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CANADIAN

# Poultry Review.

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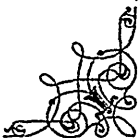

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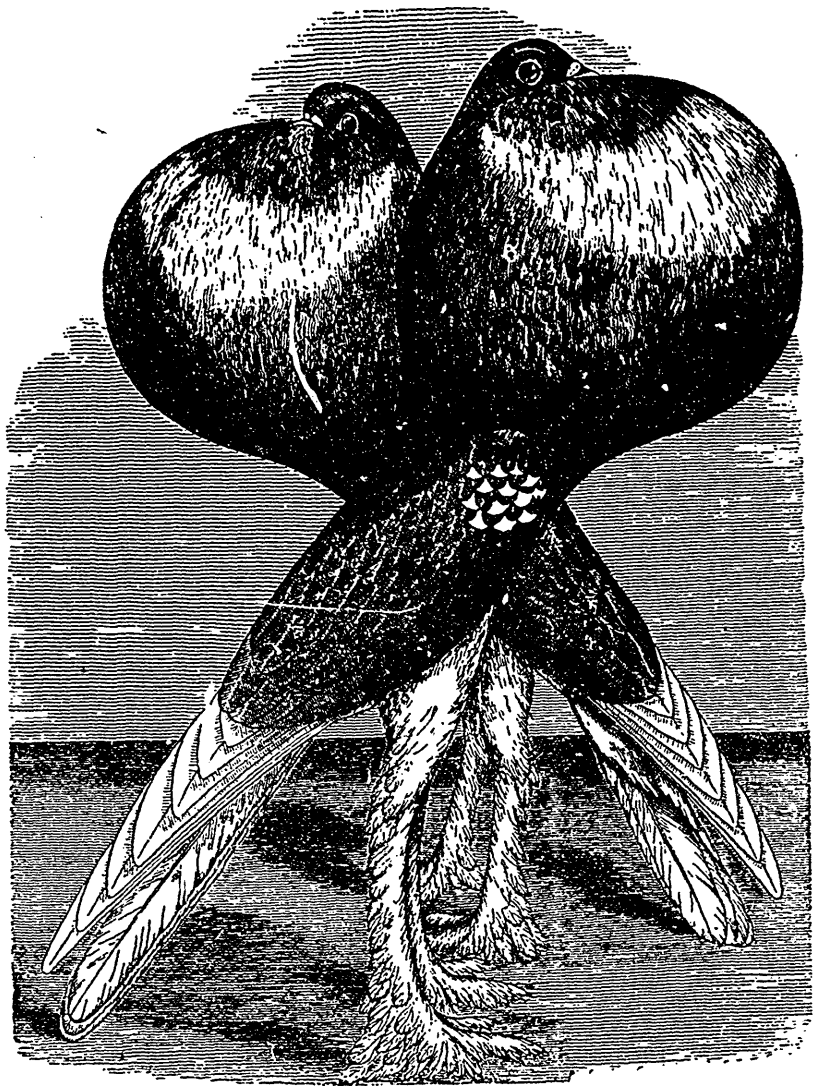
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Devoted to Poultry and Pet Stock.

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STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA:  
PUBLISHED BY  
JAS. FULLERTON.





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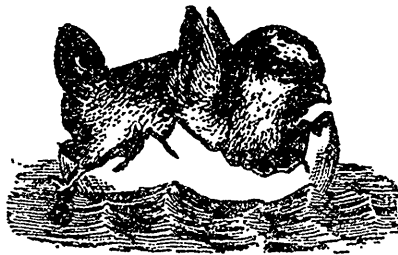
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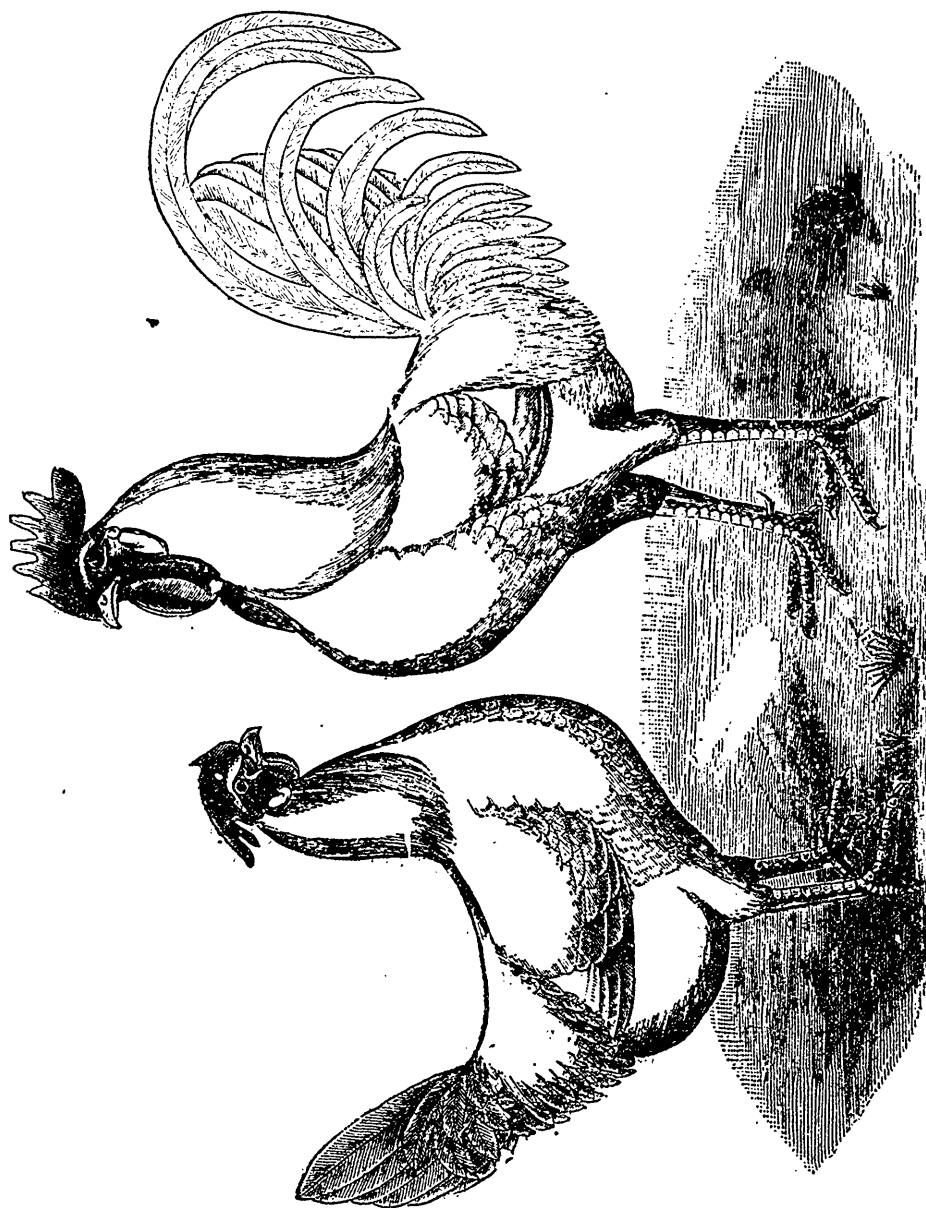
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 5

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1882.

No. 1.



WHITE LEGHORNS, as bred by Thomas Gain, Esq., Hamilton, Ont.

### Artificial Rearing of Domestic Fowls.

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

#### No. III.

Cold and rain are the two greatest enemies of chickens; the hens have much ado to shelter them from either, even in the hottest weather. Summer is the season wherein they die least, and in which they thrive fastest. By bringing them up in a hot-bed it will be easy to make them enjoy a perpetual summer, that will expose them to no cold nights nor to rainy weather. The constant summer is never interrupted in the oven where they are born. People who would give themselves the trouble might bring them up in that very oven, or such another, should they have one to spare, till they were a fortnight or three weeks old. They never should be taken out but at the hours appointed for their meals, that is, five or six times a day, when they should be put in an uncovered box, wherein they would find something to pick up and fill their little crops with. The meal being finished (which is generally done in quarter of an hour), they should be put again into the oven, where they should remain all day and all night. This way of bringing them up has nothing against it but its being troublesome; the success of it is infallible.

Some begin to peck ten or twelve hours after being hatched. They do not do it, however, out of necessity; they are at that time at least without any need of eating. Their little limbs gather strength in the warm place where they are put. However, I did not think it proper to keep them in the casks where they were hatched, at least when they were come to a size that makes them strong and gives them an inclination to much stirring; they never could have then the liberty of walking which is necessary to exercise their legs and strengthen their bodies. But I judged that walking places of five or six feet long would be spacious enough for new-born chickens, and even for such as are grown almost big enough to be left to themselves. I then thought that nothing could be more proper than to lodge them in a long narrow box, not wider nor higher than the single board that made the bottom; at the top you may put a covering of wire netting or laths. I have given this box the name of the chicken house, which I shall use hereafter when speaking of it; I shall also call it the first chicken house, to distinguish it from another, of which I shall point out the use. I caused this to be buried in the hot bed and surrounded with new litter, quite full of dung. The dung was high enough at one of its extremities to be level with it, and the sides of the box from thence to the other extremity the surface of the

dung was gradually lower, and left more of the chicken house uncovered, so that its other end was not buried in the dung above an inch or two thick. The result of this disposal of the dung was that there were different temperatures of the air in the chicken house from one end of it to the other. When the chickens wanted to be as warm as if they had been sat on by a hen, they needed but repair to the extremity that was best warmed, that is, deepest; but when the action of such warm air began to make them uneasy, they had a choice in the remainder of the box, and I judged our chickens found themselves the better for not being always kept in an equal degree of heat. In that part of the chicken house where the temperature was middling, I caused small vessels to be placed, some of which contained the food that was fit for the little chicks, and the others were full of clear water to drink. A little of the food was spread upon the bottom of the box so as to make a track to lead them to the places where they could find a greater quantity of it together. They did not fail coming there to fill their little crops, and when this was done they went back to the warmest end of the box, and flocked together in a small platoon, crowding close to one another. After a rest, sometimes long and sometimes short, they of their own accord ran about in the box, fluttered and went again to replace what had passed from their crop into their gizzard.

My chicken house did not appear to be sufficiently perfect, however. I judged it wanted an addition that might contribute much to the health of the chickens, and, of course, save the lives of many of them. They were kept in a warm air, indeed, but they had not in that box any equivalent for that gentle pressure of the breast of the mother upon the backs of the little ones she sits on. The back is more warmed than the rest by the hen's belly; while she claps it against the backs of her chicks, their feet very often rest on a cold and moist earth, whereas their feet are better warmed than any other part in the chicken house. The chicks I kept in it ought to have informed me very soon that they stood in greater need of having their backs warmed than any other part of their body, when after repairing to the warm end of the chicken house, they remained motionless there instead of sitting down squat on their tails, which is their natural attitude when taking rest, they stood bolt upright on their legs with their back turned towards the sides or end of the box, in order to clap their back as close as possible against those sides which were warmer than the air. The best thing we can do is to copy nature whenever we have a mind to produce effects like those she sets before our eyes. I then judged that the little ones in the chicken house wanted a mother that might by sit-

ting on them, determine them to take their rest in a natural manner as under the hen, and I contrived to give them an inanimate mother to stand them instead of a live hen. Let the reader form to himself one of those portable desks which are used upon a writing table, all the sides of the cavity of which should be lined with a good warm fur, such as a lamb skin or rabbit skin, and he will easily conceive how it may be to the chickens an equivalent for a mother, and even something better, it is a lodging which affords them a wide door to come in at, but the roof of it being shelving and not very high, they never can go very far in it without touching their backs with the hair of the fur which the inside of the roof is lined with; as they go further and further in their back presses more and more against the fur lining and they press it more or less to please themselves.

(To be continued)

### Winter Care of Laying Hens.

The season of the year is now upon us, when—as the old lady put it—“eggs is eggs,” and the question with the consumer who keeps a few hens is, how shall I make my hens lay? He knows it is an easy matter to have plenty of eggs in the hot summer months when they are worth 10 cents a dozen, but in December and January when eggs are 40 cents a dozen he cannot make his hens keep up the wanted supply for his own table. And I am prepared to admit that it requires some extra care to make them do it, yet with a little attention if you have any good breed of hens, you can have plenty of eggs at any and all seasons of the year. Of course, for winter layers you want pullets hatched in the previous April or early in May, and not old hens. But April hatched pullets of almost any of the good laying breeds will answer your purpose. So if you have the hens to start with you are all right.

The first thing to look after is the coop, and this must be right: must be close, dry and warm—close and free from drafts of cold air,—entirely dry in the bottom and free from a leaky roof, so as to keep your hens healthy and well protected from north-west winds, either by being placed on the south-east of some large building, or made air tight so as to keep the hens comfortably warm. Artificial heat is not necessary—it is even a disadvantage as it makes the hens take cold, &c. We now have the breed and the coop, and now let me say, Do not put more than 20 hens in one coop in the winter—do not crowd them. Now as to feed, care, &c.: you must feed plenty—not too much. It must be of a proper kind and in proper quantity. As to kind: it must not be kind, but kinds—every thing—hens eat everything, and to keep them

healthy in the winter season when they cannot get to the ground to get insects, bugs, worms, gravel, &c., you must come as near supplying this want as you can. Therefore feed a little of everything. In the morning feed soft warm feed, made of a mixture of middling bran, corn meal, buckwheat, bran, oat meal, barley meal, in fact a mixture of any one or two or three of these things. But I would particularly recommend the use of chopped buckwheat, or buckwheat bran in the feed. Mix your feed pretty stiff, and season it with a little salt, adding every second or third morning a little cayenne or black pepper, and once in a while a little alspice is very excellent. And just here let me tell you another good way to tone up your hens: take a teaspoonfull of cayenne pepper and pour a quart of boiling water on it, let it stand till almost cold and then let them have it for their morning drink. This serves as a stimulant and also keeps them from taking cold, as they get more or less in the nose and prevents disease to some extent. In the morning give the hens all they will eat up clean, and wait for them till they are through, so that none may have to quit without a good fill to warm them up and make them feel well after a cold night. But do not leave any feed to get frozen or stale. At noon, if you have only a few hens, give them the offal from the table, meat bits, gravy, squash, turnips, potatoes, &c., and this will be sufficient for the noon meal. But if you have a large flock you must also add wheat, buckwheat, corn and oats mixed. At night all they will eat of corn, whole grain and buckwheat. Besides this they must have meat cooked or raw once a week at least. A good way to give meat is to get a sheep's, calf's or beef's head and suspend it by a string just high enough for the hens to reach it nicely, and they will amuse themselves picking off the meat until the bones are entirely bare. This is a good way to feed meat as it furnishes exercise as well as food and keeps the hens at work. Also when the ground is covered with snow, as it is for several months of the year in this northern climate, and the hens cannot get anything green to eat, a good thing to do is to hang up a head of cabbage in the same way you do the beef's head and let them pick at it; in a few days they will have all picked off clean and you can put up another. Or a large sugar beet or turnip is good also—in fact almost anything grown will be relished by the hens at this season, and they *must* have it to keep them in good healthy condition.

Another thing I always use at this season, is to put a sheaf of oats or wheat into the coop and let the hens pick and scratch at it till they have it all picked off and scratched over and over again in their hunt for the grain. And if you have not the



sheaf of grain get a little straw and scatter some grain into it and you will accomplish the same result. The hens enjoy this very much and it gives them all the exercise that they would get were they running at large and scratching for a living. I have seen a whole coop of chickens moping about on a cold day all dumped up in a heap, and noticed the change that took place in five minutes by putting in a sheaf of oats. They would all go to picking and scratching and crowding each other, singing and eating as merry as crickets. This is one of the best things I know of to keep hens active and healthy, and also goes a great way towards keeping hens from eating their eggs, as the habit is very often formed by hens idly picking at an egg for want of something else to amuse them. To sum up, hens will lay as well in the winter as in the summer if they are well cared for—if they are supplied in winter with the food they can get for themselves in summer or a substitute for it—if they are fed with such food as will counteract the effect of the cold on the system, and if they are kept in a clean, healthy and active condition. It requires a little extra care, and not much either if we only go about it in a systematic sort of way, with the object of keeping a supply of fresh eggs always in view. And who does not say a supply of nice fresh eggs is not worth a little exertion at a season of the year when stale, packed eggs bring forty cents or more per dozen in our markets. They can be had by any one by following the simple rules here laid down, or some other such simple plan; no science about it, nothing but a little care and attention and you will have "eggs on toast" any morning for breakfast you order it, "and don't you forget it."

Yours, &c.,

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Corey, Pa., Dec. 12th, 1831.

### Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review.

The universal impression among fanciers seems to be that the poultry business is commencing to "boom," and I have no doubt but such is the case; at least my fall's experience leads me to the same conclusion. Though my card in Review, for I have advertised in no other, I have disposed of about all the stock I have to spare; as far as females are concerned, more, and others with whom I have conversed are in the same predicament—not stock enough to supply the demand. Of course all, myself among the rest, are determined to go into chicken raising more strongly next spring, for I find they are a safe investment, boom or no boom, because those which do not sell as fancy specimens are worth more than they cost for the table. Notwithstanding the fact that some have found the flesh of the

Brahma coarse and insipid, and sometimes having black bones, I have always found that a nine or ten pound Light Brahma was as acceptable to my family, or even more so than a five or six pound specimen of any other variety, and have failed to detect any of the above named disqualifications as a table fowl. I have no doubt but that a mongrel would be inferior to the pure bred bird. After all we are not experts.

Friend Pugsley, notwithstanding his modest opinion of his own ability, and the exalted one he seems to have of the mental capacity of the readers of Review, has given us a letter which I am certain every reader of it will criticise only by saying: "Give us another." Indeed there can be few men in Canada who possess so large a fund of poultry knowledge as he, keeping so many varieties, and devoting his whole time to at least superintending their care; these, with his recent change of place, necessitating so much building and arrangement, must have put him in possession of a wrinkle or two. If friend Pugsley will continue to scatter abroad a few of these wrinkles, the fraternity, especially the young members, will be benefited by them. I, for one, should like to hear something about those poultry houses, their manner of construction, materials used, how they are lighted, floored, ventilated &c., and the various appliances his experience has led him to adopt.

I have never had better success in raising Light Brahmas in my life than this year, and have never had half the satisfaction with any other variety. I have fed baked food nearly altogether since spring, both to chick and adult birds with good results apparently. This food consists at present of pea-meal, fine white middlings, good coarse bran, with chopped oats, mixed with sour milk, and baked. Of course any other grain chopped fine would do as well. While using this food I have noticed that there has been scarcely any variation in the character of the droppings; and though hundreds of fowls have been lost in this vicinity by some kind of diarrhæa, I have not had the first symptom of anything of the kind. I may also add that I have fed plenty of raw onions. According to my experience, adult Brahmas should never be fed till satisfied, at any time or upon any food, especially during the fore part of the day; they should possess a desire for food strong enough to induce them to search for more. Of course it may be objected that in winter they cannot find only what is supplied to them; and why induce them to make the effort? Simply because it is this very trying which is so very beneficial to the bird. Indolence in man or beast is sure to beget derangement of the system. I do not think it is the gradual manner in which the crop is filled in the case of the wild bird which is so beneficial to it, but the

exercise necessarily taken to obtain the food, which aids digestion. Now, if a fowl is not too full it will spend most of the day in turning things up side down in search of more. As I stated in a former letter, I built a shed at east end of poultry house, covering the door, which is in that end, and projecting five feet past it to south. In this shed is kept hung up, just within reach, a couple of oat sheaves; here the birds spend a greater part of the day, let the weather be as cold as it may, jumping up to pull down the grain, and scratching underneath them among the chaff for the odd grains which fall. It is a regular gymnasium. If grain is scattered among chaff they get it too quickly and easily. I am strongly of the opinion that more Brahmas die from too much food than from too little.

I have seen monsters awarded prizes at shows, and if there was any symmetry in their proportions, then what is symmetry, and what is a monster? The owner should have been fined for cruelty to animals, rather than rewarded. A crooked tail or back is a deformity sufficient to disqualify, while an infinitely worse deformity in the shape of disfigurement of the abdomen, causing the fowl to look more like a Penguin than anything else, and rendering it useless for future use—it is no wonder some eggs will not hatch—is admissible. I think if any change is to be made in the Standard, this ought to be one: disqualifying monsters, let the ugliness be where it may or belong to whom it may. As long as weight regardless of size in the Asiatic is so much admired and sought after, obesity will be the result, and consequently deterioration in the vital energies of the species.

Instead of using road dust this winter on floors, which makes such a mess when disturbed, I am using coarse white sand, into which is sifted a quantity of air-slacked lime. This covered over with a few inches of clean, hard fall wheat straw. By giving this a shaking up with a pitch fork every morning the droppings pass through and leave the surface clean and sweet, besides it does not soil the plumage of light colored birds. Once a week this straw is thrown out and the sand raked over with a fine rake, this sifted and removed, a fresh supply of straw put in, and the place is ready for another week. Three minutes will be sufficient each morning to shake up the straw in a house 10 by 25 feet. I find in my case at least that H. H. Stoddard is steady when he says, "The tendency is to omit in practice any operations which are unhandy."

Though I find straw an improvement upon either road dust or sand alone, yet it was not for that reason I commenced using it. I sold a setting of eggs to a farmer in the spring, and having run short of pullets I called upon him to purchase

one or two; but what struck me was the dark yellow of their legs; in this respect they were ahead of my own. I could account for this only by one or two reasons: with the soil or running upon clean straw. The soil in my yard is low, heavy clay, though well drained, but still, after rain, like glue, while his land is high and rolling. I have noticed that a hen I got of P. Williams a year ago, has lost in color of legs, being bleached nearly white, though when I got her she was as fine as any bird in Canada. Since I have put them on straw, having made quite a barnyard of the place, I imagine they are improving in color.

I am yours fraternally,

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, Jany. 2nd, 1881.

### Non-Fertilized Eggs.

I would venture once again to give a timely warning to my brother fanciers, but more especially to the younger members of the fraternity, at this season of the year, when their flocks are driven to the shelter of their winter quarters, and therefore unable to obtain of their own free will a supply of that vegetable food, which seems to be so necessary and essential, not only for health, but for the reproduction of their own life in the coming spring from the well fertilized eggs. I am more convinced than ever from my experience of last year's hatching, both from the accounts of the eggs I sold and from those hatched in my own place, that a liberal supply all through the winter months of green food, beginning just as soon as they are housed and their backs are turned on the green fields of the past summer, that it will have a wonderful effect on the number of chicks that will follow "Biddy" next April and May, as she leaves her nest after her three weeks of care and untiring devotion to her charge which you committed to her, and an untold amount of disappointment and vexatious loss, and, may I add, the "anathemas" that may be hurled at the head of that miserable vendor of bad eggs by some disappointed and unlucky purchaser, to whom you may have sold.

Failure is often attributed to railway carriage and steamboat travel. I don't believe it has anything to do with the failure, for having received eggs that had travelled some three thousand miles, partly by wagon, railway and steamer, and then hatched well, giving, in one instance, a chick for each egg, (variety G. Poland,) and I have just read where eggs travelled twenty seven hundred miles by rail and boat, the last six miles even on horse back, and gave some twenty two chick to two settings, would seem to be proof enough that distance is not the cause of failure. The trouble has to be sought for elsewhere. Take yet another

case: a friend receives twelve eggs that had traveled one hundred and twenty miles; they produced ten chicks; another hen at the same time with thirteen eggs procured from a yard near by, gives nine chicks. How is this accounted for? The argument is in favor of shaking up by rail to insure good hatching. Failure may arise likewise from other causes, such as over feeding, too few hens with cock, cock at fault, sitters at fault, eggs too old, etc. All these combined, or any one of them alone, will prove a source of failure in the production of chicks to the fancier. But the source of failure above all others is the keeping of fowls too artificially and without vegetable food during the long winter months, when shut up in their winter quarters.

A very valuable green food, and of which they are very fond, is clover. A flock of twenty hens will make away with an armful in a day, and this can be easily procured from any farmer in your vicinity. The second cutting, when about six inches high, being nearly all leaf with little stalk, will be found best for the purpose.

#### PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Dec. 16th, 1881.

#### Eggs.

Editor Rev'ew.

The question is frequently asked me by my neighbors, why they get no egg from their fowls during the winter?

There are many reasons why hens do not lay in winter. It may be because they are too fat; or perhaps they are too old; or perhaps they are not properly sheltered and cared for; the food is not the right kind to produce eggs; dirty and filthy runs; perhaps they are half eaten up with lice; cold roosting places; frozen combs, etc. All of these will veto egg production.

A few hints regarding the best treatment to induce the hens to shell out during the cold months may be of some benefit to the readers of the Review. In the first place, select some variety that is noted for their laying qualities—perhaps the Leghorns are as good as any, and, no doubt, will produce more eggs than any other variety. Early pullets will lay through the winter better than old hens. Give them a warm meal in the morning of mashed potatoes and wheat middlings. Change their feed often. Do not give too much corn, as it is too fattening. Give a little meat three or four times a week; keep plenty of fresh water for them to drink—not ice water. Milk is one of the best things for poultry there is, and is relished much by them. Do not forget to furnish them with plenty of sand, oyster shells, charcoal, etc.; give them good warm roosting quarters, free from vermin, and you will get eggs when they command the highest price.

H. E. SPENCER.

Centre Village, N. Y. Jan. 2nd, 1882.

#### English and American Song Birds.

I was very much interested in reading an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, for January under the above heading, written by an American naturalist. It is only reasonable to suppose that, if not prejudiced in favor of American songsters, he would bestow all the praises possible on our American warblers, and compare them as favorably as possible with the English singing birds. In comparing the birds of the two countries he gives the names of twenty-three on each side, and braces the bird of one country with one which it nearest resembles of the other. For instance, the English wood lark he brackets with the American meadow lark, and the red-breast with our blue-bird &c., and in comparing them in this way he awards first honors to seven English birds, and to eleven American. And besides this he gives the names of fourteen more American songsters which he has not braced off with any English singing birds at all, and amongst these are the birco, catbird, brown thrush, rose-breasted grosbeak, and the mocking bird, which certainly comprise the very best songsters we have on this continent. Comparing the birds of the two hemispheres in this way, he shows a preponderance very much in favor of America for bird song.

From what I know of English and American birds, I am neither prepared to endorse nor condemn his conclusions. There are, certainly, more beautiful songsters in this country than any but naturalists or close observers pay any attention to, or know anything about.

If I were asked the name of the bird which I considered the best songster of either hemisphere, I would, without any hesitation, name the nightingale; and if I had to name a second, I would say the sky-lark; a third, the mocking bird; fourth, the song thrush; fifth the catbird, and so on. But it must be remembered mine are English ears, and perhaps hear more music in the song of the English bird than an American can possibly do, but I have lived many more years here than in England, and have paid much attention to our birds during that time, and have listened to many sweet songsters that many people know nothing at all about, and after hearing them all, including the mocking bird in his southern home, I place the nightingale at the head of the list; that bird is, without any doubt in my mind, the queen of songsters.

It is only a summer visitor to the southern countries of England; never, I believe, going further north than Lincolnshire. I shall never forget the first one I ever heard. He was pouring forth his rich melody from a small grove beside one of those little, narrow, crooked, English lanes, in that lovely part of the day, known there as twilight, when

everything is still, no other bird-life is awake, this beautiful songster has it all to himself; no chirp or twitter of any other bird's coarse or grating note mingles with or spoils his; he has the whole field to himself. What with the indescribable loveliness of the English twilight, and the beauty of his song, I have never from that moment heard any bird that I would think for a second of placing before him. No doubt the surroundings and the death-like stillness of the twilight, served to impress on my mind his notes in all their loveliness.

Speaking of the twilight, I might be allowed to digress here a little from my topic, and say something about it. I would describe it if I could; that is impossible. It does not resemble our beautiful Indian summer; it does not resemble our light, clear atmosphere either by day or by night; we have nothing that we can compare it with. It is that state of the atmosphere which in the British islands comes between daylight and dark—it is not dark, it is not light; it is a balmy, quiet, lovely stillness; it is as if day were falling asleep and night not yet ready to take its place; it is one thing I can't describe, and I don't think any other pen can. It is *twilight* and has no other name. In summer it lasts all night. It is something every American should see; it can never be realized without.

Returning to our singing birds: I have placed the skylark second. No doubt many will disagree with me in placing him before the mockingbird. I cannot say that I altogether place the mockingbird as strictly speaking, on the list of singing birds proper. He is truly a grand singer, but you can't tell the instant he may drop a sweet note, half finished, and commence cat-calling, cawing, or making some other hideous noise. He is just what his name calls him, a mocking bird; whereas the skylark, as he tosses heavenward, is all song, and his own song, none borrowed, which he pitches forth till the eye can no longer see him in the sky, only as a speck or a bee; till he pitches to the earth again it is a continued volume of sweet unbroken music. How he continues so long and loud in one uninterrupted strain is to me a mystery. Truly he is a lovely songster, and I fancy I have placed him in his correct place, next to the nightingale.

To those who never saw a nightingale, perhaps I could best describe him by imagining our mockingbird one size smaller, the color (barring all specks) of the song sparrow, and you have the nightingale as near as I can describe; him a quiet, unassuming bird both in plumage and actions.

No doubt if the writer of this article in the *Nineteenth Century* reads this he will disagree with me in the places I have given to my feathered friends,

but he wrote, no doubt according to his tastes for bird music, I write according to my own, both may be correct for all we differ; it is like a fondness for instrumental music, one prefers the violin, while another would much rather sit and listen to the music of a piano forte.

In plumage there is no room for argument, the American birds are superior to the European, many of the former being of very brilliant colors whereas, all the best English singing birds are of very unpretending, quiet colors.

× ROADS.

My Poultry Account.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—I took the trouble to keep an account with my chickens for the year 1881, and I enclose you the result, thinking that the figures may be of use in helping some to decide as to whether it is best to keep a few chickens or not.

I keep two kinds—white Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. The former are the better layers; the latter are excellent for the table and good layers as well. I have a garden, and consequently have to keep the hens shut up the greater part of the summer. My enclosure contains about one-fifth of an acre. This I have planted with thirty-five plum trees, from which—after they come into bearing—I expect to reap a small fortune annually, as I feel satisfied that the hens will destroy the curculio, which is about all that stands between us and good crops of plums in this section.

1881.	Hens, Dr.	
Jan'y. 1st, On hand, 46 hens and 4 roosters		
	@ 25c each, .....	\$12 50
	Cost of feed during the year ...	32 29
		\$44 79

	Cr.	
By cash received for eggs, .....		\$33 06
43 doz. eggs used, @ 12½c. ....		11 62
12 doz. eggs, laid down on hand, @ 20c		2 40
Killed and eat 16 hens and chicks, value		3 60
" sold 26 " " for ..		7 20
Sold alive 63 hens and chickens .....		14 25
Decr. 31st. 14 hens and 2 roosters, @ 25c.		4 00
		\$76 13
	Dr.....	44 79

Balance to credit, .....

I keep no pigs nor cow, and of course the hens get all the scraps from the table.

Yours truly,

A. W. GRAHAM.

St. Thomas, January 6th, 1882.

Save the droppings from your fowls and pigeons Tanners are always willing to purchase all they can get at 50 cents per bushel, and it is worth more than that amount as a manure for the garden.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

### The Diseases of Pigeons.

(From the French by Dr. Chapuis.)

Scouring is a common trouble in the pigeon loft, affecting the young birds rather than the old; in many cases proving fatal, or stunting their growth by keeping them thin and out of condition for a long time. The cause may be poor food, as mouldy or damp vetches; new grain, as when the birds are allowed to seek their food in the fields during or directly following the harvest; a change of diet, as from one grain to another, or a damp loft. In either case removing the cause will oftentimes remedy. Sometimes the illness will continue in spite of this. In such case the birds must be fed barley; some find rice to answer the purpose.

[Lyell says: "During moult some birds will for several weeks be affected with more or less diarrhoea. The best remedy is a plentiful supply of old lime. They generally recover as they get through moult. If the affected bird looses flesh a change to more binding food will be of service."

The *Standard* says: "Scouring often arises from the too free use of pulpy grain alone, without husk or fibre; or from new, rotten, grubby, or sprouted, grain, or from impure water or other liquids, or from excessive use of them. It arises also in young birds from eating too much sand or mortar when learning to pick, or from a fragment of metal or noxious weed. The appearance of those affected is a sort of staggering, weakly locomotion, and the frequent evacuation of a dark, watery liquid, which, as the malady increases, becomes a brown, slimy fluid. It is well to scrutinize the excrement of pigeons, to ascertain where the evil is, how it arose, and how to remedy it. The dung of a healthy bird should be of a solid or soft state, with a plentiful coating of white chalky substance thereupon. Of course it varies with the food given, but if it becomes stringy, watery, slimy, or of a green cast, something is wrong, and needs attention. For treatment remove the specimen from the common pen; put water within its reach only at intervals, adding to it a little blue vitrol, so as to make it slightly pungent. Feed on barley, oats, buckwheat or corn. If the birds are very debilitated, a little hemp or canary seed may be added. A pill of common chalk or two of charcoal may be given."

**WORMS.**—It is quite certain that pigeons nourish intestinal parasites and perhaps several species. Boitard and Corbic, in their excellent monograph, describe these as an inch and a quarter long, a fourth of a line in thickness, the body cylindrical and terminating at each end in a point of livid

white, and found in masses more or less great in the rectum near the anus. This species is unknown to me, but there is another of which I have heard, which is of greater length and in many respects analogous to the tape-worm. An instance of this: A fancier had reason to suspect the presence of one of these, and, as a result of measures taken to expel it, found parts measuring 30 to 35 centimetres, and one day finding one terminating in a point, believed the whole had been cast. In another case, a fancier noticed one of his best birds wasting away in spite of the great quantity of food it consumed, and concluded the cause to be a tape-worm. After divers ineffectual attempts to expell it, the pigeon was dosed through two consecutive days with an infusion of pomegranite root, resulting in the discharge of a parasite three metres in length.—*The Homing Pigeon.*

### Japanese Dogs.

Among the gifts that reached the German Empress last Christmas Eve was one sent to her Majesty by the Empress of Japan, which has created quite a sensation among Berlinese naturalists. The novel and interesting present consists of a couple of Japanese dogs, the first of the kind ever imported into the Fatherland. But for the shortness of their ears they would have a general resemblance to the variety of the spaniel known as King Charles. They are long haired and silky, snow white in color, with a few black spots on the body, and with coal black heads. Their most remarkable feature is their eyes, which are extraordinarily large and lustrous, and which, it seems, as they grow older increase until they attain the dimensions of a two shilling piece. These "funny dogs," moreover are snub nosed, and of unusual breadth for their stature, across the forehead. They arrived at the place in charge of a Japanese official, who conveyed them all the way from Yeddo to Berlin carefully packed in a handsome kennel, the interior of which was luxuriously lined with silken cushions. Boiled rice is "the chief of their diet," and grave doubts are entertained by the Berlin zoological authorities with respect to their acclimatization. The eminent animal painter, Sperling, has been commissioned by the Empress to take their portraits. Of different sexes, they are exactly alike in size, shape, marks and points, and their lack of class affinity with any known variety of European dog has already given rise to lengthy and learned discussion in the Berlin Canine Club "Hector," of which Prince Charles, the Emperor's only surviving brother, is President. The Empress sent them down, kennel and all, to the club house on the 5th ult. for inspection at a general meeting of the members specially convoked for that purpose; it is reported that the "unde derivatur" of these curious little animals proved a puzzle which even the erudite Dr. Bodinus failed to solve.—*Exchange.*

### The Prize List.

Editor Review,

I would take the liberty of asking the Directors of Poultry Association of Ontario, through your journal, how it happens that in the prize list Langshans are treated with a \$2.00 prize, while every breed of remark, excepting the bantams, have a \$3.00 prize offered? Why not class them among the bantams at once, or leave their space with a blank? Do you object to them as being a distinct breed? Or do you say that they are an inferior breed to any on the \$3.00 prize list? If you do you are much mistaken, as I can prove by other breeders of this variety, as well as myself, that there is no variety in existence that is their superior, and very few their equal in good qualities. They have that prepotency of power to produce their like, no matter what blood it meets, and will overcome many objections in their way to produce their like, that many other breeds are unable to do. I mated a Langshan cock each half day at a time, with a yard of other breeds, on purpose to see what there was in him, and I am happy to state that every offspring was nearer his kind than anything I ever saw transmitted before; many of them were so perfectly clear his own like that an adept would be put to the test to distinguish the cross. We slaughtered the cockrels and can say that no fowl (except the Silver Dorking) has a better flavor or is its equal, the meat being rich, tender, juicy and sweet; and they put on fat very fast, being ahead of anything in this line except Cochins. As for laying qualities, there is no variety in the Asiatic class that can equal them, either for numbers or good qualities of egg flavor. For their hardiness in rearing: after a week old they will stand ahead of anything in the feather line, and develop rapidly; the only objection that can be raised is a very small one, the young cockerels do not feather up quite so quickly as some other breeds.

Now, Sir, I wish to say that if the directors had known the superior merits of this very valuable class, they would not have been treated so shabbily, and if they are alive to the interest of the Poultry Association they will make them on an equality with other meritorious breeds. If they do not, all I will say is that they are short sighted.

R. A. EROWN.

Cherry Grove, Ont., Dec. 29th, 1881

As each director of the P. A. of Ont. may think it likely that another member of the board is the proper one to answer Mr. Brown's questions, in this way they might go by default. Let us say a word here for the directors. The board of the P. A. of Ont., are supposed to be largely influenced by consideration for the benefit of the Society when

preparing the list, and consequently place prizes where there is likely to be sufficient competition to bring a return proportionate to the outlay as compared with other breeds on the list. Langshans are a new variety with us, and were very popular, apparently, last year, but their entries, might we believe, did not encourage the directors to make the prizes equal to that offered on other Asiatics. Langshans, as compared with other varieties of Asiatics on the entry list, were as 8 to 25½, so you see friend Brown, that breeders of Langshans have no cause to grumble. Bring out birds this year that will make good your claim to excellence, and in sufficient numbers, and you will find that the P. A. of Ont. will not discriminate against your favorites.—Ed.

### Poultry Association of Ontario

The annual meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario will be held in the Kirby House, Brantford, on Tuesday the 1<sup>st</sup> February, at one o'clock p. m. for the appointing of the place of holding the next exhibition and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the present board will be held on Thursday, the 9<sup>th</sup> February, at one o'clock, to start the judges at their work.

All specimens must be forwarded and cooped by noon on Thursday the 9<sup>th</sup>, to enable the judges to begin their duties.

All entries must be made with the secretary, according to the rules of the association, by Thursday the 2<sup>nd</sup> February. Intending exhibitors and members will please note.

The prospects of our having a good exhibition are most favorable. Several prominent breeders of the United States have expressed their intention of being present with us, with their exhibits; and I am in daily receipt of letters from all parts of Ontario to the same effect, as well as from Montreal and Sherbrooke P. Q.

Yours truly,

W. SANDERSON, Secretary,

Brantford, Jan'y 6th, 1882.

"Now, young people," said a professor of natural history to his class, "now then, for the hen. A hen has the capacity of laying six hundred eggs, and no more, and she finishes the job in just about five years; now, what is to be done with her after that?" "Cut off her head and sell her for a spring chicken," exclaimed an urchin whose father deals in poultry.

The word Falcon, the name of Easterbrook's well known steel pen, is derived from *Falx*, a reaping hook, suggested by the shape of the Falcon's beak.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15<sup>TH</sup> 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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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.

## Subscription Premiums.

The following valuable premiums are offered to those who will work for them:

W. L. Ball, Esq., Richmond, P. Q., 1 pair B. B. Red Game chicks, value - - -	\$10 00
W. F. James, Esq., Sherbrooke, P. Q., 1 pair Plymouth Rock chicks, value - - -	10 00
E. P. Ball, Esq., Stanstead, P. Q., 1 pair American Sebright chicks, value - - -	10 00

The first to send us 15 new subscribers at \$1.00 each will receive first choice, the second to send same number second choice, and so on.

These gentlemen are very successful breeders of the varieties they offer, and the birds will be first-class specimens, well worth the price at which they are here valued.

For THE BOYS.—I beg to offer the boy (under 15 years) who secures the largest number of subscribers for Review at \$.0 each, between now and 1st February, one pair Plymouth Rock chicks, worth \$8, subject to Mr. Fullerton's order for shipment.

WM. JUDGE, Orangeville.

To our SUBSCRIBERS.—With last issue a majority of subscriptions expired. It would give us great pleasure to have all renew for 1882. We will try to give you a very good and interesting journal. To those who are in arrears we give notice that all accounts up to end of last year must be settled at once.

At the meeting of the P. P. and P. S. A. of Ont. Held on Thursday, July 12th, 1882, W. H. Doel, Esq. was elected Honorary President, by acclamation.

Sharp Butterfield, Esq., is now a councillor, having headed the poll at the late municipal elections for the town of Sandwich. We congratulate you, Sharp.

Mr. Wm Judge, of Orangeville, is anxious that the boys hurry up and secure the pair of P. Rock chicks he offers as a special. Come, boys, relieve him of them. We are sure they are good ones.

There was an error in Bingham and Durham's ad last month. Instead of reading "two trios Buff Cochins, \$12.00" it should have read "each trio \$12 0". The error was ours.

Jno Nunn, Toronto, having been the first to send us fifteen new subscribers for volume 5, is entitled to first choice of the specials offered by the gentlemen in the Province of Quebec. He has chosen the Langshans kindly donated by Mr. W. F. Bowen, of Sherbrooke. Mr. Bowen writes us that he will send him something that he need not be ashamed to show anywhere.

Mr. JAS. FULLERTON.—I have sold a good many fowls since last month. I find it a good thing to advertise in your paper.

Yours truly,

A. BROWN.

Ivy P. O., Ont., July 12th, 1882.

I have sold off all my show carriers, having none but young birds left, but will be good in a year or two.

JNO. JAMES, Yorkville.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you \$1.00 to renew my subscription for 1882. Although I get several poultry journals, the Review is my favorite. I would be at a great loss without it.

Yours truly,

EVAN EDWARDS.

Ottawa, July 10th, 1882.

Mr. JAS. FULLERTON,—I find your paper the best I ever took to advertise in, and as a poultry-keeper's guide I consider it invaluable. I would not be without it so long as I keep a poultry yard. I will advertise in it again in the spring, when I will have eggs for hatching to sell from the leading varieties.

MARTIN SIDER.

Winger's P. O., Ont., July 13th, 1882.

Editor Review,

I am happy to say, through the two small ads. I gave you, I have disposed of all my surplus stock, including all my Polands, both old and young, and at good prices, and I am continually receiving letters asking prices, but am compelled

to refuse good orders having only my two breeding pens of White Leghorns left. I might say that any one who has surplus stock for sale, in the REVIEW is the place to advertise them.

CHAS. BONNICK.

Yorkville, Dec. 19th, 1881.

### New Advertisements.

Richard Mackay, Hamilton, has still a fine lot of mammoth prize winning Light Brahmias to dispose of. He is one of the veteran breeders of this most beautiful and useful variety, and shows a splendid exhibition record. Any one patronising him either for stock or eggs for hatching will be well satisfied.

Thomas Gain, Hamilton, is before our readers this month with a half page ad. Mr. Gain's stock is first-class, and he is a thorough business man, prompt and reliable.

Arthur W. Smith, L. D. S., Simcoe, Ont., is offering for sale his fine stock of fowls, ten varieties. His business will not permit of his giving them the care he would like to bestow on them. This will be a fine chance to secure good stock cheap. Write him for prices.

It gives us much pleasure to call attention to the advertisement of James Hooper, Mile End, Montreal, who is, perhaps, the most extensive exhibitor of poultry, pigeons and dogs in the Province of Quebec. A careful perusal of his ad. will show that he is a successful exhibitor, to be which, at such shows as Montreal and Sherbrooke, requires good birds. Mr. Hooper's varieties are among the most popular.

Mr. L. Thorne, Blyth, a steady advertiser, enthusiastic fancier, and a real good man to deal with, occupies a quarter page with his ad. His stock of breeds is selected regardless of cost.

W. J. Shaw, in a card informs our readers that he has secured F. Shaw's noted Black Hamburgs. His is one of the best strains in America. He also breeds Plymouth Rocks.

### A Word to Exhibitors.

We would remind intending exhibitors at Brantford and Simcoe that the entries for the first named show closes on February 2nd, and the latter on the 3rd.

Exhibitors, especially those who cannot accompany their birds, should ship them in strong coops—not necessarily heavy. Avoid using slats at the openings where possible, as they are apt to be lost or broken, and occasion delay in re-shipping. Canvas, fastened with a few tacks, is much better than slats. Mark your name and address very plainly on the coops so that they can be identified at once

by the committee. If you have any instructions to send regarding the cooping of the birds, put them in an envelope and tack on the coop, marked "Instructions;" if sent by mail they may not arrive until after the birds are out of the coop, and if received by the secretary before, may put him to considerable trouble to find among his voluminous correspondence. When possible ship the birds as you wish them placed in the show pen.

The prospects are excellent for successful shows. The mild weather which has prevailed up to the present time is a great deal in favor of the birds. All lovers of beautiful fowls should take advantage of this opportunity to see our thoroughbred stock at their best. Certificates to secure reduced railway fares can be had by addressing the secretaries.

### The Annual Meeting.

On Tuesday, 14th February next, the annual meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario will be held, and the business of the society for another year placed in the hands of the new officers. We would like at this time to say a few words on the importance of this meeting, and the duties of the officers and members.

The first business transacted is generally to decide on the place where the next show is to be held. From all we can learn the choice for 1883 is almost certain to be Toronto. The second business is that of electing the officers. Although we cannot say that the manner of electing the officers in the past has resulted in any evil to the society, still we think a more systematic and deliberate mode, if adopted, would give better satisfaction and prove advantageous. In the past there has been no system: a candidate is proposed and declared a director, another and another, until the necessary number is made up; all apparently necessary being that the name be mentioned before the list is full to secure a place on the Board. Would it not be a good plan to follow the example of the A. P. A., and appoint a committee to make the nominations? On their report being handed in the members could proceed to vote on each candidate, and make any amendments which might be thought expedient or rendered necessary from a want of knowledge of some points on the part of the nominating committee. This committee would be chosen from among the members most conversant with the affairs of the society, and also able to choose as candidates those who, from their energy and popularity, would be best able to further its interests. They could also deliberately choose men so that all sections might be fairly represented. It must be borne in mind by the members that they are placing the whole business of the



society into the hands of a few men, and that on these men the success or failure of the next year's show greatly depends.

With regard to the gentlemen who have formed the board in the past years we can only say that the most serious charge that can be brought against any of them is that of want of interest—they haven't done any harm. There are a few who have worked faithfully, and they deserve the highest honors the society can give them. When we see the result of the labors of the few who interest themselves, it is made evident how much could be done if all were equally active. We hope all those who feel that they have not the time or inclination to work for the interests of the society will make room for those who have both.

What is needed is a board consisting of a dozen energetic men and enthusiastic fanciers, who will put life into the business in their localities. With such men working in the principal poultry centres of the Province we would soon be able to make all feel that the Poultry Association of Ontario is indeed a provincial society.

The Act of Incorporation requires "A report of such information as the Association may have been able to obtain on the subject of poultry, the breeding, rearing, management, and improvement thereof, and on all subjects connected therewith or relating thereto, whether in this Province or elsewhere, shall be sent by the Secretary of the Association to the Commissioner of Agriculture, within forty days of the holding of such annual meeting." Now, we consider that the directors are the proper parties to collect this information. Being located in different sections they would have good opportunities for collecting just such matter as is needed. Were each required to send in his quota of information to the secretary a reasonable time before this report is called for, that officer would be enabled to properly compile that contained in the whole, and the result would be a good and useful report of the poultry matters of the Province.

As Mr. Sanderson's business engagements will not permit of his longer filling the office of Secretary, another will have to be chosen. This is without doubt the most important office in the society. Although it will be very difficult to secure the services of one with both the ability and experience that Mr. Sanderson possesses, we have no doubt but that a good man will be found among the fanciers to fill the office.

The fanciers of St. Catharines and neighborhood are requested to attend a meeting, to be held in the council chamber of that city, on Wednesday, 25th January, at 12:30 (noon) for the purpose of organizing a poultry and pet stock association.

S. WILSON, Secy. *pro tem.*

### Eastern Townships P., D., and P. S. Association.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held at the Sherbrooke House, January 3rd. The following officers were elected for the year 1882; Honorary President, E. T. Brooks, M. P.; President, T. J. Tack; Vice Presidents, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, W. A. Hale, S. Brooks Sanborn, W. G. Murray, C. C. Stockwell, W. L. Ball, W. T. Francis; Directors, M. L. Connolly, R. M. Hart, J. W. Wigggett, Dr. H. Gilbert, F. W. Bowen, J. A. Cochrane, John Shuter; Secretary, A. F. Winter; Treasurer, C. J. Odell.

The society is in a very satisfactory state, and the efforts of the members to secure its prosperity have been entirely successful. The next exhibition on the 18th Jan. inst., will prove what a few energetic, intelligent men may do to insure success. The exhibition promises to be highly successful, and is already exciting much interest with the public.

### Canadian Poultry Association.

A meeting of this association was held last evening in Shaftesbury Hall, the President, Mr. I. C. Small, in the chair. It was unanimously adopted that as the association would not hold an exhibition until next winter, that all members should exhibit as many fowls as possible at Sherbrooke, Peterboro', and Brantford shows; all fowls to be in charge of one member, and he to be responsible for same. It was also resolved to have nothing whatever to do with the meeting called for at Thomas' Chop House; and to utterly ignore the attempt to divide the association. The association is growing in numbers, and the interest taken in poultry and pet stock speaks well for a show being held here at a future time.

The Norfolk Poultry and Dog Association, will hold their annual show in the town of Simcoe from the 6th to 8th February. These dates are fixed so as to enable fanciers to show at Simcoe and Brantford with little extra cost for transportation, as birds can be removed at close of one in time for the opening of the other. The prizes are not very large at this show, but are promptly paid, and the management is good. See advertisement.

THE AMERICAN

## Standard of Excellence,

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

Address, POULTRY REVIEW, Strathroy

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If you have not RENEWED your subscription to the *REVIEW*,

## Do It Now !

And get your neighbors to subscribe. They cannot read it three months without becoming fanciers, and you may be applied to to supply them with stock. By helping us you help yourselves.

Address JAS. FULLERTON,  
STRATHROY, ONT.

# Fanciers' Headquarters.

FANCIERS, when you visit the show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, put up at the **KIRBY HOUSE, J. C. Palmer, Prop.**

The "Kirby" is a first-class house where you will be right at home all the time, as the exhibition room is under the same roof, and the Annual Meeting if held here also.

**SPECIAL RATES TO FANCIERS !**

**ELECTROTYPES of all kinds for sale and for use in illustrating FANCIERS' PRINTING.**



**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.**—1st prize Pile cockerel at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and two hens.  
CHAS. GOODCHILD, Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Two extra fine Light Brahma cockerels, Autocrat strain, at \$ 5.00 each. Speak quick.  
S. SPILLETT, Lefroy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Grand trio B. B. R. Games, splendid color, perfect whip tails, willow legs, good station. Also cockerels and pullets from above.  
C IAS. GOODCHILD, Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—White and Brown Leghorn fowls and chicks, \$1 each. A few very fine cockerels at \$2 each, Staulschmidt's stock. Write for wants.  
A. BROWN, Ivy P. O., Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—One cock and three hens, Golden Spangled Hamburgs; cock, Butterfield's; hens, Sturdy's strain, Grand breeders. Also Homing Antwreps. CHAS. GOODCHILD, Toronto, Ont.

\$120 will purchase a fine pen of L. Brahmas, five grand hens and the 2nd prize cockerel at Toronto, last fall. This is a grand bargain.  
INGHAM & DURHAM, Bradford, Ont.

\$6 00 will purchase a fine pen Hondans, (Todd's strain, 4 hens and a fine cock. They are very cheap. BINJHAM & DURHAM, Bradford, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—lack Red Bants, cock winner of 3rd at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and three hens, grand ones.  
CHAS. GOODCHILD, Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE or EXCHANGE**—, pair of Hondans, one cock and five hens, grand birds in every respect. Will exchange for P. Rocks or Light Brahmas.  
W H. IRVIN, Grandville, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—6 pairs of Plymouth Rock chicks at \$5 0 a pair. They are choice birds, bred from Fullerton's stock  
JAS. HUSBAND, Cairngorm P. O., Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Brown Red Bantams, cock winner of 1st, hen 2nd at Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Small, and grand lemon color  
CHAS GOODCHILD, Toronto, Ont.

**WILL EXCHANGE.**—1 Bronze Gobbler, 1891 a grand bird) for Bronze hens 88 ; also for offers, 1 pair White Leghorns, 1 pair Buff Cochins, prize winners.  
THOS. GAIN, 78 King St. East, Hamilton, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Bargains in Back Spanish,—30 W. F. Blk Spanish, in lots to suit purchasers. Sold to W. A. Jeffrey of *Poultry Monitor* last September; he can't raise the cash, and am forced to sell. Also 5 P. Rock cockerels, good birds cheap. Speak quick. WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—1 pen Dark Brahma chicks, 7 fine Partridge Cochin cockerels and 4 pullets (Butterfield's stock) and four Light Brahma cockerels. Write for wants.  
9-4t. GEO. WALKER, Orangeville, Ont.

J. T. HENDERSON,  
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

AND

Importer of Fancy Goods,

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AGENT FOR THE

*Canadian Poultry Review.*

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We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the "Scientific American." This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers of "Scientific American," 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents sent free.

**BEST** business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you, \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. 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.



W. J. SHAW,  
LONDON EAST, ONT.,

Breeder of  
**Black Hamburgs**  
—and—

**Plymouth Rocks.**

Having secured Frank Shaw's best Hamburgs, and am still breeding my fine P. Rocks, I am prepared to give entire satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. 1-y



S. SPILLETT,

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Breeder of  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
*Exclusively,*

**The Peerless Autocrat Strain,—Pure.**

Two extra fine Cockerels to spare at \$5.00 each.  
Eggs for Hatching in season,

WM. JUDGE,

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Breeder of superior  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**

W F. BLACK SPANISH & PERIN DUCKS.

None but SUPERIOR STOCK used for breeding.  
Correspondence promptly answered.

**B** LACK LEGHORNS,  
BLACK DIAMONDS,  
BLACK B. R. GAME BANTAMS,  
JAPANESE BANTAMS.

**Homing Pigeons,**  
Black Jacobins.

Address JAMES MACFARLANE,  
35 Bonaventure St., Montreal, Q.,  
Canada.

8-y.



**HURON POULTRY YARDS,**

Goderich, Ontario, Canada.

C. J. THOMAS,  
Breeder of

**White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.**

EGGS from first-class stock only, at 13 for \$2.50; 26 for \$4.00. Fair hatch guaranteed. Circular free.

Chicks after Sept. 1st.

Correspondence a pleasure.

3-ly



**BINGHAM & DURHAM,**

Bradford, Ont.,

Breeder of High-Class

**BUFF COCHINS,**

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

P. Rocks, B B Red Games, Houdans,

And W. F. Black Spanish.

We have now a choice lot of early chicks from the above, which we will dispose of at reasonable prices.

R. E. BINGHAM. 3-ly. T. S. DURHAM.

**JOSEPH. A. DICKER,**

Box 77, BRADFORD, ONT.,

Breeder of

High Toned

**W. F. Black Spanish.**

I have a fine lot of  
CHICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Also a number of old hens.

Now for cheap stock! 4-y Write me.



**Brown and White Leghorns**

and  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

Send to headquarters and get the purest and best. My stock was awarded 4 1st prizes at the Provincial, London, 1891. I have a few fine cockerels for sale of Brown and White Leghorns, and 2 trios of Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs for sale in season at \$2 per setting, or two settings for \$3. Orders booked now.

WM. MOORE, Box 463, London P. O., Ont.  
Write for what you want.



**R. A. BROWN,**

CHERRY GROVE, ONT.

Breeder of

Croad & brisco's

**LANGSHANS,**

Buff Cochins, P. Rocks, Silver Gray Dorkings, Autocrat L. Brahmans, Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns, W. F. R. Spanish, S. S. Polish, White Booted Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.

Eggs for hatching in season.

Send for circular.

9-ly.

**HAMBLETONIAN HEADQUARTERS.**

—AMERICAN SEBRIGHTS, LIGHT BRAHMAS,—  
Langshans,

**Single and Rose Comb Leghorns,**

EXTRA PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and GOLDEN

Sebright Bants.

Can. furnish Cochins, Games, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. A. GRAF,  
Fisherville, Canada.

3-ly



**J. H. ROWE,**

KING, P. O., ONT.,

Breeder and Shipper of Pure

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

Exclusively,

**Celebrated Essex Strain,**

Which have taken more prizes than any other strain in the world.

A few First-Class Chicks for sale,

Write for what you want.

2-ly



**PHILANDER WILLIAMS,**  
TAUNTON, MASS. U.S.,  
Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated

**Autocrat Strain of Light Brahmans,**

Also

Dark Brahmans, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins,  
Plymouth Rocks and Golden Sebright Bantams.

**YELLOW FANTAIL and MOTTLED TRUMPETER PIGEONS.**

Stock constantly on hand. No Circulars. Write for Wants.

Eggs for Hatching, \$5.00 for 13. Three sittings for \$10.00.

1-ly



**JAMES ANDERSON,**

Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.

BREEDER OF

**L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,**

TOULOUSE GESE

AND ROUEN & AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Bronze and Wild Turkeys, \$5 to \$10 per pair according to quality; Toulouse Geese from \$6 to \$8 per pair; Ducks \$3 per pair. Stock first-class in all varieties.

The Fancier's best investment—A good advertisement in the "Review."

NORFOLK  
**Poultry & Dog Association**

The annual show of the above Association will be held in the

**Town of Simcoe,**  
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,  
6th, 7th, and 8th, Feb., 1882,

When liberal prizes will be given for

**POULTRY AND DOGS!**

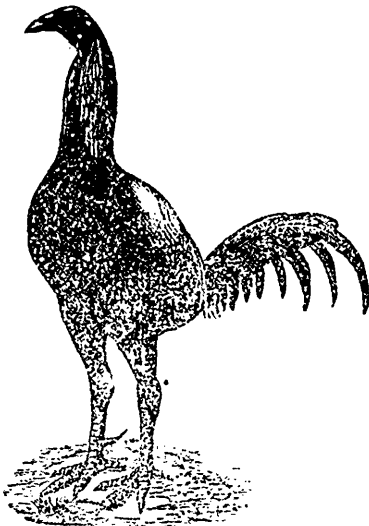
Exhibitors at Brantford can ship their fowls by express after the show closes and they will reach Brantford at 9:26 Thursday morning.

A catalogue, containing all exhibitors names, with the specimens they exhibit, will be printed and distributed at the time of show.

Entries close Feb. 3rd. Prize-lists, &c., on application.

C. E. FREEMAN,  
*President.*

A. W. SMITH,  
*Secretary.*



—The Princess of—

—The Poultry Yard.—

**BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES.**

*A Specialty.*

I have been successful in raising 100 Black-red chicks from my unrivalled stock that have never been beaten in the show room. They have established their superiority by winning in strong competition: 1st and special at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; 1st at Montreal, 1st, 2nd, special and silver cup at Sherbrooke. These chicks are high stationed, hard feathered, and is near faultless as possible. They will be in condition for Fall Shows.

I offer them for sale guaranteeing entire satisfaction or will refund price on return of birds. Would request intending purchasers to write early. Prices reasonable, according to quality. Can furnish exhibition pairs or breeding pens mated for breeding. Address

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

By permission reference is made to Jas. Fullerton, Strathroy, Ont. 8-26



Breeder of Superior

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
Brown Leghorns,  
*Black-breasted Red Games.*

My fowls have won 1st, 2nd and special prizes at all the leading Western shows, of the United States, and in every State and Territory where shows are held, in the hands of customers; also in Canada and England,

A GRAND LOT OF CHICKS,  
The finest I have ever offered for sale, both for breeding and exhibition, at reasonable prices.

*Illustrated Circular free.*

Write me if you desire fine stock.

12-47

**FOR SALE.**

I hereby offer my stock of  
**Fancy Poultry,**  
without reserve, consisting of

*Partridge and White Cocksins, Light and Dark Brahmas, W. C. B. Polish, Brown Leghorns, S. Spangled, Black, G. Pencilled and S. Pencilled Hamburgs.*

The above stock is first-class, and comprises many excellent exhibition birds, many of them already prize-winners at large shows.

I offer them cheap. Send for prices.

ARTHUR W. SMITH, L. D. S.,

Simcoe, Ontario.



**BUTTERFIELD & HAINES,**  
Importers and Breeders of all the leading varieties of

**Fancy Poultry,**

—Also—

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

Our strains of poultry are the finest in the Dominion. See prize lists of principal shows.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.**

From Asiatics and Games, \$4.00; Hamburgs and others, \$3.00 per 13.

Fowls for sale at all seasons. Satisfaction guaranteed

**BUTTERFIELD & HAINES,**

Sandwich, Ontario.

6-9t

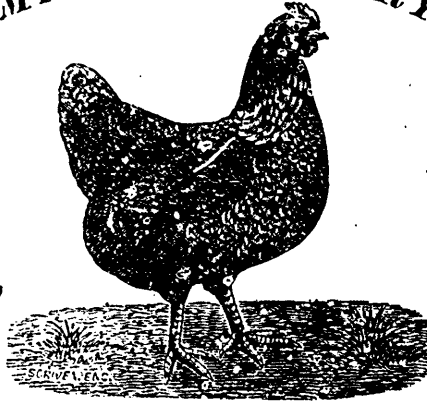


EAST HAMILTON POULTRY YARDS,



Office, 78  
King St. East,

Hamilton,  
Ontario.



**THOMAS GAIN,**

—BREEDER OF—

HIGH-CLASS

**Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns.**

My Plymouth Rocks are from the yards of that veteran breeder, Sid Conger, winner of more prizes on Plymouth Rocks than any other breeder *in the world*. I purchased prize-winners from him at a big price, and have bred from them some grand birds. EGGS, \$4.00 per 13.

My Leghorns are also prize-winners in the big shows in the United States, and cannot be equalled by any other strain in America for pure white plumage, solid white ear-lobes, fine and evenly serrated combs, and grand station and symmetry. EGGS, \$3.00 per 13.

My breeding stock for the year, both in P. Rocks and W. Leghorns, is bound to fetch prize-winners. I purpose breeding nothing but these two varieties, and am determined to have only the best. Write for circular. A few birds for sale. 1-1f



HAMILTON POULTRY YARDS,

Richard Mackay,

135 and 137, John Street, South,  
Hamilton, Ont.,

**Mammoth Light Brahmas,**

Exclusively.

After fifteen years of careful breeding I have attained the largest breed of fowls, extraordinary layers, and almost non-setters, of extra fine combs, color, heavy leg and toe feathering. Nothing but choice birds kept and sold.

Winners of 1st for Breeding Pen, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and Diploma.

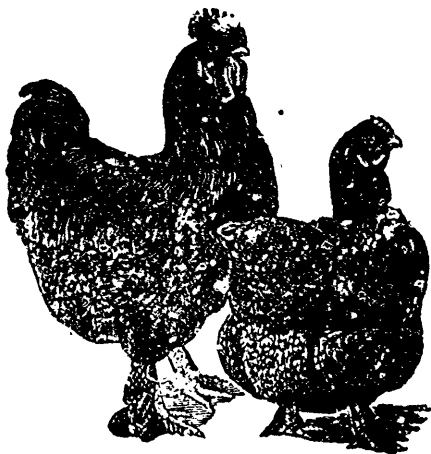
Eggs for Hatching,

13 for \$5.00.

**FOR SALE.** — 1 cock, 1 year old, winner of two 1st prizes, \$11.00. 1 cock, 1 year old, shown once and won 1st prize, \$10.00. Several prize hens, 2 years old, each, \$7.00. 35 cockerels and 10 pullets, each, \$6.00. I warrant every young bird bred from the cockerel and hens—and five equally as good hens—that won 1st prize for Breeding Pen at Brantford, 1881.

My Stock win everywhere shown.

1-1f



**BLYTH POULTRY YARDS**

L. THORNE, PROPRIETOR,

Breeder of

**Buff and Black Cochins,  
Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs.**

My stock in the above named varieties is equal to any, having considered quality alone in my original purchases.

Young birds now for sale cheap, quality of stock considered. Eggs for Hatching in season. Orders booked now. Address

L THORNE,

1. BLYTH, ONT.

**PARK POULTRY YARDS,**

CAYUGA,

ONTARIO,

CANADA

**D. T. ROGERS,**

Breeder of the following varieties:

*Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. R. Games, W. C. B. Polish, Br'n and White Leghorns, Golden and Silver Sebright and Black African Bantams, Toulouse Geese, Aylesbury, Pekin and Gray Call Ducks, English Bull and Scotch Terrier Dogs.*

I have spared neither time nor money to bring the varieties I breed to perfection, and can give best references as to quality of stock. I have a fine lot of young stock for sale, and will guarantee entire satisfaction in all ordinary cases. Eggs of the above varieties of fowl for sale in season at \$1 a setting, except Toulouse Geese, \$1. 11-4-ly.

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.

Renew your subscription.

**JAMES HOOPER,**

Mile End,

Montreal,

Breeder and

Shipper of



**Poultry, Pigeons AND Dogs:**

Black Spanish, Langshans, Buff and White Cochins, G. and S. Duckwing Bantams, Red File Bantams; Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks; Pouters, Carriers, Almond Tumblers, Dragons, Fantails, Jacobins, &c.; Yorkshire blue and tan Terriers, and Scotch Collies.

At the show held in Montreal 1881 I was awarded all the 1st and 2nd prizes on Pouters; 1st prize on Almond Tumblers; 1st prize on Jacobins; also several other prizes on the different varieties, too numerous here to mention. At the show held in Sherbrooke I was awarded 1st, 2nd and special on Black pied Pouters, 1st and 2nd on yellow pied Pouters, 1st and 2nd on blue pied Pouters, 1st and 2nd on white Pouters; 1st and special on Almond Tumblers, 1st on white Dragons; 1st on Rouen and Aylesbury ducks; 1st for Yorkshire blue and tan Terriers; also several prizes on Poultry.

I have some very fine Buff Cochins from the cockerel that won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, also some very nice Langshans. Parties wishing to obtain good birds of these varieties would do well to send in their orders early as I have only a limited number to spare.

Eggs from the different varieties, \$3 for 13.

Fowls, Pigeons and Dogs for sale at all times. Prices reasonable.



# GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

## CHAMPION

# White and Brown Leghorns!

To make room for my Breeding Pens, I will sell my surplus stock at  
*Greatly Reduced Rates,*  
 During December and January.

Write for prices, and get birds from a strain that has won at such Exhibitions as  
 CLEVELAND, INDIANAPOLIS, BRANTFORD, GUELPH, TORONTO, SHERBROOKE, HAMILTON,  
 BUFFALO, CHICAGO, LONDON,  
 and other leading Poultry Shows.

Send at once for new Descriptive Circular for 1881, giving full description of Breeding Stock,

*Premiums Won Since 1876,*

And prices of Eggs and Fowls.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,

12-2in.

PRESTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards,

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA,  
 G. H. PUGSLEY, - Proprietor.

He Breeds and Imports all the leading varieties of

## Land & Water Fowls.

Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed; Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose-combed, Langshans, Black and Mottled Jayas, Black Sumatras, W. C. B. Polish, Plymouth Rocks, Duckwing and B. B. Red Games, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Hambletonians or American Sebrights, Japanese, White and Black Rose comb, Golden and Silver Sebright, Game and Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, White Top-knot, White and Grey Call, Wood and Manda, in Ducks, Bronze Turkeys; Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol, China, African and Wild Geese; all varieties Pheasants, Pigeons, and Rabbits.

Also St. Bernard, Mastiff, English Bull, Scotch Shepherd, Scotch Terrier and Black and-tan Dogs, making my kennel the finest in Canada.

Thousands of prizes awarded my fowls in the past seven years at the best shows in America. My birds have been pronounced by the best American judges to be the best they ever saw, and I now have the largest and best collection of land and water fowl, pheasants and dogs owned by any one man on the continent. Having sold out my merchantile business and bought a farm, I now give my undivided attention to my stock.

Write for just what you want and address as above. I guarantee satisfaction in all ordinary cases. Drop a post card and get my circular. Visitors welcome, Sundays excepted.



Every fancier who has Fowls, Pigeons, or Birds for sale should *immediately* advertise the fact in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW. You cannot expect to sell Stock unless it is known that you have it for disposal, and the REVIEW is the best medium through which to make it known.