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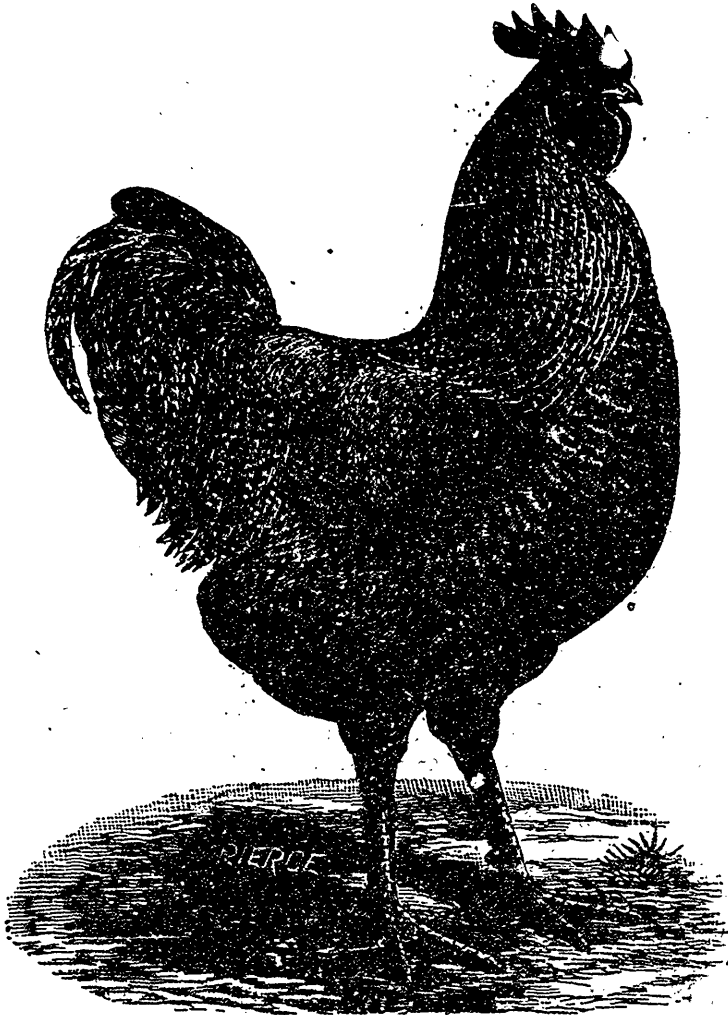
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK

Vol. 6

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1883.

No. 4.



"PILGRIM."

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers a photograph a bird will have found that just at the cut of the celebrated Plymouth Rock cock, "Pilgrim," owned by W. F. James, of Sherbrooke, P. Q. time when most anxious that it should strike its best attitude it will persist in getting into the most The engraving was made by B. N. Pierce from an awkward positions, your artist loses patience, and instantaneous photograph, taken at Toronto during not, perhaps, having a good eye for the fitness of the exhibition of the Poultry Association of Ontario, and does not flatter the bird; in fact it does of such things, is only anxious to get a clear picture. It was so in this case, and Pilgrim was not caught not do him justice. Anyone who has tried to in his most attractive form by any means. How-

ever, it is an exact likeness of this remarkable bird, but not in his best position.

After long experience Mr. James selected the "Essex" and "Drake" strains, as containing those qualities so essential to the breed, and after many years of careful breeding and mating has produced a strain which his numerous successes in the show pen stamps as second to none on the continent. This season Pilgrim has won honors which may be said to place him in the front rank in his class, viz: at Plymouth, N. H., 1st prize, with the almost unprecedented score of 95½ points, by the veteran judge, Mark Pitman; at the great national show, held at Worcester, Mass., where there were 150 Plymouth Rocks in competition, acknowledged to be the best collection ever seen, he took 2nd prize, score 93 points, by B. N. Pearce, lowering his flag for first honors by only half a point; at the Toronto exhibition he again carried off first honors, and was acknowledged to be the finest Plymouth Rock ever exhibited in Canada.

Pilgrim is a large bird, turning the scale at a fraction under twelve pounds, but is so well proportioned in all parts that he does not appear so large, and he is as active as a bird of eight pounds. He cannot fail, with the excellent females with which he is mated, to produce such stock as will give his owner, and those who secure eggs from them, the best of satisfaction.

Egg-Eating.

One of the most annoying habits that fowls acquire is that of eating their eggs. The long steady winter and consequent close confinement seem to have aggravated the vice this year, as complaints are heard from all quarters. At the present time, when eggs are in demand for hatching, and bring a high price, it is very provoking to find them all going back to the mill that produces them, and a remedy is eagerly sought for.

The fancier himself is often to blame for his fowls acquiring this habit. Hens that are overfed, or not supplied with sufficient lime, are apt to lay soft-shelled eggs, and on these being broken, which they are sure to be if not soon removed, the fowls are sure to try their edible qualities, and finding them palatable, are ever after keen for them. Again, the nests are often arranged so as to be at all times in full view of the fowls, the eggs are not removed regularly, but allowed to remain until late in the day, and the fowls tumble them about until some of them are broken. When this once occurs they are always on the lookout for a second treat at the same place, and in a few days they will discover how to get it by breaking the shell with the beak.

Some claim that the habit can be cured by fill-

ing a shell with a mixture, of which cayenne pepper is the principal ingredient, but it will be found that a hen will learn very little from experience, she is always prepared to risk the hot dose for the chance of the palatable morsel.

Let those bothered with egg-eating hens try the following management:—Keep the fowls busily engaged in scratching among chopped straw, or better, chopped hay; supply plenty of clean, fresh water, old mortar, gravel and if possible, crushed oyster-shell. Give green food regularly once a day. Arrange the nests in a dark and retired place, and have plenty of straw. Put a procelain nest egg in each nest, and gather the eggs as soon after being laid as possible. If you find a hen eating her eggs as soon as laid, kill her at once, as she will never be anything but a nuisance. She cannot be trusted to hatch even, as she will be likely to empty the nest. Even if the best show bird in the flock you should not be deterred from using the hatchet, as her example will do more injury than all the benefit you will ever derive from her in the show pen.

Gapes in Chickens.

It is much easier to avoid than to cure a case of the gapes. When it is first discovered, the patient is too far gone for any assistance. The outward symptoms are an extending of the neck with wide open bill, a gasp for breath, and when a chick does nothing else all day it will surely die. People of the North have learned to dread this disease, for they have contended with it for years. It annually sweeps away chicks at an alarming rate. Poultry-raisers have also in a measure learned how to manage it. Early chicks are not so much afflicted by it, from the very reason of their having better food and care. Herein lies the secret. The strength is increased, the growth promoted, and the little things out grow it. The distemper is always present at certain ages, but stimulating, heat-producing food masters it and keeps it down and it is not discovered. The chick has it, nevertheless, and passes through it without manifesting any sign, for the strength has been kept up.

Wet, sloppy food is sure to reduce the strength, and the birds sicken of it, refuse to eat and the distemper has its course. There is no remedy or cure after the fowl has been reduced to this extent. There are remedies by which the worms may be removed from the throat, but the chick is likely to die under the operation, or become a poor fowl, hardly worth raising. Fowls have gizzards which grind their food. The sooner young chicks are put on whole grain, either wheat or buckwheat the better. Young chicks should not be allowed to run all day and reduce their strength by fatigue,

but should be kept quiet, well fed and watered, dry any warm. Then they make rapid and strong growth, and distemper passes over and makes no sign.

The gapes are caused by a cluster of worms in the windpipe of the chick. These worms are red and wiry. They float in a nest of bloody froth, and the fowl receives no damage, whatever, in their passage out of the body, if not reduced in strength, or contracting a heavy cold, in which the extraneous matter becomes hard and tough, adheres to the walls of the throat, and cannot be passed or snapped out, although the fowl coughs and sneezes severely. The worms get there in the same way as worms get into the stomach and intestines of the human child. The food cannot create them in the throat of the chick. The windpipe leads directly to the lungs. Through this tube the breath is inhaled at every breath. Anything that impedes the progress of this breath endangers the life. These worms, I believe, are gathered from the impurities of the blood on the lungs; these are thrown out through the windpipe, and finally disposed of through the intestines.

Even the birds of the air are not exempt. It is never made manifest or discovered until the fowl receives a check in strength, by fatigue, scant irregular or improper food, lack of sufficient drink, exposure to cold or dampness, and close breeding. In rapid growth this bad blood is discharged without injury to the strong chicks, and there are no signs of disease. This is the remedy or cure known to the fraternity. Early chicks receive better care and food, and warmer quarters. They are also kept from dampness, and more quiet. This is the grand secret of their escape, and the greater success of the raiser.—*Country Gentleman.*

Caring for Dogs.

Perhaps there is no domestic animal that receives less care and attention, generally, than does the dog. There are many reasons for this. It is not always because he is not worth his care or the trouble it involves; it is in some cases because it is unnecessary, and in others, unfortunately, though not frequently, through sheer neglect. When only one dog is kept, though little care apparently may be bestowed on him, he is allowed the freedom of the house, can come and go when he pleases, still he has plenty to eat of the waste of the table, and as he gets plenty of exercise, he is generally sleek and healthy. His food being the waste of the house, if he did not get it it would be thrown out, consequently as far as trouble is concerned, his feeding hardly involves any. He is a free-commer of the household, and gives as little trouble as it is possible for a domestic animal

to give. And I might say, after years of experience, there is no food for dogs that I have found which is so good for them as table scraps; he does better on it and with less of it than any other kind of food I ever used. But when more dogs than the waste from the house is sufficient for, I would say to those living in towns or cities, make arrangements to get the waste from a hotel; failing this the next best thing to do is to make food for them. Perhaps the cheapest in this country is cornmeal. Make into a thick mush or porridge, well cooked, and allow to stand till cold, then mix with a little soup and meat, the waste from the butchers', which should be boiled in a pot by itself, and not mixed with the porridge until it is time to feed the dogs. Dogs that have been used to feed on house scraps do not take kindly to this kind of food at first, but after a while they will eat it with a relish. I have seen dogs as fat as hogs, too fat, fed on nothing but the clean porridge without a particle of soup, meat or anything else. Milk does very well in the place of soup, but it should be scalded or it is apt to physic the dogs. All this way of feeding involves much more time and trouble than feeding on the waste from the table, and besides it is not so good; a dog fed on scraps gets a piece of meat, a piece of bread, and perhaps some vegetables of different kinds, and all very often at the same meal. It may be this variety that causes him to do so well on it, but whatever it is there is one thing sure, there is no kind of food that I know of on which he thrives so well.

I am hardly prepared to say what influence the different ways of feeding has on a dog's general health. A dog should be well fed no matter what kind of food he is fed on, and should never be allowed to get too fat. No greater cruelty can be inflicted on a dog than to feed it up until it is as fat as a hog. A dog never feels better than when a little on the poor side. I have heard people say they could not help their dogs getting too fat. I have never had any difficulty in taking the fat off a dog. I simply shut them up where they can get nothing to eat for a few days; the time to be measured by their grossness. This treatment I always found satisfactory.

Dogs in a kennel, if good feeders, can be kept in good flesh by being fed once a day, but I prefer giving them the same quantity and feeding twice. When they feed well there is no trouble to keep them in good condition, but when they get sick which they will do sometimes, then it is a different matter.

I don't think there is any domestic animal in case of sickness so little understood as the dog, and about nine times out of ten when a dog gets real sick he dies, at least this has been my experience. Nothing has proved so unsatisfactory to me

as doctoring a dog. Many get well from slight attacks, and of course it is attributed to the medicine. Of late years I have used no medicine, and no drugs for sick dogs, and find the same success as when I dosed them to death with drugs. Nothing to me is so disgusting as to wait on and give physic to a sick dog, and besides being so disagreeable it has proved quite unsatisfactory. I have doctored many a very sick dog and can't call to memory the saving of a single life of one. Those few which have survived would, I firmly believe, have done so without physic at all.

My principal is to feed well, and keep their kennels clean, and give no physic. The difference in any dog fancier's balance sheet will be, while he will probably lose as many dogs, he will be the price of the drugs in pocket.

× ROADS.

Strathroy, April 7th, 1883.

Miscellaneous.

In regard to Mr. Spillet's inquiry concerning the influence of onions on poultry, I may say that for six months of the year I have fed chopped onions in mash about twice a week. I have done this for eight years, and not only have had no ill effects follow, but have never lost a bird from cholera all those years. "One swallow does not make a summer," and one incident does not make a coincident sufficient evidence to affirm a law. Perhaps closer scrutiny might have revealed that the birds were in the first stages of the disease when the onions were fed, and their feeding might, after all, have had more to do with their recovery than illness. As to those dying, would think that some local or constitutional trouble—not the onions—was the cause. My opinion is one thing, my experience is the evidence, and I purchase onions to feed, and have not had a case of cholera in eight years. I may add that in eight years, raising an average of 100 chicks—I do not lose from sickness during the year, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in other words, four birds will cover all my losses from disease in eight years from about 800 chicks. I have lost about 50 per cent. from imported stock, consumption and congested liver being the disease; in-breeding and unnatural feeding being the cause, I think. By unnatural feeding I mean good feeding of chicks for about a month, say, i. e., while the novelty of new life lasts, then any care for months; this means a feed-a day of any kind of food on hand. Breeders make a mistake in not providing a sufficiency of good food for the growing chicks. The old birds may scratch for life—not so the chicks. For the latter growing is hard enough without having to scratch more than enough for fun. Then, when about to sell, they are fed up. This breaks down

the enfeebled frame, and they just look well enough to sell—and die. Feed up from the first day of life, till sold, or killed. Then disease will be rare, and strong birds for eggs and breeding the rule.

CLEAN vs. DIRTY HEN HOUSES.

A dirty house is one in which the chinks are full of vermin, and the odor offensive. A dirty house may be free from dust and cobwebs, yet the air is damp and fetid to the lungs. A clean is well ventilated, and dusty; one where the droppings are removed, and the walls, everything and everywhere covered with fine dust from the bathing of the birds in their dust baths; with dry floors and plenty of sunshine, you have a clean and healthy hen-house. I put in my dust-boxes half a pound of carbolic acid, quarter of a pound of sulphur powder; this mixed well with dry dust, and renewed about every three months, makes it impossible for vermin to abide in that house. If tar felt be tacked on the walls, round the roosts, as well as laid on between the boards, no vermin or rats will call.

H. W. KNOWLES.

Lachine, P. Q., April 6th, 1863.

Early Chickens.

Very many of those who keep poultry do not fully appreciate the advantages of having chickens out early in the spring. The trouble of caring for them during the cold days of March and April deters many from making use of the setting hens that offer early, but there is no time at which the poultry man, who keeps the larger varieties, will be better rewarded for his trouble, whether breeding for the show pen or the market. The culls from the flocks hatched in March or April will find a ready market as broilers in June and July, and the choice ones will be in prime condition for the fall shows. The pullets will commence to lay about the beginning of the winter, when fresh eggs are scarce and dear, and with care to see that they are properly housed up before the cold weather, they may be kept on laying throughout the greater part of the winter. These will become the early brooders of the following year. June hatched birds of the larger varieties will seldom lay the first year unless the fall is very open and the winter late in setting in.

Leghorns, Hamburgs, and birds of this class may be hatched up to the middle of June, the only disadvantage being that they will not be well enough developed to appear at the fall shows. If well nurtured some of the pullets will lay before the opening of the winter. The finest Leghorn and Hamburg chicks we find at the winter shows are of May and June hatch. The earlier birds are usually coarse, and are then over their youthful freshness. It is seldom that the winners in these classes at the fall shows are also successful in February and March.

Judging and Scoring.

Editor Review,

Sir,—In a recent number of your journal you published a letter from the pen of Mr. Sharp Butterfield on the subject of employing American judges to judge our Canadian shows. In that letter your correspondent claims that those who were in favor of employing American judges were "novices," who knew nothing about either breeding or judging poultry. Now, sir, that was, of course, Mr. Butterfield's opinion on the subject, but since that letter was published several of those so-called "novices" exhibited largely at two of our largest Canadian shows—namely, at Montreal and Toronto—and, judging from the number of prizes they carried off in competition with the best Canadian and American breeders, perhaps your readers will come to the very natural conclusion that the gentlemen in question who have so strongly espoused the judging by the American Standard of Excellence are not quite so inexperienced as your correspondent imagined.

Mr. Butterfield brings charges against some of the American judges, which may or may not be true. He does not support his charges by giving names, and jumps at the conclusion that one black sheep would naturally taint the whole flock. Allow me to ask him, as an Englishman, whether or not English judges are free from complaint of this kind? I have before me late numbers of the *Fanciers' Chronicle* and *Live Stock Journal*, two of the most influential poultry journals published in England, and I find them replete with such complaints, many of which were examined before committees, and substantiated, too. These journals represent the sentiments of all the most noted English breeders, and I find a growing tendency represented therein towards forming a Standard of Excellence to judge by a scale of points. I give a short quotation from a late number of *The Live Stock Journal and Fanciers' Gazette*:

"Whatever advantage may have been found in the past by drawing attention to the various breeds through their prominent characteristics, the present tendency towards standard construction indicates a growing desire for a more systematic scale for judging by points, and a more precise usage of technical terms," etc., etc.

Again, I will quote from one of the standard English authorities, Louis Wright's poultry journal:

"Nevertheless a correct Standard of Excellence, may be of the highest use. It may on occasions help even a veteran judge; it may be of incalculable assistance to the inexperienced, and by study and patience train a good judge; it may maintain the fixed canons of a breed and show the amateur

what he has to aim at; it can tell him exactly the real quality of his birds, and almost exactly his fair chance of winning; and it can at least prevent the amateur public from being misled into breeding wrong through any glaring errors in judging. Even the English Standard, published by the quondam 'Poultry Club,' has done great good in this respect; and after all that has been said against it, furnishes a useful basis for a *more perfect system of judging*."

I could quote many more eminent English authorities calling for a long needed reform in this direction, but do not wish to trespass too much on your space. Mr. Butterfield claims to be an Englishman, and as such exhibits a strong prejudice against everything American. I myself am an Englishman, and claim to have had as much experience in poultry matters in the old country as Mr. Butterfield, still I am willing to live and to learn, and to acknowledge what is good, let it come from English, American, or heathen Chinese sources. I regret to say that my countrymen, as a rule, are too conservative, slow to move with the never-ceasing march of improvement, too wedded to old ideas, and last but not least, too proud to learn from other nations. In their commerce, for instance, you will find that the Americans are today outstripping them in the markets of the world, making goods equal if not superior to those manufactured by the best English firms, and underselling them at their own doors. So it is with poultry breeding. The Americans are a live go-ahead people; they don't stand still, they move onward, seizing and embodying in a Standard of Excellence all that is useful, and improving it from time to time by discussions, amendments and revisions at meetings of the American association, composed of many of the most scientific men of the age, gathered together from all parts of the United States. The Teebays and Hewitts were, I must acknowledge, the fathers of the English system of judging, but their day has gone by, they stand still instead of moving onward—to use a simile, they still plow with oxen in the slow old way, while others in this more enlightened age use the steam and the gang plow.

I do not for one moment mean to say that we've not got gentlemen in Canada competent to judge our own shows. I am sure we have many such, but I warn them that unless they qualify themselves to judge and to score birds by the American Standard—the only standard now acknowledged by intelligent breeders on this continent—they will fall behind in the race, and must not repine if they find that American judges, who are so qualified, are preferred before them. Furthermore, I have before pointed out that the breeders of Canada will never have confidence in shows and exhibitions where the judges are themselves exhibitors, members of the association, and local men.

Yours truly,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrooke, P. Q., March 31st, 1883.

FOR BEGINNERS.

Spring Work.

To-day, April 9th, in many parts of Canada the snow still covers the ground, and the frost is not out of the poultry houses and runs, but before the REVIEW reaches its readers this will be all changed, so that the spring work in the poultry yard may be entered upon. There is always a lot of cleaning up required about the houses and runs as soon as the frost disappears, and this should be done as soon as possible.

The first work is to get the hen-house in order. The inside should be thoroughly lime-washed, the nest-boxes and roosts cleaned, and all crevices that would give harbor to lice either filled with the lime or soaked with coal oil, or both. The roosts should be taken out and cleaned, and well soaked with coal oil. In fact every nook and crack about the place that could prove a harbor to lice should be made inaccessible to them.

When a disagreeable odor fills the place it will be well to fumigate. A good way to do this is to put a quantity of sulphur, in which some finely pulverized saltpetre has been mixed, into an iron pot, close up all openings by which the fumes can escape, and then light the mixture. This will burn without either danger or attention for a long while, and thoroughly fumigate the house. Throw open the doors and windows an hour or so before admitting the fowls.

It is impossible to breed chickens successfully for many successive years on small runs. In a few years the earth becomes sodden and unwholesome, and the chickens will not thrive. Every coop should have two runs to it, and the larger these are the better. One of these runs should be seeded down or tilled each alternate year—that is, the run allowed the fowls this year should be tilled next year, and so on. By this means fresh and wholesome yards can always be had, and a constant supply of green food be secured, as the yard seeded down the previous year will supply it as soon as the spring opens, and when this is exhausted a supply can be drawn from the other by cutting.

Those who have young chicks this month will need to give them considerable attention. If chilled their growth will be greatly retarded. The sunniest spot should be selected for them during the day, and the cosiest spot at night. Give them a bedding of dry sand, sawdust or straw, and see that they are not exposed to damp. When the day is cold place plenty of food for both mother and brood, so that the hen can devote most of her time to covering the chicks.

The profits from the poultry business greatly depends on the success in hatching. To be success-

ful it is necessary to observe a few simple rules: At this season the nest should not be in such a position as to be subject to great changes of temperature; the nest should be just large enough to allow the hen plenty of room to turn round; if too large the eggs will sometimes get scattered so that some are left uncovered and become chilled; if too small they are likely to get crushed. The bottom should be earth, with a layer of an inch or two of soft straw or hay on top. The best results, in our opinion, are secured by confining the hen on the nest, as her going on and coming off can be regulated. When the setting hen is allowed to come off at will in cold weather she is apt to remain off too long, and the eggs are chilled. When closed on, the care-taker knows where to find her, and he will give her twenty minutes or half an hour each day to feed, water, and dust herself, when she can be closed on again. Before setting a hen always make sure that she is free from lice, and keep her so during the time of incubation and rearing the chicks, by a free application of sulphur or insect powder. If a hen is lousy when hatching they are apt to multiply so rapidly as to drive her from the nest, and if she succeeds in hatching out the chicks it will only be to have them die, or live to be puny, worthless objects.

When the chick is hatched it is supplied with all the food it requires for twenty-four hours. For first feed hard-boiled egg and bread crumbs broken fine, is about the best; bread crumbs soaked in milk is also good. These and a little coarse oatmeal scattered about will make excellent food for the first week or so, when small wheat and cracked corn may be given. We do not approve of soft, wet food for chickens, except the bread and milk recommended for the first week or so. Feed little and often, so that all will be eaten up clean before it is fouled. The first four months of the chicken's life is the season when it is made or marred. During this time they cannot be fed too well; after this there is a stage in the growth of the larger breeds when it is not always safe to feed heavily, as there is danger of leg-weakness being produced by it—the body becomes too heavy for the soft joints and undeveloped muscles, and partial paralysis is the result. From three months to six the danger is to be feared but after that is past, high feeding is beneficial in all cases until the chicks are covered with their full plumage.

The importance of good feeding and care has been well illustrated in the experience of all old fanciers. Nearly all of them can call to mind cases where egg have been sold from the same hens, about the same time, to different customers, and the one in the fall had stock to feel proud of, while that of the other was so poor as to cause the breeder to almost doubt the possibility of such,

miserable birds in size and color coming from his stock. Feed and care have a great deal more influence on color than is generally supposed.

Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review.

Having been very busy this month, I shall offer to your readers a few odds and ends from my experience, some of which I have touched upon in the Review, but it may be that some of the more recently initiated will find some hint that will be useful, if not interesting to the older members of the fraternity.

For instance, I gave an account of my experience in February No. with hens and their broods, together with a description of my present accommodations for them. I would now add that where economy is not an absolute condition, I should advise that the house be built at least 8 feet wide, so as to admit of a hall running from one end to the other. This would do away with the necessity of moveable partitions, which might then be stationary; or if the house is to serve the double purpose of coop and fowl house for winter, they can be so fixed that they can be moved out in the fall. With the expectation of having a large flock of chicks, more than my present buildings will accommodate—though I may be “counting my chickens before they are hatched”—I am fixing up one of my sheds in this way, and it promises to do finely. Now, any old shed will serve this purpose admirably, by running a few lath partition and cutting as many doors as you have broods to accommodate, and setting a s’atted run before each door to the north side. I prefer the end of run farthest from the door to have a board about a foot wide nailed on the bottom, so that the young chicks can run out and in easily, and it is handy sometimes to set a dish on, or to sprinkle crumbs on.

I find that, with the exception of very early chicks, shade is one of these necessities which has to be considered in connection with everything else, for if the chicks are exposed to the hot sun in our hot summer weather they will not thrive, no matter how well attended otherwise. Again, crowding together during the hot, sultry nights will destroy the vigor of the best stock in Canada. So I would say to beginners whatever method you adopt, never lose sight of those conditions. I have frequently opened the door of a tent coop in the morning after a sultry night and the odor and heat that came out was simply sickening, and this did not arise from the excrements, for the birds were sitting on four inches of road dust, and the coops were cleaned out every two days. Fruit trees and shrubs form the best shade, as they serve to break

off the sun while there is free circulation of air under them. I have tried a thick plantation of sun flowers, and while they do well and the chicks like to hide away among them, there is this objection, the air does not get among them so freely as among trees.

For food I have found nothing to equal baked food. A variety of grain can be used, but chopped pease cannot be improved upon; not exclusively, but about one quarter; the other three quarters may be composed of ground barley, shorts, or bran. The latter I use sparingly; ground oats are preferable, and furnish all the waste matter that is requisite. Let these be wet with milk, if possible, any kind of milk will do, sour or sweet, and baked, and chicks will like it and improve upon it. I do not know how sour milk does with others, but I do not find it satisfactory unless cooked in this way. I also find it a good plan to crumble a piece of this cake after dark upon the floor of each pen, so that the chicks can feed themselves at the earliest possible time of the day. After a few weeks cracked corn or wheat can be used. And here I find the glass front described in February comes in—by leaning boards up against the front of the building the sun is kept out while the light is admitted, and by having the window on a level with the floor the floor is lighted up very early and the chicks see to pick up anything left over night for them. Also by having the windows low they are mere early shaded. A couple of poles or scantlings leaned up against the building, and covered with boughs, or anything of the kind, would do, while the ends and a foot from the ground might be left open.

As I have mentioned sheds in this letter, I shall explain for the benefit of beginners what is their use, etc. In connection with each of poultry houses a shed is built, or sheds and houses come alternately; one is 25 x 10 and the other about 16 x 20. These are well and tightly roofed, and enclosed in with a single tight wall to north, west and east. The south is furnished with doors 10 x 6, hinged at the bottom. During a stormy day these doors can be kept closed, and the place sufficiently lighted by a window, also at the south; while on a warm day the sun can be let right in.

I think the floor of these sheds are best made by putting in about a foot of loam, partly dry. The birds will thus spend a part of their time turning it over and over, which can be encouraged by digging some grain into it occasionally. I put a load of wheat rakings into one side this spring, and just allowed the fowls to dig and burrow for their noon meal, occasionally throwing off the top. The perseverance with which they attacked this pile makes it evident that this is a good method to induce them to take exercise. I used some barley

raking last winter by throwing it to them in armsful, but I find this is too easily got at and does not induce them to take exercise enough, while the other being more difficult to get out seems to secure the desired result much better.

Yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, April 2nd 1883.

The farmer who does not aspire to exhibit fowls or sell for breeding or exhibition, will derive more profit from his stock in proportion to the trouble it gives him, if hatched during May or June than if brought out earlier. He will thus avoid the care necessary in cold weather, and the chicks will be just in time to derive full benefit from the stubble after the harvest. If housed, promptly, on the coming of cold weather, those birds will be in good condition for marketing when the demand is brisk and prices high, and the cost of production will scarcely be felt by the farmer.

A beginner writes to know if it is possible to control the sexes in poultry. We believe it is to a small extent. A writer in *Cassel's Magazine* sums up the result of the experience of English breeders as follows: "A cockerel mated with not more than three adult hens will give, almost always, a larger amount of male than female chicks—especially will this be the case with earlier broods. Later broods will be more uncertain. 2. Mating an adult cock with not more than three pullets will be uncertain in its results, one sex as likely as the other to predominate. 3. Mating an adult cock with five or more pullets will give an excess of pullets, but as in the first instance, there will be most male birds by the earlier eggs. 4. Young birds, or adult birds mated together, will give uncertain results, but the fewer the hens and the more vigorous the cock, the greater will be the proportion of males, and they will be the most numerous from the early eggs."

Advertising.

Editor Review.

Your article in March number of your esteemed journal, anent, "Extravagant language in advertising," is well timed. I have before me several poultry journals, and in one class of advertisements alone I find no less than eleven breeders who advertise "The champion strain of the North," "Champions of East and West," "Clean sweeps throughout the United States and Canada," and such like extravagant language. Now, sir, if all these breeders have the champion strains, and the best strains in the world—it would puzzle the amateur to know who has the very best—the world,

however, is wide, and these gentlemen must travel a great deal.

Let a breeder be judged by his record in the show pen, and by his dealings with his customers, the results produced from his stock, and the eggs he sends out. If he breeds good birds, sends out good eggs—which produce a fair percentage of standard birds, and, last but not least, deals fairly and squarely with his customers, he has an advertisement that all the extravagant language in the world cannot equal.

MODERATION.

Sherbrooke, March 27th, 1883.

Advertisers.

Editor Review,

In your March issue of REVIEW I read with much interest an editorial regarding "Extravagant Advertising," and in my opinion you hit the nail squarely on the head. It seems very surprising to me that poultry journals will publish the flaming advertisements they do, regardless of their authenticity. It may pay the editor and advertisers now, but will it in the end, is the question. These advertisers who claim to have the only stock in the world, will influence some to buy, but not a second time, I fear, and as the REVIEW says, "dissatisfaction and distrust is the result, and the seller loses a customer for the future." Cannot that seller see that his act is suicidal? People are not all fools. Is it not the duty of every poultry journal when an advertiser advertises so many first prizes and so many specials, to ascertain if his statements are true? In many cases you will find them untrue. As Mr. G. T. Pitkin, of Chicago, says: "Ask them if they retain their prize-winners at the head of their yards from which they advertise to sell eggs," and you will find they do not. Is this just? Do such acts tend to promote our poultry interests?

It must be very confusing to the would be purchaser of eggs, who having made up his mind to buy from the man who advertises *his strain* as the champions of the continent, to receive a circular from another stating that "I bred the champions," the birds referred to by the first. Here we are all mixed up. Which will you buy eggs from?

We look for a time, Mr. Editor, when the golden rule shall guide us all, and then prosperity will follow.

Reader, if you have not seen the March REVIEW, send for it at once.

L. J. UPHAM.

Webster, Mass., April 5th, 1883.

If you wish to sell eggs for hatching you must advertise in the REVIEW.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

Homing Antwerp Stations.

For the convenience of fanciers of Homing Antwerps, we would be glad to publish a list of the names of parties who would undertake to care for and liberate any birds entrusted to them. Send address, naming express office, to the publisher of Review, and the list will appear next month.

Pigeons.

Continued.

BREEDING.

Pigeons, as a rule, should not be paired until March, early in the month if the weather is moist and warm, but better delayed until later if it is cold and dry.

The sexes may be separated in August or September for the winter. Some breeders leave them together all the year round, in fact, in my opinion, it is of very little consequence which plan is adopted, as I have noticed, as a rule, that the hens will lay just as many eggs when alone as when paired with the cock.

A short time after mating the cock may be seen driving the hens to the nest. This is a sure sign that she is going to lay, and you may expect eggs in three or four days. Two eggs are generally laid, the first between four and six in the afternoon, and the second one at the same hour next day.

The young are hatched on the eighteenth day from the laying of the second egg. These two are, in four cases out of five, male and female, but not invariably so, as some people imagine. If the hen begins to sit on the first egg before the second is laid, it will hatch out a little sooner, and thus get a start of the other by a day. This is apt to stunt the last hatched, as the first being stronger deprives it of part of the food it should get. It, as is generally supposed, the hen is hatched on the second day, this may account for the larger amount of cock birds raised than hens. The best way to

avoid this is to take away the first egg when laid, replacing it by a bone or china one, and putting it back when the second one is laid. In highly-bred pigeons, by this method, you may often save a bird you would otherwise lose. Some varieties, such as short faced tumblers, etc., often require to be assisted when escaping from the shell. When hatching time is up and the young bird is heard inside, it will be well to crack the shell as near to the head as can be gauged with the point of a pin, or if after the shell is cracked the bird seems to make no progress in coming, the crack should be very gently opened. A great assistance to hatching sometimes, especially in dry warm weather, is to dip the eggs in water *blood warm*.

You can ascertain in a few days if the eggs are fertile by holding them between the fore-finger and thumb before a strong light. If fertile they will be filled with little veins, if un-fertile, quite light and clear as when first laid.

The growth of the young pigeon is something wonderful; the growth of a chick is nothing compared to it. The following is an average from four young pigeons, whose total weight was taken at the times stated:—

When hatched, average,	½ ounce.
6th day,	4 “
7th day,	5½ “
9th day,	8 “
30th day,	12 “

If the hen seems to have any difficulty in laying, a drop of sweet oil applied to the vent will generally make matters all right, but if this is not efficacious, the vent should be held over the steam of a kettle of boiling water for a few minutes, and then oil applied.

The eggs of Pouters and Carriers should be changed when laid, and put under good feeders, such as Dragons and Antwerps.

In selecting feeders pick out the quietest birds.

It is well to look at all your young birds at night, and see if their crops are well filled; if not you will have to feed them from the mouth. To do this, chew small mouthfuls of milk biscuits into pap, insert the beak of the young bird between the lips, sideways, and press the food in with the tip of the tongue.

While the squeakers remain in the nest-pans the nests should occasionally be changed and fresh sawdust put in.

I may conclude by saying that pigeons, while breeding, require the *greatest care and attention*. One day's neglect will be sure to spoil your prospects of a good brood. Next month a few words on diseases and cures.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, April 4, 1883.

Training Homers.

In order to be successful in training homing pigeons, great care must be given to the details.

1st. They must be bred from healthy stock, in order to have sufficient strength to stand the tremendous strain brought suddenly upon them.

2nd. The quality and variety of food and its proper serving to the birds.

3rd. The exercising of them regularly.

4th. The proper conveyance of the birds to the place of loosing them, also the necessity of carefully tossing them.

As the female is generally the sex in which the inherent weakness of a strain is most easily seen, to breed healthy birds it is necessary to be very careful in selecting fine, compact, *actually* strong specimens to pair. Sometimes a hen will seem to be all this, but on pairing her she will lay soft eggs and break down suddenly; such a one is not fit to breed from. You had much better have a small, tight built, wide shouldered bird, than such a large one as above described. It has been said, amongst other things which have proved by practice to be wrong, that "you must by all means have strong hens." Of course there are no objections to having such birds, but you must be sure that they have no weak point in this apparently fine physique. A red checker is generally the quickest flyer, and if strong enough will prove the best winner. Blue checkers may be relied on, the darker the better, as being good for long flights. A dash of white generally shows fine blood, and a little frill is no objection. The great hen which won first prize in the Belgian race from Rome to Brussels in 1878 had some white about her, a small frill and dark brown eyes; there were 1,066 birds flown, and up to July, 1879, only 63 birds had come back as far as known.

In selecting cocks be careful, as with the hens, to exclude any known strain with such weakness as enlarged joints, crooked feet or any other such defect. The wing feathers should be wide and close, the quills not soft, but firm and steel like in texture. Select birds with large eyes, brown is a preferable color, though a very bright red eyed bird generally homes well. The head should be high above the eyes and broad. If the legs are wide showing plenty of bone, it argues well for a sound constitution. The toe nails are better to be black in blue checkered, as it also shows purity of blood.

2nd. The food must be selected as to its being well dried in the grains, and if a year or two old is all the better, providing it has been kept in a dry place. If exposed to damp, be it ever so little, it will become mouldy, and will surely do great damage to your stock. In winter buckwheat as a

change, and even for a regular feed for a month or so, is a good article. Indian corn is also a good food for winter as it produces fat and helps to keep the birds warm. They soon get tired of it, however, as there is not enough nourishment in it for a steady feed. Wheat should not be fed in winter when the birds are separated, as it is the food for producing eggs, and it makes the hens lay and so weakens them when separated from their mates. English brown beans and vetches are also excellent food but expensive. It is well to give both, while training for a long fly, as no food can compare to beans for giving strength and endurance. The Canadian pea, if free from bugs, is a good thing to vary the feed with, and it has more nutriment in comparative bulk than anything except the English bean. Hard bread well dried and crusted dry is also excellent food for young bird. Rye, rice, a little canary, hemp and flax seed are also excellent to vary the diet. It is highly necessary to give your birds loam and fresh gravel, also salt in some form, to keep them healthy. A salted codfish in the loft is very good and strengthens the young; also plenty of lime and fresh water. I find that the birds like the morning-glory vine to eat, and shall plant some for them in order to give them some green food.

3d. Exercise is just as essential to the health of the birds as good food, and it should be given systematically, and at such times as will enable them to take plenty without injury. In the spring and summer a short fly before feeding in the morning, and a good long one towards evening for youngsters, seems by experience to be the proper mode. The old breeders can be left to take their own time for exercise during breeding times, and whilst the young birds are penned up between their "flights." When commencing the training in the spring, it is well to take out your birds frequently some distance, in order to harden them up and prepare them for the more serious work which they are shortly to be called upon to perform. When some are let out from the basket, they fly very low, instead of at once shooting up skywards; these are liable to be shot.

4th. Whilst being sent to the place of loosing the birds should be carefully prepared by having their feet well cleaned, and rubbed over a little with an oily cloth, to prevent the dung from adhering to them during the carriage. The basket should be amply large and filled on the bottom with tow or light small shavings, the former is the best, as it packs better and is not so easily thrown about. All young birds should be taught to eat while in the basket as soon as they are first flown, as picking food through bars seems to be an accomplishment not easily attained by these timid birds, and if it is not acquired, these voyagers are

at a great disadvantage on long journeys, as they must of necessity start on their fly without the strengthening stay of plenty of nourishment.

To be continued.

On the 13th of March I received per steamer "Greec," two grand red Jacobin cocks from the loft of the noted English breeder, Mr. H. C. Hurst, of Eastbourne, England.

GEO. E. PEER.

Rochester, N. Y., March 27th, 1883.

Breeding Table Fowls.

The production of cross-bred fowls for table purposes is now attracting considerable attention. Many persons who have not had much or any experience in the matter, are asking for information regarding the best and most profitable crosses, and others are making suggestions as to the breeds that should be employed. Mere random suggestions are, however, of very slight value, and the crossing of breeds for the mere sake of crossing, without any definite aim, is not at all calculated to be a profitable proceeding.

Before matching up different birds to produce crosses, we should ask ourselves the question as to the qualities we really require. If we want first-class fowls for the table, irrespective of other considerations, we must proceed in a different manner from that which would be necessary to produce great size, or great hardihood, or great egg-producing powers.

For first-class table fowls the qualifications are plumpness of breast, fineness of quality and whiteness of skin and fat, smallness of bone, and absence of useless parts which may be regarded as offal. To obtain plumpness of breast we must have fowls that can fly; the wings are moved by the breast muscles, and in breeds that do not fly they become lessened in bulk—hence it is impossible to obtain a plump breasted Cochin or Brahma.

The Game fowl, flying strongly and having small bone and good quality of flesh, offers an advantageous cross with the Dorking, giving hardy chickens with early maturity and every quality that could be desired, except that they have not white shanks. To produce this cross to perfection, it is necessary that the hens should be good sized Game and mated with a short-legged Dorking cock; the converse cross does not yield so good a result.

Crosses with the Asiatic breeds, as Cochins and Brahmans, give large size and good family fowls, possessing great hardihood and early maturity; but there is much offal, and they are coarse-boned,

and, though there is much meat on the legs, there is a deficiency on the breast.

If persons are desirous of trying a Cochin or a Brahma cross, an infusion of Game offers the best chance of success, as correcting many of the deficiencies of the Asiatic breeds; or, failing Game, a good black or spangled Hamburg may be used. Birds of the Spanish type, viz., Leghorns, Andalusians and Anconas, are generally too leggy for good table fowls, though some short-legged large Minorcas may be regarded as exempt from such a charge.

The French breeds—Creves, Houdans, and La Fleche—are all so good a table fowl that they can scarcely be improved upon by crossing, except that increased hardihood may be given. Although I have not found even the last named, the La Fleche, as delicate as they are represented, I am this year running some large Game hens with La Fleche cocks, as last year I found that the cross-bred chickens were very plump, hardy, and matured early.

The number and variety of even first crosses that can be made is almost indefinite, but the great majority offer no prospect of advantage. What good could possibly result from crossing Spanish and Dorking? There would be loss of the great laying power of the former, and of the full breast and good table qualities of the latter. The Spanish is generally a bad bird to cross with: its most striking property, (I am now speaking of the old-fashioned stock, not mere weedy show birds) is the great production of large eggs. This property is lost by crossing and no good gained in return. Another point of some importance is the fact that the breeding from cross-bred birds, even when they are mated with birds of pure breed, has rarely been found to be attended with satisfactory results. I certainly have never succeeded in rearing chickens from cross breeds as good as the parent birds. Possibly the same care may not have been taken in the selection of the parents or of the chickens, but, whatever the cause, the fact remains, and I believe that I am not singular in my experience.

—W. B. TEGEMEIER.—*London Field.*

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

ART. 2.

My next step in poultry experience was having the farm chickens, &c., committed to my care. The fact that they were placed in my hands for care shows the interest in and appreciation of the feathered favorites by farmers, as a rule. My duties as determined by "care," were to give them a feed of oats, or any farm grain, *once* a day. This I was instructed to put in a long, small trough in winter,

and scatter on the "chip hill" in the door-yard during the open months. Occasionally a feed of boiled potatoes was given, on soft days, never on cold days, lest their "crops" should be frozen during their enjoyment of roosting in barn or shed these cold winter nights. I might add, that after "spring work," when very few farmers have more than enough grain to feed the working horses during summer—and many have none at all—most of the summer the old hens, geese, &c., scratch for *all* they could get, as they had to board themselves! Perhaps this statement may seem incredible to some of my readers, but I assure them not only am I stating facts, unexaggerated, but that, as I go up and down the land, I find the same human treatment still in vogue by the many, *i.e.*, most of the farmers. When, however, many well-to-do farmers expect their cows to pay on as few acres of pasture as possible during summer, supplemented with the special privilege of being allowed to rub their nozzles on the shrub-brush meadow, into which they are turned as the last load of hay leaves the field; and on the poorest hay, with straw, and never a root all winter! When they work thus for profit (?) with the what might-be best paying stock of the farm, what better treatment could we expect them to give the hens?

I do not believe that more than one per cent. of the farmers imagine poultry pays, and I know that not more than ten per cent of poultry keepers on farms do make profit thereby. The first year I kept poultry "on my own hook," during which I gave them more than enough to eat, my eggs cost me not less than 60 cents per dozen all the year round. I think most farmers pay \$1.00 for every dozen eggs they sell at the store for 11 cents. Let me give my reasons. The farmer never *measures* the corn he feeds, and he makes no account of the food—refuse—the hens and chickens scratch for themselves. But it is easily demonstrated that a half-fed hen eats more than a well-fed bird—true of birds having neither wings nor feathers, yet having two legs! I is evident that the refuse, and providential supply in the shape of worms, insects, &c., are worth just as much in feeding value as the same amount of purchased food needed to fill that uncharged bill, if worms, &c., were not. If what a hen finds on the farm, with 50 cents worth of grain, will keep her, what she finds is worth 50 cents to the farmer. Again, if 50 cents worth of additional care would induce the hen to lay, say three dozen eggs when the market price is 40 cents, without which additional 50 cents food, &c., she would not lay, then her not laying at that time, means 50 cents saved, and 70 cents, net, lost! Once more: under such care as I am describing, the quality, quantity and size of the birds are not to be omitted in comparison with more natural

means of care. Now for a fact focussing these statements. Just around me, next door, as it were, are four farmers. Among them they have about 250 hens. Their treatment is as I have described. By March 1st they had not received six dozen eggs, all told, during the winter. Two of them, up to date of writing, April 7th, "nary an egg!" I wintered twenty-two pullets, last of June hatch, saving eight. Up to March 15th I sold \$0.00 worth of eggs, wholesale prices! I have forty-five eggs due for chickens next week. They won't have any chicks till June. My birds will average 8 to 12 dozen eggs during the year, three-quarters of which will be laid between October and May. These will average about 2½ dozen, laid between April and July. They will average 12 cents per dozen for their eggs; mine will average 35 cents. Surely it needs no more proof to establish my position, that open sheds and barns, or cold, cheerless, dark houses, dirty and ill ventilated; that miscegenation, or miscellaneous, indiscriminate and unnatural crossing, with in-and-in breeding, that monotonous, irregular diet, snow and frost picked off glass and walls for winter beverages; that keeping birds till old age renders them unfertile and unfit for food, even though they have a "pan full of grain" once a day, barn-yard privileges in winter, and large range in summer, that such care (?), does not pay with chickens.

H. W. KNOWLES.

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

Eastern Townships P. D. and P. S. Ass'n.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, held in Sherbrooke, P. Q., January 8th, 1883, the following officers were elected:—Honorary President, Hon. E. P. Brooks; President, W. L. Ball; Vice-Presidents, Hon. W. H. Cochrane; Messrs. W. L. Connolly, F. W. W. Bowen, W. A. Hale, Shaw Thomas, Dr. H. L. Gilbert and Jas. Kilgour; Secretary, W. F. James (re-elected); Assistant Secretary, George Odell; Treasurer, C. J. Odell; Directors, Messrs. W. T. Francis, Chas. Campbell, A. F. Winter, F. Brooks, P. J. Temple, J. Gunning, Jas. Moy, John Shuter, A. Stevens and Guy Carr.

The statement of the Treasurer showed the financial standing of the association to be in a flourishing condition. This association has always paid its prizes in full before exhibitors left the hall, and we expect to do so in 1884.

It is the intention of the association to hold its third annual exhibition in January or February, in the city of Sherbrooke, when liberal prizes will be offered, open to the world. The management is in the hands of energetic business men, who will spare neither pains nor expense to make this ex-

hibition equal to any held on the continent. The location is central, having direct rail communication with the New England States, New Brunswick, Ontario and the West.

A staff of judges will be engaged in whom exhibitors will have complete confidence. Birds will be scored, and should fowls be unattended the score-cards will be returned with the birds so that the owners may know why his fowls won, or why they failed to win.

W. F. JAMES,

Sherbrooke, March 23rd, 1883.

SECRETARY.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON,

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One Page	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column	12.00	23.00	30.00
Half "	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter "	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch	3.00	5.00	8.00

Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

I have sold a pair of White Leghorn chicks (cockerel at head of breeding pen at Toronto) to go to Stockholm, Sweden.

W. STAHLSCHEMIDT.

Preston, April 9th, 1883.

Numerous letters have reached us during the past month enquiring if we could give any information as to when the Poultry Association of Ont. will pay the premiums awarded at the last show. We understood from one of the officers that payment would be commenced about the middle of the present month.

Our old friend, H. M. Thomas, Camden, Delaware, writes under date of March 14th, "I have just received several varieties of fowls from A. Bogue, of London, Ont., which came through in fine condition, and fully as good as the order called for. I wish I could give up the poultry fancy, but cannot do it."

B. S. Bingham has removed from Bradford to Stayner.

Mr. Thomas Guin has removed from Toronto and returned to his old home, Hamilton.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Thos. Adams, of Toronto, which occurred last month. Mr. Adams was a native of Birmingham, England, and an enthusiastic pigeon fancier since boyhood. He was one of the first engine-drivers on the Grand Trunk Railway, and continued at that business until a lung disease, which he contracted from exposure, made the occupation impossible for him. His sufferings at times during the past three years were intense. No pigeon fancier in Canada was so well known to young and old as he who has lately passed away. His age was 62 years, 30 of which were spent in Canada.

Mating.

Editor Review.

I am just beginning to breed poultry, and in reading for information I find the discussions are mostly in regard to those portions of the science away in advance of my position. Now, suppose I commence by buying a couple of settings of eggs; if I buy both from the same breeder they will be apt, at least, to produce chicks related, more than likely from the same cock; if I mate my own chicks together I will be breeding in-and-in, which poultry journals tell us it wrong. If, on the other hand, if I buy one from Mr. A. and one from Mr. B., and mate the chicks from the two lots I shall be breeding hap-hazard, which writers on poultry say is not the right way; they say, "If you would succeed you must stick to the one 'strain.'" Suppose instead of eggs I buy a trio, my chicks would be in the same condition as those first named, or if I buy pairs from different breeders, in the same fix as in the second instance. The matter looks to me a "little mixed." Would you kindly clear away the fog, and help out of a difficulty, an

ENQUIRER.

Your questions open up the whole subject of breeding poultry. In-breeding, when carried to excess, is generally admitted to produce constitutional weakness, but it is also certain that without in breeding we would never have what is called "a strain" By in-breeding the characteristics of the family are maintained; by crossing the stamina is kept up; and it is possessing the knowledge of how to work both in harmony that constitutes the successful breeder. There is a great deal of what you call "hap-hazard" in breeding. If birds could be mated so that the result would always be certain, the interest would soon die out. A rule cannot be laid down for mating; nearly all has to be learned from experience with the stock in hand.

Still general experience has demonstrated that close in-breeding is to be avoided.

In the first case you put, your best move would be when mating to get in a cross from another yard, choosing a bird or birds that excel in the points in which yours are deficient. The second year you can breed the cock back to the pullets, and the hens with a cockerel. In the second case you can cross the chickens, making two pens, perhaps, without going out of your own yards, and with these breed down in two lines. In buying a trio it is always best to have the breeder, who understands the stock, or ought to, mate them for breeding. With two pairs from different strains, the peculiarities of which he is unacquainted with, the most experienced breeder could not foretell the result from crossing them, but he might be able to make up a strain from them that would be equal or superior to either. The beginner may read all the treatises on mating that he can procure, and after all will find that he is thrown on his own resources when the work is before him. Experience teaches the greater part of the lesson.

As the warm weather approaches, the fancier must not neglect the ventilation of the poultry house and chicken coops. Keep the air pure about them night and day, feed sound, wholesome and varied food, supply clean fresh water three times a day, green food once, have gravel and old mortar where they can always get it, keep their bodies and the houses free from vermin, and you will have little trouble with disease among your stock.

New Advertisements.

W. F. James, Sherbrooke, P. Q., page and half.
 W. H. Hill, Beachville, Ont.
 Thomas Bawden, Blyth, Ont.
 Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
 D. T. Rogers, Cayuga, Ont.
 W. J. Harrington, Toronto.
 John Chambers, Exhibition Park, Toronto.
 Ireson & Westman, Toronto.
 Chas. Threadgold, Clarksburg, Ont.
 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

An Instantaneous Light.

Such in a word is the unique apparatus on exhibition at the rooms of the Portable Electric Light Co., 22 Water Street, Boston. It occupies the space of only five square inches and weighs but five pounds, and can be carried with ease. The light, or more properly lighter, requires no extra power, wires or connections, and is so constructed that any part can be replaced at small cost. The chemicals are placed in a glass reservoir; a carbon and zinc apparatus, with a spiral platinum attachment, is then adjusted so as to form a battery, and the light is ready. The pressure on a little knob produces an electric current by which the spiral of platinum is heated to incandescence. The Portable Electric Light Company was recently incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, under the laws of Massachusetts. The usefulness of this apparatus and the low price (\$5) will no doubt result in its general adoption. Some of the prominent business men of the State are identified with this enterprise. In addition to its use as a lighter, the apparatus can also be used in connection with a burglar alarm and galvanic battery.—Boston Transcript, Dec. 30.



BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

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 Breeder of Houdans and P. Rocks. Eggs, \$3 pr 13

LEWIS THORNE, SEAFORTH, ONT.
 Breeder of high-class P. Rocks, exclusively.

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 Breeder of all varieties Land and Water Fowls.

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JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.
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E. G. FRANCIS, PORT HOPE, ONT.,
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GEORGE WALKER, BOX 74, LAUREL, P.O.
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FOR SALE.—Light Brahmas, Duke of York strain, grand birds, eggs \$2 per 13; also Heathwood and Strychnine Games eggs \$2 per 13.
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FOR SALE.—Dark Brahma cock, 2 years old, from Butterfield's yards, and two late pullets. \$6 for the lot.
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NOTICE.—Breeders having A 1 dogs, poultry, pigeons, canaries and other pet stock for sale, will please address R. F. Maher, Agt. B. C. R. & N. Ry, Cone, Iowa, giving lowest figures, pedigree, &c.

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EGGS FOR SALE from my grand prize-winning Pen of Plymouth Rocks. See Review for March.) Price, \$4 per 13. THOMAS GAIN, Hamilton, Ont.

BOX 551 P. O., Sherbrooke, P. Q., has for sale: 1 pen red Pyle Game, 1 cock, 2 hens, and 1 pullet; cock 2nd at Montreal, hen 2nd. Also, 1 extra fine Plymouth Rock cockerel—Jame's strain.

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

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FOR SALE.—Rouen ducks (from prize stock), Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma fowls; Eggs, \$2 per dozen. JAMES ANDERSON, Springfield Farm, Box 93, Guelph, P. O.

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FOR SALE.—Carriers, Pouters, Earbs, Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Magpies, Nuns, Almond and Eald-head Tumblers, Macclesfield Tiplers, and Antwerps, in all the leading colors.

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FOR SALE.—A. F. Banks will have a few settings of White-faced Black Spanish eggs from his well-known prize strain, which has for years produced winners at all the large shows: \$5 per 13, rotation. Order at once to insure getting them.

P. O. Box, 193, Toronto.

HAVING SAT all I require, I will dispose of eggs from three different yards of each, Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, at \$2 per setting. The B. Leghorns are first on the continent, and the P. Rocks have won at different Canadian shows.

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FOR SALE.—Houdan cockerel, won 2nd at Toronto Po. Ex., mated with three hens that have large crest, heavy muff and beard; lot for \$10. Also two pairs Antwerps, color light blue with wing-bar well defined, \$1.50 per pair, or the two pairs to one person for \$2.

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FOR SALE.—Seven settings of eggs, of 11 each, at \$5.00, from the champion pen of Light Brahmas of Canada. Have sold all my birds but breeding pen, consisting of cock, winner of three 1st prizes, three hens, winners of two 1st prizes each, pullet, winner of 1st and special at Toronto and Simcoe, (weighing 13 pounds,) and her full sister, making a pen that can beat any pen owned in America.

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From the following varieties:

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Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese,
Rouen, Cayuga, and Pekin
Ducks.*

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

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

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EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00 per 13, excepting Japanese Bantams and W. C. B. Polish, which are \$5.00 per 13. See REVIEW for February and March for prizes won.

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

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

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I am breeding this year from
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No more eggs for sale this year. No orders booked without the money.



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FOR SALE.—My Light Brahma cock, winner of 2nd at Brantford, 1882; 1st at Yorkville, 1st at Industrial, 1882; 1st at Ontario show, Toronto, Feb., 1883, beating all the American and imported birds. Also a few Pillets for sale.

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

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Eggs \$2.50 for 13, \$4.00 for 25.

Fair hatch guaranteed.

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Stock first-class in each variety.

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My Light Brahmas are Du e of York strain, and winners at the Industrial, 1891 and 1892. Old and young birds for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.
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All my stock is A 1. 2-y



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



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



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

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Brown Leghorns,—Stahschmidt's strain.
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Also Cotswold Ram Lambs from imported stock. Send for prices. I will sell cheap.
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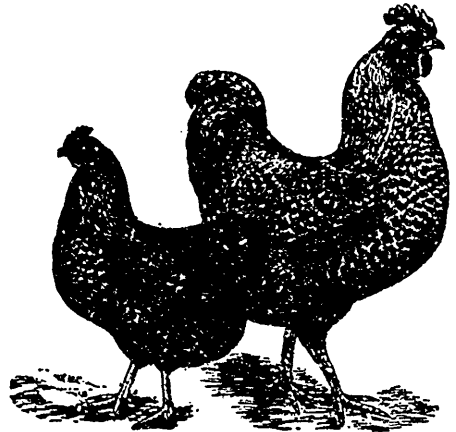
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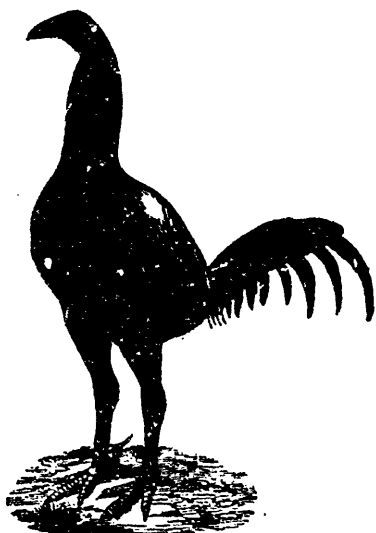
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EGGS \$5.00 PER SETTING.

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

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Yard 1.—Headed by imported cock "Blackwood," weight, 8lbs. He won 1st and cup at Hyde, as cockerel, in 1890, beating the Palace winner of that year, also 1st and cup in breeding pen at Toronto, 1893. Mated with four imported hens, including "Primrose" and "Princess," also four superb, high stationed pullets.

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Brown Reds.

Yard 3.—Cock "Hillhurst," sired by Birmingham cup bird; 1st at Toronto, 1893; mated with pullets 1st and 2nd at Montreal, 1st and 2nd at Toronto, and four others, all having the dark gipsey face and most fashionable style and color.

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CHICAGO,	SHERBROOKE,
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And other leading poultry exhibitions.

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

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

☞ Have still some 30 pairs to spare.

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

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

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Breeder of

LANGSHANS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS & ROUEN DUCKS.

Stock first-class.

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

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

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JAVA FOWLS AND EGGS!!

Four yards to select from SUPERIOR MATINGS. Facilities unequalled.

Eggs, \$3.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 24.

Send for my new illustrated circular, giving full history of Javos. 4-ly.



WM. SUNLEY,
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Breeder of
Plymouth Rock B. Leghorns.

Stock Equal to the best!

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

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

A limited number of settings of eggs, guaranteed pure, carefully packed, at \$3.00 per 13. 3-3

J. W. PORTCH,
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PENS PROVIDED.

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HURON POULTRY YARDS,

1883.



1883.

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

PIT GAMES.

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

White Leghorns

mated by Louis Thorne, from whom I bought them.

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

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

1-y

HARRY CLARK, Seaforth, Ont.

FRANK SHAW,
Breeder of

PRIZE FOWLS!

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

Five Prizes on 5 Unapproachable Black Hamburgs at Chicago.

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

C. B. DAY, Secretary, Worcester.

1st and special at Worcester, Mass.

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

F. FOSTER, Ottawa.

9 prizes on 7 unapproachable Black Hamburgs at Montreal.

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

Owen Sound, **JOHN RAMSAY,**

Ontario,



12-y

Breeder of

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

Fancy Pigeons.
White Leghorns a specialty.



Eggs, carefully packed, \$2 00 per 15.

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

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

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

WYANDOTTS I

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

Eggs ! Eggs ! !

Colored Dorkings, Black Javas and Houdans.

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

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

2-1f

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

A CLEAN SWEEP.

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

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

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

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

I breed and imports the following

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

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

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

Write for just what you want, and address

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

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.



RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of Prize-winning

BLACK & SILVER S. HAMBURGS,

JAPANESE, BLACK AFRICAN & SILVER
SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

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

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

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

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

Square dealing my speciality.

3

CHARLES BONNICK,

Toronto,

Breeder of

Ontario,

Black Hamburgs AND W. Leghorns.

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

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

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

BURGESS & DOUGLAS.

Woodstock.

(Box 171.)

Woodstock, Ontario.

Breeders and importers of

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

—BEST PEA-COMBED COCHINS IN CANADA.—

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

Eggs from Asiatics, Polish and Hamburgs, \$2.50 per 13; 26 for \$4.00; others, \$2.00 for 13; or 26 for \$3.50. Chicks for sale in September, Square dealing guaranteed.

S. O. BURGESS.

8 3t.

Send for circular.

R. A. DOUGLAS.

W. J. HARRINGTON,

772 YONGE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT.,

Breeder of

Prize Game Bantams.

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

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen.

4-3

A. M. LAING,

Branchton,

Ontario,

Breeder of High-Class Exhibition

BLACK-BR'ST'D RED GAMES.

My yard of Black Reds are bred from the most noted prize-winning strains of America. Eggs guaranteed fresh, carefully packed, and delivered at express office at \$3 per 13. 3-2

Mount Royal Poultry Yards.

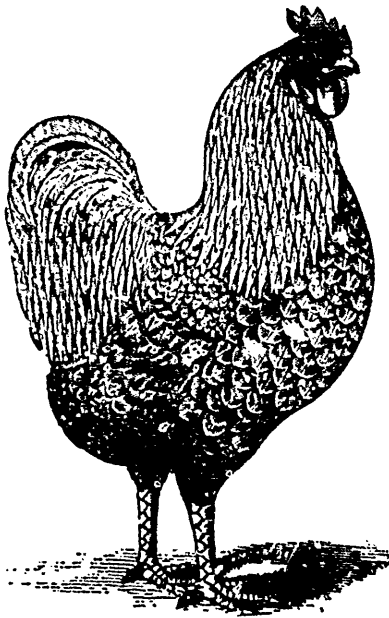
THOMAS COSTEN,

—Breeder of—

Light Brahmas

—AND—

Flymouth Rocks.



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

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

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

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

—Also—

ROUEN DUCKS,

Premium stock. Eggs \$2.00 per dozen.

THOMAS COSTEN,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

2-1f.



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—



Black and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs,

BROWN LEGHORNS, LIGHT BRAHMAS AND HOUDANS.

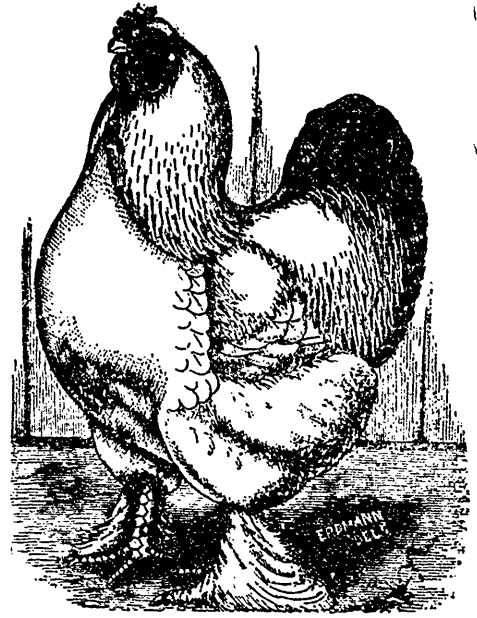
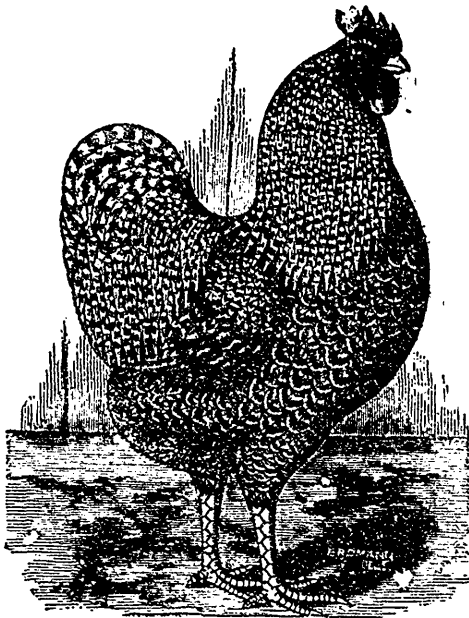
STOCK A. 1.

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

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

11-y

Granite State Poultry Yards.



Plymouth Rocks, L't Brahmas, BROWN LEGHORNS.

THE GRANITE STATE STRAINS of Light Brahmas and Plymouth
Rocks, (*Jas. F. Watson, Originator*),
Are the Best in the World!

At Worcester, January, 1883 :

Two Grand Specials and Several Regular Premiums.

AT ST. JOHNSBURY, Feb'y 1883—Won every regular and special premium on Plymouth Rocks, and 1st, 2nd and special on Light Brahmas. Over 200 premiums won within the past five years. Over 50 won during 1882. Over 30 won in January and February, 1883.

Those in want of choice breeding or exhibition stock will do well to consult me before purchasing elsewhere.

Birds for sale at reasonable prices, and satisfaction guaranteed every customer or money refunded.

Eggs for Hatching.

Shall breed from Eight Grand Yards this season, Every Bird an Exhibition Bird.

EGGS, \$3.00 per sitting, two sittings for \$5.00, five sittings for \$10.00, packed in baskets for shipping safely without chilling or breaking to any part of the United States or Canada, and fair hatch guaranteed. All kinds same price.

Send 3 cent stamp for a copy of "Watson's Hatching and Egg Record," worth many dollars to every breeder of choice poultry.

JAS. F. WATSON,

NASHUA, N. H., U. S.

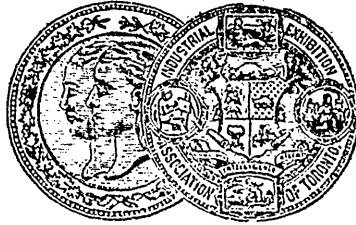
SHARP BUTTERFIELD,

SANDWICH,

ONTARIO,

Importer and

Breeder of



1880. 1881. 1882.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

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

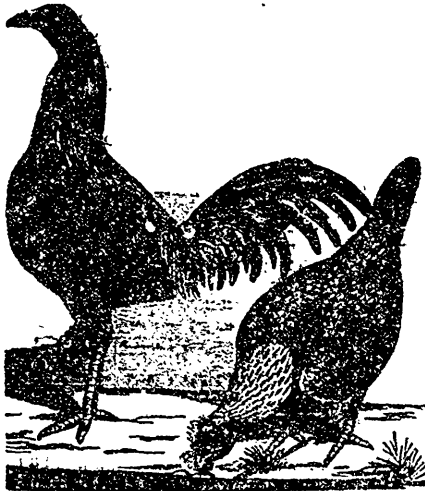
**BERKSHIRE, ESSEX AND SUFFOLK PIGS,
AND BLUE SCOTCH TERRIERS.**

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

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

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

3-y.



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

Breeders of Exhibition

B. B. Red Games.

I am breeding from three yards this season:

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

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

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

fine stock.

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

Satisfaction guaranteed.

3-

EGGS FOR HATCHING

—FROM—

Langshans, Light Brahmans, Ply'th. Rocks,

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS AND PEKIN DUCKS.

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

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

F. J. GRENNEY, BRANTFORD, ONT.

(Continued from last page of cover.)

ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.,

W. F. JAMES, Proprietor,

Plymouth Rocks, Exclusively.

"Pilgrim's" Record, 1883:—1st at Plymouth, N. H., U. S., with a score of 97½ (equal to that of Capt. White's cock, "Ben Hur," at Terra Haute and Cleveland, and which the Captain claims is the highest record ever made in a show room by a P. R.). At the great international show, held at Worcester, Mass., where there were 15 Plymouth Rocks in competition, claimed to be the largest and best ever seen, he took 2nd prize, only lowering his flag for 1st place with "Ben Hur" by half a point. First and special at Toronto against the best birds from Ontario and the West. I refused \$75.00 cash for "Pilgrim" at Toronto show.

Dear bought experience teaches that it is better and cheaper to pay a good price and buy a good article than to pay a low figure and waste a season with trash.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Plymouth Rocks at the Toronto Show.—A pair of Plymouth Rocks exhibited by Mr. W. F. James, of Sherbrooks, P. Q., are large, beautiful specimens of their class, and one would be inclined to think them the king and queen of their tribe. It is said they are the finest birds of their kind ever exhibited.—Toronto *Globe*, February 9th, 1883.

Mr. W. F. James is to be congratulated upon his success as a breeder of prize poultry. At the recent exhibition held in Montreal he was awarded 15 diplomas out of 30 entries, including 7 prizes on Plymouth Rocks out of 11 awarded. At Toronto Mr. James took every 1st prize in the same variety.—Sherbrooke *Gazette*, Feb. 24th, 1883.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Yard 1, Drake strain, headed by "Pilgrim," (a limited number for sale,).....	\$5.00	per 12.
" 2, Essex " " " Puritan,"	3.00	" 13.
" 3, combination of Essex and Drake strains	3.00	" 13.

Orders booked in rotation on deposit of \$1. No orders sent C. O. D. Eggs packed in patent baskets, guaranteed to carry safely to any part of United States and Canada.

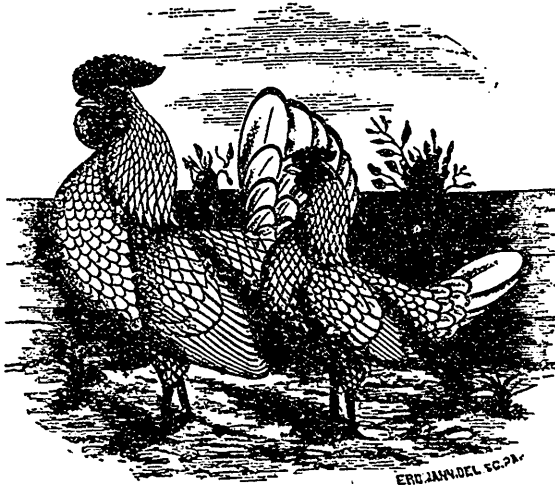
Fowls and Chicks, trios and breeding pens for sale at all times. 3 fine cockerels now to spare. Chicks and Exhibition Birds for sale in season.

Honorable dealing and satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Fox Terriers (from a champion English strain) for sale.

4-2

W. F. JAMES, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

D. T. ROGERS,

PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Orders booked now and filled in rotation.

I would refer fanciers or those wanting eggs from Premium stock to the prize-list of the Simcoe show, published in March Review.

EGGS guaranteed fresh and true to name.



First-Class
HOMING ANTWERPS,
FOR SALE,

Apply to

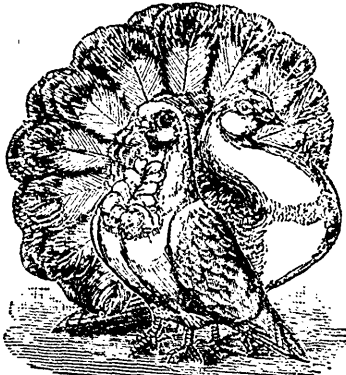
JAS FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.

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

Advertise Eggs for Hatching in the REVIEW.

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



18 Mariner St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PREMIUMS.

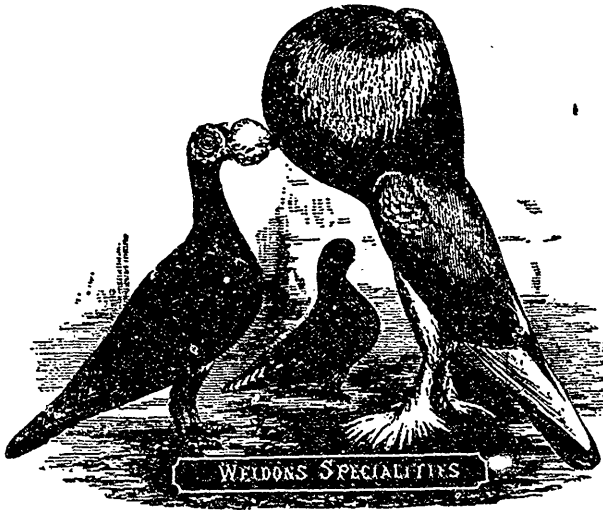
My Birds were awarded during the past twelve years over 1200 First and 200 Second Premiums, at

Buffalo, N. Y. Guelph, Ont.

Chicago, Ill.

Syracuse, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cleveland, O.



Jas. O. Weldon

Breeder of FANCY PIGEONS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

THOMAS HALL,

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

Light Brahmas
and White and Brown Leghorns.



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

Eggs for Hatching.

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

\$150,000 GIVEN AWAY!

THE PRACTICAL FARMER, OF PHILADELPHIA, from an intimate acquaintance with its readers, has found there is a general desire to possess Farms and Homes in the West. Now, in order to give each of our Subscribers an opportunity to obtain an Improved Farm, a well-known, reliable real estate man has carefully selected for us **100 FARMS**, to be offered as Premiums to our paper. We also offer, in connection with the Farm property, as Premiums, fine Steel-Plate Engravings—superb reproductions of the works of the greatest masters. These are alone worth the price of the paper; and when we give, in addition, the opportunity to obtain an Improved Farm, we are making **The Most Splendid Offer Yet!** Every Subscriber will receive a Premium. The *Practical Farmer* was founded by Paschall Morris in 1855, and is one of the oldest Agricultural, Literary and Family Journals published. Its character and reputation are of the highest, and Subscribers rarely drop from our lists. It has 10 pages, published weekly, at \$2.00 per annum. We want 75,000 new Subscribers in two months, and offer as Premiums the Steel-Plate Engravings and

100 GOOD IMPROVED FARMS Located in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, aggregating **16,630 ACRES AND WORTH \$140,000.**

These Farms are all in good condition, and are in size from 80 to 660 acres, and worth from \$600 to \$10,000 each. The Farms will be conveyed by Warranty Deed, and a clear and perfect Title shown from the United States down. They are all ready to occupy, and will be productive homes from the start. As high as **30 BUSHELS OF WHEAT** per acre was harvested from some of these Farms last year. All of these lands are just as good and will produce as much under like circumstances. The tenancies are such that possession can be given at once. **How you may obtain one of the Farms.** Subscribe for the "PRACTICAL FARMER," immediately upon receiving the Subscription price—\$2.00, a receipt and the current number of the *Farmer* will be mailed to the sender, his name entered upon our subscription list, and the paper, continued for one year. As soon as we have 10,000 new Subscribers registered on our books, or in ten days from date, we will award to each of them a premium, aggregating in value \$20,000, in such a manner that each subscriber will have a fair and equal opportunity to obtain one of the Farms and Engravings. In the same way the second and following series of 10,000 Subscribers will receive their Premiums until the entire \$150,000 worth of property is given away. These Farms and Engravings are intended as premiums to our Subscribers. The distribution of these is entirely gratuitous upon our part, and is intended by us as a means of dividing with our subscribers the profits of the year. The name and address of those securing the valuable Premiums will be published in the **PRACTICAL FARMER.**

Having made up our mind to secure, at any cost, the largest circulation of any Agricultural Paper in the World, we have resolved to forego all profits and give our Subscribers the Farms and Engravings for the benefit derived from the present and future large circulation. A sample Paper, containing description of the Engravings and of the 100 Farms, with a description of the improvements, dimensions of houses, etc., will be sent free.

CLUB RATES. In order that your name and your friends names may be among the first series of 10,000 subscribers to whom the first \$20,000 worth of property will be awarded, subscribe at once and get up clubs in your neighborhood immediately. **Go to work at once.** Show the paper containing the list of Farms and description of improvements. If you will get 10 Subscribers and send \$20, we will give the getter-up of the Club a subscription for himself **FREE**, which will give him equal right with other Subscribers to obtain one of the Farms. For 20 subscribers and \$40 we will give two extra subscriptions; for 25 subscribers and \$50, three extra subscriptions; for 30 subscribers, four extra subscriptions; for 35 subscribers and \$70, five extra subscriptions; for 40 subscribers and \$80, six extra subscriptions; for 45 subscribers seven extra subscriptions; and for 50 subscribers and \$100, we will give eight extra subscriptions. The extra subscriptions can be sent to any one to whom the getter-up of the Club desires. Each of whom will have an equal opportunity to obtain one of the Farms. **By this means you may get the 960 acre Farm.** Let every reader of this advertisement send at least one name with his own, and we will get the 75,000 subscribers and will distribute the \$150,000 worth of property at once. Remember you may get a Farm worth \$3,000 or \$10,000, free of every encumbrance.

IMPORTANT!—As a matter of security to our Subscribers the Deeds and Abstracts of Title to all the Farms have been deposited with the **Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa.**

Address **PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.**

5000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Wanted to secure Subscribers to the **PRACTICAL FARMER.** Sample copy free. You may get yourself, neighbor, or parents, a fine farm.

WHO WILL RECEIVE THE \$10,000 FARM?