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# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 6.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER, 1883.

No. 11.



## BLACK SUMATRAS.

This variety of fowls takes its name from the island of Sumatra, where they are said to be still found in the wild state. The first importation to America was made in the year 1857. They do not seem to have ever become generally popular, although those who have bred them claim that they are good layers, and also good table fowls. They are said to be of rather a wild and restless disposition, which may account in a great measure for their slow progress in popular favor.

They are described as follows:—Head, very broad, with a powerful beak; eyes, small, fiery and

snaky, with a red iris and jet black pupil; tail, very long and flowing, with abundant plume and sickle feathers sweeping the ground, and in this respect more closely resembling the bird of Paradise than any other of the gallinaceous race; body, compact and unusually symmetrical; color, black, of a metallic lustre; legs, sinewy, with a powerful thigh.

Mr. G. H. Pugsley, of Brantford, is the only fancier in Canada we know of who has had this variety, and parties who have seen his birds say the illustration given above very much resembles them.

### Cross-bred Fowls.

Quite a discussion has been going on lately in the English poultry papers about cross-bred fowls. I almost think it is like all other things on this earth, we get tired of one particular thing, and a fancier will get tired of one particular strain, and he tries another and another, and so on until he runs through, perhaps, nearly all the pure breeds. He has nothing left then to do unless to cross-breed, and I am of the opinion this is why so many are now trying cross-breeds, for if excellence of flesh, or for laying purposes is the object, surely we have varieties of pure-bred fowls which fill the bill. But no, we want changes, and the poultry fancier is no exception to the rule, he must have a change too, so he turns his attention to the cross breeding of his stock. I suppose it is this disposition for change which seems planted in the human breast which has given us all the pure-bred fowls we now have, for no doubt even if we do not want to introduce any Darwinian theory into the subject, all the different breeds of fowl we have come from one, and the continual cross-breeding of two distinct breeds will produce a breed of itself equally pure as either of the original breeds they were bred from, and I know no reason why a fancier can't carry out the bent of his inclinations by giving his time to the producing of new varieties as well as the breeding up to perfection of old established strains. Perhaps it pays better to breed what are known as pure-bred fowls because they are in the fashion and there is a steady demand for them, whereas cross-bred fowls are looked on as mongrels, and are only worth their value for the table till one would succeed in producing a strain, and after producing it, it has to be introduced to the fancier and made fashionable. No doubt this is more like work for the experimentalist than for one breeding fowls for profit. Fashion is a wonderful thing, and when people take a craze for any one particular theory it is amazing how far they will sometimes go to gratify their taste.

Many will remember the introduction of the Cochin. Poultry fanciers went crazy over them; and in this, my opinion is, they made a mistake, for with the exception of giving some of our varieties size, I am not at all favorably disposed towards any of the Asiatics. You get a great lot of flesh on one bird, but although I do not believe in small birds for the table, I think a very large Cochin in two birds, and with correspondingly finer meat, is preferable to one big coarse fowl, a very few of which will eat as much as a pig.

I think the object should be to produce a good sized fowl that is a good layer, and makes a good dish when brought to the table; and the bird that approaches the nearest to that is, in my opin-

ion, the best bird, no matter whether it be cross-bred or of one pure strain. Some of our pure-bred birds to-day are good layers but are not good for the table. The White Leghorns have a good name as egg-producers, but for the table an old cast off Indian moccasin fried in lard, except for a very hungry man, is just about as good a dish.

The favorite strain used in England for crossing is Houdans and Dorkings, and Brahas and Games. It will be seen here that either the Dorking or Game are selected for a cross. No doubt this is for their well-known edible qualities.

At a show recently held in England for cross-bred table fowls the Houdan and Dorking cross carried off the prizes, and were allowed to be the best birds exhibited.

I think that cross bred birds are more apt to lean to the side of the mother than to the male side, at least this is my limited experience. This season I put a pure-bred Light Brahma with some mongrel Black Hamburgs and other cross-bred hens; the result is I have some very fine chickens. The pullets are large, close and compact, heavy bodies and short legs, and but for the little feather on the leg, which I should like to get rid of, I would call them very handsome fowl. They do not show any trace of the Light Brahma. A neighbor bred some from a Game hen and Buff Cochin; they lean to the Game side, and some he had from Game and a Cochin hen look just like poor specimens of pure-bred Cochins.

A writer in the London *Field* says he bred from a Light Brahma hen and a Brown red Game; result was the pullets resembled the Game, and the male birds resembled the Brahma mother. This differs from the experiments I have given above, but I think if I wanted a cross-bred bird to take more of the qualities of one particular breed, I would select the hen from the breed I wanted my fowl most to resemble.

Next season I intended putting a Plymouth Rock with the pullets I now have, and hope to get a fowl good both as layers and for the table. I like everything about the Plymouth Rock except his color, and I can't see any beauty in that; but fashion is everything, and no doubt a Plymouth Rock fancier thinks their plumage is very elegant, although it is just like the homely old Cuckoo hen, which I remember when a boy in the old country used to trail around the barnyard with a flock of chickens after them that would stagger a modern fancier to look at. This was in the days before the Asiatics were homesteaded in English barnyards, the days before poultry shows, and before a buff-colored egg was known to the English hen-wife. No one in those days could have thought that the big, bob-tailed Asiatics would displace the Dorkings and other old English breeds as they

did ; but they became fashionable, and had a great run. There appears now no new varieties to run on, so cross-breeds are occupying the attention of fanciers, and I have no doubt with beneficial result, and it's here, I think, the large, heavy Asiatics will show their true value to the fancier, for the combination sought for, good both as egg-producers and for the table

Strathroy, Nov. 7th, 1883.

× ROADS.

### Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review,

It seems to me, sir, that you and "Pure Blood" have said, and right to the point too, just what I have been trying to say, and what I have purposed saying upon the subject of feeding. I have no hesitation in endorsing every assertion contained in those articles. My experience says emphatically that nine-tenths of the ailments, ordinary and extraordinary, to which thorough-bred fowls are subject is due to over-feeding. Let your readers select from one year's *Poultry Yard*, or any other large American poultry publication, the different systems of feeding he finds described therein and practised by the different writers. Then let them compare these systems with that they usually follow in feeding other stock, and which keeps them in good condition and perfect health, too, and if they don't conclude that there is either a mistake, or that fancy poultry costs more than they come to, and that they must be perfect machines for the destruction of grain, then let them adopt the system of feeding six times a day and a different kind every time.

But, sir, those systems which require food to be given every two or three hours are nothing but a snare and a fraud. The crop of the hen holds as much in proportion to the size of the animal as the stomach of a horse or pig, and don't require to be filled any oftener. A hen should not require continued doctoring any more than any other animal. Every breeder knows that if an animal is to be fatted it has to be supplied with all the food it will take, which incites to indolence and inactivity conditions which secure the desired result. Again, fat can be produced much more quickly with cooked food than with raw, and it is more easily digested and assimilated; whether it would be good fat or not is a question for pig raisers.

A man can practise the most extravagant indulgences so long that the allowance of them becomes a matter of course, or a fancied necessity, and he imagines there are higher degrees which only come under the name of extravagance. So it seems to me it is with fowl feeding. We began this stuffing system when we began fowl raising, and ac-

cept it as part of the art, without enquiring into its merits. At least I am so convinced of it that I shall feed good sound grain during the winter, and nothing else, and not too much of that.

I believe the orthodox warm mess for morning feed the worst feature of the whole system. I do not deny that this warm mess produces a warmth in shorter time than can be secured by any other or more natural means, but surely no one will deny that warmth produced by activity is far more lasting, healthful and pleasant. Let a flock be fed to satisfaction on warm food on a cold morning and they lie about for hours afterwards, shivering and drawn up in a distressed looking way. On the other hand, let several forkfuls of straw be thrown down in their feeding shed, and a fair feed of grain be scattered among it,—or better still, some unthrashed grain—and in a very short time there will be no distressed looking fowls in that pen; and won't be for that day either, for once they get warmed up they will throw that straw about for hours.

And I do not think fowls should be fed enough of anything to perfectly appease their appetite. They should always be hungry, and in my opinion they should always be ready to run after you for food, even just after a meal.

I have noticed the question in Review, "Will like produce like in poultry breeding?" (I do not know that I have quoted exactly correct.) Now, sir, a strange instance of this came under my notice this summer, which I may be permitted to give to your readers, as, if it proves nothing in establishing this theory, yet it is a strange freak of nature. My old 3rd prize cock at Brantford is a noted fighter, and he is ever on the watch for an opportunity to exercise his pugilistic propensities, several of which opportunities he has obtained, and as a result he is badly disfigured about the head; one side of the skull has raised at least half an inch higher than the other, and this gives the eye the appearance of being set far too low in his head; and from the eye to the top of the head is perfectly bare of feathers. He is a very peculiar looking gentleman. Well, a chick raised this year from his yard have the same marks exactly? Now, that an animal would beget the results of an accident seems to me almost incomprehensible, but any person looking at the two will not be many moments in doubt in this cases. The marks are so peculiar and prominent that to look is to be convinced.

I am, yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, Oct. 27th, 1883.

Barley is now the cheapest grain for fowls, and they will relish it for a change.

### Seasonable Hints.

Now that winter is approaching fast upon us, bringing with it days of slush and rain, so productive of the worst and most fatal of all poultry diseases, "the roup,"—that will discimate your flocks by the score if not provided against—your first duty, therefore, before those days of calamity set in upon you, is to prepare your houses; put them in order for the winter. It is much more pleasant to do it now in fine, dry weather than to wait until you are compelled to do so in self-defence, when you find the fell enemy has commenced its work, and is carrying off your pets in spite of all your efforts to save them. Don't allow your birds to run around on cold rainy days; it is not productive of any good, but of a great deal of evil. It is then that cold is taken—incipient roup, which quickly develops itself into the worst form, and is doing its deadly work all unnoticed by those unacquainted with the enemy of the poultry fancier. Keep your birds housed, warm and dry; you will find it much to their future benefit, and will greatly lighten your burden in trying to cure sick and roup-y fowl. Watch for the first symptoms, which will be indicated by a running at the nostrils, and will be likewise easily detected by the offensive odour. At once separate the infected bird from the rest of your flock to dry and moderately warm quarters, not alone for its benefit, but for that of your whole flock, as the disease is the most contagious of all that preys upon them. A few day's care, with a little stimulating food, will bring them all right again. If, however, the disease should still progress into the worst features, a resort to the many cures given may be tried, such as washing the head, mouth and throat with alum water or diluted spirits two or three times a day, a pill about the size of a marble, consisting of lard, ginger and cayenne pepper. If more than this is required and you have to resort to drugs to endeavor to make a cure, well, it will hardly pay. The writer once cured a valuable bird of the roup after six weeks doctoring, but doctored him blind, and then had to give him the steel pill, administered on a block of wood, which should have been done at first.

My advice is: keep your birds from drafts, confine them to their house on wet days, don't neglect the *medicine* of good food and cleanliness, and diseases that so often afflict and trouble young beginners will be a stanger to your poultry house.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1883.

It is only about two months from the present until the Winter shows will commence. Get the show birds into condition.

### Editor Review.

The Fall shows have come and gone, and with them many thrills of pride and pleasure, and many pangs of mortification and jealousy. For my own part, Mr. Editor, I have a much better opinion of fanciers in general than at any previous time in my life, after having met such general fellows as I have had the pleasure of meeting this Fall at some of the fairs, and enjoying their company, exchanging ideas, etc., etc. I feel it is almost worth keeping poultry to make and enjoy their acquaintance.

But, Mr. Editor, I began this article to do a little suggesting and squealing, so here goes. First and foremost I would follow up the suggestion thrown out in the Review last month, that is, that the Western Fair and others follow up the good example set by the Industrial, and which has given such satisfaction, viz: giving prizes to single birds instead of pairs, giving the same amount now given as 1st, 2nd and 3rd to 1st and 2nd on males and 1st and 2nd on females. This I am sure would give better satisfaction to poultry exhibitors generally.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to do a little squealing; not at the judging, for I believe at the four great fairs of Canada this fall the judging has been fairly done—I suppose you will think I have no reason to complain when I tell you that out of seven of my birds (most of which I sold to exhibitors for that purpose) which were shown five of them took first prizes, and all got something; but here is the point, why is there no means used to prevent diseased fowls being placed on exhibition when the disease is highly contagious. I know an enthusiastic young fancier who vows no bird of his shall ever go to a poultry show again, and yet he got a prize on most of his birds, but he got more too, he got something that killed two valuable fowls. Now, could this not be prevented by a rigid system of inspection? Think on it fanciers, directors and editor, and let us hear from you.

Yours, &c.,

J. W. BARTLETT.

Lambeth, November 5th, 1883.

In France the feathers of fowls are carefully collected and sorted, and when well dried are sold to dealers. The intestines are boiled, the fat skimmed off, which is sold separate; the intestines are then minced as food for poultry, and the liquid is used for feeding pigs. The combs and kidneys are sold to pastry cooks—the first for decorating and the latter for flavoring pies. The head, neck and feet are sold to hotels, restaurants, &c., for flavoring sauces, or boiled down to make chicken jelly.—*George K. Geyelin.*

One more issue of Review completes vol. 6.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.



The Barb.

The Barb is of very ancient origin. Shakespeare calls it the "Rarbarry Pigeon" in "As You Like It." There seems to be but little doubt but that we got the Barb from Africa; modern imports seem to have come from there, also the "Mahomet," a crested Barb—received its name from being a pet of the "Great Prophet."

The best birds, or rather the strain from which the best birds are bred, were imported by the Messrs. Bailey, of London, England, from Marseilles, between which port and Africa the traffic is very great.

The Barb is a short-faced, heavily-wattled bird, exactly opposite in make up to the Carrier. Some fanciers tried a cross between Barbs and Carriers, but this is a great mistake; the model of the two birds is totally different. No good has ever been traced to such a cross. The Carrier head is narrow and the wattle thin, while the Barb head and wattle are both thick.

The Barb was formerly called a "toy" pigeon, but its great improvement, and the difficulty of breeding really good birds have now placed it amongst the "high-class" varieties; in fact there are far fewer first-class Barbs than Carriers. It is a variety that there is great scope for improvement in by some energetic fancier.

The principal points are in the head. The skull should be as wide as possible from side to side, and should be as wide between the front of the eye wattle as behind. The eye-wattle as large as possible, and thick at the outside edges, circular, and of a bright red color, thinner near the eye, which lessens the chance of "sprouts" forming—one of the most difficult things Barb fanciers have to deal with. The eye should be pearl, though it is rare to have the whole iris white; it will pass if the outer edge be orange or gravel. The beak thick and short, inclining downward, and of a

white or flesh color—though this is another property hard to get, the beak generally being of a black or dingy color. The beak-wattle of rather small size. Some birds are jawed under the lower mandible, which is generally considered a fault, though opinions vary on this more than on any other point in the bird. The neck should be short, thickening towards the shoulders; the chest very broad; the tail and flights short, giving the bird a plump or full appearance; the legs short and clean.

There are black, red, yellow, white and dun Barbs. The whites are generally "bull eyed," but if white eyed are the more valuable. The other colors are pretty badly mixed up; one pair of old birds may throw birds of all colors in one season.

The size of Barbs is another disputed point. I think a medium size bird ought to take the preference; at any rate the head should look large in proportion to the body.

In breeding the object is to get good square skulls and good beak; eye-wattle is easily got; not so head and beak.

Match a young bird to a mature one. Young birds matched together diminish the eye wattle.

The young require feeders, for which medium-faced Antwerps answer best. Give them a cod-liver oil capsule every other day at the age of three months, especially when moult comes on. Keep the eye-wattle clean with a sponge and water. Wash the eye-wattle well in clean cold water with a sponge before showing, and rub a little butter in while damp.

Anyone who goes in for breeding Barbs has his work laid out. They are a constant source of care. Everything depends on judicious mating.

## SEASON NOTES.

Look after all broken panes, fill up all cracks and crevices, leave no spaces for draughts of cold wind to get into your loft and put half your birds into hospital. If not already done, give a good coat of lime-wash all over. Your lofts will look much lighter for it on dark winter days.

All supplies for winter use should have been laid in before now, gravel, old mortar, etc. Pease and small corn make good winter food for large birds; pease and wheat for small. Give a handful of hemp every day.

Begin to get your exhibition birds ready for the show pen. Feed well, and give plenty of clean water to wash in. Don't leave it to the last week to get them into condition; give them lots of time, and work them up gradually.

Get rid of all surplus stock, and don't keep your lofts crowded; if you don't thin them out, disease will probably do so before the end of winter, and disease won't discriminate. Advertise, and let people know you have birds for sale.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1883.

### The Mocking Bird.

Of all the woodland minstrels none can successfully compare with the mocking-bird. Its harmonious song rings sweetly in budding spring, in the groves of mid-summer, and in the tinted bowers of autumn.

When the saddened heart is heavily pressed by the hand of affliction or weighed down by the cares of life, then turn to the haunts of the mocking-bird, and listen to its thrilling music, its rich and melodious notes, calling from distant hills and adjacent tree tops the various feathered tribes, selecting the choicest notes from this medley choir, imitating so completely the wild song of the thrush, the warbling nightingale, the crowing cock, the cackling hen, that they listen in silence, spell-bound at his masterly triumphs. Then he plants himself within a few feet of the planter's mansion, and there peals abroad a delicious sound to delight and charm the ear with its fitful hymn. Oftimes it is heard to chant with sweetness in the drowsy watches of the night, when all nature is hushed, and through the crisp air its hollow dirge meets the ear in rapturous sound as he lifts his anthem seemingly to no one except Him who ruleth on high.

This bird, unlike most others, courts civilization, often building within a few feet of the homestead, oftimes selecting a solitary holly, cedar, or thorn bush; many times a pear, quince or apple tree. Their nest is usually placed from five to eight feet from the ground. No care is exercised in secluding the nest from view, nor to place it beyond the reach of man. Its construction is neat and simple; the bottom layer consists of small dry sticks and twigs, upon which is placed fine hay, weeds, wool, or hair, and over this is interwoven, in compact form, fibrous roots of plants or moss.

In this nest she deposits from four to five eggs, deep blue in color, dotted here and there with numerous blotches of brown.

The period of incubation numbers fourteen days, which is accomplished solely by the hen, who usually rears two broods during the season.

When hatching, the mocking-bird displays great courage in defending its young against the attacks of enemies, and evinces great love for its offspring; yet, should the nest be disturbed by man, they have been known to forsake their young, and leave them to perish. The black snake is their inveterate enemy, and against this intruder they usually prove victorious in the contest, exhibiting great spirit and parental affection.

This bird is peculiar to the American continent. Its geographical range extends from Connecticut to Brazil. It luxuriates in the genial clime of the Southern States, and is abundantly found south of

the Potomac, while but few extend their pilgrimage as far north as New York, though they have been known to breed in this latitude.

They prefer the warm region bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, being more numerous there than west of the Alleghanies.

The mocking bird is omnivorous, feeding on berries, insects, and fruit. If desired for cage purposes, their young should be taken at an early age, as they are then reared easily; but if left until nearly fledged and ready to leave the nest, they frequently sullenly submit to starvation.

Like all soft-billed birds they thrive on mashed Irish potatoe, mixed with one-third its bulk of hard boiled egg. Occasionally insects, or a little lean beef, should be given them, with a limited supply of fruit, also prepared Mocking-Bird Food.

The young birds when taken from the nest, should be fed very often, and not much at a time, to keep them growing thriftily. Fresh water should be abundantly supplied for drinking and bathing purposes, also gravel to aid digestion.

The great consideration in rearing them successfully, is regularity in feeding and cleanliness. They should be fed by hand long after they are able to eat without assistance; it renders them more gentle and confiding, and keeps them strong.

The mocking-bird should never be exposed to inclement weather, but should have the benefit of fresh air as much as possible, protected, however, from the scorching rays of the sun by a covering thrown over the cage.

The mocking-bird is clothed in plain but neat attire, but its lively and graceful motions, together with its elegant form, are quite sufficient to render it attractive as a household pet.

The plumage of the male and female closely resemble each other. The following marks are considered sufficient to distinguish them:

"The male has the white on the wings extending over the whole nine primaries, or quill feathers, down to and over the coverts; these are also white, though sometimes tipped with brown, the white of the primaries extending equally on both vanes of the feathers.

"In the female the white is not so clear, and extends only over seven or eight of the primaries, and more on the broad than on the narrow vane of the feathers; the black of the wing is also less deep, being of a brownish shade.

"The mocking-bird measures nine and a half inches in length; at an expanse of the wings thirteen inches. The upper part of the head, neck, and back, dark brownish-ash. Wings and tail nearly black; primaries as described above; first and second row of coverts tipped with white. Tail cunei-form; the two outer feathers wholly white; the others, except the middle ones, tipped

with white. Neck, breast, and whole under parts clouded white. Iris of a yellowish-cream color. Bill black; base of the lower mandible whitish. Legs and feet black, and stoutly formed."

The mocking bird is subject to diseases peculiar to its variety, which may be described as follows:

Diarrhoea, or looseness of the bowels, is often produced by improper diet, by allowing their food to sour in the cage. Meal-worms, spiders, grasshoppers, and dried currants will often relieve.

Blindness.—For this there is no remedy. Whenever it occurs must necessarily prove fatal; for with it is associated disease of the brain, through the medium of which the optic nerve is affected.

Baldness, or the dropping of the head feathers usually commences around the eyes, and is generally fatal.

*Symptoms.*—Continued restlessness, and rubbing of the parts on the perch or cage.

*Treatment.*—Flowers of sulphur, rubbed up with a little water to the consistency of paste, and applied twice per day to the affected parts, will allay the itching, and may completely check the disease if early applied.

Pip.—If they refuse to eat, examine their tongue carefully, and you will discover a horny scale upon the end of the tongue, which should be removed; if allowed to remain it will be at the sacrifice of the life of the bird.

O. E. Gibbs gives his experience with an incubator in the *Rural New Yorker*, which is far from flattering. Following are a few extracts:—"I have owned and run an incubator for three years. It is of a pattern most extensively advertised, and probably one of the best in the market—capacity 100 eggs. It required about one quart of oil per day to run it, or five gallons for a single hatch. With ordinary care I get 40 or 50 chicks per 100 eggs. In three years I have used about 1200 eggs and obtained 543 chicks. My eggs average about three cents each in value, and it costs me one cent an egg to run the machine, for oil, making the total cost \$4 per 100 eggs. The average cost of a chick when hatched is nine cents. In raising the chicks I have thus far made almost a total failure. My first attempt was to put the chicks under hens that had been setting three weeks. I divided seventy chicks between five hens, putting the chicks under after dark, removing the dummy eggs upon which they had been sitting. By seven o'clock next morning three of the five hens had killed half their chicks and nothing could induce them to adopt the incubated little things. Two were not so fastidious and made good mothers. I then tried artificial mothers and abandoned their use because chicks raised in them will cost in care, food, fuel, etc., not less than \$1 each when ready

for market. For eight years I have kept from seventy five to one hundred and seventy five hens. The aggregated result is a considerable sum on the wrong side of the profit and loss. I have never seen a man who has kept a similar number who has not met a similar result."

### Poultry for Profit.

As quite a number throughout the country are about starting in the poultry business on an extensive scale, with a view to producing eggs and poultry for the market, a few words of caution and advice may be of service.

We know of no other business in which there has been so many failures as in this. The difference between the cost of the keep of a fowl and its products leaves a margin not exceeded by any other stock, and it is only reasonable to suppose that it is but necessary to keep fowl in sufficient numbers to make it a profitable business. The experience, however, of the majority of those who have gathered large flocks together is that as the number is increased their productiveness diminishes. This is sometimes very hard to account for, and the cause must be looked for in the management, for it certainly is not in the fowls.

It is not safe to base calculations on the result from a few fowls kept as fanciers and others usually keep them. These, even if kept in confinement most of the time, receive many changes of food in the scraps from the table, &c., and other attentions which cost nothing, and are not considered, but which are very beneficial, and which it is almost impossible to provide for larger flocks. When kept in small colonies, and as nearly as possible under these conditions, we believe the best results will be obtained, but even then a reduction of 25 per cent. will need be made to allow for the loss of the extra attention and changes of food.

The cause of most of the failure has been that those who have undertaken poultry farming have gone into it without experience, and commenced with a large and expensive establishment. It seems a very simple matter to attend to a few fowls, and so it is, but the management of a large number profitably is a problem that few have worked out. The only successful poultry farms that we have any knowledge of are those where the beginnings have been in a small way. The houses have been as cheaply built as could be done consistent with warmth, and economy has been observed in every department.

"Henwife," in *London Live Stock Journal* gives an account of a visit paid to a farm in Yorkshire when the staple return is from hens. We give a few extracts from his letter.

"A short journey of half an hour brought me to the village, where I was most kindly received; and Mrs. W. at once gave me full particulars as to her method of feeding and managing the hens. In the morning, about six, they receive a good meal of small round maize. Directly afterwards they go roaming over the grass fields, always returning punctually at noon for their dinner. This second feed consists of the best Indian meal, mixed with a fourth part of very superior Scotch oatmeal, sweet and fresh; a sprinkling of spice is added, and the mixture made with boiling water. This they eat ravenously, and then rush off again to the fields. About five o'clock a duplicate meal is given them, after which they go to roost.

Mr. W. has not more than 200 hens. The breeds are mixed. In some I could see Andalusian blood; in others the nodding tuft and speckled plumage of the Houdar were apparent; Cochins and Brahma, as well as Dorking characteristics might be observed in others. From these 200 hens Mr. W. has obtained, from May 1st to September 1st, £30 worth of eggs, the highest price obtained being 1s for seven, and the lowest 1s. for seventeen. In April and May he several times collected 1,000 eggs per week. The average yield during May and June was 100 to 130 egg per day. At this moment (September) he is bringing to market from 350 to 420 eggs weekly, the hens laying from 50 to 60 eggs.

"The hens are many of them in their fourth year, at the commencement of which they are killed. Mr. W.'s experience satisfies him that birds bred from laying strains do not reach the height of their powers till the completion of their second year.

"Referring to the ravages hens are supposed to commit in their ranging, Mr. W. spoke highly of the benefit conferred by poultry on grass lands, by devouring insects and manuring the soil. He informed me that when he began to farm his present tenement, thirteen years ago—consisting of sixteen acres—he could not make enough hay to winter three cows, but that now he keeps ten with ease. It is evident that in this case the "eye of the master fattens the steed," as the old proverb has it; but Mr. W. gives much of the credit to his poultry. Buttermilk forms another article of diet in the chicken yard; this or sweet milk is given in troughs, and especially during the autumn and winter months forms a valuable heat-producer. On inquiring as to what method Mr. W. pursued in breeding his laying birds, he replied, "Whenever I see a good layer I buy her, and set a few clutches of her eggs, and always, when setting from my own birds, select the eggs of those which lay the largest ones, and that most frequently." The cocks are of the same mixed breeds as the

hens. I think I saw about twenty in all. The soil is dry—a mixture of loam and sand, with here and there a good deal of limestone. The fowls' houses are of the most simple description, and they have a free run over the grass fields. I left Mr. W.'s farm with a feeling of real pleasure. It is delightful to have found even one English farmer who allows that poultry will pay, and who demonstrates it so practically. All around his neighbors echo the old cry, "Fowls don't pay," and in many cases have given them up in despair. Great cleanliness, great care and punctuality in feeding, personal attention, and a simple and practical rule in breeding have brought about these excellent results."

There are hundreds of places in Canada now comparatively idle, where poultry farming might be carried on as extensively and with as great success as in the case here given.

The establishment of A. C. Hawkins affords another example of profitable poultry farming. We copy from the *Country Gentleman*:

"A poultry farm of 8,000 Plymouth Rocks is owned and carried on by A. C. Hawkins, of Lancaster, near Boston, Mass. He calculates to have about 8,000 fowls every fall, and carries over about 2,500 laying hens during the winter. At the present he has about 12,000, including all sizes. His farm contains twenty-five acres, and his poultry buildings occupy an acre and a half. They are situated on the south side of a hill, and comprise six or seven sheds 200 feet in length. Each shed is divided into apartments of 12x20 feet, and about 25 hens are kept in each division. A yard is made in front of each apartment so that the members of each are by themselves. Mr. Hawkins believes that if confined poultry have all their wants attended to, they will do as well in egg-production as if allowed free range. He bases this belief upon several tests. In hatching-time he sets 200 hens on one day, and puts 500 eggs in an incubator, which is due to hatch on the same day, the chickens from which will be distributed among the 200 hens. Boston is one of the best markets for fancy prices for eggs and poultry, and his sales of eggs and poultry at fancy prices are large, about 90 per cent. being profit. He also has a standing order for sixty to ninety dozens of eggs daily, for which he gets the highest market price. Mr. Hawkins began at the age of twenty-one with 100 hens, and by careful management and economy his business has enlarged so that at the age of twenty-nine he has a very handsome income. The manure from the poultry is quite an item; he sold last year 500 barrels at \$1.50 a barrel."

In this case we have the business of breeding and selling fancy poultry carried on in connection with the regular market business, and there is no

good reason why the two should not be successfully combined in most cases. Thorough-bred fowls will cost more than mongrels in the first place, but they will be found much better, and a good deal of money may be made by selling select stock to those who want thoroughbreds for breeding or exhibition.

To those who have had little experience with poultry we would offer the advice that they start with a few good birds, and increase the number as they find they can manage them profitably. One advantage the poultry business has over most others is that in one season the stock can be increased to almost any extent without great outlay. Get the very best for the purpose intended, whether for eggs or poultry, and only use for breeders those that best fill the bill. Breed at home the birds required to increase the stock. No one can succeed who commences by purchasing a lot of fowls from different places. By starting in this way vermin and disease is sure to be brought in, the labor is greatly increased, and the profits lowered, if not completely swept away.

Not only is experience required in the management of the stock, but also in securing a good market for their produce. The poultry farmer should aspire to procure the very highest price for what he has to dispose of, and to dispose of it only when prices range highest.

It is a very easy matter to get plenty of eggs from hens in the spring and early summer months. The profit is not in producing them at this season, unless liming or other means is resorted to. From the month of October to the month of April the best prices prevail, and the one who gets the bulk of the yield between these months will make the most profit. To manage this the stock must be hatched early, and warmly housed. It will seldom pay to supply hestartificially.

We sometimes hear of very large profits being realized by poultry-farmers; some claim to have made over \$2 each per year from hens in large flocks, from eggs alone, but this was near markets where high prices always prevailed. We believe that at the present time a clean profit of \$1.00 per head might safely be counted on in Canada, if a good laying variety is kept and carefully attended to. Prices are steadily advancing year by year, and we believe that the careful, industrious man, who now goes into the business, and is content with small profits for a few years, will find poultry farming a profitable occupation in the long run. But to those who expect large returns and little labor, we would say, it will not be found in poultry farming in Canada at the present time.

The laying hens will go on strike now if you don't keep them in warm quarters.

## They wouldn't Thrive.

Editor Review.

Being that you are always glad to chronicle any bit of practical experience, no matter how commonplace, if it is likely to be beneficial to your readers, I thought I would relate a circumstance that came under my notice this season.

A friend of mine, who, by-the-by, is a new addition to the ranks of poultry fanciers, hatched out a number of chicks, on which he lavished every attention, (as he thought). He fed them five or six times a day on the most approved food, and every night about 10 o'clock the little strangers were fed by lamp-light; they had a good grass run, but he did not permit the hens to tire them, Bidy being confined most of the day under a coop, they had plenty of shade and lots of fresh water. But still they did not thrive as they should; they seemed to stand still and cease growing. One day a couple of the chicks mysteriously disappeared, and supposing some thieving cat had taken them, he thought no more about them. About six weeks after this my friend invited me to look at his chicks which I did, and quite agreed with him that they were very small for their age. After viewing the birds in the yard I went with him to see the interior of his fowl house, which at first sight appeared clean and tidy, but happening by chance to rest my hand for a moment on the wall, I immediately detected about a dozen lice running up my fingers. Here was a discovery; they were the small "spider like mites that infest every crack and cranny into which the point of a knife could be placed. We proceeded at once to investigate, and first of all I ripped off a perch, on the under side of which we found, not thousands, but millions of the little beasts. Off came another, just as thickly populated. Next we went for the nest-boxes, and found them actually in layers, wriggling and writhing by millions. Thousands of them were quite red, being filled with blood, and those were the largest. We ripped up everything movable and took it out into the yard, deluged it with coal oil and set fire to it. The burning oil soon destroyed every one of the lice, but we did not permit the fixtures to burn beyond a good scorching, putting out the fire by throwing earth on it. We next gave everything a good coat of sulphur and coal oil, and sprayed the fowl-house with coal oil every day for a week. We next worked sulphur and coal oil into every crack in the house, and after a coat of white wash, a louse could not be found in that house.

At this time my friend accidentally found the two chicks which he had lost. Instead of falling into the clutches of a cat, they had strayed into a neighboring yard, and had installed themselves as regu-

lar boarders. They had completely out-grown their brothers and sisters who remained at home, being fully one-fourth larger and looking better altogether. This was not to be wondered at when it is remembered that millions of lice had been sucking the life blood out of them every night for weeks. After ridding the place of these pests the chicks picked up wonderfully, in fact you could almost see them grow, and they are now fine birds. My friend had several times found the lice on his clothes after being among his birds, but did not know what they were. He had read of chicken lice in the poultry papers, but as he regularly cleaned his house, never dreamed of them being on the premises, and was the most astonished man I ever saw when I made the discovery.

If this incident be the means of putting other beginners on their guard next season, I shall not have written in vain.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLETT.

Toronto, Nov. 9th, 1883.

### The New Standard on Plymouth Rocks.

BY W. F. JAMES.

I take it there are very few of your readers but are aware that a change was made in the *Standard* on Plymouth Rocks at the meeting of the American Poultry Association at Worcester last January. Some breeders are under the impression that the changes made were very extensive and very radical, but in this they are in error. True, the reduction in weight, now called for by the *Standard*, will have a tendency to improve the breed for all practical purposes, but many of the other changes made are mere changes in the expression or description of color, shape, &c. As the *Standard* has not yet been issued, some of your readers may naturally ask where I get my information from regarding the changes which have been made. I would say, I was present at the meeting of the A. P. A., and obtained the information from the chairman of the committee appointed to revise the *Standard* on Plymouth Rocks; and my matings this season were made with a view towards producing the new type called for. The old *Standard* called for color of plumage, blue, barred with bars of a darker blue. The new *Standard* now has it, whitish-grey barred with blue-black; the general color of the bird, as it stands on the ground at a little distance, to be greyish-blue. Now, I consider whitish-grey to be the proper description of that part of the feather color, but I objected at the time, and still object, to the expression, "barred with blue-black." I claim there is no such color as blue black, and therefore the expression is misleading. I claim, whitish-grey, barred with black,

with a bluish lustre, would be nearer the mark; or better still, whitish-grey, barred with a slatey-blue. Of course the dark birds would answer my first expression of color, and the lighter ones the second. However, the fiat has gone forth, and we must now abide by the verdict, and breed in accordance thereby. I would say, however, that I have it upon the authority of one of the most competent judges on this continent, that birds that would win last year as prime color will win this year also. This, of course, refers to color only; there have been other changes, in size, weight, fluff, saddle, color of legs and beak, (in pullets) white in earlobes, &c., which I will give in your next number.

(To be continued.)

### Ohio State Poultry Association.

Editor Review.

The Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon Breeders Association has decided to hold their first exhibition in the city of Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 2nd to 8th, 1884. The indications are that this will be the show of the season. We have already the promise of the best breeders in the United States and Canada to exhibit with us, and as there is no point in the United States that can be so easily reached by breeders in all sections of the country, our success in that particular is assured. At this exhibition enough judges will be secured to score every bird not disqualified, and no partiality will be shown to any one. The best bird shall win in every case regardless of who the owner may be. We want this to be distinctly understood by all, "a fair field and no favors" shall be our motto. Full particulars of our proceedings will be sent you from time to time for publication in your journal.

Yours cordially,

W. A. JEFFREY, Sec'y.

Ashland, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1883.

### Eastern Townships Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association.

Editor Review.

I have been requested to inform you that it has been decided to hold the annual show of the above association in the city of Sherbrooke, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 5th, 6th and 7th, 1884. The committee request me to ascertain what reduction you would be willing to make on from 30 to say 50 yearly subscriptions to your journal, to be distributed by the Association as prizes, with a view to extending the fancy and breeding of through-bred poultry. An early answer will oblige.

Yours truly,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrooke, P. Q., Nov. 7th, 1883.

# 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.

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

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

Address.

JAS. FULLERTON,  
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

## NEWSPAPER LAWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have several heavy bills to meet this month, and we hope those indebted to us will remit at once.

From a marked copy of *The Middleton* (Delaware) *Transcript* we find that our old friend H. M. Thomas still retains his grip on the thorough bred poultry business. At the show held in Middleton, on the 19th and 20th ult., he won first on nearly all the leading varieties of fowls, besides numerous prizes on honey, roots, grain, &c., and special for most prizes won by any one exhibitor at the show. At another show in Maryland he did even better. We are sure his Canadian friends will be pleased to hear of his success, and join with us in wishing him continued prosperity.

A few of our readers feel aggrieved because we declined to publish the prize-lists they furnished us of agricultural shows in which their names appeared as exhibitors. There are in the neighborhood of 800 agricultural shows held in Ontario alone, at a great majority of which poultry are exhibited, and our patron compete. No good purpose would be served by opening our columns to all those, so we have drawn the line at the principal exhibitions, Industrial, Provincial, Western and Central. As soon, however, as other ambitious societies offer lists to compare favorably with those of the societies named, we will be glad to add them to the number favored.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS.—Our attention has been called to the following errors and omissions in the prize list of the Industrial exhibition: C. H. Goodchild informs us that he won 2nd on B. R. Bantam cock, and 1st on Pyle cockerel. W. McNeil received diplomas for best breeding pens of Golden Polands, Golden Spangled Hamburgs and Silver Sebright Bantams. L. Whiting, St. Catharines, was awarded diploma for best breeding pen of W. Leghorns.

A rather serious error occurred in W. F. James' ad. last month. It read, "since winning *my* first prize at Toronto last winter." instead of which it should have read, "since winning *every* first prize at Toronto last winter," &c. The first rendering would give the impression that Mr. James was an amateur, proud to boast of a single prize at such an exhibition; it did not express the fact that he is a veteran who won the highest honors on all he exhibited. See corrected ad. on last page of cover.

## Stand From Under.

It is difficult to please everybody. In our management of the REVIEW it has been our aim to deal fairly by all, subscribers and advertisers. All cannot visit the shows, and those who cannot, have a right to know the quality of the stock that win the prizes. The judges signal out the best birds for the prizes, but, without scoring, their merits are only shown as compared with those they compete against. Poor birds may win all the prizes in a class, and do sometimes. We consider it the duty of the poultry journalist to step in here, and by a faithful report on the quality of the stock, enlighten the inexperienced and the absent. This we have endeavored to do, without prejudice, in all cases where opportunities have offered, and our criticisms have generally been accepted as just and impartial. We cannot, however, expect that this course will please everyone, as there are a few among fanciers who seem completely blind to the faults of their own stock, and cannot see any good

points in that of others. The judge who cannot find the same merits in their stock that they do themselves is pronounced incompetent, or prejudiced in favor of a rival, and woe to the journalist who pronounces adverse criticisms.

Our report of the Toronto and London shows seem to have raised the ire of a fancier of the above stamp. His letter, which we give herewith, was, probably, not intended for publication, but as he seems to prefer that it should appear, rather than retract, we give it:—

London, Can., Oct, 22nd, 1883.

Jas. Fullerton, Esq., Strathroy.

Sir,—Saturday I saw "R view," and was more than astonished to find your ridiculous report of the Toronto and London shows, and I cannot see why you should single out my birds for censure. It would be bad enough to stigmatise the stock of your patrons, if deserved, but to falsify in such a manner is amusing. If you know anything about Black Hamburgs you know that my hens at Toronto were good, and that I was a fairly beat on cock there—notwithstanding your negative information at Hamilton. The Dark Brahmas which so struck your biased fancy at London were not so good. The 1st prize cock was bought by my brother from Mr. Butterfield, who described him as "a bird off in points and never will be a show bird." So much for your mature judgment. I could say more, but it is needless, as your object is too plainly evident but I assure you that I am not going to pay money to a man who shows himself such an open enemy. I asked no favors of you, but expected if you did not give me a puff, that you would at least tell the truth.

As in the past I shall go on in spite of opposition and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against me," while the reports referred to can only injure your journal by their pellucid injustice.

Yours truly,

FRANK SHAW.

P. S.—A 94 point Blk. Cochins hen (the best ever shown in Canada) is no good!

Does not this letter indicate that its writer is laboring under a violent attack of "hen fever," with delirium?

We hope the example this case affords will not be lost to young fanciers, but that they will take warning from it, and not allow conceit to deprive them of their judgment.

The trouble all seems to have arisen from the fact that we did not give the gentleman a "puff."

### Bowmanville Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

A large number of poultry fanciers met on Monday evening for the purpose of forming an association, when the following gentlemen were elected officers: John Kydd, president; Samuel Burden, vice-president; M. Porter, treasurer; D. T. Morris, secretary; and T. T. Coleman, Jas. Jeffrey, W. J. Wolfe, N. S. Young, T. Smelt, S. Dutton, S. Wright, W. Hall, A. Hobbs, and G. Tilt, directors. It is

proposed to hold a show sometime in February, in the Town Hall, open to the Dominion, when the Association hope to see poultry and pet stock exhibited from all parts. Already some have signified their intention of going into and raising English pheasants and fancy pigeons, which is always one of the leading attractions at the Industrial. In other parts of the Dominion associations of this kind have been found to be beneficial to the farmer and fancier alike, as he more readily sees the difference between scrubs and good stock. A committee had previously canvassed the town for members, and got about 90 names enrolled in one day's canvass; so the probabilities are the Association will be strong, and it will also be a strong addition to our agricultural show here in the fall.

D. T. MORRIS, Sec'y.

The article on the Mocking Bird on page 240 was copied from *Peace's Feathered World*.

### New Advertisements.

- W. F. James, Sherbrooke, P. Q.
- Thomas Hall, Outermont, Montreal, P. Q.
- L. Whiting, St Catharines, Ont
- J. C. Nichol, Montreal, P. Q.
- H. W. Phelps, St. Catharines, Ont.
- E. K. Ester, Brantford, Ont.
- A. W. Graham, St. Thomas.
- Richard Oke, London, Ont.
- Country Gentlemen, Albany, N. Y., U. S.
- Pearces' Feathered World, Reading, Pa., U. S.
- McTannan Organette Co., Worcester, Mass.
- Big Christmas Offer, L. Lum Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S.
- Ohio State Poultry Exhibition, W. A. Jeffrey, Ashland, Ohio.

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

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- LEWIS THORNE, SEAFORTH, ONT. Breeder of high-class P. Rocks, exclusively.
- W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT. Breeder of all varieties Land and Water Fowls.
- G. T. SIMPSON, FALKLAND, ONT., Breeder of all kinds of Land and Water fowls.
- JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont. Imported G. S. Hamburgs.
- E. G. FRANCIS, PORT HOPE, ONT., Breeder of P. Rocks, White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 per setting.
- GEO RGE WALKER, BOX 74, LAUREL, P. O. Breeder of Asiatics and Spanish.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

**FOR SALE.**—Antwerp Carriers, at \$2 per pair.  
A. WOODRUFF, Box 64, St. Catharines, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A few good Red Pile chickens, which I will sell at \$7 per pair.  
WM. HALL, Box 5, Newcastle, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—1 pair Black-reds, and 1 pair Red Piles, imported from Cooper, 1832, cheap—no room for them.  
W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

**FOR SALE.**—Langshans, Croad's strain, a pen of 4 hens and pullets and cockerel; all very fine, and a bargain at \$10.  
R. E. BINGHAM, Stayner, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Yet a few fine Light Brahma cockerels, at \$2 and \$3 each, according to age. Only a few left.  
STANLEY SPILLETT, Lefroy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Plymouth Rock cockerels, and Black Hamburg cockerels and pullets, bred from same stock as birds I won 1st on at late Industrial.  
H. G. JACKSON, Box 2533, Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—A choice lot of Light Brahma chicks, for breeding and exhibition purposes; also one year old cock and a few hens for breeding.  
J. WEST, Brampton, Ont.

O. F. WILKINS, Albanburgh,—Am well pleased with Br'n Leghorns. Well marked. Pullets now laying.  
J. H. BOYLE, Passenger Conductor, W. R. R.

KINNEY'S BROWN LEGHORNS won the \$100 prize at Philadelphia Centennial. I have same stock; pullets \$2 each, three for \$5, six for \$9.  
O. F. WILKINS, Albanburgh, Ont.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—1 trio Pekin, pair Aylesbury, young pair of Rouen ducks, for B. Cochins and P. Rocks.  
GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, Paris, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—One good thoroughbred Fox Hound, one year and a half old; good hunter. For price address  
11-3 J. Y. ROUTH, Cobourg, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Six Golden-pencilled Hamburg cockerels, one Golden-pencilled Hamburg cock; took 2nd prize at Toronto Feb'y show.  
D. T. MORRIS, Box 46, Bowmanville, Ont.

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

**FOR SALE.**—Tumblers, Trumpeters, Pouters, Turbits, Barbs and Fantails.  
C. M. CROUSE, Box 315, Strathroy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A choice lot of exhibition Black-red Game chicks, bred from A 1, stock (Bal's strain), for sale cheap.  
11-2 Address A. M. LAING, Branchton, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Two fine Colored Dorking hens (1 year old), from imported stock; price, \$5. Apply to  
11-2 C. J. ODELL, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—14 Black Hamburg pullets, 1 cock and one cockerel; fine birds.  
D. T. MORRIS, Box 46, Bowmanville, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, L. Brahmans, Rouen and Pekin ducks. Have won prizes wherever exhibited.  
VICTOR WYE, Port Burwell, Ont.

**GROUND OYSTER SHELL.**—fresh ground. Excellent for fowls in winter. \$1.60 per 100 pounds; \$3 per barrel, about 225 lbs.  
GEO. PERRY, Jr., Montreal, P. Q.

**FOR SALE.**—Light Brahma and Houdan chicks, and a few yearling birds; also a few White Leghorn chicks.  
HURD & McKEIGAN, Strathroy, Ont.

L. H. BALDWIN, Mashqueto, Deer Park, Ont., breeder of Fox Terriers and Cocker Spaniels, A. 1 stock. Pedigree guaranteed.

**HEALTHY FOWLS.**—Keep your stock healthy by furnishing them a good supply of ground Oyster Shells. \$3 a barrel.  
GEO. PERRY, Jr., Montreal, P. Q.

**GERMAN ROUP PILLS,**  
50 cents per box.

10-4t. THOMAS GAIN, Hamilton, Ontario.

**FOR SALE.**—Dalmatian Coach Dog, very handsomely marked, and two very large gobblers. Open to offers.  
VICTOR WYE, Pt. Burwell, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—High-class pigeons in all the leading varieties, at the "Port Hope Pigeon Lofts," also a good Black-B. red Game stag, fine stock.  
CHAS. MASSIE, Box 211, Port Hope, Ont.

**FOR SALE, cheap.**—First-class Langshans, Light Brahmans, and Plymouth Rocks, in pairs, trios or singly; also two W. C. B. Polish cockerels, strictly first-class. Apply at once.  
J. C. MONTGOMERY, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—One Brass Horn (Cornet), 2 White Leghorn cocks and 1 pullet, or will exchange for Light Brahmans, P. Rocks, or offers. Stock is A 1, and must be sold.  
FRANK SOLMES, Solmesville, P. E. Co., Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Black Java chicks, from pedigree and prize-winning stock (N. T. Lattin strain, pure), mated for breeding, pairs \$4, trios \$7; Light Brahma cockers, \$2 each.  
T. A. WILLITS, 252 Borden St., Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—5 pairs White crested Fans, 3 pairs White smooth-head Fans, 1 Red Fan cock, 1 Yellow Fan hen, and 2 Blacks. These are all from prize stock.  
11-4. N. JEFFREY, Box 170, Guelph, Ont.

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

**FOR SALE.**—High-class Game Bantams, four varieties. Chicks for sale now. Will sell the Duckwings that took 1st and 2nd prizes at Toronto and Guelph shows (see prize-lists).  
Address

10-2t. W. J. HARRINGTON, 772 Yonge St., Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—Houdan chicks, bred from the same stock that produced my 1st and 2nd prize birds at the Industrial. Also a few pairs Spanish, of Banks' stock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address  
10-3t. J. H. FIERCE, Box 313, Bowmanville, Ont.

**NOTICE.**—1 pair W. C. B. Polands, last year hatch, extra good; W. C. B. cockerel, early hatch; also a few first-class W. C. B. Poland Cockerels and pullets, good size, and 1 G. S. Poland cockerel, early hatch. Must sell before Dec. 1st. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
C. H. LLOYD, King, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Box 550, Sherbrooke, P. Q., has for sale 2 trios Red Pile Game fowls, \$6 the trio; 7 trios B. B. Red Game Bantams. \$4 per trio; 2 trios Red Pile Game Bantams, \$4 per trio; good stock. Reason for selling, Owner going to the States.

**FOR SALE.**—20 pairs of Pekin and Cayuga ducks, at \$2 per pair; 5 pairs of Bronze Turkeys, at \$5 per pair; 6 A 1 Newfoundland pups, 3 dogs and 3 bitches. Will sell cheap for want of room. All the above stock is first-class; the dogs are as good as any I ever saw. The ducks are all from prize stock.  
11-2 T. BAWDEN, Blyth, Ont.

**HEADQUARTERS** for fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. Pit Games, "Spencer's Scalpers." Empiric incubators for sale, price \$3 and upwards. 3c. for circular.  
12t. H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S.

**FOR SALE.**—Forty Rouen Ducks, at from \$3 to \$5 a pair, \$4 to \$6 a trio, from prize birds at P. A. of Ont. and Industrial, Toronto; also, six pairs Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, three pairs Toulouse Geese (1st prize at Provincial for Geese, and 2nd on Turkeys). Also Essex pigs, \$10 per pair (4 1st prizes at the Provincial).  
JAMES ANDERSON,  
10-2 Springfield Farm, Box 95, Guelph, Ont.

**PRIZE BIRDS FOR SALE.**—1 trio Red Pile Bants; cock took 1st last Feb'y at Toronto, hen 2nd at Toronto, cock 2nd at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. Black red cock: took 1st as cockerel, Toronto, Feb'y, 2nd as cock at Industrial, and a Wheaton—imported—hen. A few trios young Piles, fit for breeding and exhibition. Trio Black Red Game, high station, good color, 2 year old, hen six pounds. Homing Antwerps, all colors, fit to show or fly.

CHAS. GOODCHILD, Toronto.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.****\$50 CHALLENGE!**

In perusing the advertisements in last month's REVIEW I noticed one by Mr. Shaw, in which he claims to have the best (Unapproachable) Black Hamburgs in Canada.

I throw out the above challenge to substantiate my statement that he has nothing of the kind. He says he was the "only exhibitor of Black Hamburgs making a sweep at Toronto!" If he calls two 2nds and one 1st out of a possible eight prizes, with his eight entries, (two pairs of old and two pairs of young,) "a sweep," then he understands the term differently to fanciers generally.

Again he says, "Had it not been for delay of express, which prevented me showing 'Canada First' here I doubt not of a like result in London." Now I would like to know where "Canada First" was delayed after leaving Guelph? Surely he was not detained in Vermont in a snow storm, as was given as the cause of his non-appearance at Toronto last winter. The fact is, all the birds of the London exhibitors were returned from Guelph two days before the opening of the London show.

Now, to put Mr. Shaw's claim to the test, I will put up \$50 to his \$25, in the hands of any responsible party, that "Canada First," mated with the best "unapproachable" hen in his yards—I don't care if she is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 years old—could not have taken a 2nd prize against the same birds.

In addition to the above I will put up a like amount, on the same terms, that neither his Black nor Silver-spangled young, or old, of his own breeding, can win a 1st in competition with my birds at the present time.

I would name Messrs. Butterfield, McNeil, Jarvis, Griffiths, or any other competent man in Canada, to Judge.

RICHARD OKE,  
BROUGH'S BRIDGE, LONDON.

11-1

1833 THE CULTIVATOR 1884

AND

**Country Gentleman.**

THE BEST OF THE

**AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.**

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is the LEADING JOURNAL of American Agriculture. In amount and practical value of Contents, in extent and ability of Correspondence, in quality of paper and style of publication, it occupies the FIRST RANK. It is believed to have no superior in either of the three chief divisions of

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Although the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has been GREATLY ENLARGED by increasing its size from 16 to 20 pages weekly, the terms continue as heretofore, when paid strictly in advance: ONE COPY, one year, \$2.50; FOUR COPIES, \$10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; TEN COPIES, \$20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

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**HOMING ANTWERPS,**  
FOR SALE,

Apply to  
JAS FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.

**THE FIRST EXHIBITION**  
OF THE

**OHIO STATE**  
**Poultry & Pigeon Breeders'**

**ASSOCIATION,**

Will be held in the city of  
**TOLEDO, OHIO,**  
**January 2d to 8th, 1884.**

This promises to be the Largest and Best show ever held in America.

**LIBERAL PRIZES!**

**HONEST JUDGES!**

**"A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVORS."**

For Premium Lists, Entry Blanks, &c., send to the Secretary.

T. F. MCGRAW, Jr., Pres.  
Springfield, Ohio.

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**POULTRY CUTS.**

Having a large and complete assortment of fine Cuts of Standard Poultry, we sell large or small cuts illustrating any breed desired, at reasonable prices. Nothing attracts the eye like a picture, and no shrewd poultry-breeder, or manager of a poultry show will get circulars, price lists, posters, hand bills, etc., printed without illustrating them with Good Cuts, and, once purchased, a fine cut will do duty for years. These cuts are the finest selections known; over seventy in number, large and small. Send 10 cents for sample proof list. Address CHAS. GAMMERRINGER, Mention Poultry Review. 11-7 Columbus, Ohio.



S. SPILLET,  
LEFROY, ONT.,  
Breeder of

"AUTOGRAP" STRAIN OF  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
Pure.

Now for sale—A magnificent breeding pen of 7 hens and cock. Price, \$40.00.

Will sell 50 grand chicks from this yard for \$75.00, or equally cheap in lots to suit purchasers.



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

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



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

I can mate up a few more choice breeding pens in  
**LANGSHANS,**  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BUFF COCHINS, WHITE DORKINGS, AND RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS.**

My birds are of the very best quality, and are sure to satisfy any person who knows a good bird when he sees it. 10-y



J. M. CARSON,  
*Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,*  
Breeder of  
W. F. B. SPANISH, W. C. B. Polish, Plymouth Rocks, and others.

At the Industrial, 1891, diploma on pen Spanish, do on W. Leghorns, and 2d on ch' s; Industrial, Toronto, 1893, 2d on old cock; Provincial, 1893, Guelph. 1st on old pair and 1st and 2nd on young.

Eggs for hatching in season. 3 y



J. W. BARTLETT,  
*Lambeth, P. O., (late of London South,)*

Breeder of  
**DARK BRAHMAS.**  
Exclusively.

1893. - On cockerel, 1st at Toronto Industrial. 1st at Provincial, Guelph; 2nd and 3rd at Western, London; 1st at Central, Hamilton. On pullet, 1st at Central Hamilton; 2nd at Western, London.

The birds taking the above prizes are from my yards, and the result of five years breeding from judicious selections. Stock for sale reasonable. 10-y

**Clarksburg Permanent Penny Yards.**



**BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,**  
Black Spanish, Langshans, Black B. Red, Brown Red. Red Pile and Duckwing Game.

**ALL EXHIBITION STOCK**  
of the highest quality.

EGGS, per setting of 13: Games, \$3.00; other varieties, \$2.00.

C. W. TREADGOLD, Sect.,  
Send for circular. 4-y Clarksburg, Ont.



WM. H. CROWIE,  
*111 Bellwood's Av., Toronto,*  
Breeder of

**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**  
& **YELLOW DUCKWING BANTS.**

I can now spare a few settings of Eggs from one of the best pens of P. Rocks in Canada, headed by the grand cockerel, "Boss," direct from Sid Conger, winner at all the largest exhibitions last Fall, including State Fair, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c., - at \$2.50 @ 13. No Bant eggs for sale. Chicks for sale in the Fall. 10



**R. LARGE,**  
*No. 13 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.,*  
Breeder of

**Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, P. Rocks,**  
and **WHITE LEGHORNS.**

My Light Brahmas are Du e of York strain, and winners at the Industrial, 1891 and 1893. Old and young birds for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 per 13, packed in baskets, to carry safely.

All my stock is A 1. 2-y



**HILL & EDGAR,**  
*LEFROY, - ONTARIO,*  
Breeders of

**First-Class Fowls**  
of the following varieties:

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



**LONDON POULTRY YARDS,**  
WM. McNEILL, Proprietor,  
Breeder of

**WHITE-C. BLACK, GOLDEN & WHITE**

**\*POLANDS,\***

**Golden-S. Hamburgs,**  
**Black African, Golden and Silver Sebright Bants**  
and **English Pheasants.**

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



WM. HALL,  
*Newcastle, - Ont.,*  
Breeder of

**Red Pyle Games,**

Eggs \$2.00 per 13, good hatch guaranteed.

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



**FOR SALE,**  
A few Choice

**Black-red, Duckwing**

—AND—  
**RED PILE CHICKS,**

From stock that figured prominently in the shows last Winter.

Parties desiring first-class Exhibition birds of the above varieties, address

J. C. NICHOL,  
32 Beaver Hall Terrace,  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

11-3

**W. STAHLSCHMIDT,**  
Preston, - - - Ontario,

Breeder of High Class

**WHITE AND BROWN**

**LEGHORNS!**

—WINNERS AT—

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

☞ Chicks for sale now.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

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

**WISE** people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money 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.

**HURON POULTRY YARDS,**

1883.



1883.

**HARRY CLARK, Prop.**

**FOR SALE,**

5 pairs or trios of Black-breasted Red Game chicks (exhibition), March and April hatch.

1 trio Irish Spangles, Pit Games.

1 " Irish Grays, "

1 " War Horse, "

1 Pair Blue-reds, "

1 trio Langshans, cockerel and two hens.

Also 25 Pit Games, hens and pullets.

☞ All cheap for quality of stock.

Write for what you want.

**HARRY CLARK.**

1-y.

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Breeder of

**Cup Winning**

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS!**

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

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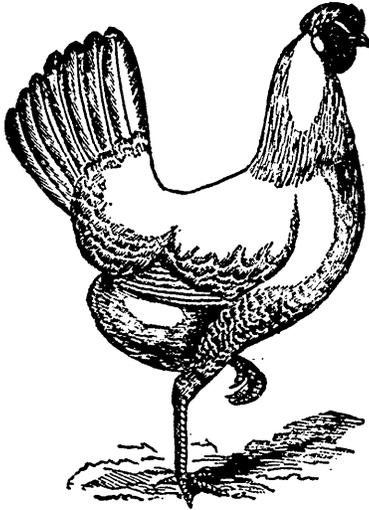
ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,  
 Sherbrooke, P. Q.,  
**W. F. JAMES, Proprietor,**

--BREEDER OF--

**Plymouth Rocks, Exclusively.**

*Fowls and Chicks for sale at all times. Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

Chicks from the yard of the celebrated cock "Pilgrim" a matter of special correspondence.  
 8-1f.



**L. WHITING,**

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

**White <sup>AND</sup> Brown Leghorns.**

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

**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,**

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

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

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

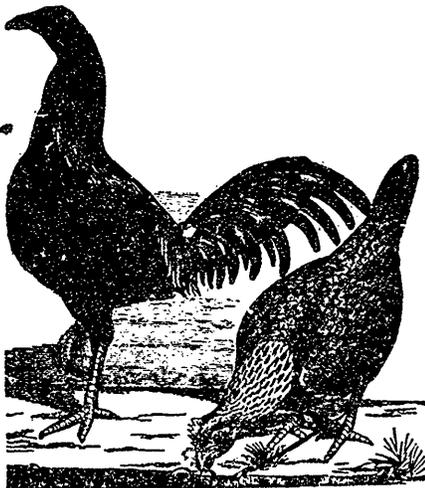
*Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

-9 ly

STABLEFORD BROS.,  
 WATFORD, ONTARIO,

**B. B. Red Games**

*A Specialty.*



A grand lot of exhibition fowls and chicks now ready for sale and delivery. A large number of birds mated for breeding will be disposed of.

Our birds are justly celebrated for their long, keen heads, bay eyes, short hackle, nicely arched necks, broad shoulders, flat backs, narrow sterns, low and close-carried tails, high station and fine legs. No other strain possesses these desirable points in such a marked degree.

*Now is the time to purchase.*

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs for Hatching in season.



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



## Black-B. Red AND Golden Duckwing Games.

*Premiums Won at Toronto Exhibition, 1883 :*

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

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

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.



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

## Light Brahmans, BLACK HAMBURGS, and Brown Leghorns.

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

*Fine Exhibition Birds,*

Hatched in April. Order early.

Prices reasonable.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

11 y.

## Mount Royal Poultry Yards.

**THOMAS COSTEN,**

—Breeder of—

## Light Brahmans

—AND—

## Plymouth Rocks.

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

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

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

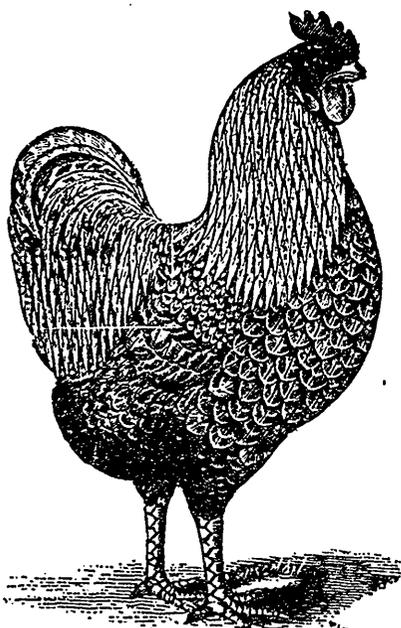
—Also—

## ROUEN DUCKS,

Premium stock. Eggs in season.

THOMAS COSTEN.

MONTREAL, P. Q.



2-tf.

Owen Sound, **JOHN RAMSAY,**

Ontario,



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

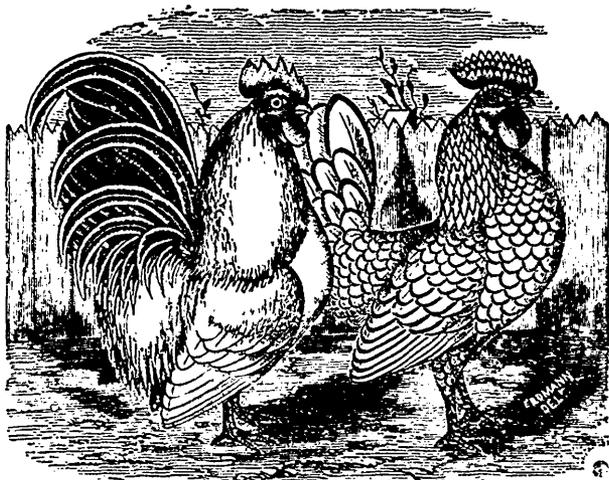
*Fancy Pigeons.*  
*White Leghorns a speciality.*



12-y

GRAND CHICKS NOW READY FOR DISPOSAL

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,**



**RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,**

*Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,*

Importer and breeder of the following  
FANCY VARIETIES:

**Black African, Japanese & Silver Sebright  
BANTAMS,**

**BLACK and SILVER S. HAMBURGS.**

Now is the time to raise Fancy Bantams. I can furnish a limited number only of Eggs, guaranteed fresh, and quality second to none.

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHICKS FOR SALE in the Fall, of each variety.

Eggs now, at \$3 per setting, except Japs, which are \$5 per setting.

Your orders respectfully solicited and square dealing guaranteed,

A fine pair of Japanese Bantams for sale, winners of 1st prize at Toronto as chicks.

**A CLEAN SWEEP.**

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

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

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

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

I breed and imports the following

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

DOGS:—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Maltese Toys, Pugs, Italian Grayhounds, Brae Terriers, Red Terriers, Fawn and White Scotch Terriers, Black-and-tan Terriers, from 4 to 10 pounds. We have pups and grown-dogs on hand. Train ed Ferrets and Rabbits, Shetland and wild Ponies, Italian Bees and Singing birds.

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

Write for just what you want, and address

**G. H. PUGSLEY,**

**MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford Ont.**



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

THOMAS HALL,  
Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

Light Brahmas  
and White and Brown Leghorns.

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

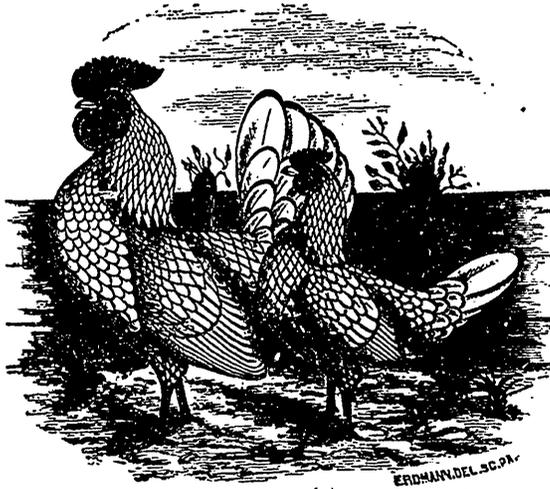
My White and Brown Leghorns are of the best strains, and are noted prize winners.

For premiums won refer to the columns of Review.

Eggs for Hatching in Season.

8-y

THOMAS HALL, OUTREMONT, P. Q.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

D. T. ROGERS,

PROPRIETOR,

Breeder and Importer of the following varieties  
of  
HIGH-CLASS

Fancy Poultry

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

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



*Geo. Q. Weldon*

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Breeder of  
FANCY PIGEONS,