year after year, has won highest honors at our leading shows. At the late Montreal show, January, '83, I was awarded on Light Brahmans, cock, 1st, 2nd and special; hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd, pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns, cock, 1st, hen 2nd, cockerel 3rd, pullet, 2nd and 3rd, and two prizes on Rouen ducks.

**Eggs for Hatching.**

**THOMAS HALL, ST. JOHN BAPTIST VILLAGE, P. Q.**