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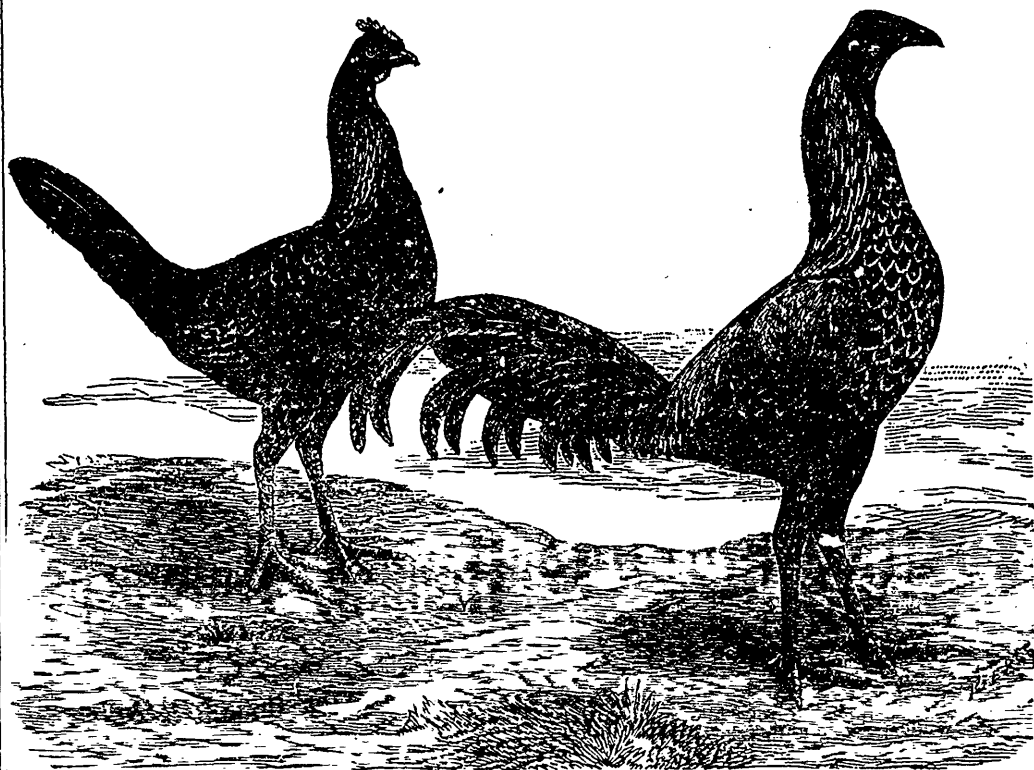
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER, 1880.

No. 12.



BROWN-BREASTED RED GAMES.

Canadian fanciers have been largely instrumental in bringing this noble variety into notice on this continent, but during the past few years they have allowed interest to flag, and the number of good birds at our shows has decreased. We would be pleased to see a revival of interest in them this winter. In the United States they are now regarded as the birds *par excellence* of the game classes, and it is the position they are entitled to.

Brown-reds are thus spoken of by an English authority :

" Among the Red birds we find those known as Gingers, Streaky and Brown breasted Reds, Muffs, and Tassells. These two last are at least most commonly seen of this color; the distinctive mark of the 'Muffs' being a beard around the throat, while 'Tassells' have their name from

a few long feathers forming a crest at the head, like that of the lapwing plover. The latter were great favorites in Devonshire some years since. The hens of the Streaky breasted Reds and Gingers are usually dark brown or rusty black, with a little yellow on the hackle, back, and wing-coverts. The comb, too, is frequently of a dull leaden hue. In appearance, therefore, as may be readily be supposed, they are far behind the partridge-colored hens of the Black-breasted Reds. Let us, however, do full justice to their figure, which combines strength and activity of no ordinary kind, and, with a clear determined eye and resolute bearing, proclaims them no unfitting help mates for their more gorgeous husbands, and both willing and able to assist them in the hour of peril."

But two of the above named breeds are recognized in the American Standard of Excellence. The Brown-reds and Ginger-reds.

Ostriches at the Cape.

(Continued.)

Some travellers have said that during the day ostriches know no rest, but are ever on the move. It is true that in searching for food, of which they require a great deal, and obtain only bit by bit on the sandy and comparatively barren African plains, they have to move fast, and consequently travel a long way in the course of a day; yet, when their appetites are appeased, they may be seen rolling and tumbling in the sand, and even sitting apparently asleep. They do this for the double purpose of ridding themselves of insects and of improving the condition of their feathers, which they plume with great care and evident pride after these rollings. It is somewhat singular, that while the the sandy, parched, and treeless plains are their natural home, birds reared in the bushy and moist coast lands will become lovers of water to such an extent that they may be found bathing and swimming about like swans wherever they have a sheet of water sufficient for that purpose.

It has been repeatedly said by travellers that the ostrich is so acute that the slightest disturbance of its eggs will be noticed, and will probably drive it away from the nest. This is a mistake; while individual ostriches may be excessively acute in this respect, the majority are not. The writer has been assured by persons who have been accustomed to hunting wild birds, that their eggs may be abstracted or handled and put back apparently without their being any the wiser. If eggs are handled with greasy hands, however, even tame birds will desert their nests, or, as they sometimes do, throw out the contaminated egg.

The cunning some of them exhibit in various ways during the process of breeding is very remarkable, the more so from the excessive stupidity shown by others in the same periods. Some will tolerate only one companion in the business, others would mate with four or five hens if allowed. Some will build their nests on a high piece of ground, and while sitting will heap up a large rim and trench about them with their beak, showing evident design in precaution with regard to the weather; others will appropriate a depression already made, or scratch up a spot in the most ill-chosen site, not building the sand about it, but leaving the eggs to be swamped by the first rain that falls. Some will hunt out a nesting place in such a retired and undiscoverable spot that the "herd" and perhaps all the homestead, may be weeks in finding it, others will lay in the most open and carelessly chosen spots. Some will sit throughout with the most solicitous maternal instinct, brooking much annoyance and interference; others will resent the slightest liberties, and perhaps leave the nest half-hatched or smash up its own eggs. Some will

fight an enemy to the last in defence of its eggs; while others give up hatching on the first appearance of danger. Some are careless sitters, leaving their nests for hours; others manifest such anxiety that when the hen has been a little late in taking her morning turn upon the nest he has gone out, and, hunting her up, has kicked her to the nest in the most unmanly manner. Some are very affectionate over their young, others the reverse; thus do individuals differ even among ostriches. As a rule, the cock bird forms the nest, sits the longest, and takes the burden of the work of hatching and rearing. Contrary to what has been currently understood, and what is still stated even in recent colonial accounts, the cock birds sits at night, not the hen. In this peculiarity the hand of Providence may be seen, for the worst enemies of the nest appear at night, and the cock, being stronger and braver, is better able to resist them; moreover, the feathers of the cock being black, night sitting would not expose him to that exhaustion from the sun's rays which would ensue if he sat during the day; while at the same time the grey feathers of the female are less conspicuous while she sits during the day.

It may not be generally known that for the first three or four days after coming out of the shell the chickens eat nothing whatever, but sit on their haunches and imbibe their first impressions of nature. The first thing eaten is not food, but pebbles, sand, and bits of the shells in which they had recently been confined. They then begin to display an appreciation for insects, lizards, and grass. Their first education consists of acquiring the art of concealment. The old bird, while they are being about for food sees or fancies some approaching danger and, lifting her wings, moves them with a kind of quiver, immediately the chickens scatter and disappear. This they do by diving under a bush where possible, and lying on the ground with their bodies as flat as possible, and their necks stretched out upon the ground. Here they lie motionless as a lump of clay—and not unlike it in appearance, even to a practised eye—until the danger is over or the parent calls them by a peculiarly plaintive cry unlike any other sound they are accustomed to make; this however, is seldom uttered unless the chickens are out of sight or likely to be lost.

(To be continued.)

Reflections.—No. 1.

There seems to be unusual activity among those who are interested in the breeding and selling of poultry, and this is indicated in the steady increase of poultry literature and advertisements in the same.

We have about a dozen poultry monthlys and

weekly, each asking for support, and most of them seem worthy of patronage; without doubt the proprietors of all of them mean business in giving a full equivalent for the subscription paid, and to increase not only their own profits, but that also of their patrons who advertise in their periodical.

Some of these papers, are local in their influence because they are newly published, and because the matter they contain is chiefly of a nature to meet the interests of the locality in which they are published; others are sectional professedly, and hope to meet the wants of those who keep poultry in a southern climate, under conditions different from those of the east and north of the United States and British Provinces.

The difference in the subject matter of these various periodicals is very great, both as to the seasonableness of the subjects presented, and as to the correctness of the theories set forth when compared with extended experience.

The increase of cultured men among amateurs, and men of high moral sentiments, will sensibly change the literary, scientific, and moral character of the leading articles of our poultry periodicals, and only such will long survive.

As I sit at my table to pen a few lines to you, I think of the pets I have just safely housed, and are now probably unconscious of the change that awaits them in respect to season, home, and careful attention, or otherwise, of their future owners. Several things combine to lead me to reflect upon their future. To-day was windy and unpleasant, this evening is rainy, and the sound of dripping rain is, like the falling of leaves through the day, suggestive of approaching winter. I have had to travel some of late, and have seen many expensive structures for poultry in which there is little but misery. I saw one yard of four hundred young stock in which there should have been but one hundred—not a blade of fresh grass to be seen there, and on every face the anxious and lorging look gave evidence of the effect of a plenty of burning gravel and sand, and an absence of grass and insect. The sight haunts me! Will some of my fowls, when sold, fall into the hands of careless or ignorant persons, and suffer, and pine for their old home?

Some time since, I read in your excellent Review an article intended for young fanciers, in which the writer endeavored to impress such with the nature of personal responsibility, and often have I felt the force of the remarks referred to:—"You are responsible for the health and comfort of your pets; in your hands they are helpless of themselves, while you have the power to make them comfortable or to give them life or death."

I hope that those who may read this, have pre-

pared for the chilly weather now upon us, and are in earnest to screen the helpless fowls from the miseries of cold drafts of wind, of damp and filthy houses, and are alive to the fact that fowls have feelings, and that we are responsible for our creatures as we are for our children.

JOHN FLEMING.

Sherborn, Mass., Oct. 30.

Artificial Incubation.

By WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 338 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

No V.

(Continued.)

After Minasi came Mons. Carbonnier, who warmed the eggs by top contact also. This apparatus was simply constructed, and sold at a very moderate price. It consisted of a small box of light wood, with a casing of zinc to hold the water, and resting upon a galvanized metal frame. The cover was pierced with two holes, the first being fitted with a pipe to ventilate the apparatus, the second for supplying the case with water and to receive the thermometer placed to shew the temperature. He used a lamp with two wicks, fed with colza oil, which burned for twenty-four hours without being refilled, but the lamp required great and constant attention. The machines were of small size, and the egg drawer placed under the zinc reservoir held about 40 eggs. There was no rearing apparatus connected with the machine.

About the year 1869 the incubating fever again arose, and I introduced and exhibited my hatching machine in operation at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, held in December 1870, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, England, hatching chickens out daily, when Mr. Woods, the showman, netted about one hundred pounds sterling from the visitors who attended the show during the five days it was held, and who afterwards removed, and exhibited it at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

Public attention was now considerably aroused, and Mr Shroeder, a Swede, brought out his circular incubator, consisting of a galvanized iron cistern; the egg drawer under, divided into six or eight sections diverging from the centre. A lamp separate from the incubator, heated the water in a boiler connected by a pipe with the cylinder, having also an outlet to draw off the water. The tank was provided with an open tube, in which a thermometer was placed, and a ventilating tube open at top and bottom; under all was a partition or tank containing cold water. The top of the machine was surrounded with perforated zinc, partly filled with sand, to preserve the heat and to place the newly hatched birds in, a flannel curtain hanging down

all round kept them dark, and partially confined the heat from the external atmosphere. The bottom of the egg drawers were perforated zinc, and chaff or similar material laid thereon, on which the eggs were placed. The cold water tank being underneath, and the hot water above, kept a gentle moisture amongst the eggs during incubation, ventilation taking place through the central air shaft. This machine was also exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Shroeder, turning his attention to the construction of poultry appliances, and becoming connected with some of the gentlemen who founded the National Poultry Company, at Bromley, his name was kept prominently before the public. I know nothing of his ultimate career, and we hear nothing now of his machines, although they certainly possessed very considerable merit.

When Mr. Kennedy Geyling was manager of the National Poultry Company, I noticed at their farm at Bromley a rather curious contrivance, but I do not know the name of the inventor. It consisted of a case containing hot water, and on the hot water floated a frame of india rubber cloth, on which were placed the eggs; the whole covered with flannel and glass. Mr. Massey, the superintendent, stated that it was more curious than useful. I don't know whether any chicks were ever hatched out in it.

Mr. Brindley now brought out his incubator, consisting of an elongated wooden frame, furnished with a copper boiler, heated by a lamp or gas. From this boiler hot water flowed through metal pipes, arranged horizontally between two plates of glass, forming a hot air chamber. Under the lower glass plate was the egg drawer, lined with felt, and at each side of the lamp temporary artificial mothers for the chicks for the first few days. The hot air chamber was provided with a safety valve, acting by the expansion of mercury, but no valve can be expected to act as a *sole* regulator, for if the air is allowed to get really hot the valve, if it opens the chamber, cannot keep the heat down to the proper degree, and if the temperature gets too low it will not act.

Colonel Stuart Wortley also turned his attention to the making of an incubator, which Mr Brindley supposed to be an infringement on his patent, and a long paper warfare continued between these gentlemen, serving to keep their names and pursuits before the public. Unfortunately the National Poultry Company, through mismanagement, came to an untimely end, and Mr. Brindley and Colonel Stuart Wortley ventilated their grievances, and carried on a correspondence on the merits of their machines in the columns of the *Field* newspaper. The Colonel also wrote some able articles on artificial hatching and rearing in the *Field*.

I have now brought the subject down to the period when I left England, and for an account of various makers of incubators from the year 1873 to the present time I would refer your readers to works published in England and the States during the past year, merely premising that the subject is gaining yearly in increased interest, and automatic machines are advertised which, by means of electric batteries, &c., claim to do everything except manufacture the egg. However, if we are to credit a report coming to us from Germany, a scientific professor states that he really manufactured an egg of various compounds, but, unfortunately forgot the materials for feathers, and a nondescript sort of creature was created, minus the feathers. Probably it might not be inappropriate to designate it, in French, a *canard*.

I now propose giving extracts from the celebrated Monsieur de Reaumur's work, detailing the result of his experiments, comprising his failures and successes, believing it will prove attractive to all interested in our feathered favorites, and who propose pursuing a subject of considerable importance, not only to this country, but to the world at large, for I believe the time is not far distant when poultry farms on an extensive scale will spring up here as well as in the States and France, where money can be made as well as in other branches of farming, if properly managed. In sections of this country farms are allowed to run out, the land impoverished, and cereals not yielding a fair margin of profit to the tillers of the soil, the people must eventually either turn their attention to other pursuits or migrate to more fertile parts. When we read of the immense export of eggs that is taking place from Canada to the States and Europe, and when we know that the imports alone to England from France and Spain average nearly two million of eggs daily, and still the demand exceeds the supply, we cannot fail to perceive that it is imperative on us to do something towards supplying the deficiency, at the same time we can help renew the worn out soil of our grain producing lands by furnishing rich fertilizers, equal to the Peruvian guano, in the droppings from large poultry farms.

"The art of hatching and bringing up Domestic fowls of all kinds at any time of the year, either by means of the heat of hot-beds or that of Common fire." Such is the title of the work by M. de Reaumur, of the Royal Academy of Science, at Paris, published in 1750, and he prefaces his work by the following remarks: "It was not until I had actually hatched in hot beds and brought up a number of chickens, sufficient to stock my poultry yard, that I read, at the public meeting of the academy on St Martin's day, 1747, a memoir that gave a general idea of the methods by which I had effected it. I was invited to this research by

the many benefits that it seemed to me might occur from that way of hatching and bringing up domestic birds. The short limits presented for the lectures at our public meetings obliged me to pass over in silence the methods mentioned in full in my memoirs for the hatching and bringing up chickens; it requires several branches of knowledge and a great many small processes, the sum total of which constitutes the subject matter of an art of which that memoir (or lecture) gave, at the utmost, only a part of the theory. Besides, when I read it at the academy, I spoke only of experiments made in the most favorable months of the year, both for the hatching and the bringing up of chickens. 'Tis true, I had been led to these experiments by principles that seemed to promise I might make them almost with equal success in the middle of winter. However, it was a material point to make myself certain, by new experiments, that these principles had not led me to any too great hopes, for there is always room for mistrusting consequences which extend the result of our experiments beyond what we have seen. I then thought it incumbent on me to try to hatch and bring up chickens during the harder seasons, in order to be able to assert that the difference of the season required no alterations in the proceedings, that it might, at most, require stricter precautions than at other times, nor did two successive winters seem to me more than sufficient time for a repetition of the experiments which I judged absolutely necessary.

(To be continued.)

My Poultry House.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—AS I have done a little in the line of poultry-house building, and indeed have had to begin over again this spring after nearly four years experience, my way of beginning, and sort of house built, with costs, etc., may furnish some useful hints to farmers and beginners, and, therefore, I purpose giving you a few notes upon the subject.

Let me say at the commencement, that I am aware that those who read these productions merely for the pleasure which reading affords, object to mere details as superfluous; but I am of the opinion that the imitator requires to know all about the matter, and frequently the reasons why some course is taken. Indeed I find that rules for mating are too general. Anyone knows that the want or misfit of a very insignificant looking bolt will often render the most ponderous machinery useless, and not unfrequently lead to disaster. And in communicating any other kind of knowledge to a student, to assume that he knows any thing about it, will generally lead to failure. You must show him how to incorporate what he does know into

the structure, as he does not recognize what he does know in a complicated structure. Of course there is difference having your pupil before you; you can ascertain what he does know, and then lead him from that, or by that to what he does not know. But in writing for beginners I think experienced breeders take it for granted some times that their pupils know too much, and even are led to doubt the value of what they imagine they know, because not touched upon by their teacher. There is no doubt but that this poultry breeding science consists of a number of simple principles, any one of which is of vital importance to success, and he who is most expert in separating and arranging these, or in "making the steps short," will be most successful as a teacher. And here comes in necessity for perfect knowledge, as only those who know can separate and arrange. But there are elements, and beginners may do a little for each other in the acquiring of raw knowledge.

In commencing some years ago, or after being at it for a year or two, I was of the opinion that by buying eggs was the best course for a beginner to take, and expressed the same opinion in REVIEW at the time; but I have changed my mind, and therefore began the second time by buying a trio of the best I could get for either love or money—these I got for money, but I am glad to say I am confident I got my money's worth. I purchased from P. Williams, of Taunton, Mass., and can recommend him as prompt, honorable and kindly. Now it may be objected that I am trying to give that gentleman a free "add," but such is not my object, nor, I am confident, is it desired by him that I should do so; but if he had cheated me I should have felt justified in giving him a free "add" in that direction, and therefore I cannot see why buyers should not acknowledge fair, honorable treatment—by all accounts, and from my own experience, it is not so common.

But to go on: my reason for advising beginners to purchase fowls rather than eggs, are: your trio furnishes you a standard to go by for a few years, upon which you can build. I do not say you are to always be guided by that mating, but it will be a commencement; and you can get the breeder to mark the heads for you so that you will know which is intended to breed pullets &c. I think any breeder will do it, at least S. Butterfield did it for me some years ago unrequested, indeed I did not know enough about the matter at the time to make such a request. Well, after getting my birds, for want of a better place, I had to put them into an old shed for a while; and there allow them to sit in a little chicken hut. The result was, they and all the chicks raised got lousy. I fought them with sulphur &c., but without success. Then I tried small doses of sulphur in food, and in two weeks

not a louse was to be seen. It may be asked, does sulphur pass out through the pores of the skin? Most assuredly. If you cannot credit the story, just take a few doses, and then darken the room and shake your under shirt over the stove when hot, and see. In moulting season sulphur must be highly beneficial to the bird, as sulphur enters into the composition of the feather as with hair, and an outward application of sulphur to the hair is found to be beneficial. The bone dust used now by so many of the breeders, is not assuredly taken into the system in its compound state, but undergoes chemical decomposition, and the elements of which it is composed is taken into the system and largely taken up by the bone, simply because the phosphate of lime, of which bones are principally composed, form so large a part in the composition of all bones. Now why will not sulphur, which forms a large per cent. of hair and feathers be assimilated if fed to the bird? I have no proof of this, but you can try it for yourself. Since writing the above I see a correspondent to *Chicago journal* has tried sulphur fed for lice, and has been successful. Well, I have rented one acre of good land, rather low, but have drained it, one half of which is a young orchard; but not a building but a dwelling house. In one corner there is a fine knoll about ten feet high, upon this I fixed for poultry house. I first dug a trench 2½ feet deep, and filled with broken stone, then grouted sills upon this (lime and gravel). In the first place my house is for one variety, my past experience has led me to believe that one variety is sufficient for a beginner, for I got disgusted with having a little of everything, and something of nothing. House is 25 by 10 inside; 5 feet to north, and 8½ feet to south, with roof projecting five feet in front or to the south; the west side of the projection being enclosed with a tight fence, 10 feet high, continued 10 feet further than roof, intended to form a shelter in winter. In summer I shall run a temporary roof from this projection to within 2 feet of ground, thus forming a shade, this shade roof I purpose making of canvas. But must conclude for this month.

I am yours fraternally,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, Aug. 5th, 1880.

Roup and its Remedies.

As your correspondent is desirous of ascertaining the treatment and cure for roup, I send you the following, compiled from various authorities on poultry.

Roup is an affection of the head, from which birds when really attacked, seldom recover, and if they do are rarely strong afterwards. It is the "pituita" of the Roman writers, which they charac-

terise as "infestissima," most hostile to poultry. A copious and offensive discharge flows from the nostrils, in bad cases from the eyes also, indeed the whole head seems to suppurate, and the bird is stupified by suffering and blinded by the disorder. All to be done is to keep it in a warm, dry place, wash the head with warm vinegar and water frequently, and cram the bird with nourishing food when it cannot see to eat. Rue pills, and a decoction of rue as a tonic, have been given with apparent benefit.—THE REV. E. S. DIXON.

The symptoms of roup are, difficult and noisy breathing, beginning with the gapes; the eyes become swollen, and the eyelids livid, with decay of sight and even total blindness; a considerable discharge from the nostrils and mouth, at the commencement thin and limpid, afterwards becoming thick, purulent and fetid, very similar to the glanders in horses. It is the result of neglected colds, or cold rainy weather, and damp and dirty lodgings. Keep the bird warm and let it have plenty of clean water and scalded bran or other light food; give antimonial powder, or calomel in grain doses, made into a pill with bread. The diet, earth worms for a week, then wholly grain for another week, and again hot mashed potatoes for a third week. Rue and garlic, beaten up to a mass with butter, and crammed down the fowl's throat. Bathe the eyes with warm milk and water, or a solution of chlorinated lime. Keep away from other fowls and place in the warmth near the fire.—WALTER B. DICKSON.

Roupy hens seldom lay, and their eggs when they do are scarcely wholesome. The eggs taken from a hen which died from roup were black and in a state of putrefaction. Wash the nostrils with warm soap and water; bathe the swollen parts with camphorated spirit or brandy and warm water. As a finish to the cure give sulphur in the drink, or a small pinch of calomel in dough three times a week.—BONINGTON MOWBRAY.

The bird should be placed in a warm dry room; the eyes and nostrils sponged with warm water and a solution of ten grains of blue vitrol to an ounce of water dropped into the nostrils. Stimulating food, as meal, or bread and ale, and a little pepper, should be given. The most benefit arises from half a grain of blue vitrol given once a day in meal.—B. W. TEGETMEIER.

Give a grain of calomel, made up with bread into a pill, or two or three grains of Plummer's pill, (pil-hydr. submur. co.) afterwards flour of sulphur, with a little ginger, in barley meal or other pultaceous food. Wash the mouth and beak with a weak solution of chloride of lime. Half a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine mixed with a handful of grain is a certain cure in a few days.—MISS E. WATTS.

Keep the birds warm and feed with meal only, mixed with hot ale instead of water. Add Douglas Mixture* to the water, and give daily in a bolus of meal with half a grain of cayenne pepper and half a grain of powdered allspice, or one of Bailey's roup pills. Give half a cabbage leaf every day, and wash the head and eyes night and morning with a five grain solution of sulphate of zinc.—L. WRIGHT.

ROUP PILLS, (John Bailey's).—Powdered bark, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains; powdered ginger, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains; powdered rhubarb, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains; sulphate of zinc, one tenth of a grain, and water 2 grains.

Powdered jalap is stated to be the best standard medicine for diseases in poultry. Dose for a full grown fowl, 15 grains. Moisten a piece of bread about the size of a nut, and mix the powdered jalap with it. I seems to cure all their complaints. One or two doses cure the propensity for sitting when late in the season and when the hens are not wanted to sit

As "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety," your readers can form their own judgement from the above.

WILLIAM H. THICK.

338 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Oct. 28th.

Editor Review,

According to request in last Review I give my treatment of roup, which I have used in Canada for ten years, and which I have given to hundreds of my customers who purchased eggs from me, and any bird that it will not cure should have an application of the *hatchet*. Of course, like any other remedy, it must be applied thoroughly in bad or advanced cases. It is,

1 ounce strong vinegar,

I tea-spoonful of pulverized alum,

$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful sugar of lead,

all put into a vial and kept well corked; shake before using. Clean out the nostrils of the bird by squeezing them or pressing downward on them with the finger, and also clean out the cavity in the roof of the mouth; then drop two or three drops of the preparation into each nostril, and let it run into the head; rub it well around the eyes. Repeat three times each day until well, which should be in from three to six days.

THOMAS.

Camden, Delaware, Nov. 1st.

Our Halifax Letter.

EXHIBITIONS.

Nova Scotia has been blessed this year with many exhibitions; one in Halifax, Kentville, Yarmouth, Lunenburg, and Baddeck, C. B. The dis-

play of poultry at all was well up to the mark, and in some particulars showed an improvement upon former exhibits. Of course it is impossible to judge the merits of the old birds in the fall, and it seems to me a mistake upon the part of those who have the prize lists in charge, offering prizes for old birds. The money should be devoted to the chicks, as it is for the *improvement* of stock the prize is offered, and only by the chicks can the improvement be seen. In speaking of exhibitions, I recall a suggestion that I heard a short time ago, it was this: "Why not have at our shows a double premium list; that is to say, a list of prizes for imported birds, and for birds produced in the country?" The idea struck me as very good, for it is well known that the majority of birds that obtain prizes at our shows are imported ones, and in these cases it is money *vs.* care, time and experience. Some one takes no interest whatever in getting up the show,—in fact may be counted as not one of us—but just a week or so before the time determined upon for the exhibition, he decides to become an exhibitor; he sends to the States, orders a pair of some particular breed, regardless of cost, the object of his purchase being *the best*, which, in *some cases*, he is able to procure. These birds are entered at the show, and, of course, take first prize—provided they have been purchased from the right person. After the show our two-weeks fancier loses his *mana* with the same rapidity as that with which it was gained, and the fowls are handed over to his hired man or some friend to look after. Now, is this fair, when a fancier has devoted his time and talents to the improvement of a certain breed, and has succeeded in raising a pair of fowls which are a credit to him and the country in which they are raised; I say, is it fair for a pair of birds imported from another country in which the breeder has every facility and advantage to aid him in his work, to be awarded 1st prize? Hardly. But we cannot get rid of the fact that the best bird should have the best place, and receive all the credit due it. The question naturally is, how are we to give credit to our home breeder? I think it is fairly answered in my offered suggestion: have a distinct prize list for imported and home-bred fowls.

SMALL PROFITS

As my friend "Gallinea" does not seem to have thoroughly understood my argument in the September letter, I take this opportunity of making myself a little more clear, if such a thing is possible. My contention is simply this: it is far better to *dispose* of your fowls, and the majority, I think, will agree with me. Well, admitting this, the next question we look at is the one of profit. Which is most profitable, to sell for cash or cut off their heads for the pot? On the face of it it seems that the selling for cash is preferable. But it is just

* Half pound sulphate of iron, one ounce sulphuric acid, two gallons of water. Give about a tea-spoonful in each half pint of drinking water.

here friend "Gallinae" and I disagree. He says you should not dispose of them unless you can obtain a certain figure; I say dispose of them at a price which you can *obtain*, and which, when taking into account what would be the gain by cutting off their heads, will give you a fair margin for your outlay. I do not oppose my friend's arguments at all; I think them sound, but I am reasoning from experience, (*experientia docet*), and am convinced that to sell a fowl you must ask a price that can be *obtained*.

CANADIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

"Gallinae," I beg your pardon. You are sound upon this subject, and it does my heart good to find *one* with the courage to come forward and express an honest opinion like yourself. I would write a whole REVIEW full if I thought it would be productive of any good, but from what I have seen, and from the remarks expressed in your letter, I am afraid this association exists only upon paper. Your remarks in regard to the setting and keeping agoing are quite true, but there are exceptions to every rule, and I think if this could be set agoing there would be no difficulty in keeping it going.

P. Cock.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 30th, 1880.

Delaware State Fair.

Editor Review,

If you think a few notes about the Delaware State Fair would be of any interest to your readers, you may use them, if not, consign them to the big basket under your desk.

The fair opened at Dover, the capitol of the State, on Sept. 27th, and continued until the 2nd of October. The weather was all that could be desired. Although agricultural exhibitions in this country are only a new thing, this one was a grand success. There was a fine show of stock of all kinds; in fact all the different departments were well filled, and as poultry is a big item in this part of the country, of course the poultry building was filled to overflowing. But, Mr. Editor, it would have made you laugh to have seen the collection of so-called pure bred birds there on exhibition, and to hear the remarks of the visitors as they passed through the building carried me back to the time when fancy poultry was first introduced at exhibitions in Canada. Then, when the so-called judges, three of them, came on the stage, with a big book in the hands of one of them, one would have thought that there was to be some tall judging done; but, alas, it soon became evident that there was not a man among them that could call the varieties by their proper names. But they went at it, and what one did not know the others told him, and what none of them knew they guessed at.

I was very much amused to hear one exhibitor, who had a trio of what he called the "pure-bred blue hen and chickens," on exhibition. He would not allow the judges to go on peaceably with their *guess-work*, until they would go down to the other end of the building and see his remarkable "blue hen and chickens." They at last consented and went with him, and they, too, thought it very remarkable that they should all be *blue*, and they awarded him a *first prize*. This satisfied that exhibitor, and he left. Another party, who had some long-legged, half-breed buff Cochins, thought he was used very badly because he did not get *first prize* on his trio, which consisted of one hen and two cocks. And one exhibitor actually got first prize on a trio of golden Polish, *all cocks!* Of course the judges did not know it, but thought them a cock and two hens. A very fine pair of Aylesbury ducks did not get any prize, (the only pair shown,) because the judges called them Pekins, and not appearing as large as the Pekins they lost the prize.

Now this very thing is what kills the fancy poultry interest at many exhibitions. The societies, as a rule, do not place half the importance on getting competent judges on poultry that they should do. I was very sorry to find such to be the case at our State Fair, as there was quite a number of exhibitors from a distance, and some of them had really fine birds, and as they did not get any fair show, they will not be likely to come again.

THOMAS.

Camden, Del., U. S., Nov. 1st, 1880.

THE FALL EXHIBITIONS.

Prize List of Montreal Show.

DORKINGS—White, 1st, Joseph Hickson, Montreal. Silver-gray, 1st, Patrick Lynch; 2nd, Thomas Irving. Colored, 1st, Joseph Hickson; 2nd, Thomas Irving.

POLANDS—White, 1st, W J Price. Golden, 1st, James Black. Silver, 1st, James Black; 2nd, Jos. Hickson. White-crested, 2nd, James Black.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1st, Joseph Hickson; 2nd, Napoleon Prefontaine.

BRAHMS—Light, 1st and 2nd, Thomas Costen. Dark, 1st, J H. Crawford; 2nd, Joseph Hickson.

COCHINS—Buff, 1st, Joseph Hickson; 2nd, James Hooper. White, W B Natal; 2nd, Joseph Hickson. Partridge, 1st, W B Natal; 2nd, Thomas Hall.

HOUDANS—1st and 2nd, Joseph Hickson.

GAME—Black-breasted and other reds, 1st, Jas. Black; 2nd, J C Nichols. Duckwing, 1st, James Black. Any other variety, 1st, James Black; 2nd, J C Nichols.

LEGHORNS—White, 1st, Thomas Hall; 2nd, Jas. McNider.

HAMBURGS—Silver-pencilled, 1st, W Harnett; 2nd, Joseph Hickson. Silver-spangled, 1st, Jos. Hickson; 2nd, Henry Joyce, Chambly.

BANTAMS.—Sebright, Featherston & Main. Blk-breasted or other reds, 1st, John Smith; 2nd, Jos. Hickson. Duckwing, 1st, James Black; 2nd, Chas. Lumpkins. Any other variety, 1st, Joseph Hickson; 2nd, Thomas Costen.

TURKEYS.—Any color, 1st, Featherston & Main; 2nd, C F Blanchard. Wild, 1st, H D Moore; 2nd, Joseph Hickson.

GESE.—Bremen, 1st, Thos Irving. English gray, 1st, John Smith. Any other variety, H D Moore, 1st; H Stephens, 2nd.

DUCKS.—Aylesbury, 1st, David Drummond; 2nd, Geo Nichol. Rouen, 1st, Geo Nichol; 2nd, Featherston & Main. Any other variety, 1st, H D Moore; 2nd, Toussaint Verdon.

Guinea fowls, 1st, T Verdon.

Pea fowls, 1st and 2nd Francis Dion.

Collection of poultry, 1st, G Benson.

PIGEONS.—Carrier, pouter and tumbler, 1st, Jas Hooper. Jacobins, fantails, barb and trumpeters, 1st, James Hooper. Collection of pigeons, 1st, J Hooper.

RABBITS.—Long-eared, 1st, Charles Lumpkins. Common, 1st, A Z Hetu.

The Fowls at Toronto Show.

Light and Dark Brahmas were well represented, both in number and quality. Lights were nicely shown by Wright Bros., of Richmond Hill; J. West, of Brampton, whose birds were particularly well grown; Butterfield, of Sandwich, had also a few very fine birds, but out of feather. Dark Brahmas were well shown by Butterfield, Wright, and Charlesworth; the cock bird of the latter was a magnificent specimen, but either being slightly wry-tailed or having a fashion of carrying his tail to one side, spoiled his chances of taking first place. The chicks, especially pullets, were very fine; Peart of Freeman, Hall, of King, and Butterfield contributing fine birds; one pullet belonging to the latter being the most perfectly pencilled we have seen for some time. Buff Cochins well represented by Charlesworth—his old cock being particularly fine,—and by Wright Bros.; Geo. Pringle, of Peterboro', showed some fine chicks. Partridge Cochins were in good shape; the first prize cock, Wright's; and first prize hen, Butterfield's, being excellent, as was also a hen entered by Charlesworth, but lacked a little in toe feathering. Chicks were really good; Butterfield's cockerel, and Hall's pullet most noticeable; the latter a beauty in shape, but somewhat lacking in breast pencilling. White Cochins, cocks badly in moult, and prizes withheld; hens in slightly better feather; chicks well shown, and worthy of a class. Butterfield showed a pair of Black Cochins in good feather, and captured the first prizes on cock and hen; the chicks were too young for exhibiting, but promise well for the winter shows.

Dorkings, all colors, were well represented. A

pair of hens, by Jas. Main, of Boyne, imported last summer, were extra fine, as they ought to be, seeing they cost Mr. Main \$12.00 in England. The colored and white chicks were fine, well grown birds.

Black Spanish was a splendid class, principally contributed to by Banks and Nun, of Toronto, each excelling in some particular. Mr. Banks' birds excel in that smoothness of face so much prized by Spanish fanciers; and the general style of Nunn's birds would gain them many admirers.

Plymouth Rocks were out in grand force, many of the most noted birds on the continent being placed on exhibition by their purchasers. The prizes were, we think, well awarded in this class, although the difference between those fortunate in getting prizes and those left out was so slight as to make the owners of the latter grumble a little.

In Games the Black reds made the best show, and prizes found the good birds. A hen, by John McClelland, was particularly worthy of mention. Brown reds and Duckwings not so plentiful, but enough good birds to worthily receive the prizes. Piles were not up to some exhibits we have seen, but still sufficiently good to bear the honors awarded. Chicks, well represented, but it was hard to determine the most worthy, seeing that all varieties had to compete together, a fact that must have been embarrassing to the judges, as well as unsatisfactory to the exhibitors.

Hamburgs out in good force, and considerable improvement is perceptible; many birds left out would have won 1st a few years ago. In chicks the same difficulty existed as in game class; the first prize was awarded to a magnificent black cockerel, by Butterfield, and 1st on pullet, to a golden spangled, by the same.

In Leghorns, the cocks were grand birds where the prizes fell; in Browns, the cocks were good but the winning hens were grand indeed. A very fine pair of white chicks was exhibited by Ulysses Boddy, of Toronto.

The French classes were rather poorly filled—all varieties had to compete for one set of prizes.

Polish, well filled; McNeil, London; Pugsley, Fisherville; Black, of Montreal; and Hope, of Yorkville, being the principle exhibitors.

Bantams were out in great force, and of first-class quality. Way, of course, having nearly a walk-over in the games, and greater beauties than his winners it would be hard to imagine. Bantams, any other kind, was a good show in itself, for amongst them were nearly all the prize winners of the day. Beauties were shown by Main, Pugsley, and McNeil.

Turkey were a fine class, better than usual. Main and Russel showed some very fine and heavy birds.

The show of ducks was good. The first prize Rouens, duck and drake, had very poor beaks, which unfitted them for the place the judges gave them; with the exception of this, prizes were well placed.

Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Brantford, Ont.—Jas. C. Montgomery.
 Chatham, Ont.—Sam. Holmes.
 Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.
 Fisherville, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley, (Cayuga Ex.)
 Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell.
 Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.
 Kingston, Ont.—McAdams & Sawyer.
 Montreal, No. 29, Fort Street.—Fred. Whitley.
 Peterboro', Ont.—Jas. Saultier.
 Paris, Ont.—J. A. Chase.
 " C. B. Capron.
 St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey.
 Strathroy, Ont.—Dr. E. Nugent.
 " Jas. Fullerton.
 Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.
 " Thomas Adams.
 Waterloo, Ont.—Jas. Lockie.
 Woodstock, Ont.—J. J. Spracklin.
 Yorkville.—Geo. Hope.

This list will appear each month, and we hope to receive the names of all who are interested in this fancy, and can attend to the duties set forth above.

The office of *The Homing Pigeon* has been removed to New York.

Experience and Experiment.

I have just cured two birds from bronchitis. The symptoms were difficulty of breathing, a cough, and a rattle in the wind-pipe, with occasional coughing-up of mucus, and a loss of appetite. It is a form of roup, and attacks young birds when just commencing moulting, and sometimes old birds. They are generally attacked very suddenly. They will take three weeks or a month of attention to get them over it, and of course may die in spite of all that can be done for them. The treatment is: Put them in a large airy pen free from draught, pluck the feathers from the throat and paint twice a week with tincture of iodine. Give them a teaspoonful of Epsom salts in half a pint of water, and give no other water until they have finished it. Then give a capsule of cod-liver oil and half a Walton's roup pill every night, and cram with soaked beans, dipping one or two beans of each feed in sharp sand, if they will not feed themselves, and pluck out all the tail feathers. I do not believe that the diseases of pigeons are hereditary, for the simple reason that diseased birds do not breed. I have had cases of wing disease and

tumors in birds bred from perfectly healthy parents. Wing disease I look upon as incurable, but have been wonderfully successful in treating the same description of tumors of the legs and body with tincture of iodine. I must also deny that any amount of cleanliness or care will keep pigeons free from disease, whether confined or allowed to fly. I have never found homœopathic treatment any use. The Epsom salts for roup has the best effect, and will sometimes cure a bad case in two days. Never despair of a case of roup. I have a trumpeter hen that last autumn had it badly for three months. However, by constant care and a great deal of physic she eventually recovered, won a second prize in January last, and has this season reared eight young birds. I think the reason of many failures with sick pigeons is want of perseverance, care and cleanliness.—J. H. HITCHINSON, in *Homing Pigeon*.

Minutes of Board Meeting of Ontario Poultry Association.

A meeting of the Board of the Ontario Poultry Association was held in the Kerby House, Brantford, on Friday the 29th October, 1880. Present: E. Kester, President; G. Murton, A. Bogue, F. J. Grenny, G. H. Pugsley, D. Allen, T. Gowdy, S. Butterfield, J. Lockie, W. H. Doel, J. W. Buck, W. G. Burr, and W. Sanderson, Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and passed.

Mr. Murton read Financial Statement for 1880. (See Sept. issue of REVIEW.)

Moved by D. Allen, seconded by F. J. Grenny, That the Treasurer's report be received and passed. Carried.

The President mentioned that the old Brantford association claimed that \$100 was due them from this association, being part of the sum of \$200 agreed to be paid on the formation of this association.

Moved by Mr. Lockie, seconded by Mr. Allen, That this association pay the sum of \$100 to the old Brantford association. Carried.

The time of holding the next exhibition was then taken up. Moved by Mr. Bogue, seconded by Mr. Doel, That the next exhibition of this association be held on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of February, 1881. Carried.

Mr. Lockie made a few remarks regarding the poultry fanciers of the Lower Provinces, and their desire to form a Canadian Association, and made the suggestion, in furtherance of this matter, that the fanciers of the Lower Provinces be allowed to compete free of charge. After a short discussion the matter was allowed to drop.

The Rules governing last exhibition were then adopted for next, with the following amendments

Clause 2.—For Pouter, carrier and almond tumbler, 50 cents each entry.

Clause 9.—All exhibitors to receive a pass. Member's tickets to be exchanged for 4 small tickets. Single admission, 15cts; children 10cts.

Clause 14.—Exhibitors' names will be placed on the entry tickets.

Moved by Mr. Murton, seconded by Mr. Doel,—That the prize list be amended as follows: That a class be added for Langshans, with prizes, 1st, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00, for cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. That the Game Bantam classes be advanced to 1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.50; 3rd, 50c.; and bantams, other than game, to 1st, \$2; 2nd, \$1; 3rd, 50c. Best portable hen coop, for exhibition purposes, one that can be folded up, and showing one or more compartments, to be approved by the committee, and to become the property of the association; \$5. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bogue, seconded by Mr. Lockie, That prizes on pigeons be amended as follows:—For carrier, pouter and almond tumbler pigeons, 1st, \$2.50; 2nd, \$1.50; 3rd, 50cts. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Buck, seconded by Mr. Bogue,—That Messrs. Pugsley, Grenny, Sanderson, Murton, Gowdy, and the mover be a committee to provide the necessary coops. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Bogue,—That Messrs. Doel, Bogue, and the mover be a committee to see after the coops now in London, belonging to this Association, and to sell the same or have them removed to Brantford for use at next exhibition. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Buck, seconded by Mr. Allan,—That the Brantford members and Mr. Pugsley be a committee to provide a suitable hall. Carried.

The matter of judges was considered at considerable length, and it was

Moved by Mr. Bogue, seconded by Mr. Doel,—That Messrs. L. G. Jarvis, W. H. Doel, J. W. Buck and S. Butterfield be appointed judges on the poultry classes of the exhibition, and be paid \$5 each for their services. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bogue, seconded by Mr. Doel,—That Mr. Johnson, G. W. R. station master, Stratford, be appointed judge on pigeons and fancy birds. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gowdy, seconded by Mr. Bogue,—That all members of the Board be paid their expenses in attending Board meetings. Carried.

Board then adjourned.

WM. SANDERSON, *Secretary.*

Nova Scotia Poultry Association.

The fourth annual meeting of the above association was held on Tuesday evening the 12th, inst. The report of the committee, including the treasurer's account, was submitted and show-

ed the association to be in a flourishing condition.

It was decided to hold the annual show some time in the coming February, and the committee were instructed to commence the preparation of the prize list immediately so as to place it in the hands of intending exhibitors at an early date.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President.—Andrew Downs.

Vice Presidents.—Professor Lawson, and C. W. Anderson.

Secretary.—R. J. Wilson.

Treasurer.—F. C. Stevens

Committee.—J. S. Belcher, M. H. Richey, Jr., J. E. DeWolf, W. H. Gibson, Thos. Goudge, H. Keeler, John Naylor and R. J. Murray.

Midland Central Poultry Association.

The Midland Central Poultry Association held their annual meeting on Wednesday, October 3rd. The following officers were appointed: Thos. E. Bell, President; Richard Hawden, Vice-President; James Saultter, Secretary; John McClelland, Robert Hall, J. Dormer, A. Wilson, J. Baptie, J. Montgomery, H. Nesbit, M. O'Brien, Directors. We could not decide on the date of our exhibition, as we were not aware of the date chosen for Brantford, but will arrange so as not to conflict with the shows at Montreal or Brantford.

JAS. SAULTTER, Sec'y.

Peterboro, Nov. 5th, 1880.

ANOTHER ROUP CURE.—Certain and Speedy—Get a two ounce phial, and mix together in it the following:—

1 ounce sweet oil,
8 drops carbolic acid,
6 drops ether,
1 dram spirits camphor;

Add as much alcohol as the bottle will hold, and shake well before using. Clean the head well with Castile soap and hot water, and give one grain of quinine night and morning; feed soft food—bread and milk is best.

S. BUTTERFIELD, Sandwich.

Shows to Occur.

New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—Poultry, pet stock and dog show, St. John, N. B., January 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, 1881.

H. W. Wilson, Secy.

Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association.—Montreal, 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, 1881.

James H. Cayford, Secy.

Ontario Poultry Association.—Brantford, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th February, 1881.

W. Sanderson, Secy.

Eastern Townships Poultry, Dog, and Pet Stock Association.—Sherbrooke, Q., in February—date not fixed.

W. F. James, Secy.

Midland Central Poultry Association.—Peterboro,—date not yet fixed.

Jas. Saultter, Secy.

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:—

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One Page.....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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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.

W. F. James, secretary of Eastern Townships P. D. and P. S. A., is our regularly accredited Agent at, Sherbrook, Quebec.

A GOOD RECORD.—Sharp Butterfield, of Sandwich, won the silver medal, value \$20, for best collection of fowls at Toronto exhibition, and at the same time the \$15 prize for the best collection at Detroit, besides 18 firsts, and 10 second prizes; at Brantford, 21 firsts on 21 entries.

In the prize list of the Provincial exhibition, published last month, some of the classes were reversed, the awards on chicks being given to fowls and *vice versa*. W. J. Way won 1st and 2nd, on B. B. R. Bant. fowls, 1st on chicks. In White Leghorns the same error occurred.

On the 20th of October, Mr. Richard Mackay, of Hamilton, shipped one cock, 1 cockerel, 1 hen and 3 pullets, Light Brahmas, to England. They were consigned to Mr. George Stonier, Odd Road, Scholar Green, who was led to make the purchase through seeing Mr. Mackay's advertisement in the REVIEW. Those who saw the birds when shipped say they were beauties.

Mr. E. W. Ware, of Hamilton, has sent us two pairs of Pouters, one pair white and the other colored, to be given as special premiums to the boys who first send us, for the white pair, six, and for the colored pair, five new subscribers. This is a chance for the boys, as the birds are good ones. These sending to late too secure the pigeons will receive the usual commission of 25 cents.

The prize list of the Ontario Poultry Association will be issued in pamphlet form about the first of December. It will be printed at this office, and in a neat manner. A number of pages will be added to give fanciers an opportunity of advertising their stock. Price per page, \$2.00; half page, \$1.50; quarter page \$1.00. Copy must reach us not later than the 25th of this month, earlier if possible. Every live breeder should secure a space in this, the prize list of the leading Canadian exhibition.

Close of Volume III.

With the present number volume III of REVIEW closes, and with it our obligations to the majority of our subscribers. We hope all are satisfied that we have faithfully carried out the promises made at the commencement of the volume; we have certainly endeavored to carry them out honestly and without ostentation. During the year from all quarters evidences have reached us that our efforts to present a journal interesting, practical, and honest, have been appreciated. The fact that all efforts to divide the field with us, or supplant the REVIEW, have been signal failures, proves that it has the confidence and almost unanimous support of the fraternity. Although we have not escaped the attacks of would-be rivals, prompted by jealousy of our success, we have felt that we could afford to pass them unnoticed, feeling conscious that we were laboring in the best way for the interests of the fancy and the poultry interests generally, leaving it to time to show the unjustness of their insinuations, and our faith has not been unfounded.

We have no hesitation in saying that the REVIEW has been an important factor in bringing about the greater feeling of confidence now felt in the future of the poultry business, and the better times now being enjoyed. Our efforts have been directed to building up the fancy on the substantial foundation of a national produce, and freeing it from the uncertainties generally connected with a mere fancy, in order that ultimate general benefit may be the result of all our labors.

During the past year many new contributors have joined our ranks, all men of wide experience in poultry matters, and their articles must have been very acceptable to the young fanciers. To these and our old friends we tender our hearty thanks for the assistance given us, and hope they may continue to assist us in the future, as only by such assistance can we hope for great usefulness for our journal.

To the Press, in all parts of the country, as well as to a number of our poultry contemporaries, we also tender our thanks for many kind words of cheer and commendation. We thank those who have supported us with their subscriptions and advertisements, and hope that the names of all may

appear for another year on our list, and in our pages.

To those who are in arrears we have endeavored to be as lenient as possible, but many accounts have been running too long, and it will be necessary, we find, to bring everything outstanding into hand, to enable us to carry out our intentions for the fourth volume. All will receive their accounts with this number, and an immediate settlement will be insisted upon. Cash in advance will be the terms in future.

Volume IV.

In asking our old subscribers to renew, and new ones to subscribe, it will be expected of us to give them some idea of what we intend to give them for the coming year in return for their money.

The steady improvement the REVIEW has made last year, seems to have been sufficient guarantee for the future, in the opinion a great number of our old friends, as many of them have already renewed, and the number of new subscribers for the ensuing volume far exceeds that of any previous year at the same date.

Our list of regular contributors is more than double that ever secured by any Canadian poultry journal, and their contributions are equal in practical worth to those of any other journal devoted to the poultry interests. The great majority of our old contributors will be with us during the ensuing year, and many new writers of ability and experience have promised us their assistance.

With correspondents in each of the principal poultry centres we will be enabled to supply early and correct reports of shows, meetings of societies, and all information of interest to the fraternity, generally from official sources. The REVIEW, from its straightforward course, has come to be regarded as the official organ of the Canadian poultry fraternity, and we hope by a continuance of this course to be able to maintain its position.

We do not purpose making any change in the shape of REVIEW, but its present number of pages will be the minimum, while others will be freely added, as our advertising patronage increases, or contributions of our writers make it necessary.

To our advertising patrons we will say, that our circulation has gone on steadily increasing from the beginning, without any special effort, but we will make every effort to largely increase it the coming year, until the name of every one in the Dominion interested in poultry will be on our list. At the present time we have a large number of subscribers in the United States and England, of which fact many of our patrons have had evidence from orders reaching them from those quarters.

Our terms for the future will be strictly cash in

advance. The dishonest conduct of the managers of poultry journals that have been started in Canada during the past few years, in receiving money for subscriptions and advertisements, and when they found it most profitable suspending publication, without fulfilling their agreements, has had a tendency to create a feeling of distrust; but our course in the past, and personal responsibility, should be a guarantee that our engagements will be strictly carried out. The difficulties of collecting small accounts at a great distance, and the expense of rendering them, takes a large percentage from our profits; and many causes combine to make our losses great. We are glad to say that we have found the great majority of fanciers prompt and honorable, but there are some who are not so; and the adoption of the cash in advance system will free us from these.

We ask our old friends to assist us in increasing the circulation of REVIEW by each getting a few new subscribers in his neighborhood. A helping hand in this way by our friends would soon enable us to increase the size and usefulness of our journal, and at the same time they would benefit themselves by spreading a knowledge of the benefits to be derived from the raising of improved stock.

New Advertisements this Month.

R. MacKay, of Hamilton, offers for sale a lot of Light Brahma fowls and chicks of the highest merit. His purchases have all been the finest specimens from the best strains, regardless of cost, and his success when he does show, which is seldom, as he has principally kept them for his own pleasure, proves that he knows what a good Light Brahma is. Those wanting exhibition birds, or breeders should correspond with him.

Geo. Elliot, Port Robinson, offers Light Brahmas and B. B. R. Game Bantams, and excellent birds they are. We hope it is not Mr. Elliot's intention to give up breeding poultry, as he is a good breeder, and a hearty, honorable gentleman.

H. G. Charlesworth has catalogued his stock in handy and attractive lots, giving prices that should speedily bring him customers. His is a clearing sale, as his business engagements compel him to dispose of all his stock, which includes many noted prize winners.

John James, of Toronto, the noted pigeon fancier, is about to retire on his laurels, and offers all his birds for sale. He asks for one more chance to prove the superiority of his carriers before retiring.

Chas. Goodchild, also of Toronto, during his repeated visits to England this season, has brought over a fine lot of pigeons and fowls, which he now offers for sale. He is well posted, and it can be taken for granted that nothing but good birds crossed the water in his charge. These two latter ads. will be found on second page of cover.

The *Scientific American* is one of the most useful papers published on the continent. See ad. on second page of cover.

The advertisement of the annual show of the Ontario Poultry Association, in this issue, will give fanciers notice to get their birds in readiness. Everything now points to this exhibition being the best ever held in Canada.

IMPORTATION.—I am importing some Scotch Greys by the next steamer. They are from stock that have won silver cup, and honors at leading shows in England. I think they will be an acquisition to our yards and shows. They are spoken very highly of in poultry journals in Britain.

THOS. COSTEN,

Oct. 25th, 1880.

Montreal.

FANCIERS,

REMEMBER

That there is no other place in Canada where you can get your

Job Printing

So neatly and cheaply done as at the office of the

“CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,”

Strathroy, Ontario.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

GEORGE HOPE, YORKVILLE, Ont.,
Pure-bred Poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Collie Dogs.

THOS. K. DRYDEN, GALT, ONT.,
W. F. Bk. Spanish and B.B.R. Game Bantams.

JAS. C. FARLEY, 77 BROCK-ST., TORONTO.
First-class Homing Antwerps.

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA
American Sebrights, Brown Leghorns and Gold
Laced Sebright Bantams.

G. H. PUGSLEY, FISHERVILLE, ONT.,
Makes a speciality of Japanese & B.B.R.G. Bants.

G. H. PUGSLEY FISHERVILLE, ONT.,
Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.

J. M. CARSON, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.
White-faced Black Spanish. and W. Leghorns.

JOHN McADAM, BOX 757, KINGSTON., Importer and Dealer in Fancy Pigeons,

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.—10 Brown Leghorn pullets, \$12.00 for lot; ready to start laying. Also a few more cockerels. C. A. GRAFF, Fisherville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Three pairs of fine W. C. B. Poland chicks, from the best strain in America. 12-2in C. CAVERHILL, Mount Elgin, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Plymouth Rock cockerel; price \$1.50; will mate with 1 fine hen for \$5.00, or 2 hens for \$8.90. FRED. YOUNG, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Muscovy Ducks, winners of six 1st prizes. Will warrant them good in every respect or no sale. Selling them for want of room.

W. H. REID, 35 Union St., Kingston, Ont.

WILLIAM COOCH, Ottawa, Ont., wishes to exchange a Pekin drake, (Josseyln's strain) for a duck of same variety; drake is young, of good shape, and weighs 8 pounds. *Duck must be good.*

FOR SALE.—A few L. Drahma Cockerels and pullets,—pure Autocrat,—from \$1.00 up. REVUE and 200 Russian Sun-flower seeds for 75cts.

STANLEY SPILLETT, Lefroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 exhibition Plymouth Rock hen, for which I paid I. K. Felch \$14, will take \$7, if taken at once. A splendid breeder.

FRED. YOUNG, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One pair Red Pile Game bantams. 2nd at Montreal; good style and handsome; \$4.00 for pair; 1 pair chicks from same, \$2.50.

T. COSTEN, Montreal.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—A yellow Duckwing cock; cannot be beaten for color and station. Has but one eye; good breeding bird.

J. W. ISAACS, Port Perry.

FOR SALE.—Some very fine, well marked L. B. pullets and cockerels, from stock that took all the prizes at exhibition, Montreal; also P. R. cockerels.

T. COSTEN, Montreal.

FOR SALE.—12 fine Plymouth Rock Pullets, at \$1.00 each; 1 Plymouth Rock cock, cost \$8.00, price \$3.00. Sold only for want of room.

FRED. YOUNG, Colborne, Ont.

JESSE M. RUTTER.—Box 6, Lawrence, Mass., offers high class Red Jacobins, bred from premium stock. Only fanciers wanting extra fine pigeons need apply. Satisfaction guaranteed all. 12-4in

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—P. Cochin cockerel, (Bals or Butterfield stock,) for S. P. Hamburg cock or cockerel. No culls wanted.

J. SAULTER, Peterboro, Ont.

EXCHANGE.—1 B. B. R. Bantam cock and cockerel, 1 pair P. Rocks, 1 trio White Leghorns, for White Cochins, pigeons, dogs or offers.

JOHN P. FETTERLY, Morrisburg, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A thorough-bred Spaniel dog 18 months old, well trained, for Toulouse or Bremen geese, White Cochins, Houdans or offers.

W. H. IRWIN, Orangeville Ont.

FOR SALE.—2 fine Plymouth Rock hens, cost \$8.00 each, price \$4.00 and \$3.00, respectively. 1 Black Game Hen, price \$1. All for want of room.

FRED. YOUNG, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Thoro' bred White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks; a few fine cockerels for sale. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. (2) C J. THOMAS, Seaforth, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 American Standard, 75cts., Amateurs' Manual, 50 cts., 1 Breeding and Management, 25cts., Corbin, on Plymouth Rocks, 50cts., Practical Poultry Keeper, \$1.00. All nearly new. Speak quick.

FRED. YOUNG, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few fine chicks: Red piles, Yellow Duckwings, B. Hamburgs, P. Rocks, Houdans and Red Pile Game Bantams. Some successful competitors at the late Industrial Exhibition.

11-4t.

J. W. ISAACS, Port Perry, Ont.

FOR SALE.—The famous White Leghorn rooster, Osiris (5135,) winner of four 1sts and special, London, Toronto, and Guelph. Good breeder. Will sell cheap. C. J. THOMAS, Huron Poultry Yards, Seaforth, Ont.

B. W. BAUM & SONS, Syracuse, N. Y. are selling chicks from their famous strains of Buff, and Pea-comb Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas and Houdans, at low prices. Our birds have been prize winners for 20 years. Write us before buying.

FOR SALE.—Plymouth Rock cock, one year old, winner of 1st prize at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1880, 1 Partridge Cochins cock, (imported,) one year old; 2 pair fine young Pekin ducks, (Bussel's strain,) price \$4.00 per pair. W. & A. WRIGHT, Richmond Hill, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Antwerps, B. B. R. Bantams, L. Brahmas, Birmingham Rollers, rabbit hutch, pigeon exhibition coop (12 compartments,) Partridge cochins, for a good Colley dog, white Poodle, or Belgian Canaries. Send on your offers. A. W. BESSEY, St. Catharines, Ont.

B. W. BAUM & SONS, Syracuse, N. Y. have for sale Black Hamburg fowls and chicks, from their renowned prize strains, which have won 500 premiums at the great shows of America, England and Ireland, in five years. Correspondence a pleasure. Prices low.

FOR SALE.—High-bred White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks; or will exchange for Light Brahmas and Pekin ducks. Write for description. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. J. THOMAS, 12-2in Huron Poultry Yards, Seaforth, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One pair of Black Spanish, grand show birds; also two pairs bred from them; one pair S. Spangled Hamburgs; they beat the pair that took 2nd prize at Toronto. W. H. IRWIN, Orangeville, Ont.

Light Brahmas

Winners of

1st prize at Hamilton, 1878.

" Guelph, 1879, for Breeding pen (1 cock and 4 hens); pronounced by the judge, W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, the finest he had seen in Canada.

" Hamilton, 1879, for Breeding Pen, 1 cock and 5 hens.

And winners of 1st on chicks, 2nd on fowls, and diploma for collection at Provincial Exhibition, 1880.

My breeding hens all for sale; also about 30 cockerels and pullets, all bred from my 1st prize birds.

PRICES REASONABLE.

—RONE MEAL FOR SALE.—

R. MACKAY,
PARK ST., HAMILTON, CANADA.

12-1f.

FOR SALE.

10 pairs Pekin ducks, - - - \$10 00 a pair
1 Fitch Ferret, - - - 3 00
Plymouth Rocks, (Coddington's strain,) 1 50 a pair up. All first-class stock. Address

BOB HAMILL,
Box 544, St. Catharines, Ont., Canada.

Egg Hatching Machines.

(The only Canadian Patent)

THICK'S

NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,
or Chicken Hatching Machines, with REARING APPARATUS combined.

PRICE, from \$10 upwards, according to capacity.

Also the

Ovascope or Egg-Detector,

Shewing whether an egg will produce a chick, whether new laid or stale, good or bad. Invaluable to everyone, Farmer Poultry-breeder, and House-keeper. Price, 50 cents.

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

Address

W. H. THICK,

238 Gloucester Street, OTTAWA, Ont.
Territory for sale.

Forest City Poultry Yards,

LONDON, ONT.

FRANK SHAW

Offers for sale, cheap at prices named for the extra quality of birds,

3 Black Hamburg Cockerels, \$2, \$5, \$10
2 Black Cochins, - 5, 10, 15
6 G. B. Polish - - 2, 3, 5

Also a number of breeding birds of above varieties, and about 30 White Leghorn hens and pullets at \$1 to \$3 each, or will

EXCHANGE

Some breeding birds for SCOTCH TERRIER DOG Black Spanish hens or pullets, Cage Birds, or Belles-lettres.

Address,

FRANK SHAW,
London East, Ont.

11-ly



JAS. O. WELDON,
LONDON, - ONTARIO,
Breeder of
FANCY PIGEONS

Of the following varieties:

Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Jacobins, Fantails,
Barbs and Trumpeters.

Took 1st Prem. on collection at Provincial Exhibition
Toronto, '78, against six competitors,—my first exhibit.



JOHN JAMES,

Breeder of

White, Yellow, Blue, Dun and Black
CARRIERS,

Yellow, Black and Blue **TURBITS,**

Black Yellow and Mottled Trumpeters.

Pouters and Antwerps all Colors,

Both flying and show birds. A few young birds, also
odd pairs for sale.

Address, box 798 Toronto, or Yorkville. 3-6m



JAMES E. WHITE,
ENGLEWOOD, COOK CO., ILLS., U.S.
Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks

and
HOUDANS.

My Birds won the highest honors at: Manapollis, Chi-
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Fort Wayne.

Send for Circular and Price list.

5-

SEABRIGHT POULTRY YARDS.
FISHERVILLE, - ONT., CANADA.

C. A. GRAF,
Breeder of.

**AMERICAN SEABRIGHTS
AND BROWN LEGHORNS.**

Stock of both varieties the best procurable on the
Continent. At the late Show at Guelph my Seabrights
were awarded 3 special prizes, and my B. Leghorns,
1st, 3rd and special on pullet—7 birds, 6 prizes.

Write for prices.

3-12



J. M. CARSON,
Orangeville, Ontario, Canada.
Breeder of High-Class

Wht. F. Black Spanish

—and—

White Leghorns.

Fowls from \$12.00 per
pair downwards.

8-1y.



J. WEST,

Brampton, P. O., Ontario,
Breeder and Importer of

Light Brahmas,

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

My breeding pens are made up of some of the best
prize winning strains in America that are noted for their
large size and great egg producing qualities.

EGGS, \$3 per 18. Chicks in season.

W. M. SMITH,

Fairfield Plains, - - Ont.

Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of

LAND and

WATER FOWLS.

Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls
always for Sale; and Eggs in season.

Write for what you want.

1-1y



JAMES LOCKIE,
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Breeder of

High-Class Poultry.

SPECIALTIES:

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.

Eggs in season, packed in baskets, at \$3.00 per 18.

Visitors always welcome. Correspondence promptly
answered, and square dealing guaranteed.

2.1y.



JAMES ANDERSON,

Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.

BREEDER OF

L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,

ROUEN & AYLESBURY

DUCKS, &c.

Will sell brother farmers and others
Eggs as follows, Lt. Brahmas, W. Leghorns, B.B.R. Game
Bants, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, \$1.50 per doz. Tur-
key's Eggs \$4 per doz. 4 prizes on Turkeys at Guelph, '80



C. H. HALL,

SPRINGHILL POULTRY YARDS,
King P. O., - - Ont., Canada.

Importer and Breeder of 1st prize

Buff & Part'ge Cochins.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, AMERICAN DOMINQUES,

Brown and White Leghorns, Silver Pencilled Ham-
burgs, and Houdans.

My stock this season is most perfect in all the above
varieties. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

On six varieties entered at Toronto Industrial Exhi-
bition won three 1sts and 2 2nds.

THE AMERICAN

Standard of Excellence,

Sent. free of postage, on receipt of price, \$1

Address, POULTRY REVIEW, Stithroy

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

G. H. PUGSLEY

Has forty-two pairs of these handsome

Carolina Ducks

ready for delivery Sept. 1st.

980.

Chicks, Ducklings

WILD GESE AND PHEASANTS,
to select from.

*The finest and best lot I ever saw
or bred.*

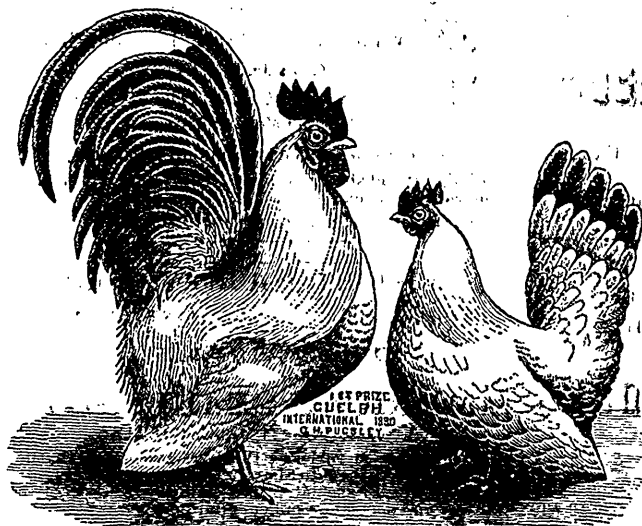
EXHIBITION BIRDS and

First-Class Breeders.

Send for circular of 25 varieties of Land
and Water Fowls, Pheasants, Man-
darin and Carolina Ducks.

My birds never were beaten.

See list of 40 premiums awarded my
fowls at our grand International Poultry
Show, 1880. Address



8-ly.

G. H. PUGSLEY, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD,

Importer and Breeder of all the leading varieties of

FANCY POULTRY.

My Fowls won \$950 IN PRIZES between the 24th of January, 1880,
and Oct. 8th, 1880, in the strongest competition.

Will have for sale this Fall a great number of Chicks from my best birds, and those in want of

EXHIBITION BIRDS OR FIRST-CLASS BREEDERS,

Should communicate with me early. Old Birds for sale at all times, and Eggs in season.

Write for what you want. Address

7-ly.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD, SANDWICH, ONTARIO.

JAMES M. LAMBING,

Parker's Landing,

Pa., U. S.

Having added to his own large stock the valuable stock of the

The Monterey Poultry Yards, For 1880,

Is prepared to fill orders for Eggs from

Light and Dark Brahmas, W. F B. Spanish,
Partridge Cochins, W., Brown, & B. Leghorns,
Plymouth Rocks, Silver-spangled Polish,
Black and S. S. Hamburgs, B. B. Games and Bantams,
Houdans, Georgia Shawl-neck Games, &c.

Also a lot of COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS and PULLETS of several of above varieties
for sale CHEAP, to make room for young stock. *Want to sell a large lot of old stock this
season.*

Orders for Young Stock for early Fall Shows taken now.

Circulars free to all on application.

HIGHEST CLASS



LIGHT BRAHMAS,
 DARK BRAHMAS,
 PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
 WHITE COCHINS,
 BLACK COCHINS,
 PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
 WHITE LEGHORNS,
 BROWN LEGHORNS,
 G. S. BANTAMS,
 B. B. R. G. BANTAMS,
 PEKIN, ROUEN, and
 AYLESBURY DUCKS,
 and TOULOUSE GEESE.

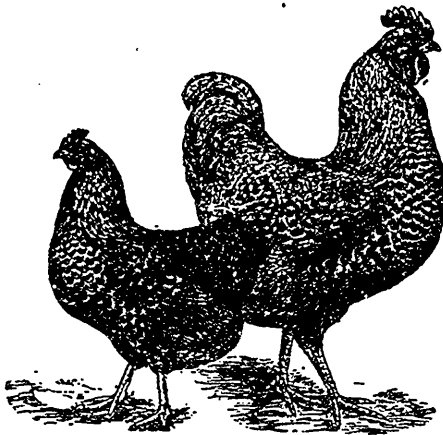
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Grape Vines and Small Fruits.

My Stock is unsurpassed, location central and desirable for Eastern, Western, CANADIAN, and Southern customers, and

MY ESTABLISHMENT IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Prices moderate. Send for circulars.
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GEO. S. JOSSELYN,
 FREDONIA, NEW YORK, U. S.



C. A. KEEFER,
 Sterling, - - - Illinois, U.S.,
 BREEDER OF
Plymouth Rocks,
Brown Leghorns & Black B. Red Games,
 Of Superior Quality.

My fowls have been awarded over 327 FIRST, SECOND and SPECIAL PREMIUMS at the largest and best Poultry Shows in the West, including Chicago, Indianapolis, and Buffalo.

With the record of prizes my fowls have won, with over nine years of careful breeding, I am guaranteed in saying that my strains are not surpassed in America.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
 Ref.:—Editor of Review. 13 ly Satisfaction guaranteed.

Leghorns, Leghorns! White & Brown

Winners at BUFFALO, CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS, TORONTO, HAMILTON, PETERBORO, LONDON, GUELPH, and other first-class poultry exhibitions.

At the late Toronto Industrial, Brown cock 1st; Brown hens 1st and 2nd.

Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, Brown fowls, 1st; Brown chicks, 1st. White fowls, 2nd.

A very fine lot of chicks to spare at bottom prices before Dec. 15th. 20 white cockerels from \$1 to \$4 each.

Send for Circular containing list of prizes won since 1875.

12 tf. W. STAHLSCHEMIDT,
 Preston, Ont., Canada.

Readers, when writing to our Advertisers, please mention that you saw their advertisement in CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address
STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.