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**Canadian Poultry Review.**

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. 9.



**BLACK COCHINS.**

Black Cochins are at the present time great favorites with a large number of Canadian fanciers, and the competition at winter shows is very keen. They are a profitable fowl to keep, being good layers and fine on the table, while no other variety shows to such advantage that beautiful glossy plu-

mage so dear to the eye of the fancier of black fowls. They are excellent fowls for the fancier in the city or town, as they thrive and look well in small runs. L. Thorne, Seaforth (late of Blyth), has some excellent stock of this variety, which it would be a pleasure for fanciers to call and see.

### Disposing of and Selecting of Breeding Stock.

The season of the year has again arrived when breeders find it necessary to dispose of their surplus stock. We find our fall exhibitions are excellent markets, and although all birds sent there cannot take prizes, the exhibitor may be rewarded by the sales made, and the attention drawn to his stock when placed in the show pen. Every year brings out a great number of new fanciers, who generally resort to the exhibitions to procure their breeding stock, or they take other means of communicating with exhibitors for that purpose. Again, brother fanciers often find it necessary to introduce fresh blood into their yards, and there is no more likely place than a good exhibition at which to make selections, and many pens passed over by the judges will contain fowls suitable to these fanciers' wants.

The number of those who commence poultry keeping, and continue it for a few years, and then give it up, is very great; and this leads to the opinion that instead of being profitable, it is an expensive and costly business, and thus deters many from engaging in it. But such is far from being a correct conclusion to arrive at. Many such fanciers engage in the pursuit of poultry raising, not from any love of fowls, or even a moderate acquaintance with the principles of breeding, but merely from a feeling of pride in possessing birds which take first prizes at the exhibitions; too careless, as a rule, to attend to their own fowls, they are generally to be left for servants to look after, who know little and care less for the birds, and the result is they soon get out of condition and die, and the so-called fancier lives up the pursuit, which he really never entered into. It is, however, to these and others of a similar turn of mind, that surplus stock must be sold, and thus it is that poultrymen may be divided into two classes, namely, breeders and buyers. There is, however, another class, beginners, who enter into the business with a desire to succeed, and to such we have a few words to say regarding the purchase of breeding stock.

Let us first, then, suppose the beginner has determined on the breeds he will keep, and also here state that the failure of many amateurs, in the first instance, is attributable to attempting to keep too many breeds. Each variety demands not only judgement and care, but also a trained eye. By attempting more than one or two varieties, the practical business of breeding, hatching and rearing, as well as selecting for the show-pen is tremendously increased, and what might otherwise be a pleasure becomes a painful anxiety, burdensome alike to the body and the mind. The very best and most successful breeders and exhibitors, with

few exceptions, are those who confine their attention to a few breeds only; and this lesson should be well regarded by both beginners and fanciers. The usual first thought of the beginner and young fancier will be to secure a pair or trio of first prize fowls, regardless of cost, to be used as breeding stock, with the hope of next year producing chicks which will carry off the prizes in their class. In this he will in all probability be mistaken. This is not the way to begin successfully, as it will but very seldom answer expectations. Very rarely will birds matched for the show pen be properly adapted for breeding together, and their progeny will, in all likelihood, be nothing but trash from a fancier's standpoint; and should he, as not unfrequently is the case, advertise eggs for sale from these prize birds, he will most likely receive very unsatisfactory hints about dishonesty from his purchasers. It is just this sort of thing which causes so many to give up the fancy altogether, saying to their friends that it is a fraud on the public, and quoting their own experience in support of their argument. To procure birds for breeding stock, the fancier requires not only a knowledge of the points and colors necessary to produce exhibition chickens, but also some knowledge of the pedigree of each bird, as the points in these birds must not be the result of an accident, but of careful breeding for generations. It must not be forgotten, that every desired quality in a fowl is the result of repeated and continuous selection year after year of those birds for breeding stock which exhibit that particular point in the greatest perfection. A thoroughly good strain of fowls can only be the result of art, care, study and time—it cannot be attained all at once as many people imagine, but it requires a real and steady interest and perseverance.

The best plan for the amateur to pursue in the first instance is to purchase a few good birds from a well known and reliable breeder of the variety he prefers, and with them commence to breed. He will in this way obtain both the needful experience in management and practical knowledge of the breed itself. He could also procure some eggs from a first-class breeder of the same variety, and rear some chickens of both, which will be advantageous as to comparison as well as to form a beginning for successful breeding another season. By thus judiciously employing one season, anyone who has a genuine interest in the subject ought at the end of it have acquired a very useful and sound knowledge of the variety he has adopted. He will practically have learnt its qualities and management, its points and defects, from an exhibition point of view, and also how these manifest themselves as the chickens grow, and therefore can estimate for himself the real value of a bird. Another

season by considering what points are indispensable in both sexes, and what faults, though fatal in a show pen, are capable of being compensated by mating them with defects of an opposite character, and thus by carefully mating, it is a pleasure in seeing year after year the chief faults disappear and their beauties become more developed, and the proportion of exhibition chickens steadily increasing. To win a prize with a bought bird affords but little satisfaction; but to create a new strain and carry off the first prizes with birds bred from it, is not only a real benefit, but a gratification and pleasure which only a real poultry fancier can thoroughly appreciate. It is one's own work, and not the result of a money investment, but that of knowledge, skill and patience

G. H. PUGSLEY.

Brantford, Aug. 11th, 1882.

### Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review,

As intimated in my last letter I am convinced that the quality of fancy poultry in general would be improved by the sale of "eggs for hatching" becoming a thing of the past. The reasons for this conclusion are: in the first place, the beginner is led by the apparent cheapness to commence by eggs, which, in my opinion, is the very worst course he can pursue. The worst because he will not in all probability get as good stock to start with as if he had bought a pair or trio, as many a fancier who would not sell or ship a poor bird at any price would not find it convenient to spare many of the eggs from the same specimens that his own stock was hatched from, especially is this necessarily the case where eggs are sold cheap. I do not think this is invariably the case, for I am aware there are many who conscientiously do as they would be done by, and yet if a man has a few special pets, and does not lead the public to believe he is selling eggs from these very birds by calling attention to prizes won, &c., he may not be, nor can I say he is doing wrong. Again, suppose the beginner gets some pretty good birds from a setting of eggs; without experience and without any thing tangible as a guide, he is thrown upon his own resources in mating these for next season's operations, and he cannot escape failure; and the result will be he will sell some very poor specimens, and in the end will go back to the commencement, if he has not become disgusted altogether, and begin with a pair or trio, but not till he has done a great deal of harm. Now if he had bought a good trio in the first place, his stock had been good, and the trio, mated for breeding of course, would have served as a model to guide his future operations.

But this is not the worst feature of the case. In

the second place, numbers purchase settings of eggs, and by mating the stock thus obtained among themselves year after year, deluge the country with cheap eggs and cheap stock, which do more to ruin the reputation of pure bred poultry than all its enemies could do in a generation. These are the setting Brahmats, &c.

But when we add to this the annoyances, disappointments and loss inseparably connected with the egg trade, the wonder is that any person is found willing to take the responsibility of selling a setting of eggs. The loss and annoyance is not always on the side of the buyer, though it is he who generally does the grumbling. And why is he so ready to grumble? And what does he usually grumble about? we may ask. As answer to the first, just note the necessary condition of the transaction, and the attendant circumstances, and ask are they not calculated to create feelings of distrust in the mind of the would-be purchaser? Cash down before the goods are delivered! The purchaser has never seen either the seller or the goods. A square look into a man's face with whom we are transacting business has a world of power in begetting confidence in him. The impossibility of forming any just opinion of the quality of the goods, even after they are delivered, and last but not least, the number of instances he has known and read of that eggs have been doctored, &c. Now, let any candid man imagine himself trying to give satisfaction under such circumstances. Your patron, especially if he be a beginner, which is very likely, is constantly on the alert to detect the cloven foot, and if he does not succeed in catching a glimpse of a single toe, is none the less certain it was present if he could but have seen it. Several men have spoken to me at different times to write for eggs for them, for, said they, "there would be no use in writing myself, I would get nothing but trash; but you are known, they would not dare send you anything of that kind." The detection of the cloven foot is the answer to the second question, which, in nine cases out of ten is that the thirteen eggs fail to hatch, or in not a few cases only a few of them produce chicks, and in goodly number of cases not a chick is obtained. Surely in the latter case no further evidence is needed; fraud is written on the very face of it. Oh! dishonesty, thy name is hen-men. But after all he has found only what he was looking for from the commencement. Now, Sir, I can name a number of instances in which eggs from the leading fanciers of the United States, packed in the most careful manner, failed completely, and even a second shipment failed as signally as the first. Now was this fraud? It seems to me of all the crimes one man actuated by a pre-conceived and unreasonable suspicion is capable of charg-

ing upon another, this is the most unreasonable. What motive could actuate a man to the committal of such a crime against his fellow? Men are not dishonest for fun, and if any reasonable man will look this matter fair in the face he can see that the vendor of eggs could not gain anything by such an act. He may supply eggs from different stock, but to destroy the vitality of the eggs of his best stock before shipping, this is too unreasonable and foolishly absurd to be credited by any one only those predisposed to believe anything of this kind, and in cases of this kind the vendor almost always duplicates the order.

But how is it that total failure so often attends eggs shipped to a distance? As a partial answer just read brother Rowe's letter in last REVIEW, Also Mr. Grenny's in same issue.

I shipped a man two settings of eggs. They were packed as carefully as I knew how to pack them. Being in his vicinity at the time I expected they would be about hatched, I called to inquire. Not a chick from one setting. The other was due that morning. So I went out with the gentleman to have a look. As we drew near to the nest the gentleman observed very candidly, "that is not the hen I put these eggs under." Upon looking round, the rightful owner of the nest was found at a distance quietly feeding. "Oh," said he "there are quite a few of them wanting to hatch, and I guess they are taking it in turns." But there were no chicks here either, and I do not wonder at it.

Again, how many thumps does the basket or box get on its journey? And how often are they carried for several miles from the express office over a rough road in a buggy or even a lumber wagon? And yet the vendor is made responsible for all these contingencies. And in some cases those who purchase eggs don't see straight, or at any rate don't count straight. I can name a man who has thirty fine chicks out of twenty six eggs—how is that for hatching. Bro. McKay, you claim twelve out of thirteen, I think, but you can't come to fifteen out of thirteen eggs.

Now Sir, it is evident that after all we here of "safety packages," baskets, boxes and other ingenious contrivances which the necessity of the case have produced, the shipping of eggs for hatching is not a perfect art.

Of course it is very desirable that eggs should be sent safely by express, and as long as it is so there will not be wanting those who have a perfect method of doing it.

Now Sir, I for one feel inclined to duplicate all eggs not fertile, but when eggs are averaging 11 chicks to 13 eggs at home I can't understand about so many clear eggs falling into the hands of a customer. Am willing to share the risk arising

from the carelessness of express officials, but do not feel so free in paying for customers carelessness, nor to be made responsible for the pranks of his biddies; my own supply me amply with patience-developing exercise, but above and beyond all I dislike to have to suffer loss because a customer has not learned to *count straight* or see straight.

I should like to hear the experience of a few more of the fanciers in egg buying.

Hope to hear of what this business is to consist, and when and where the P. A. of O. holds its coming session.

Yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, Aug. 24th, 1882.

### A Word on Ducks.

A friend with whom I was conversing the other day, and who was making some inquiries about the treatment and rearing of young ducks, complained of the scarcity of information upon the subject in the different poultry journals of the day; having looked in vain for some remedy to save a flock of ducklings that were dropping off one by one without being able to save them.

Some years ago I had a flock of Pekin ducks. I procured some eggs from the "Palmer" importation, and hatched out a nice lot, some eight or nine; but misfortune came quickly. In a few weeks some one or two of the flock would be taken with a leg weakness and drop off; yet while incapable of moving had a good appetite, and would eat quite heartily when food was given them. Some one or two recovered even after having several attacks of that kind, but I never came to a decided conclusion what the trouble was, nor could I find any information on the subject from poultrymen or books. I was told by one party that it was a fly that entered the ear of the duck and did the mischief, whether by a sting or by the deposit of eggs that finally developed into something else, I could not learn. And thus by the inquiry of my friend the matter has been brought up again, and I want to seek for information through the columns of REVIEW. If some of our fanciers who are in the habit of raising quantities of young ducks would give their experience to the readers of the REVIEW, they, no doubt, would confer a favor on some poor afflicted souls, and receive their hearty thanks in return.

And while I am at it, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask another question: why is it that so few ducks are raised in this Canada of ours? Or put it in another form, why is it so few go into duck raising? Is it because it is not thought to be profitable, or the idea that a scream of water is necessary for their successful rearing? In England, the

home of the Aylesbury, they are reared in large numbers expressly for profit, and, from what we can learn, water any more than they need for drinking is not necessary, in fact some contending they are better without it, and that in very large flocks of hundreds on the same farm nothing more than troughs are provided. Our farmers would find the raising of ducks and geese in those days of high priced beef to be a profitable branch of business, if gone into with a method and a will. You will never see our markets overstocked with ducks, in fact there is only a few weeks about holiday time that you will see them at all. Why should not our markets be supplied all the year round as with poultry of other kinds? And for the information of those who in some future day may take it into their heads to do so, will some one of experience answer through the columns of the REVIEW the following questions, viz:—

- 1 Which breed attains the greatest size, and matures the soonest?
- 2 Which is considered the most hardy?
- 3 What is the best food to feed the ducklings on?
- 4 What are the diseases to which they are most subject, and what are the remedies?

PURE BLOOD. 1

Montreal, Aug. 23rd, 1882.

### Care of Chicks.

Editor Review,

I now purpose to explain how the chicks are to be treated after taking them from the incubator. If you use a brooder, keep the temperature at from 75 to 80° in the brooder proper, and not above 60° in the run of the brooder. Too much heat is weakening. You must give plenty of ventilation (the great fault at present with Mr. Pugsley's brooder is that the ventilation is imperfect). This can easily be done by boring a few holes near the top of the brooder on both sides. Keep the bottom covered with coarse sand or fine gravel; clean it out daily and put in fresh sand or gravel.

The best food for about the first three weeks is hard-boiled egg grated and mixed with crumbled bread, say one good thick slice of bread to every two eggs. Also have a little coarse oat or cornmeal in small boxes or tins, that they can eat at any time, as well as giving bread and egg every two hours for the first week, and from three to four hours the second week. If the nights are long, take a light and give them a feed before you go to bed; as they cannot eat much at a time their crops will be empty long before morning if you do not feed them late. Neglect in this particular has a tendency to check their growth. The third week the best food is oat and cornmeal, mixed with one-third the quantity of bran, and seasoned with a

little salt and cayenne pepper. You may put in a little boiled potato with it; they are very fond of them; also, when they are from three to four weeks old, boiled wheat and potatoes are among the best foods for them. If you will get pure ground bone, and give them a small quantity, say three times a week, in their soft food, and a little tincture of iron in their drinking water or soft food, it will help them greatly from getting broken down. This is the hardest part to manage with early birds that you cannot get out on the ground: to keep their feet under them. But by using care not to feed too high, but just keep them in good life until the snow is off so that you can get them on the ground for more than one or two hours a day, you will overcome this only drawback to early chicks.

Be sure and give them green food in the way of cabbage, onions or lettuce, chopped fine, a small quantity every day, or at least every second day. Also give them a very small quantity of fresh meat about three times a week, if not more. They are very fond of flies. In warm days in the spring you can catch a number of them on your windows facing the sun. Just try it, and it will pay you for your labor to see how they will jump and skip about to see which can get the most of them; and it will surprise you to see how pleased they will look at you, and thank you for your kindness.

When three weeks old you can give them wheat and cracked corn. Millet is a good dry food, and one of which they are very fond. Change their food often, keep your brooder clean, give milk to drink if you have it, and clean fresh water—soft water is the best. They are also fond of apples, when not too sour, if chopped fine. If you keep their apartments sweet and clean, give them sound food and plenty of exercise, you will not be troubled with any disease among your flocks.

Some time ago the question was asked, "Will chickens live any length of time if hatched in an incubator and raised in a brooder; would they be healthy and strong?" I have tried it and proved that no living person can tell by the looks and health of the chicks but that they were hatched and raised by the hen.

I hope that my letters are not becoming tedious to you and the readers of the REVIEW. I am glad to see that some of the fraternity are about to adopt artificial hatching and brooding, so they can have chicks just when they please, and not have to wait for a hen to get broody to do so.

J. H. ROWE.

King, Aug. 28th, 1882.

The culls of the early chicks will now bring a good price in the market. Dispose of them while the price is good. Everyone is fond of spring chicken at this season.

### Notes from Quebec.

#### Editor Review.

While waiting for a train a short time ago at Sherbrooke, P. Q., I did myself the pleasure of calling at the office of Mr. W. F. James. Fortunately finding him at leisure, he very soon asked me to come over and see the chicks. A few moments walk brought us to his residence, where the St. Francis Poultry Yards may be seen looming up in the rear.

I found about two acres of ground devoted to the poultry interests, and perhaps one-sixteenth of an acre used for gardening purposes. Now, when I first knew Mr. James he was celebrated for his good garden, but then the "hen fever" had not taken hold of him, at least at that time it had not shown itself, though he told me that fancy poultry was one of his earliest hobbies. When a lad in England he had a good teacher in his father, who took a great interest in poultry, and exhibited with no small degree of success.

I found the premises arranged for convenience; one building containing some six or more pens, with yards opening from each.

His speciality, the Plymouth Rocks, were first examined. Although having passed through the ordeal of a breeding season they were in fine condition. Some of the hens are the best proportioned and clearest marked of any I have yet seen.

After viewing this pen, and listening to the owner dilate on their many good qualities, (although by no means a Plymouth Rock man myself,) I am inclined to think, for utility, they may perhaps take the lead. At the same time I dislike to abandon my older favorites in the heavy varieties, the Light Brahmas. What for size, beauty and real use can beat a flock of well bred six months old Light Brahma chicks.

We moved to the next pen, and found the Langshans. They are beauties, having size, style and beauty of black plumage that I have not noticed in any other variety. The general contour of the cock bird (direct from Croad) made a very favorable impression on me. A couple of the hens were very much admired.

The Light Brahmas were then looked over.—They were in the midst of moulting, and consequently did not look at their best. They are from the stock of a prominent American breeder, and are good birds.

The chicken-house was then visited—which, by the way, is an ingenious affair. It is a plank house, 30 x 10, covered on top with glass; door at either end; no floor; coops arranged on north side. This house is built on a dry sandy knoll, with good drainage. There the chicks can be confined during damp, cold weather of early spring or during

heavy rains, and at night when shut in are safe. The house is kept clean, being raked over daily, which, with ventilators to carry off bad air, and blinds to drop over glass, to shut out extreme heat, completes a very perfect chicken house.

At the call a fine flock of chicks assembled out of the shrubbery. There was the Rock, the Langshan and the Brahma, all competing for first place. Well, I awarded 1st to Mr. Rock, as they were undoubtedly the most promising flock I ever saw, being well advanced, with good size and perfect markings, showing the much coveted blue tinge, with pure yellow beaks and legs. The others were not so far advanced, but I was shown among them several probable prize winners.

Thus a very pleasant hour was spent, and I advise any of your readers who happen to be in Sherbrooke to call on Mr. James. They will be hospitably received, and will find a scientifically conducted hennery, filled with birds of a very high class, of the varieties kept.

Yours truly,

W. L. BALL.

Richmond, P. Q. Aug. 24th, 1882.

### The Record Raised.

#### Editor Review.

It very often happens that there are men who do not seek notoriety, then there are others who do, and those who do can be divided into two classes: the one seeking it through the Press, while others are seeking it by holding forth to the public with their own mouthpiece. It is one of the latter class that I wish to bring before your notice.

I have very often read of the quantities of eggs laid by one hen in twelve months, but all that I have read of are completely put in the shade when compared with the achievements of a hen which a tonsorial artist of this town has now in his possession.

It so happened that this artist, while following his artistical work in New York, became acquainted with Mr. John Morrisy, the celebrated bird fancier, who had just imported a pair of Black Rocks from Squire Oakley, of Black Rock, Cork, Ireland, (from which place these justly celebrated fowls derived their name.) Our friend the artist was offered this pair of birds, but having no place to keep them, declined them with thanks; at the same time intimating, however, that should he ever be in a position to keep fowls that this would be the breed he would keep. In time the artist left New York, and after wandering around for some time, finally settled in our thriving town. Here the long wished for opportunity presented itself, and the artist immediately sent to New York to procure some of these celebrated fowls. In the meantime, Mr. James Smith, Hoboken, had purchased

all Mr. Morrisy's stock. The hens, however, had not been idle all this time; two of them had been doing some pretty tall laying; they layed that year respectively 308 and 317 eggs, the weight of the same amounting to 129½ pounds, or an average of 2 ounces 1 pennyweight each egg. Squire Oakley himself, in speaking of the success in introducing this breed into America, says: "I am surprised at the fecundity of the birds sent you, as the largest number of eggs produced by any of my hens *only* amounts to 304; surely your climate agrees with them."

The artist at once secured a trio of them, and started off to beat the best record; and, sir, he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, for on the 10th day of August, 1881, a pullet just four months old started to lay, and has continued to shell out ever since, and in the artist's words, "has only missed 23 days in the year;" that is, she has laid 342 eggs in 365 days. Of the truth of this the gatherer of the eggs is prepared to make affidavit; and when I gently hinted at a mistake, a roll of bills was forthcoming to back up the assertion.

I would like to ask you, in your long experience with chickens, how many eggs can you boast of receiving from a single hen in a year? Can you beat this? I may state that the artist thinks in time to have them lay without any intermission. If you think this worth publishing you can do it.

Rock.

Seaforth, August 25th, 1882.

### The Brush Turkey.

Although this noble bird is becoming rare (says an Australian contemporary), as are also its native brushes, in New South Wales, there are portions of Northern Queensland in which it is still to be met with in numbers. It seems a pity that no systematic attempt has been made to domesticate this Australian bird. The young are frequently kept as pets by settlers living near their haunts; but we do not know of any instance of an attempt being seriously made to cultivate them as a domestic fowl. The following description of stalking the turkey will interest many readers:—Scarcely next morning has the last star faded out of the sky, when we reach the scrub that fringes the river half a mile from the house. Here the contrast between yesterday and to-day is most strikingly apparent. Then, most of our road lay through clouds of dust and passed water which it would be an abomination to drink; now, brushing through the dewy grass, crushing as we walk the wild thyme and marjoram that scent the air all around us, following for part of our way a clear crystal stream, that even in this dry weather still trickles noisily

over its stony bed; yesterday, not a bird to be seen, save crows and scavenger hawks at their filthy meal; to-day, flushing here and there swamp-pheasants, passing water holes with ducks swimming on them, and ibis feeding at their edges, and hearing, nearer and nearer every moment, the call of the scrub turkey luring us to leave duck and ibis in peace and follow him and him only. The Australian scrub-turkey, though far smaller than the noble American bird, is still well worth careful stalking, for it is the best flavored bird in Australia, and weighs from four to five pounds. Radicalously tame when perched upon a tree, it starts off when on the ground at a pace that renders pursuit hopeless, and without a dog the sportsman's chances of success are but small; but with a good dog to tree them, and then give tongue till his owner can get up, the sport degenerates into something like butchery, for the report of the gun and the sight of their companions falling around them seem hardly to affect the survivors, who perched here and there in the scrub, watch with apparent indifference the slaughter of their fellows. But though the turkey, when "treed," is an easy victim, the excitement of finding and following them is inducement enough to the sportsman. Treading carefully, lest a snapping stick should alarm the wary prey; now creeping on hands and knees through the thick jungle; now walking stealthily between noble palms, which rear their stately heads, with a fringe of red berries like a crown beneath the leaves, some sixty feet above the passer's head; now taking our final stand behind a gigantic tree, from the shelter of whose enormous trunk, fully fifteen feet in circumference, we at last catch sight of the objects of our search some fifty yards ahead in the thick jungle, the well trained dog lying motionless, but still on the alert for the slightest signal. It is amusing to watch the turkeys feeding and playing. The pairing season being over, the birds seem to have forgotten their rivalry and feed amicably together—now racing round a patch of bare ground, then sparring sideways at each other; now bolting a wild damson or pecking at one of the quandongs with which at this time of the year the ground is covered, or pausing in their antics to look admiringly at some red-crested, red-throated warrior, who, perched high on a tree, with the sun shining full upon him, pours forth his song of defiance. The sportsman, waiting till he can get one or two more birds in a line, shoots what he can with his two barrels, at the same time sending on the dog, who is amongst the birds before they have recovered from their surprise. Too startled to run they take to the nearest trees, and the sportsman's work is over and the slaughter begins, a whole flock sometimes falling to one gun. Many, unfortunately, shoot for the



sake of slaughter, hence, in the southern part of the colony, where guns and gunners are more numerous than in the less thickly populated north, the turkey is almost a thing of the past. In the north, however, there are many miles of scrub and ranges where the turkeys have increased in numbers since the country was first taken up, their two chief enemies, blacks and dingoes, having decreased. In the egg season (January and February,) the blacks make one continual feast for two weeks. Turning over the huge conical mounds of leaves and twigs under which the turkeys lay their eggs, leaving them to be hatched by the heat arising from the decayed rubbish, they come upon sometimes as many as sixty eggs, and at once devour them raw, seeming, as if they had a preference to appreciate best the half-hatched chick. After December the close season begins, and though an occasional cock-bird can at any time be got, yet until the following August the game is not worth the candle, for the half-starved, stingy winter bird, more shy than ever, and always on the run, would hardly be known as the handsome red and black turkey which in the previous summer enticed the hunter mile after mile and far through the wearying scrub, and in the end, through the breaking of a twig, left him, who for its sake had foregone more than one promising shot, in the jungle with an empty bag, a sadder and wiser man.

### English Sparrows.

Of all the emigrants that ever made America their home, none have received such an amount of abuse, and none so many bad things said of them as has the English sparrow. The anti-Chinese cry is nowhere in comparison to it, and if one could believe one-tenth of all the charges which are brought against him, the universal verdict should be that everyone of them should have his neck wrung at once; but, like everything else in this world, no matter how many may speak ill, some are always to be found, if only a few, who will speak well of the accused; and so far as the sparrow is concerned, I am amongst his friends. While he may do some harm I believe it amounts to very little, and the good he does amounts to a very great deal. I am a staunch friend of the feathered tribe, and believe there is no bird in creation that does not do more good than it does harm.

Amongst the many charges brought against the little Britton is that he drives away our native birds, such as swallows, bluebirds, robins, &c. I take up the defensive on these charges. I do not believe that one bird, from the wee little wren to the eagle, is either driven or scared away by the little Englishman; and I am of the opinion that these charges which are so generally believed

about him is from want of proper and correct observations of the habits and peculiarities of birds generally.

Of those who accuse him of driving away the native birds, some of them say that since the sparrows have taken up their quarters on their premises the bluebirds, &c., have disappeared. I have not noticed this to be the case. Sparrows make their home, summer and winter, on my premises, and have done so for several years. They mix with the little native sparrows, without showing any disposition to drive them away, and bluebirds, orioles, robins, martins, swallows, &c., are as plentiful as ever. I do not mean to say that he never quarrels and fights with our native birds. I dare say he has a set-too with some of them occasionally, but to such an extent as to drive them away I do not believe. I know that he is worse than a house breaker, he is a house stealer; and I have seen him, when a boy in England, many a time in the unlawful possession of a martin's nest, and I also know that he is guilty of the same dishonest trick in his adopted country. He gets paid off for this dishonorable action sometimes. I read in last *London Field* a letter by a gentleman who saw the occurrence. A pair of sparrows had taken possession of a martin's nest. The martins summoned their forces, and whilst one of the thieves was inside, they sat too and filled up the entrance of the little mud house with the same material with which it was built, leaving the thief a prisoner to suffocate or starve to death. But these acts of plunder on the part of the sparrow do not drive the martins and swallows away. The last time I was in England I saw the same strings of little mud nests under the eaves of the old thatched cottages just as I saw them a quarter of a century before. The martins were still there; the sparrows had not driven them away. There were just as many sparrows, and just as many martins and swallows, so far as I could see, as there were when I was a boy, and used to set traps to catch the former—I presume there always have been and always will.

Do not the sparrow's enemies know that in some seasons certain kinds of birds are much more plentiful than in other seasons. I have myself noticed this for many years. I have seen the air alive where I live in the evening with night-hawks. This year with the exception of a few evenings I have not seen above a dozen the whole season. I have heard the woods echo with dozens of whippoorwills; last year I heard but one or two, this year none. Have the sparrows driven them away? Many years ago the passenger pigeons swarmed here in millions; now and for several years there are none to be seen. Did the little English intruder drive them away also?

Such birds as the oriole, blue-bird, native sparrow, &c., if studied closely will be seen to be much more plentiful some seasons than others, and this can be noticed in any of their favorite localities. There are reasons for this. Sometimes a close observer may know the reasons, sometimes he cannot understand it.

He has also been accused of feeding on nothing but grain and house refuse. This is a libel. I put nest boxes up on my house for their accommodation, and have watched them by the hour flying down on to my lawn catching insects and carrying them to their young ones. They consume immense quantities of insects, and I was pleased quite recently to read a letter written by an American gardner, who said they had saved his roses. He was a large cultivator of roses, and for years the rose-bug had done him no end of mischief, and this year he had watched the sparrows and found them continually working amongst his roses, feeding on the bugs, and the result was he had the best show of roses he has had for many years. True the English sparrow does not live on rose-bugs, neither does he live entirely on insects, but he certainly is an insectivorous bird, and I believe his detractors do not know what they are talking about when they lay all the bad things they can at his door, and give him credit for nothing. I believe he is just as useful a bird as there is on this continent, and I think the day will come when he will be acknowledged as being so.

✕ ROADS.

Strathroy, August 29th, 1882.

### Poultry Cholera.

Editor Review,

I am sorry to inform you that again our poultry yards are being decimated by that terrible scourge, chicken cholera. A party called on me to-day with the information that out of a flock of nearly one hundred he had but four left, and he also stated that a friend of his had been cleaned out almost to a bird; those that were left being in such a condition as to make their recovery doubtful. This is an alarming state of affairs to the poultrymen of our province, this being now the fourth year of its visitations among our flocks; and it does not appear, as it was first thought to be, the result of negligence and filth, for in this instance the party informs me that his place is kept scrupulously clean, having it whitewashed as often as once a month, which certainly seems to be all that could be required or asked for in that way, besides the fowl had a large run of about an acre. But no care or pains on the part of the fancier seems to be able to cope with this terrible destroyer. Nor does there seem to be any remedy that reaches it. You

may get "sure cures," so called, but what seems to be effective in one locality does not give by any means the promised results in another.

Can any of our friends who may have passed through the ordeal, give to their afflicted brother fanciers any information or cure touching the subject.

I am happy to inform you that my flocks are free from it *yet*.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, August 29th, 1882.

### Fair Play.

I can offer no satisfactory apology for not having responded earlier to your kind request to write beyond that which all busy workers give. Though now very weak from severe illness, and, therefore, somewhat out of feather, yet as "Pure Blood" prods me at each meeting and greeting about my negligence and your special September number is to be issued early, I send you this, as one of several if acceptable, and as the last if you judge it unhelpful.

As a prelude allow me to say I am an apprentice to poultry keeping on natural (which is scientific) principles for eight years. Nine years prior to these years I kept fowls on unnatural principles, as do most of the keepers of poultry, and some of the fancy breeders.

I have learned during these eight years, especially latterly, that intentionally in some cases, and unintentionally in more, injury is being done to the honest and true breeder on the one hand, and the trusting, ambitious purchaser on the other.

I will take one breed to illustrate and enforce my meaning and plea, viz: the Plymouth Rock. I invested in five settings of eggs of this breed. The eggs came from well known breeders—or rather the parent birds. I know there was no introduction of foreign blood after the birds were received by the fanciers from whom I received the eggs. At some other time I will explain why the result was only eighteen chicks from five settings. Out of the eighteen chicks there were ten cockerels and eight pullets; four of the cockerels are good birds but not fit for show purposes, six are good for nothing save the pot. Out of the eight pullets, two have yellow legs and black bills, with fair plumage; five have feathered legs and toes, with mongrel plumage and unmistakably Brahma contour, and one seems as if related to all breeds, or none! I have seen three yards—numbering about two hundred and fifty birds—out of which you could not obtain (find) one show pullet! And who would dare to use the cockerels knowing they had such blood in them, and what stock they must throw?

I ask is it fair to introduce foreign blood into a

breed under such conditions as the Rock now is? It is not yet established, and can not be improved by Brahma blood of all crossing.

Think of the disappointment to a novice who has invested much in a breed and needs large returns, when he cannot conscientiously sell a bird for breeding purposes. What harm is done to the reputation of breeders, as a whole, by such injudicious or unfair work.

I plead (a) for high toned (not sunflower) honor and intelligent apprehension of the law of reproduction in these matters. (b) Also I ask—and I think all lovers of good breeding will agree with me—for experts to concur together and frame laws for the securing of well authenticated pedigreed breeding, and the protection and elevation of the fair fame of the associations as exist, I think, among stock men.

I would suggest that each one entering into the breeding and sale of thoroughbred poultry be compelled to register with an association in order to have the right to sell as a fancy stock breeder, or be excluded from such right. Then purchasers from those who would not conform to the laws would do so at their own risk, and not by the prestige which a prize and advertisement now give to all.

Then there would be no under-cutting in prices. No man can afford to sell eggs from first class stock at \$1 per setting. And none but the green are caught by such a price.

Then the breeds being in the hands of patient, intelligent and honorable men would rapidly improve, hold to their improvement, and the country be benefited by the breeders, and, of course, the breeders by the country.

Yours respectfully,  
W. H. KNOWLES.

Lachine, P. Q., August 29th, 1882.

P. S.—It is understood that only the strains which made a breed can, next to its own selected best, fairly and successfully improve a breed. All other is foreign blood and is such deleterious.

W. H. K.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

### The Yorkville Homing Match.

This pigeon Match of which notice was given in a previous issue of the REVIEW, was flown on Friday, Sept. 1st. The entries were:—Mr. Charles Bonnick, 2; Chief Robinson, 2; Mr. J. Collett, 1 and Mr. J. Reine, 1. The birds were liberated from the roof of Mr. Bennett's store, Orangeville, at 6:08 in the morning. The first bird home was Mr. Collett's, which was reported at 7:50 a. m.; the second, one of Mr. Bonnick's, at 11:50, and this

gentleman's second bird arrived about an hour later. There were no further arrivals that day. Thus Mr. Collett wins the gold-headed cane, and Mr. Bonnick the silver headed one.

Mr. W. Bugg wished to enter two birds in this race, but as he specified that they should home to Mr. Johnston's loft in the city, the committee decided that he could not compete, as this was a purely local race, and confined to young birds belonging to Yorkville fanciers and trained by them. Mr. Bugg issued a challenge to any of the contestants, but on his challenge being accepted was not forthcoming to arrange preliminaries.—*Cont.*

### The Homing Pigeon Fancy in Canada.

To judge from the loud talk and challenges that appear in the Toronto dailies from time to time, one would be led to suppose that the pigeon flying fancy was very warm in Canada—and so it is in a certain sense, but not in a sense that will tend to its advancement. It seems rather absurd to see challenges to fly for \$100 to \$500 when there has been but one match, open to all, yet flown in the country, and in that the entries footed up to but five or six birds.

The late match of the Yorkville birds from Orangeville was merely a local affair—a friendly contest between neighbors; it was given out as such from the beginning, and the prizes were contributed to by them only. It was, therefore, absurd for anyone to claim the right to participate in it as was done by one gentleman with birds belonging to another one in the city of Toronto. He might as well claim the right to attend an evening party at the house of one of the parties to which he had not been invited. From this, as we understand it, the last challenge originated.

In pigeon flying it is considered a point of honor that each gentleman flies his own birds, and unless this rule is adhered to we cannot expect that much pleasure will be derived from the sport. Private challenges are very rare in the States where pigeon flying is more extensively carried on. Challenges are usually given—when given at all—from one club to the other, and seldom for money—at any rate, not for such sums as \$500.

The fancy is just getting a good foot-hold in Canada, there are a large number of good birds in training; and it would be a pity that such a pleasant and exciting sport should be marred by anything disagreeable. Let all unite in doing what each can to get up a good race or two each year, open to all, determined that the best birds shall win, and if any wish to have local matches let them have them without interference.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—W—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,  
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

The REVIEW from now till end of the year 1883 for \$1.

We tender our thanks to correspondents for complying with our request to send in copy early for this issue. Their promptness has enabled us to go to press on the 9th.

We will be much obliged to our friends and agents who will make an effort this fall at the shows to increase our subscription list. Those subscribing now for volume 6 will receive the balance of this year free.

The directors of the Poultry Association of Ontario have been notified to meet at the exhibition, Toronto, on Tuesday the 12th inst., to arrange the prize-list for show of 1883.

The fanciers of Clinton and neighborhood are talking of getting up a poultry show in that town this winter. There are quite a number of live fanciers in that section, and we have no doubt could make a show a success.

## Subscription Premium.

Mr. John Munn, of Toronto, will give to the first person to send us fifteen new subscribers for the REVIEW a pair of first-class Black Spanish chicks, bred from birds imported from England by him last year, at a big price. The birds to be picked out of his flock by Mr. Charles Bonnick or the publisher of the REVIEW. This will be a splendid chance, as Mr. Munn is reported to have the finest flock of Black Spanish chickens ever seen in Canada.

## Poultry at Fall Fairs.

"Per this mail I send you a prize list of our Dundas County Fair. Notice the amount of wealth squandered in prizes for poultry. I think, for a county fair, this takes the cake. Don't you?" The prizes at this fair amount to \$4.50, and are given to collection, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

The above is a sample of many letters we receive every fall. We are well aware that of all the classes which make up the lists of fall shows, none is so poorly provided for as the fowls. Why is this the case? We answer, simply because poultrymen do not exert themselves to place this class in the position it should occupy, from its importance among the industries of our country. It is quite useless to grumble when the prize-lists appear, and afterwards never give the matter a second thought till the list for the next year appears, then grumble again. What is absolutely necessary is work. The granger, when he finds that he can raise a big pumpkin, squash or line of fruit or potatoes at once goes to work to get a good prize placed on this article, and he succeeds. Why don't the poultryman, with his fowls that are of more actual benefit to the country than anything the average farmer raises except his grain, do the same as the granger? He need not be ashamed to advocate this branch when it ranks so high among our exports. How many of these articles that are favored with high prizes, and petted and encouraged by agricultural societies, have brought \$2,000,000 into the country in one year? That was the amount of the egg exports alone for last year. Taking poultry exported and the home consumption of eggs and poultry, the annual value of the chicken crop cannot fall short of \$5,000,000. It is a sure crop, never fails, and is easily harvested, as the harvest may extend throughout the whole year.

The reason why farmers, who form the majority of the managers of our fall shows do not take more interest in poultry is that they do not appreciate its importance on the farm. The good wife has the chickens allotted to her, and the amount realized from them in the weekly or semi-weekly visits to the town is not kept strict account of, and appears small; but were it possible for the annual yield of poultry and eggs to be gathered and marketed at one time, as is the case with grain, the sum realized would surprise the farmer, and convince him that, for the amount of labor expended and money invested, he has nothing equally profitable on the farm.

That the improved breeds are better than the old stock there can not now be a doubt in the minds of anyone; and that the general adoption of those varieties that are the best for poultry and egg production by all who keep poultry would

lead to an annual doubling of production and export, is equally certain. The export, with a good sample of poultry, can be increased indefinitely, and eggs will never be a drug in the market. Take fruit, for comparison, which is one of the most pampered and coddled lines at our shows: early in the season, when high prices are to be had, the American growers reap the benefit, and our native products don't reach the market until prices are down to hard-pan, and foreign markets are stocked before our crop is gathered. This will always be the case with this line on account of our climate. The crop is also uncertain.

We believe that were farmers and manufacturers aware of the benefits the country is deriving and many derive from poultry raising, they would assist in fostering this industry at the fall shows, and we feel that every fancier should make it his business to enlighten them on this point.

As an instance of the want of information—we will call it—on this point we may cite the words of the secretary of one of our most important fall exhibitions in reply to an urgent request for better prizes for poultry by one of our fanciers: "What do the chickens amount to anyway; I can go on the market any morning and buy a pair that will win at our show." Now, this man might, with as much truth, have said that he could go out on the commons near any country town and drive in a cow that would win a prize as a Durham or a Jersey, at the same show. He may have been quite in earnest, but if so, showed a sad want of knowledge on this point for one in his position.

Now what can poultrymen expect while the feeling is of this character? The prize lists will never be improved while men holding the principal positions in those societies have such ideas. Therefore, the first work to be done is to convince them that we have a class that ranks second to few on their lists in importance from a real financial stand-point, a class that is not from its character restricted to a few, but is open to men of all occupations, not only as a business but a pastime. Until you can convince the farmer, the fruit-grower and the manufacturer of this you will find great difficulty in getting poultry properly represented on the prize-lists. See what you can do between this and the fall of 1883.

#### Personals.

Mr. Pugsley's catalogue has been promised him by the printer for Friday, September 8th. They will immediately be sent to those having ordered or ordering hereafter. From advance sheets sent us we would conclude that it will prove a valuable work to the young fancier.

The executive of the Montreal Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association have decided to hold their next exhibition on Wednesday, Thursday

and Friday, the 14th, 15th and 16 February, 1883. Jas. H. Cayford, Secy., Box 1168, Montreal, P. Q.

Mr. Bingham after a visit to Mr. Spillet's yards writes:—"He has without doubt the best pen of Light Brahmas I ever saw. His chicks are also excellent,—not one of them but is either fit for a good breeder or exhibition bird. I was impressed favorably by the cleanly and tidy manner in which his fowls were kept, and by their health and thrift—every bird in grand health."

Don't fail to read Mr. R. Mackay's page ad. on 3rd page of cover, and see the good offers he makes in Light Brahmas.

Mr. Thomas Gain's ad. is a prominent one in this issue, see last page of cover.

We would advise all who can to visit the Great Central Fair, to be held at Hamilton, from the 26th to 29th September. There will be a good show in all departments, and this, with the very favorable railway arrangements, should induce a large number from the inland towns to visit this very beautiful city.

Mr. D. C. Trew, of Lindsay, has made a specialty of Houdans, and has excellent stock; also Black Cochins and Leghorns of noted strains.

We would call attention to the ad. of Thomas Jall, of Outermont, (near Montreal.) Having done considerable business with this gentleman, we confidently recommend him as one of the best men on our list.

MR. JAS. FULLERTON,

Dear Sir,—I enclose full page ad. for September, also a letter from Vallancy E. Fuller, of Oakland Stock Farm, to whom I sold a pen of six Plymouth Rocks for \$50. This pen of birds are second to none in America, and will make their mark as getters of good stock.

My birds are in fine condition for show—not a sick or drooping chicks in the whole lot. I wish I had time to exhibit them, but will have to forego the pleasure this season. Yours truly,

THOMAS GAIN.

Hamilton, August 24th, 1882.

FRIEND FULLERTON,

Your neat little journal comes to us as regular as any, and I like to read it, there is such a variety of good matter, crisp and fresh.

It may be of interest to our Canadian friends to know that this has been a very hard season on chicks here in Iowa. A very late spring, wet and cold. And it was not alone so in Iowa; I am told by a prominent breeder of Indiana that he lost 100 chicks before they were three weeks old. I lost 150 fine chicks myself in the months of March and April. However, I saved a few, and, if you will permit me, here are the hatches from eggs purchased:—From Sid Conger, 26 Plymouth Rock eggs, 15 chicks hatched; R. E. Rosencrans, 65 Black Cochin eggs, 45 chicks; A. C. Ficklin, 26 Black-B. Red Game eggs, 8 chicks; W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q., 12 Black-B. Red Game eggs, 5 chicks. I consider the last mentioned an extra good hatch, and speaks well for Mr. Ball's stock. I expect to show some of our American fanciers a few good birds this winter from the yards of Mr. Ball.

Yours fraternally,

R. F. MAHER.

Conesville, Iowa, Aug. 1st 1882.

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

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

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONA., CAN.  
American Sebrights, Light Brahmas and Rose  
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JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.  
Imported G. S. Hamburgs. Eggs \$4 per 13.

ROBT H. BARBER, GUELPH, ONT.  
Breeder and exhibitor. Red Pile Game a speci-  
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**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

WANTED.—immediately, 1 trio of Toulouse  
Geese. Address R. A. BROWN, Cherry Grove, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few trios or pairs of first class  
White Leghorn Chicks, \$3 per trio; \$4 per pair.  
ANGUS McKEIGAN, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—2 trios Pekins, 2 pair Langshan  
chicks and six pairs Plymouth Rock chicks. Must  
be sold before 1st Oct. W. JUDGE, Orangeville.

FOR SALE.—A few Light Brahma Cockerels  
bred from a pair scoring 193 points (by Bicknell)  
\$3 each. ANGUS McKEIGAN, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—100 Light Brahma and P. Rock  
chicks from \$4 to \$8 per trio; a few hens at \$2  
each. E. H. HURD, Strathroy.

WANTED.—Good trio of Houdans in exchange  
for Light Brahmas or P. Rocks.  
E. H. HURD, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—A number of White Leghorn  
cockerels, March hatch, beauties, at \$2 each.  
E. H. HURD, Box 257, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—A fine lot of Plymouth Rock  
cockerels at from \$2 to \$3 each, or will exchange  
for offers. ANGUS McKEIGAN, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—20 Pure bed White Leghorn cock-  
erels, regular beauties, at \$1.50 each.  
8-2-in A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE.—9 Pekin Ducks, young stock, or  
will exchange for pure bred poultry or offers.  
WARD HANES, Morrisburg, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair English Bull  
Pups (D. T. Rogers' stock), for Rose Comb White  
Leghorn hens or offers.  
LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns or  
Pekin ducks, young. Will exchange one pair Leg-  
horns or P. Rocks for two good W. F. B. Spanish  
cockerels. LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—A few pairs Hom-  
ing Antwerps at \$3 per pair; 1 Black Carrier cock  
at \$1.50, or would exchange for Polish fowls or  
Scotch Terrier dog. E. H. HURD, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—A few of the most *recherche* Brown  
Leghorn Chicks ever offered on the continent.  
Money refunded if birds do not suit purchasers.  
Write for prices.

W. L. BROWN, Hyde Park, Ont.

FOR SALE.—4 Buff Cochin hens, grand birds,  
first prize stock, lot for \$12; 2 pair Golden Se-  
bright Bantams, also 2 B. B. R. Game pullets, lot  
for \$10; little gems. R. MACKAY, Hamilton.

FOR SALE.—Superior White Leghorn Chicks,  
bred from 1st prize pullet at Industrial Exhibition,  
1881, and 2nd prize cockerel at Yorkville poultry  
show, 1882. C. W. TREADGOLD, Thornbury, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 trio S. S. Hamburgs, \$4; 1 trio  
Booted bantams, \$3; 1 trio G. S. Polands, \$4; Houd-  
ans, 1 cock and 5 hens, \$7; ditto Spanish \$7;  
W Leghorn cockerels, \$1; pair P. Rocks \$3.

J. M. CARSON, Box 155 Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—300 birds, six months old. Pekin  
Ducklings from birds that took 1st prize at Provin-  
cial, 1881. Plymouth Rocks, (Costen, Upham and  
Britton Strains); Light Brahmas, (Autocrat and  
Duke of York strains).

VICTOR WYE, Port Burwell, Ont.

FOR SALE.—25 American Sebrights, 25 Rose-  
comb Brown Leghorns, 5 Light Brahmas, 2 pairs  
Black Javas, 2 pairs Langshans, 3 pairs White Fan-  
tail Pigeons. Will receive a cash offer for the lot.  
Contemplate change of residence.

C. C. GRAF, Fisherville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Black Red Game (Royal, Douglass  
and Baldwin Strains); Red Pile (Ross, Spaulding,  
Damon and Lang's strain); Golden Duckwings,  
Lincoln and Hellier's importations.

C. W. TREADGOLD, Thornbury, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 White Leghorn cock, 1 Brown  
Leghorn cock and 4 hens; 1 Brown Leghorn  
cockerel and 3 pullets, 1 Plymouth Rock cock, 4  
hens and 4 pullets. All first-class birds.

W. H. F. BARTLETT, 217 Nelson St., London.

FOR SALE.—1 pair of Langshans, 1881 hatch,  
very fine \$4; six pairs of No. 1 P. Rocks, March  
hatch, at \$4 per pair, also Houdans Langshans and  
Golden Sebright chicks. Write at once.

BINGHAM & DURHAM, Bradford, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—My entire stock  
of pigeons—must be sold before the 15th October  
—including Black, Yellow, Blue and White Fans,  
Black and Blue Dragons, Trumpeters, Tumblers,  
Pouters, Swallows, Owls, Kites, Turbits, &c. Will  
sell in lots or in pairs at bargains, or will exchange  
for pair pug dogs. J. H. MADIGAN, Simcoe, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—1 pair Golden  
Sebright Bants. (Pugsley and McNeil's stock); 1  
trio of Plymouth Rock chicks (Pugsleys); 1 fine  
Bronze Gobbler (Main's stock); some June hatch  
B. B. Red Game chicks, or will exchange for W.  
C. Black Polish or bants. A fine St. Bernard dog  
for sale cheap.

BURGESS & DOUGLAS, Woodstock, Ont.



ANGUS MCKEIGAN,  
Strathroy, Ontario

Breeder of  
**Black-B. Red Games,**  
P. ROCKS, W. LEGHORNS,  
and **BLACK-B. RED GAME BANTAMS.**

Stock first-class in each variety.

Chick- for sale after 1st September.

Eggs for Hatching in season. 3-y



F. J. GRENNY,  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO,

Breeder of  
**LANGSHANS,**  
LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
**Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Coshins,**  
and **Pekin Ducks.**

Eggs \$2 per 13. See prize-list of Poultry Ass'n of Ont.  
in February Review. Send for Circular. 2-6



GEORGE WALKER,  
Orangeville, Ontario, Canada,

Has fine  
**EXHIBITION CHICKS**  
—March Hatch—

*For Sale, at from \$2 to \$20 each.*

If I cannot supply a good bird I will not supply at all.  
Send for Circular. and see quality of Stock. 2-y.



WM. HALL,  
Newcastle, Ont.,

Breeder of  
**Exhibition Games**

BLACK B. RED,  
—BROWN B. RED, RED PYLE.—

My fowls are first-class in every respect.  
Eggs, \$2 for 13. Good hatch guaranteed. 3-y



WM. BARBER,  
242 QUEEN ST., W., TORONTO,  
Breeder of

**Golden Duckwing and Black B. Red**  
**GAMES.**

Golden Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per setting of 13.

All from prize stock.  
See prize lists of Brantford and Yorkville shows in  
Review for February. 2-6m

JOSEPH. A. DICKER,  
Box 77, BRADFORD, ONT.,

Breeder of  
**High Toned**  
**W. F. Black Spanish.**

I have a fine lot of  
**CHICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.**

Also a number of old hens.

Now for cheap stock! 4-y Write me.



E. H. HURD,  
Strathroy, Ontario,

Breeder of  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
And **BLACK HAMBURGS**

**CHICKS FOR SALE AFTER SEPT. 1st.**  
3-y.



**Brown and White Leghorns,**  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
and  
**Langshans, (Croad's strain.)**

Birds for sale at all seasons of the year, at reasonable  
prices. My birds were awarded 4 1st prizes at the Pro-  
vincial, London, 1881, and 4 prizes at the O. P. A., Brant-  
ford, 1882. My stock as good as the best.

Eggs \$2 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3. Langshan  
eggs \$3 per setting.

WM. MOORE,

Box 463, London P. O., Ont.

Write for what you want. Name this paper.



R. A. BROWN,  
CHERRY GROVE, ONT

Breeder of  
**Croad & Brisco's**  
**LANGSHANS,**

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

Also Cotswold Ram Lambs from imported stock.  
Send for prices. I will sell cheap.  
Eggs for Hatching in season. 3-y.



HILL & EDGAR,  
LEFROY, ONTARIO,

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

Brown Leghorns.—Stahlschmidt's strain.  
White Leghorns.  
W. F. Black Spanish—imported stock.  
B. B. R. Games, Black and G.S. Hamburgs—Beldon's.  
Eggs for sale from \$2 to \$9 per setting, delivered free  
in Ontario.  
Write for wants. Correspondence solicited.



S. SPILLETT,  
LEFROY, - ONT.,  
Breeder of  
"AUTOCRAT" STRAIN OF  
LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
Pure.

A few old birds for sale now; some grand chicks for sale later.

All at reasonable prices.

WM. JUDGE,

Orangeville, - Ont.

Breeder of superior  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
LIGHT BRAHMAS.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH & PEKIN DUCKS.

None but SUPERIOR STOCK used for breeding.  
Correspondence promptly answered



A. C. BLYTH,  
Owen Sound, - Ontario,  
Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

W. F. George and Charlesworth stock.

HOUDANS,  
(Geo. Butters' stock.)

EGGS \$2 per 13 of either variety. 3-6t

Oakland Stock Farm }  
Aug. 23rd, 1882. }

Thos. Gain, Esq., East Hamilton Poultry Yards,  
Hamilton,

Dear Sir,—The pen of Plymouth Rocks you sold me are very fine, in fact the best I ever saw, and give me entire satisfaction. They are a credit to you as a breeder, and from their superiority must prove profitable to me in time as breeders.

Yours truly,

VALLANCEY E. FULLER.

LINDSAY POULTRY YARDS.

Houdans, Black Cochius and  
White Leghorns.

I am now prepared to sell chicks sired by the celebrated Houdan prize-winner "Java Chief," Black Cochius, bred from 2nd prize cockerel at Brantford last winter (Butterfield's strain); also, first-class White Leghorns.

My chicks are beauties in every respect this season.

9 tf

D. C. TREW,  
Lindsay, Ont.

J. G. MILLS,

QUEEN ST., WEST, TORONTO,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
FRUIT AND PROVISIONS.

Special attention given to the  
*Poultry and Egg Trade.*

THE  
**Great Central Fair**

—AND—  
AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL  
EXHIBITION

Will be held in the  
Crystal Palace Grounds,  
In the City of

HAMILTON,

September 26th, 27th, 28th & 29th.

LARGER PREMIUMS are offered than at former Exhibitions for STOCK, POULTRY, AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, FINE ARTS, LADIES' WORK, &c.

The Railway Companies will carry passengers and exhibits at one fare for the double journey.

For prize lists and entry forms address

JONATHAN DAVIS, Secretary,

F. C. BRUCE, Treas., Mount Albion.  
Hamilton.

W. J. SHAW,

London East, - Ontario,

Breeder of

BLACK HAMBURGS

AND

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

My Black Hamburgs are noted prize winners, and are of a first-class strain. They are very neat and firm in comb, pure and solid white in ear lobe, red in face, of good size, and brilliant plumage.

My Plymouth Rocks are equal to the best in every particular.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, NOW,

Warranted fresh and true to name, and carefully packed for carriage.

Chicks after September 1st.

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Address as above.

4.2t

THE AMERICAN

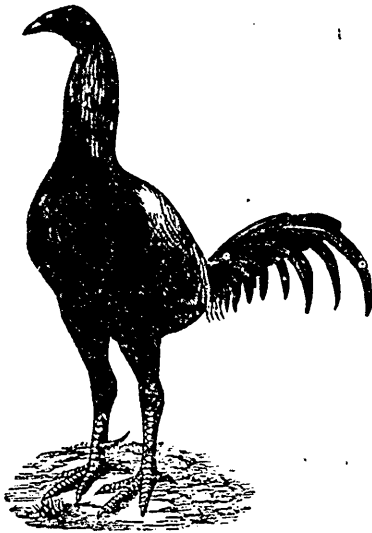
**Standard of Excellence,**

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

Address, POULTRY REVIEW, Strathroy



—The Princess of—



—The Poultry Yard—

**BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES***A Specialty.*

Chicks now ready for delivery. A few adult birds for sale.

All communications promptly answered.  
6-3t W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Que.

Conesville, Iowa, Aug. 1st, 1882.

W. L. Ball, Esq., Richmond, P. Q.

Dear Sir.—The eggs purchased from you reached me in first-class condition—with the exception of one broken—and out of 12 eggs I had five strong chicks. I consider this an extra good hatch when the distance travelled is taken into account—over 1,300 miles, and so many times transferred. I shall take pleasure in recommending you to our American fanciers when I can do so.

Yours fraternally,  
R. F. MAHER.

**Scotch Greys.**

Having purchased from MR. THOMAS COSTEN his stock of this valuable new variety of fowls, I am prepared to take orders for a limited supply of

*EGGS, at \$2.50 per dozen.*

I will also have for sale in the fall a few pairs and trios of CHICKS. Orders for same received now, and those wanting will have to speak quick, as I believe I am the only breeder in this country.

In plumage the Scotch Greys resemble the Plymouth Rocks; in laying qualities the Leghorns, and for size of eggs are fully equal to the Brahmas or Black Spanish. They are also non-setters.

9-2t

J. F. SCRIVER,  
P. O. Box 2078, Montreal.

**J. Y. BICKNELL,**  
Buffalo, - New York, U. S.,  
CENTRE OF ATTRACTION FOR

**JAVA FOWLS AND EGGS !!**

Four yards to select from. SUPERIOR MATING. Facilities unequalled.

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

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

**LEGHORNS  
White & Brown!**

Winners at

CLEVELAND,  
INDIANAPOLIS,  
BUFFALO,  
CHICAGO,  
LONDON,

BRANTFORD,  
GUELPH,  
TORONTO,  
SHERBROOKE,  
HAMILTON,

And other leading poultry exhibitions.

Having succeeded in raising about 200 chicks, a large per centage of which are extra fine birds that will, when fully matured, score high in the nineties, I am confident I can supply my numerous customers with

*Exhibition Birds that will be sure  
to win the Red Ticket*

At the Fall and Winter Exhibitions.

As I shall not compete at but TWO exhibitions in Canada during the next ten months, nearly all of my best exhibition birds will be for sale.

Orders booked now. For prices of fowls and chicks, premiums won since 1876, and other information,

Send for my NEW Catalogue.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,  
2-tf. Box 82, PRESTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

**REMOVAL!****Chicks! Chicks!**

The Best Stock

—AT—

Lowest Prices.

Having removed from

**BLYTH to SEAFORTH,**

I am compelled to dispose of a number of my birds as I have not sufficient room for them. I will therefore sell chicks or old birds of as

*Good Stock as any in the Country,*

of the following varieties:

**BUFF COCHINS,**  
**BLACK COCHINS,**  
**PARTRIDGE COCHINS,**  
**BLACK SPANISH,**  
**S. S. HAMBURGS,**  
**WHITE LEGHORNS.**

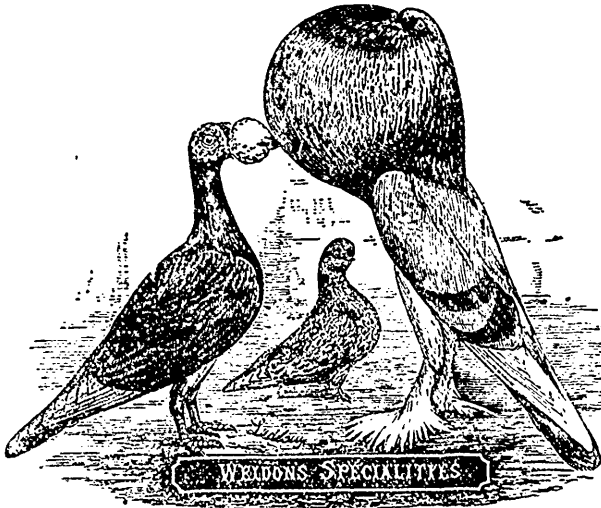
Write for just what you want, and write early. All communications cheerfully answered.

Address

L. THORNE,

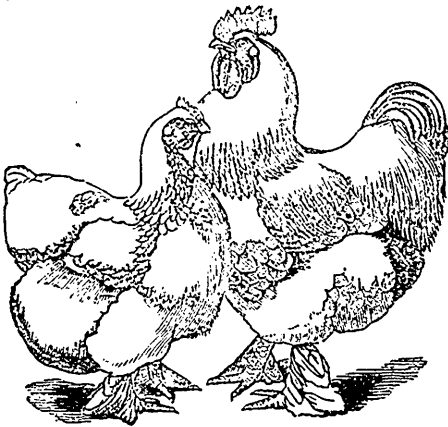
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Seaforth, Ont



*Jas. C. Weldon*

Breeder of  
FANCY PIGEONS,  
LONDON, ONTARIO.



# Napknoll Poultry Yards,

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.,

H. J. HAIGHT,

C. S. NEWELL,

*General Manager.*

Importers and Breeders of

**White, Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins,**

And other varieties of

***Highest Class Poultry.***

EGGS IN SEASON FOR SALE.

No Circulars. Write for wants. All communications should be addressed to C. S. Newell. Name this paper. 2-ly.

C. A. KEEFER,

Sterling,



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Breeder of Superior

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**


**Brown Leghorns**

***Black-breasted Red Games.***

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

A GRAND LOT OF CHICKS,

The finest I have ever offered for sale, both for breeding and exhibition, at reasonable prices.

 *Illustrated Circular free.*

Write me if you desire fine stock.

12-4-y

Owing to business engagements I find it impossible to give the number of varieties I have been breeding the attention they require, and hereafter will breed only

**Polands and High-Class Bantams,**

and offer for sale my entire stock of old and young birds of the following varieties:

*Brown and White Leghorns, Heath-wood Pit Games, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Buff Cochins,*

*Pekin and Aylesbury*

*Ducks, and a*

*Fine pair of Bronze Turkeys,*

three years old.

Write for just what you want. Will make prices to suit as this stock must be sold to make room.

D. T. ROGERS,

Cayuga, Ont.

8-1f

# THE EUREKA INCUBATOR

Is now manufactured in Canada, by

## F. J. GRENNY,

Brantford,

Ontario,

Who has acquired the right to make and sell them in the Dominion.

The EUREKA has now been in use for five years, and with ever increasing popularity. It has stood the test where some of the best other makes had to succumb, and is now without doubt

## The Standard Incubator of the World.

The AUTOMATIC EGG TURNING TRAY,  
and the REGULATOR,  
Are most perfect inventions, and only used in this make.

Owing to the heavy import duties and express charges, and the comparative high prices of incubators of the better class in the United States, many have hesitated to purchase them in the States. To all interested I would say, before purchasing send to me for twenty four page circular and price-list.

Incubators, 200 egg size now ready; any size made to order. Remember this is the only machine for hatching chickens patented and manufactured in Canada.

Prices.—100 egg size, \$30.00; 200 egg size, \$50.00.

The Best BROODER yet made,

Price, 100 chick size, \$8.00.

Address all communications to

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F. J. GRENNY, BRANTFORD, ONT.

## Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards,

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA,

G. H. PUGSLEY,

Proprietor.

I have the Largest and Finest collection of

## Land & Water Fowls, PHEASANTS AND DOGS,

Owned by any one Man on the Globe!

I follow the business of Stock Breeding entirely, and it has my whole time and study. Birds I have bred and sold have won at all the largest shows in America. Thousands of Prizes awarded my fowls during the past seven years.

VARIETIES:—Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed; Hamburgs, all varieties; Leg-horns, all varieties, single and rose combed; Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W. C. Black, G. and Buff Laced 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, White Polish and Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks; Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Japanese, Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

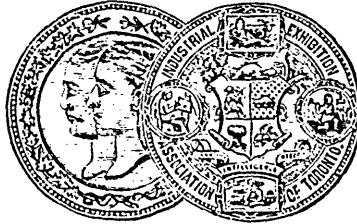
Send for Price-list of Eggs. Prices Reduced.

DOGS:—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, 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.

Write for just what you want and address as above. I guarantee satisfaction in all ordinary cases. Visitors welcome. My Illustrated Catalogue is being pushed through press rapidly.

# Eggs from the Best Birds in America !

*They have won more*



*Prizes than any other's.*

1880. 1881.

**BUTTERFIELD & HANES,**

Sandwich,

Ontario,

Importers and breeders of

## 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.**

Our breeding stock is to our liking this spring, and the result from their eggs must prove eminently successful to all purchasers. One-half the winning birds at the leading shows in Ontario for several years past have been bred in our yards or hatched from eggs purchased from us.

We don't aspire to have the largest collection on the globe, preferring rather to keep just such a number as we can properly manage, and these of the varieties most useful and beautiful.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, warranted fresh and true to name, Asiatics, \$4.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. A few good birds for sale.

**W. H. HILL,**

Beachville,

Ontario,  
Breeder of

Canada.

## LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

*Partridge, Buff, White and Black Cochins; Silver Pencilled,  
Golden Pencilled, Silver-Spangled and Golden Spangled  
Hamburgs; Brown and White Leghorns; Plymouth*

Rocks, W. C. B. Polands; Duckwing and B. B. Red Games; Black R., Silver Duckwing, Golden and Silver Sebright, White Single comb and Japanese Bantams; Pekin and Rouen Ducks; Bremen Geese; English Pheasants.

Egg for Hatching now Fowls for sale at all times. Chicks after 1st September.  
See Prize list of Brantford show in Review for February.

**BEST** business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

**GOLD** Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.



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, and is carefully bred. A glance at the lists of awards at the Montreal and Sherbrooke shows will convince that my birds are of high merit.

I have this year an extra fine lot of chicks of the varieties named, which I will sell at very reasonable prices, quality of stock considered. Everything guaranteed as represented.

Address

THOMAS HALL,

ST. JOHN BAPTIST VILLAGE, P. Q.

ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,

Sherbrooke,

P. Q.,

W. F. JAMES, Proprietor,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PEDIGREED LIGHT BRAHMAS, AND CROAD LANGSHANS.

Breeding stock and A 1 exhibition chicks for sale for winter shows. Prices reasonable; Stock first-class. Orders booked now for delivery in October, November or December.

Special low express rates arranged.

7.1f

W. F. JAMES.

J. H. ROWE,

King P. O.,

Breeder of High-class

Ontario,

Plymouth Rocks.

Having a large flock of chicks—hatched in the Incubator and raised in the Brooder—and having control of two yards in which the stock is not related, I am prepared to supply birds for either exhibition or breeding purposes, second to none on the continent. I will sell single birds; pairs, trios or breeding pens. My prices are: single cockerel or pullet, from \$2 to \$10; pairs, \$5 to \$15; trios, \$8 to \$20, according to age and marking. I will send birds not related when so desired.

I have also a few very fine

HOUDANS, BUFF AND PAR. COCHINS, B. SPANISH, L. BRAHMAS & ANDALUSIANS, for sale. These I wish to clear out, and will give bargains, as I want my yards for the exclusive breeding of Plymouth Rocks.

8 tf

PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

D. T. ROGERS,

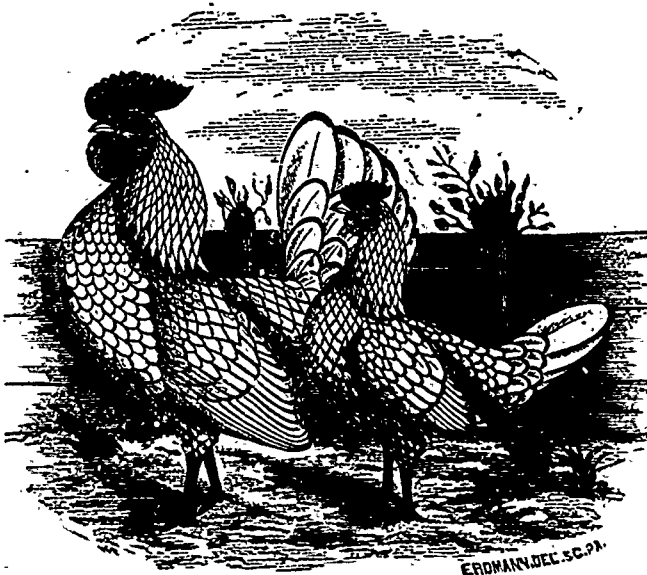
Breeder and Importer of the following varieties:

White-crested Black Polish, Golden and Silver Duckwing, Golden and Silver Sebrights, and Black Rose-comb

BANTAMS.

Having recently purchased from Mr. Pugsley his entire stock of Silver Sebright Bantams, which include the prize-winners at Cleveland and other large shows last winter, I am now in a position to offer my customers finer birds than ever before. My entire stock of Bantams are as fine as money can buy. I have a grand lot of birds to offer this fall, and will guarantee satisfaction or return the money.

A few settings of Bantam eggs to spare at \$3.00 per setting. Remember that August and September are the months for raising Bantams.



ERDMAN, DEC. 50. P. 1.