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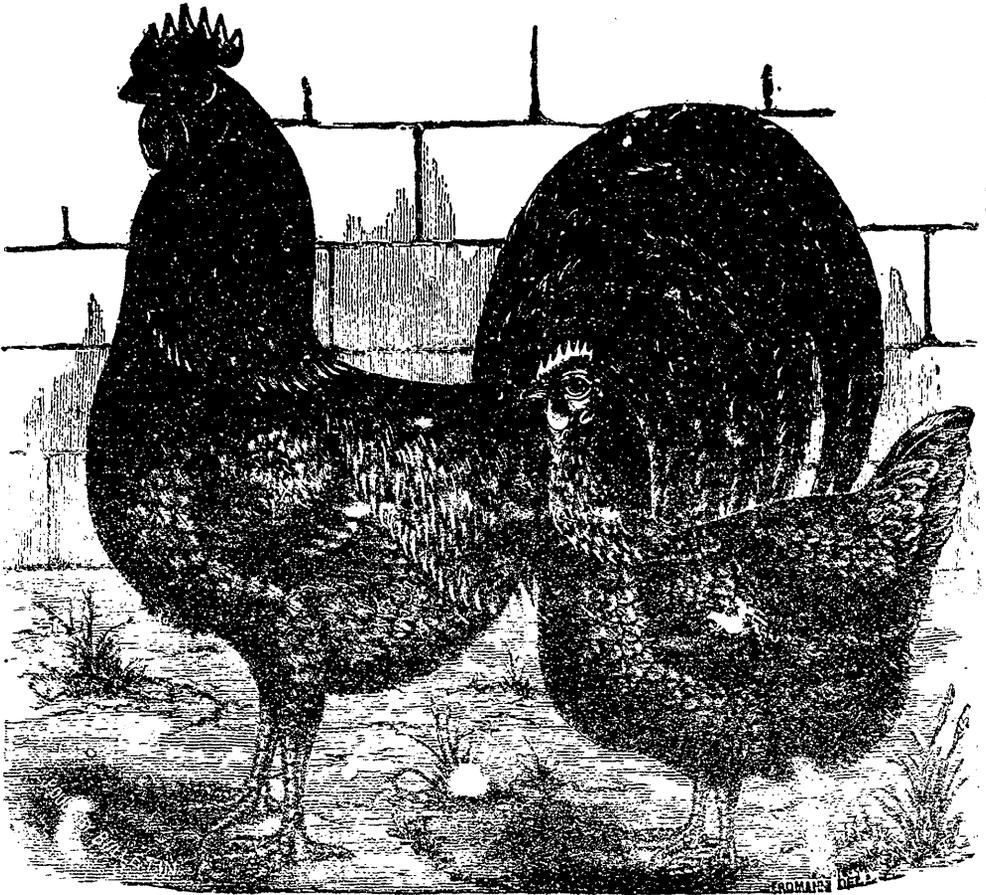
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

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No. 6.



## BLACK JAVAS.

In presenting the readers of the Review with a brief history of Javas, I will confine myself to the only original, genuine variety, viz: the Black Java. The Mottles originate in a cross, and can be considered later. In reviewing this question it is to be regretted that the chain of facts, although traceable for the space of thirty years, is not complete. One end of the chain is lost. After searching every available resource, although we fail to exhume the missing links, circumstances lead us to believe that Javas are of American origin, but what is their direct fountain head, and why a foreign name was assigned them, mystery alone can explain. The first known record of their existence comes from Missouri, U. S., where, over a quarter of a century ago, a noted physician bred them, but even his name and whether he still survives is unknown to us. At all events we have no record from him, or any other possible source whereby we can extend the chain of evidence. The doctor was so choise of his stock that he would not consent to his neighbors sharing it with him. But there was a way provided. Javas did not belong to the class of fowls that were

"Born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

They were destined to make a record; the gateway was opened and they went forth to "multiply and replenish the earth." The doctor's coachman disposed of enough eggs to plant the seed. From this very source all modern Javas descended. From a pair or trio to build upon they increased in numbers, some of which were brought into New York State about twenty years since, after which time all trace of them in Missouri is lost. The progeny was divided among neighbors and friends, some of whom retained it in purity, while many crossed it with other fowls, and soon lost sight of the original stock. All true Javas of the present day—all standard Javas wherever they may be found—descend from that wing of the original stock that was brought into New York State. There is not a breeder of Javas now living, unless in obscurity, who has any right to the claim of their origin. So many questions are constantly asked regarding them that I wish to present what facts are most needed in order to satisfy the demand, and here I desire to state that *not one of us* who are known as Java breeders had anything to do—directly or indirectly—with their origin. The above facts are all that we possess, and here we must let the case rest.

It is now nearly a decade since the fowls in question were first seen in the show room, knocking at the door of the *Standard* for admission. For more than twice that length of time they had been bred by farmers and cottagers, usually receiving the attention bestowed upon fowls by those who consider them a necessary evil. Fortunately a few of their possessors selected vigorous birds for breeding stock. While pleading with the A. P. A. for recognition, other new breeds stood in a like attitude, some of which were endorsed by the leading lights in the fraternity. Javas came unaided. No orators accompanied them to sound their praises; no lobbyist to manipulate the wires that could draw them in. They stood and won on merit alone. They met with such universal favor that a committee—appointed in 1880 by the president—perfected a standard for them, which was adopted at the meeting of the A. P. A. in 1881, and may be found in the new *Standard*.

My first introduction to them, except in the show room, was the result of having been appointed chairman of the above named committee. In this capacity I was obliged to see them *at home*. When their home was reached I found a very vigorous, active lot of fowls. I wondered how so much vitality and activity could be manifested in birds that had been bred in-and-in for so many years; then I remembered that most of our breeds

were crosses, and that in order to follow any one type we must select from different families of the same stock. That is just what has been done with Javas. I was also much astonished to see the carelessness manifested in mating and breeding

Javas were running in the door-yard and Mot-tled fowls in the barn-yard adjoining. Sufficient precaution to keep them apart had been neglected, and on several occasions during my short visit, I noticed one of each kind in the wrong yard, Red feathers and white feathers were to be seen in the breeding pen, and crooked combs had always been considered harmless. A pen of Dominiques was kept in close proximity to the Javas, the result of which was occasionally shown in the progeny of the latter, as they, too, would sometimes get in the wrong yard. I protested against this careless way of breeding, but my caution was unheeded. I was told that some of the best birds were bred from parents having red or white feathers. Notwithstanding this manifest carelessness, I could see intrinsic merit in their make-up. I discovered valuable in-bred qualities that might be perpetuated and improved by carefully culling, killing and mating.

My experience with them since has verified my first impressions. In my long experience with nearly every thing in the line of domestic fowls, I have never found a breed better adapted to close quarters, or one that would resist the attacks of disease in every form with more fortitude. Occasionally I have seen one attacked with roup, consequent upon exposure while attending shows, and in every case, some of which were severe, a few days' time and simple remedies effected a permanent cure. When we consider this, and the fact that they have been bred-in for over twenty-five years, we cannot fail to credit them with sterling worth.

None are better calculated to adapt themselves to the wants of him who desires, in his poultry, an automatic machine that will manufacture eggs and chickens unaided and uncared for, yet I hope they may never fall into such unworthy hands. They are certainly adapted to the farmer who gives his fowls free range and good quarters, one who desires the most profit in eggs and flesh. No better choice can be made by him who has only a small yard and likes a combination of beauty and utility, and who does not want a kind that is always in his neighbor's yard.

The color is rich, lustrous black, with that beautiful green shading so desirable; comb single, shanks black, approaching willow, free from feathers. The bottoms of the feet are always yellow, corresponding with the color of the skin. When served on the table the flesh does not present that objectionable dark color common to Spanish and

some other breeds, but is equal to the Plymouth Rock in every particular.

In selecting breeding stock retain birds with straight combs, brilliant black plumage, black shanks and dark colored eyes. Willow shanks are tolerated, but are objectionable in young Javas. In old male birds, however, we can seldom avoid them. *Never breed from red feathers.* Better allow a little white than red. The *Standard* calls for "brilliant red" comb, which is correct for male birds, but some of the striking characteristics of the breed are dark comb, face and wattles among females. Pullets should *always* have them, and if retained at maturity so much the better. I now have a few hens two years old with comb, face and wattles nearly black. No doubt the *Standard* will be changed in this respect, for it was an oversight in compiling it. Kill all birds that show striking defects and retain only first-class ones for breeding. As to size, hardness, quick maturity, and all points of usefulness I feel justified in placing them on a par with the Plymouth Rock, although they bear no relation to the latter, the Java side of which was really a Black Cochin, commonly, but erroneously called Java in those days. Javas will not lay as well as Leghorns. *No large fowl will.* In Leghorns we have great laying qualities, but table quality is lacking. It is impossible to find the laying qualities of the Leghorn and table qualities of the Plymouth Rock combined, consequently we must select according to our greatest needs.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 14th, 1884.

### The Plymouth Rock—Its Origin, and How to Breed and Mate.

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

*Continued.*

Having thus arrived at a glimmering of light, a revelation, as it were, into the workings of the great law of nature, let us see if we cannot grasp this truth, firmly fix it, and turn it to our advantage in the science of high-class poultry culture.

Spaulding says, "The successful and scientific cultivation of thorough-bred poultry is no illiterate nor idler's pastime. Its causes and commerce call for the purest and 'grandest combination of conscience, heart and brain,' and demands of its devotees the most consummate acquaintance with physiological and natural sciences. 'As ye sow, so shall ye reap!' Science confirms with the assurance that all seed, from any and every source, corollates, stores up or contains within itself the latent force and essential germ which, when rightly conditioned, will generate a reproduction of the parents. It only awaits the *high intelligence that must condition it*, and at once nature's ap-

pointed processes evolve latency into active life. If the parents be black or white, wise or otherwise, great or small, healthy or diseased, or if fowls be starved and fatted, uncared for and ill-conditioned, or from any cause are enfeebled, and so produce offspring, such progeny will indicate the actual color and condition of the parents at conception." If the human parents be drunk or over mentally worked, or worried, or deeply dejected, or ailing in any manner of mental aberration, and begets offspring under such conditions, the truths of heredity will triumph, and the sins of the parents will be photographed too faithfully on the features of their imbecile offspring."

How powerfully potent the process of hereditary identity! Through all the annals of learning the amplest evidence abounds that progeny represents the color and condition of the parent *when begotten.* There are certain axioms in nature that limit our operations in everything. Nature herself elects to conduct her own operations, subservient to axioms as self-evident as that a "part is greater than the whole." I believe the breeding of fancy poultry to form no exception to the operations of that universal law that "holds dominion over universal mind and matter." Everything that hath being, or is begotten, is hedged about by law, and made subservient to the operations of some consistent system. From the lizard on the log to the leviathan in the deep; from the ant, that operates on earth unseen, to the archangel that ministers at the foot of all force; everything, everywhere, and even nature herself, is hedged about by laws, and held in eternal harmony by that "golden everlasting chain, whose strong embrace holds heaven and earth and main."

How wonderful it is to observe how the bee works according to rules discovered by man thousands of years after the insect had followed them with perfect accuracy. The same little animal seems to be acquainted with principles of which we are still ignorant. We can, by crossing, vary the forms of cattle, &c., &c., with astonishing nicety; but we have no means of altering the nature of an animal once born, by means of treatment and feeding. This power, however, is undeniably possessed by the bees. Where the queen bee is lost, by death or otherwise, they choose a grub from those who are born for workers; they make three cells into one, and placing the grub there, they build a tube round it; they afterwards build another cell, of a pyramidal form, into which the grub grows. They feed it with peculiar food and tend it with extreme care. It becomes, when transformed from the worm to the fly, not a worker, but a queen-bee. It is difficult to conceive that man will ever possess such a power as this.

Our researches so far have led us to believe that the great secret of the uniformity of markings, size, shape, and color of wild birds and fowls is the result of the natural law of instinct implanted in them which leads them to make such selections and matings as tend to reproduce that uniformity. Man has not that instinct to guide him in arranging the reproduction of species of the animal kingdom, and must trust to art, experience and the science of *natural selection*, guided by the teachings of nature, and of the organic laws.

My next article will commence with the origin of the Plymouth Rocks.

(To be continued.)

### The Gape Parasite.

The worm, which is a nematoid (worm-like) parasite, has been found in the trachea of the turkey, common fowl, pheasant and partridge (European), and in various storks, crows, and in small birds of several species. The female worm measures five-eighths of an inch in length, the male one third of an inch. The mouth is situated at the extremity of the body, and is furnished with six prominent, horny lips. The body is smooth, and ends in an abruptly pointed tail, which folds more or less upon itself in the case of the female worm. The male has a sucker-like *bursa* or pouch at the lower extremity of his body. The ova are large for so small a worm, being fully 1-250 of an inch in length; active embryos may at times be seen in them. The two sexes are frequently found firmly united together, and it is probable that the eggs can only be liberated by the death and decomposition of their parent. If the infested fowl does not succumb to their ravages, they are probably, after a certain time, expelled, and dying on the ground, the ova and embryos are liberated by the decomposition of the maternal body.

The larval parasites then burrow into the soil or into decaying vegetable matter, and there pass through certain metamorphoses, at the completion of which, though still in a larval condition, they are ready to be returned to the proper habitat of the adult worm, viz: the trachea of certain birds. Introduced into the mouth with food or drinking water, they make their way to the air passages, and there commence their ravages, and reproduce their species, to again pass through the same cycle of changes.

Several modes of treatment of gapes are successful. The best in ordinary use is to strip the web from a feather to near the extremity of its shaft, introduce this carefully into the windpipe of the affected fowl, and, after twisting it round, withdrawing it, when the parasite will be found adhering to the ruffled plume.

The application of spirits of turpentine to the

outside of the neck, along the line of the trachea, is an excellent adjuvant to the above treatment. In extreme cases the skin of the neck may be cut through, an incision one-third of an inch or more in length made in the windpipe, and the worms extracted with a fine forceps. The wound should be closed with a stitch or two of fine thread, and the fowl will suffer no further inconvenience, generally at once running about and feeding as usual. The parasites when extracted should always be dropped into *boiling* water, so that the ova may be killed; to simply kill the adult worms, and throw them on the ground, is only to liberate the embryos, and, so, as it were, sow the seed of a fresh epidemic. Plenty of hemp seed with food, and an infusion of garlic as drinking water, have proved efficient aids in overcoming the evil effects of the *syngamus* disease in the large game preserves of Europe, and among domestic fowls in this country. —RALPH W. SEISS, M. D., in *Country Gentleman*.

### Notes for Beginners.

The chicken season is again upon us, with all its pleasures, spiced with more or less annoyance, as we have houses and appliances convenient and suitable, or not so. Still, like everything else of an earthly kind, the most perfect arrangements will still partake of the universal impotency of man; and this is nowhere more plainly exemplified than in hatching chicks. After all that mortal man can do to make all the conditions favorable for a good hatch, there are still several conditions beyond his power to control or influence. A hen will do her work in her own way, and if she choose to be obstinate, or restless, or perverse, or make up her mind that matters can be expedited by a good deal of tramping about, till the whole is reduced to a pudding-like mixture, no power of reasoning or coercion will convince her to the contrary. Yet, after all, to give our old servants what credit is their due, this state of things is the exception and not the rule, and in five years I have had only one hen leave her work and refuse to continue operations. I have found Cochins more addicted to uneasiness when the eggs begin to chip than the Brahma or Plymouth Rock; indeed I have never had a Brahma exhibit this restlessness, while I have had Cochins tramp everything to pieces. Still I find it is better not to interfere with them, as it only makes matters worse; and when eggs are hatching unevenly it is best to slip the hand under after dark and remove the chicks. But the hand should always be inserted from the breast, and not from the side or from behind, as the hen if restless will be sure to turn round, and once get her started and the business will be finished in short order.

I shall now give the results of my experiments

in feeding during the present season. Immediately after Toronto show I put my stock on short allowance till they commenced to lay, when some were fed more liberally. In the first place, they were about a month later in commencing to lay, and have not, on the whole, layed as many eggs as in previous years. To sum up my conclusions, which of course are open to changes or modifications, fowls—that is the Light Brahma—fed sparingly and kept in rather low condition, will lay fewer eggs and be more inclined to sit, while the eggs they do lay will hatch better, and I think produce stronger chicks. Of course my stock is young yet, but I have noticed that chicks from three yards have had no trouble in getting out of the shell. I have had only one chick die in the shell this year, and have had twelve chicks out of thirteen eggs, and have had that number reported by customers. In fact two out of thirteen is the largest number not fertile in any setting at home this season. I do not say that this is infallible truth, but it is a correct report of my searching after truth, as far as my experience has gone.

I have a notion, also founded on observation—which may be error, but shall state it so that others may notice it and support or disprove it—that is, that a coarse-headed, surly cock will not be so successful a breeder as a clean-headed, mild-tempered bird. I noticed that every unfertile egg I had this year was from the same yard, and the cockerel is a surly fellow, having torn one hen badly. Mr. Williams writes me of just such another gentleman, and the result is the same. Of course the ugly disposition may accompany a more pleasing countenance.

I have read a great deal about hatching rooms, and where a great many hens are set it seems to me, and it has been to me, a subject of no little moment. In the first place I have always, previous to this year, kept hatching hens closed in the dark, giving them plenty of air of course, but noticed they grew very stupid, and after a few days refused to come off when the door was opened. Upon being lifted off—and not a very pleasant exercise either where there are a dozen or two to be attended to—they would stupidly run back to the nests, when they had to be fastened out. This year all my sitters have had liberty to come off as and when they choose, and were only kept shaded from direct or clear light, and I never have had less trouble. I am so convinced of the superiority of this plan over the old that I am erecting a large house, around the back and ends of which will be divided into small compartments, large enough for a nest and other accommodations for sittings. These in winter will serve for closing up male birds in, which I found the want of badly after the show last winter.

STANLEY SPILLET.

Leftroy, June 2nd, 1884.

### Letter from British Columbia.

Editor Review.

I have not much to say about poultry, but drop you a few miscellaneous items. Fowls are doing remarkably well this season; nearly all egg are hatching out if they have the chance. Eggs are high in price, and hens scarce, caused by beef being tough and dear. My chicks, about 100, are all strong, and I have only lost two this season, which is better luck than I ever had before. My stock is Black-breasted Red Game and Light Brahma crossed, and I find they answer all purposes better than any kind I have yet tried; they make splendid table fowls, and are good layers of large eggs. If small eggs are found in the nests, I find out the hen that lays them and kill her. I have been doing this for the last four years, and the result is eggs of large and uniform size. Hens now sell at \$1.25 each, and eggs at 40c a dozen. Wheat is 2½c per pound. Raccoons are plentiful, and I often get one to chop up for the chicks; but this year animal food is so plentiful that I do not require to go to any trouble to provide it. The destructive grub of the crane fly, or daddy-long-legs, (*Lipula oleracea*) is carrying destruction into all our gardens. I have already lost about three acres of vegetables. The ground is literally alive with them, and as soon as a plant appears above ground it is devoured. Even my onion patch of a quarter of an acre was completely destroyed. Pease seem to be the only crop they do not care for. With the insects, California fruit and vegetables, and the Chinamen, we poor gardeners have a good deal to contend with, but we are few and far between.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that fifty or sixty English pheasants were liberated here last year, and to judge from the crowing of the cock birds they are increasing in numbers, but one is seldom seen. The country is well adapted for their protection, there being so much rocky and waste land, covered with scrub growth—ferns and brakes, as they are commonly called here—and forest. If they can get enough suitable food to support them there will be good shooting when the law permits, which will be in about two years hence.

In my last it was stated that rabbits and woodcock were plentiful, but this was a mistake. Rabbits have been turned out on several occasions—the California, wild and tame—but in every case they died. When examined the liver is found to be diseased, and they are wasted to skin and bones; and yet, it is remarkable, they will multiply and thrive if they have the protection of farm buildings.

G. A. KNIGHT.

Victoria, B. C., May, 19th, 1884.

### Season Notes.

At the close of the hatching season, a review of the proceeds, and a look back at the work of the last three months may be of interest and perhaps profit to some. On the whole the season has been a very favorable one, making up in some measure for the disappointment and loss experienced by so many last season, which was so discouraging, more especially to those who for the first time attempted to venture and try their fortune in the kingdom of chickenedom. Not being prepared for such a check to their zeal, as were some of the more experienced fanciers, they threw up the whole thing, and pronounced chicken raising a fraud and a snare. But had our young beginners persevered, success would have crowned their efforts this season, which would have amply repaid them for the loss and disappointment of the last. While last season there was almost nest after nest empty, this tells a different story. In many cases, and from different parties we hear of full nests, every egg producing a chick.

New, all this is very pleasing, but it is only obtained by good care and indomitable courage and perseverance through all disappointments and failures. And all these qualities are required in a greater degree in the man or woman who obtains their eggs from a distance. Those very eggs that produced a full nest, in all likelihood would not do so by fifty per cent. if sent any distance; while in other cases they would do as well.

And here we have in this fact a mystery; something that we have not yet got at. You send off on the same day say two settings of eggs, laid about the same time, and to the same city. In three weeks comes the report from No. 1: "Happy to inform you that I was very successful with the eggs you sent me, as I have now ten fine chicks." (I am now relating a fact.) As you are reading No. 1's letter, report from No. 2 is handed you by the postman, which is as follows: "Those eggs I got from you, I am sorry to inform you, were all rotten; the worst rotten eggs I ever saw." Now, in that statement of the buyer of "rotten" eggs he was not aware, I dare say, that he was revealing a secret to the seller of "rotten" eggs: that those eggs would not have been so rotten if there had not been vitality and life at some period of incubation, and therefore the fault may not have been in the eggs at all, but from some other cause, which it is very hard for the poor unfortunate seller of the eggs to say. Of course he is told that the hen sat *very* faithfully, and all that kind of thing, but I suppose he was not aware either that there are some hens that set too faithfully, and will rot all all the eggs you put under them. But for all that you are requested to duplicate the eggs, and to

hurry about it too, as the season is getting late.

And yet this favorable season of hatching is not without its drawbacks. The cold, chilly weather which we are having is very hard on the young chicks, especially on those that have been left to shift for themselves. The cold and frosts of the last few nights have been very severe, and will tend to chill and stunt the young broods unless extra care and attention is given to them to make them comfortable and warm. See to this; it will bring its reward by and by.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, May 30th, 1884.

### Remarks.

You can take them for what they are worth, brother breeders; the price is the same to all.

It is amusing, and sometimes annoying, to read something like this: Eggs from birds that took first prize (somewhere), at so much per setting, from somebody's strain! I saw a yard of poultry which was advertised as being from a noted breeder of that strain. There were the original birds, somewhat the worse of wear, but good; the rest, some forty birds, were mongrels! There had been no judicious selection and matings, but incest wholesale and as you like. Result, as might be expected, a shabby lot of birds, with long necks and legs, with some flesh and many feathers. Yet in his guile (?) the man used and uses the name of a reliable breeder to advertise his scrub chicks. Such can afford to sell—undersell—eggs at half the price of a reliable breeder.

The moral is obvious. I always avoid the \$1.00 per setting man, where birds are from so-and-so of great fame. Such eggs are frequently not worth anything for aught but cooking purposes, and not the best for that. The best birds lay the best eggs for any purpose, breeding or eating.

"In-breeding Plymouth Rocks," by "Plymouth Rock," contains a mistake—I might add, many mistakes. The mistake to which I refer is in the following sentence: "I have made up my mind that in breeding, the way I have tried it this summer, will *never* produce any bad results. The italics are mine.

The raising a cockerel in another yard does not influence the bird as raising grain on other soil than that on which the parent grain was sown. If so one's sister might be brought up in another state or county, and then marry her brother. The cockerel, being a son of some (one, "P. R." means) of the hens, and mated with his mother and kin, does not impress himself that season so much as the mate of the hens the season previous. Another season and the incest would show itself more or less. It is a well established fact that a female does not forget her first love the first chicks she presents to her second love. If "P. R." can take a hint he will not repeat the experiment beyond once in. Only then when the peculiar virtues of the bird make it justifiable.

H. W. KNOWLES.

Lachute, P. Q., May, 5th, 1884.

## Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—

H. B. DONOVAN,

No. 222 Argyle St., - Toronto, Ont.,

To whom all communications, items of news, &c., on these subjects should be addressed.

### Our English Correspondence.

#### THE PIGEON LOFT.

I have much pleasure in responding to the editor's request for a few words on this subject. I would, however, preface my remarks by warning old fanciers not to expect any new and startling facts. There are, I have no doubt, many in the Dominion better qualified than myself to write on the subject, if they would only come to the front. I have written solely in the hope that I may be of some assistance to those who have recently joined our ranks, in the proper arrangement and fitting up of their lofts, which if not carefully studied at the commencement detracts largely from the prospect of successful breeding.

We will begin with the loft itself. The construction of the loft must depend to a great extent on the amount of space and cash at disposal. There are, of course, many cases in which existing out-buildings or lofts may be utilized. This, though of course the least expensive, is for many reasons undesirable when other arrangements can be made. I do not propose to treat of such lofts, but will merely remark, *en passant*, that the fittings in such cases should be arranged as nearly as possible on the principles I shall endeavor to explain in the following articles.

First, as regards the situation. The loft should not adjoin any old out-houses or stables, where avoidable, as such are too often the strongholds of rats and other vermin. Select if possible a site facing the south, in order that the birds may have the full benefit of any sunshine during the winter months, and yet not too exposed to rough winds. Never, if you can possibly avoid it, place the loft in a low part of the grounds, or in a position badly drained, or north of high trees or houses. The great essentials for a proper site are light, ventilation, and proper drainage. For these reasons preference should be given to a light soil, and slightly sloping towards the south.

I will endeavor first to describe what I should consider the acme of perfection for a pigeon loft. This consists of a long "lean-to" shed (Figs. 1, 2, 3\*), 12 feet deep from back to front, nine feet high at the back, and 6 feet in front; length according to depth of pocket. Next the wall, at the back of the shed, is a passage 3 feet wide, running the entire length of the building, separated from the loft

proper by a partition, the lower portion of which is boarded to the height of 4 feet six inches from the ground, the upper part of wire, to facilitate the inspection of the birds. The loft proper is divided by thin wood partitions, running right up to the roof, into compartments each six feet wide by 9 feet deep, with doors communicating to each from the passage and from the outer flights. The foundations of the outside walls should be laid in brick or stone to about six inches above the surface, on which erect a wood framing covered with inch "matched" boarding, which effectually excludes draughts. For cheapness the stone foundation may be dispensed with, but where a permanent building is being erected this plan will be found more economical in the long run, as the wood framework is constantly requiring renewal when fixed directly into the earth. The flight should be of wire netting (small enough to exclude small birds), strained on a light wood, or still better iron, frame-boarded 12 inches from the ground in order to prevent cats and other vermin from reaching through and "mauling" birds lying near the wire; squeakers in particular are frequently lost in this way, when the wire is carried close to the ground. The doors between the loft and the flight, should swing outwards, and should have in the centre a small door with sliding shutter and a landing-board both inside and out, so that in stormy weather the birds may have the option of a fly without fear of the loft becoming wet or cold. The upper half of the other portion of the fronts should (as shown on Fig. 2) have a window inserted, protected on the outside by a wire screen, and the window arranged so that it can in hot weather be let down behind the lower portion. For the floor of the loft nothing surpasses boards, as they are always dry and readily cleaned, and always present an even surface. For the flight, have found asphalt superior to anything else I know of, it being always clean and drying in a few minutes after rain. Now for the roof: corrugated iron is, perhaps, the best and most durable, but it must be lined with boards and felt or will be too cold in winter and too hot in summer. Panel board, covered with felt and tarred over, makes a good cheap roof, but is not very durable. Tiles and slats are liable to displacement and leakage, and in any case should be lined with boarding. Another most important item is ventilation. Each division of the loft should have two or more ventilators, with shutters to regulate the amount of fresh air according to the temperature.

Each of these divisions will accommodate two pairs of Pouters, Carriers or Runts, or three or four pairs of the smaller breeds, according to size. I am speaking now of the breeding season. In the winter when the sexes are separated the numbers

\* The engravings to illustrate this subject are now in the hands of the engraver, and will appear in next issue.

may if needful be doubled.

The fewer unnecessary fittings in the loft the better, as they only occupy valuable room to no purpose. If the loft is intended for Pouters the only fixture should be a shelf 20 inches wide along three sides, (as shown on Fig. 3, S, S, S,) and about 3 feet from the ground; for other breeds let it be 2 feet from the ground, and another 18 inches above it. The two nests should be placed one in each corner, *on the ground*, with a moveable shield (Fig. 4, in front of each; if more than two pairs occupy the loft the others must have their nests in the corners of the lower shelf. I much prefer the nests on the ground where space permits, for two reasons: first, many hens, especially those of the more delicate breeds, are unable when heavy with egg to fly up to a nest at very considerable height, and the eggs are consequently laid on the floor and broken, and the hen being too weak to reach the refuge of the nest her too anxious mate "drives" and worries her to distraction; secondly, the squeakers learn to peck much sooner and get better fed, and a fatherly old cock, even if not feeding youngsters of his own, will often bestow the contents of his crop on a hungry squeaker, if only to escape his wheedling.

At one end of the loft a large compartment 9 feet wide, and embracing the whole of the corresponding flights as well, should be fitted up with a double row of closed pens on three sides for hospital and matching purposes, and for penning birds before sending to exhibitions. The lower row of pens should be 3 feet six inches from the ground, and the space underneath fitted up with corn bins and receptacles for other requisites. On the fourth side a table will be found useful.

I will now proceed to the second kind of loft I propose to describe. The sizes given are for a loft suitable for 8 pairs of Pouters or Carriers, or 12 pairs of the smaller breeds, during the breeding season. But it must be borne in mind that in a loft of this kind where many pairs are crowded together, much greater care is required in proportion to the number, and even then the breeding results will be less satisfactory than where fewer birds are kept together. This loft (as shown on Figs. 5 and 6) should consist of a lean-to shed, built in the manner before described, 14 feet by 10 feet, 8 feet high at back and 5 feet in front. Here we shall not have room for the nests on the floor, so must fix a shelf on each of the long sides of the loft, 18 inches from the ground. If intended for either of the larger breeds these shelves should be 2 feet wide, with three other shelves of a similar width 18 inches apart, on the side next the wall, while on the front of the loft only one additional shelf, and above it windows may be inserted, protected outside with wire-work

of course; each alternate one to slide for ventilation. A door (F) at one end opening into the flight, with a trap door as previously described. The side facing the door should have three shelves on a similar level to the others. For the smaller breeds the shelves should be 18 inches wide and 16 inches apart. The bottom shelves on the long side should be divided into 4 or six compartments, according to the size of birds kept. The fronts of these pens should have two-thirds covered with wire-work, and the middle third of each should have a *moveable* door of the same material, so that they can at a moment's notice be converted into close pens should it be desirable to confine any particular pair. A couple of moveable shields (Fig. 7) should be provided for each pen, to protect the nests and setting birds from disturbance of outsiders or squabs. These being light and moveable the nest-boxes are more accessible for cleaning purposes than when these fittings are fixed, and in the winter or on other occasions when they are entirely removed, the pens can be used for other purposes, and so serve a double purpose, an advantage not to be overlooked where space is limited. The third shelf should be divided into pens for hospital purposes, and for penning birds intended for exhibition, mating pens, etc., etc. The remaining shelves, as well as those facing the door, to be left open. Where pugnacious or rattled varieties are kept it is well to divide them, however, into spaces of 18 inches or 2 feet each, to prevent the birds fighting, but nothing is required in front. The outer flight of this loft should not be less than 25 or 30 feet long. The only fitting in the flights should be a shelf all the way round, 12 inches wide, 4 feet from the ground, and kept 4 inches from the wall or wire-work. Square blocks of wood 4x4 inches and 2½ inches deep should be placed at intervals of 4 feet, and also on the vacant shelves in the loft (each bird soon picks out his block, and much fighting is thereby avoided). There should be no perches in the middle of the flight or of the loft to curtail the flying space.

It is needful to have at least one additional loft into which to draft the squeakers as soon as they can shift for themselves, otherwise they will disturb the sitting birds. This loft should have no fittings except the empty shelves, and in other respects may be similar to one just described. Ventilators will of course be provided in each loft.

OLLUF.

England, May 30th, 1885.

(To be continued.)

When pigeons are kept in confinement they must be supplied with gravel, old mortar, fresh water both to drink and bathe in, and good sound grain.

## Lop-eared Rabbits.

(Continued)

The fore legs should be slightly apart, and should be quite straight. Knock-kneed and bow-legged rabbits should be put into the pot, unless exceptionally good in other properties.

Color is the next point. The whole-colors consist of black, grey, fawn, sooty-fawn, and yellow, while the broken colors consist of one of these with white; tortoiseshell being black, white, and fawn. The whole-colors should be entirely free from white hairs; those having white hairs are not eligible for show purposes, and are also likely to throw young even worse than themselves. In a well-marked broken colored rabbit the saddle should be of the dark color entirely, without any admixture of white whatever. Two streaks should run from this to the ears, which should also be of the dark color. The skull and nose should be dark, with a dark rim round each eye, the remainder of the animal pure white.

The butterfly smut is considered very handsome. This is a patch of dark on each side of the nose, the two joining, and thus forming the "butterfly." There are several other "smuts," which consist merely of different marks on the nose.

Patches on the body are very objectionable, and should be stringently bred out. Color in lops does not stay at a standstill; it either improves or depreciates. Black is a handsome color, and should be deep and intense; any tinge of brown is inadmissible.

In breeding for black, black to black is best, though sometimes very good results come from a black buck and black and white doe. Never breed from a black and white buck. Grey is in reality a kind of grey-brown; a silver-grey, a Patagonian, a Belgian-hare, or a grey-lop, are all more or less grey, but the colors vary much. First is the common-grey, which is uniform and soft, and is formed by the admixture of black and white hairs; sometimes it is slightly in rows. Iron-grey has more black in it, and is the prettiest of all the greys. A black buck will occasionally improve a grey strain. Blue is a kind of slate-color, and a really pure blue is very scarce. It is a hard color to get by a cross of colors. It is sometimes very light and shows the slate-color plainly; at other times it is rich and deep, and shows a splendid bluish tinge. Fawn rabbits are common, but the color is a good all round one. It is best of a good, clear color, without any dark lines or the mixture of grey hairs. This color is got best from fawn and yellow. Never put fawn and black or fawn and grey together. The sooty-fawn, usually termed "sooty," is a sooty or dirty

color. A black buck and fawn doe form a good cross for obtaining this shade. Yellow and black is also good.

Among the broken colors black and white are generally admired. The point is to have the black black; and the white white—no black hairs in the white or vice versa. Each color should end sharply, and not run into the other. To get this color put a black buck to a white doe, or a black and white buck to a black doe. Do not pair black and white to black and white. There are also grey and white, blue and white, fawn and white, and yellow and white. Tortoiseshells are best when having plenty of good, bright yellow. This is obtained by pairing black and yellow, sooty and black and white, or fawn and black.

Lop-eared rabbits have fetched some high prices, as much as £20 (\$100) being paid for a single specimen.

## Questions and Answers.

Feeding Young Canaries—"A. F.," London. The old birds will feed the young ones if supplied with the proper sort of food: a mixture of hard boiled egg and bread crumbs, in the proportion of one of the former to three of the latter. The young may be removed when about a month old, feeding for some time on the soft food and working gradually on to the seed.

White Pouters—"Pouter," Hamilton. White Pouters should be pure white all over; no colored feathers of any kind are admissible.

Young Pigeons—A. Brown, Kingston. You need not feed young pigeons or "squabs"; the old birds will attend to that if properly supplied with food and water.

Breeding Does—"H. T.," Belleville. Rabbits go in young 30 days, sometimes a day more or less. We cannot answer queries by mail.

Unfertile Pigeon Eggs—A. Boss, Toronto. Take the cock away for two weeks, and then return him. This will probably rectify the matter if both are in good health.

Young pigeons will do better if removed from the breeding loft when able to feed themselves. It is always better to have a spare loft to remove your young birds to.

Young Canaries may be taken from the old birds when about a month old. Put into large cages in batches of a dozen or twenty, according to size of the cage. Feed on egg and bread crumbs, with seed in a separate vessel, gradually discontinuing the soft food until you have got them entirely into the seed, which should be a mixture of good, sound canary and summer rape, about one-fourth of the latter to three-fourths of

the former. A little green food fresh every day is also beneficial. Strew the bottoms of the cages with clean grit sand, and give a bath every day.

Insects will want to be well looked to now in pigeon lofts and breeding coops. Destroy all old and foul nests. Coal oil is a good insect destroyer, if well dabbed into all holes and crevices.

Give your pigeons an occasional treat in the way of a handful of hemp or canary seed. It will often induce bad feeders to give the young a full crop. Attend well to their water, and give fresh every day.

*Sale and Exchange* (Eng.) says: "The rabbit nuisance in Australia and New Zealand has attained to such dimensions that it has now been determined, as all other means have failed, to import a hundred stoats and weasels, which have just been collected in this country. This curious cargo, with some fifteen hundred pigeons to serve them as food on their journey, will shortly be on their way to their new destination, and we earnestly hope they will succeed in keeping the rabbits within proper limits. Rather hard for the pigeons, by the way."

#### Seasonable Suggestions.

With the advent of warm weather and the flocks of chickens, the cares of the poultry fancier are increased. Heretofore the object has been to keep young stock dry and warm, but for the next few months his attention will require to be directed to supplying them with protection from the scorching rays of the sun during the day, and with well ventilated quarters, free from draughts, at night. If this is done, and they are well fed and kept free from vermin, the breeder will have the consciousness of doing all in his power with the stock in his hands; while on the other hand, if these things are neglected, the young stock starved and infested with vermin, no matter how good the parent stock may be, failure will be the result as sure as day follows night, and the fancier will have himself only to blame for this certainty. To succeed with stock of any kind, good care must be given it, especially during the early stages of growth. If the supply of food is insufficient at this time the growth is retarded, and what is now lost can seldom be regained. Adult fowls may be deprived of sufficient food for a short time without much permanent injury being done them, but growing stock will not stand such treatment. Feed the young stock generously, and with such food as will supply all the elements for the formation of flesh, bone and feathers. Give frequent changes, if possible, and avoid soft or slop-y mashes. Always bear in mind that nature has provided fowls with

a mill wherewith to grind their food, and that to be healthy this mill must have work to do.

During hot weather shelter from the scorching sun is necessary for the comfort of the growing chicks. Many of the slow feathering varieties are almost naked for a couple of months in the warm-est weather, and it is not unusual to see the bare spots blistered when the birds are unable to find shelter. This must be attended with suffering, and consequent loss. One thing is certain, that birds so exposed do not feather so well, and are much more subject to having twisted flight-feathers than those that are not so exposed. The best shelter is bushes or strong growing plants, such as the sunflower, hemp, corn, etc. If the advice given a couple of months ago has been followed, this shelter will be available when most needed, but if not, sheds should be provided now.

Lice will now be holding high carnival if measures have not been taken to keep them down. This is the greatest pest the poultry man has to contend with, and he must wage unceasing war against them at this season. Some may *think* that their stock and houses are free from this pest, but let them *be sure*. Examine the hens, and if there are any on them they will be found among the fluff, near the vent; on the chickens they will be found on the top of the head and under the wings. Dust thoroughly with sulphur or insect powder. On the very young chickens a little lard rubbed on the head will kill the lice and not injure the birds. Some mix sulphur with the lard for this purpose, but it is dangerous, and has caused the death of many chickens. For the little mites that infest the houses and coops, coal oil is the most effective remedy. Thorough work can be done by dashing the oil over the walls, roosts, nests, etc., with a whitewash brush, giving particular attention to the cracks and joints, allowing no spot to escape. Pour a quart or so of the oil into a dish of sufficient size to take the brush in, and dash it all over the place.

Now is the time to commence culling the stock. When from eight to ten weeks old the chicks are fit for broilers, and those that show disqualifications or serious defects should be consigned to the pot. They will now bring better prices than in the Fall, and the food they would eat will be saved.

When the mother hens desert their broods, the different flocks will naturally incline to crowd together in the sleeping quarters. This they should not be allowed to do. By a little management for a few evenings the chicks can be taught to sleep each brood by itself, which is much better for their health and comfort than crowding. These nesting places must be kept thoroughly clean.

### Poultry Shows as Educational Mediums.

It is most lamentable that so much ignorance prevails among the general public on the subject of poultry breeding and keeping. There are thousands of people who keep a few fowls, and have kept them all their lives, but who are as ignorant of the best and most profitable modes of keeping them as though they had never seen a hen. Such people as these look upon fowls as a necessary evil. They say they keep them for the sake of their eggs, and in the majority of cases they fail to attain the object for which they keep them. At any rate, very few people who keep fowls in the old slip-shod way ever see an egg during the winter months, unless they buy them.

During the last week I have visited several wealthy farmers, who take special pride in live stock, horses, and cattle; and I saw some really excellent animals. They were well fed and cared for, and were provided with substantially built and conveniently arranged stables; in short, everything necessary appeared to be provided. But when I came to the fowls I held up my hands in horror. Such a motley group! There were about forty hens, each one exhibiting characteristics of two or three pure breeds, but so recklessly mixed that the good qualities of each were obliterated, and in appearance the majority were such hideous incongruities as would pain the heart of any fancier to look upon. There was Andalusians with the crest and beard of the Houdan; W. F. Black Spanish with the comb of a Plymouth Rock; Black Cochins with tails like Leghorns; wretchedly-marked Plymouth Rocks with a fifth toe, drooping comb, white ear-lobes, and white legs; in fact, every hen on the place was of just such mixed blood as this. But when I came to the fowl-house I was even more pained than I was with the fowls. It was an old log building, without a window, a leaky slab roof, with lots of open spaces between the logs, and a very rickety door. But the manner in which it was kept was a thousand times worse than the building. The floor was *terra firma*, and was littered with straw, and I was told by the owner, in reply to my question, that it was last cleared out last fall! Just imagine the awful collection of filth and disease-producing material laying there festering with the heat of this season of the year. I asked the owner as delicately as possible why he did not clean them out at least once a week, to which he replied that "he could not be bothered," with an expression of countenance that plainly indicated that he considered me a crank to suggest such a ridiculous thing as cleaning out a hen-house. When I told him mine were cleaned out every day his eyes opened still wider. But,

I urged, you clean out your horse-stable every day; why not treat your fowls in the same way? "Oh," he replied, "we can't do without horses; besides they are always worth money, but what use are hens? There is no profit in them, and were it not for the women folks I would kill every one of them." Of course I was not at all surprised at this. On the contrary, I should have been very much astonished if he had told me they were profitable in the way he kept them.

Seeing no chicks about, I asked where they were, and was told that they had none. "We have had awful bad luck with hatching," he said; "we have set three hens, but not a chick yet." I asked what was the cause. He said he did not know; and it appeared to me that he took no trouble to discover the cause. "Well," I continued, "where do you set them?" "We let them sit anywhere they like. They always sit on the nest where they lay." Just then the screech of a hen attracted my attention, and we went inside to see what was the matter. There we found a hen the size of a small Leghorn sitting on thirteen eggs, or rather she was endeavoring to sit on them, and had to fight in order to keep her position, as another hen was trying to push her off, as she wanted to lay. "There," I said, "is the cause of your getting no chickens." "Where?" he asked, in wonder. "Just there," I said; "don't you see that hen pushing the other off the nest?" "Yes, I see that; but they always do that." "I am aware of that," I replied, "and that is just why you always get no spring chickens." "But how are we to prevent it?" he asked. "Simply by setting your hens in a place by themselves, where the other hens cannot interfere with them." "But that cannot be done," he said. "These hens won't sit anywhere, except the nest they choose themselves." "Just leave that to me," I replied, "and I will show you what can be done with sitting hens." So I got my friend to hunt up a small packing-case, in which I put a partition, thus dividing it into two compartments. I then made a latch door, over which I tacked a piece of cotton. I then prepared the nests, and placed a few eggs in each, and removed the hens at night and shut them in, and as they could not get out they had to stay there. When we went to examine them the next morning, each had gathered the eggs under her, and seemed quite content with her lot. We left them there until the following morning, when we let them off for food and water, and they now come off every morning and return quietly of their own will. They are then shut in until the next day.

My friend seemed quite surprised at this plan of setting hens, which, although old with most fanciers, was altogether new to him, and to him

was a first lesson in the A B C of poultry keeping.

I told my worthy host that I had a fine flock of Light Brahma chicks nearly two months old, all hatched in this way, at which he seemed quite astonished, appearing to think April extraordinarily early for hatching chickens.

Now here was a man who had been farming over thirty years, and who had kept fowls all that time, who not only could not tell one breed from another, but was grossly ignorant of even the first and simplest principles of poultry keeping. And there are hundreds of farmers in Canada who know no more of poultry than this man does. Is it not astonishing? It seems almost impossible that anybody could keep fowls so many years and learn so little about them.

It is to be regretted that the agricultural papers do not devote more space to the poultry department. Nobody, competent to speak on the subject, will deny that they are worthy of it. Then, if the weekly newspapers, which circulate principally among farmers, would devote a column to this subject, I am sure it would be appreciated by a great number of their readers.

I think our poultry shows could be improved upon as educational mediums, by offering prizes for best poultry appliances. Perhaps it will be said the associations cannot afford to expend any more money in prizes. To this I would reply that I think if they were to give diplomas they would be just as highly valued by all true fanciers as a cash prize. I would suggest the following prize list:—For best fowl-house, diploma; for second best fowl-house, diploma; for best coop for raising chicks, diploma; for second best coop for raising chicks, diploma; diploma for best incubator; diploma for best brooder; diploma for best coop for shipping fowls; diploma for best basket of eggs, to contain not less than three dozen; diploma for best method of shipping eggs for hatching; diploma for non-freezing water fountain, for winter use. Of course the fowl-houses would have to be shown by models, and I think it will be generally admitted that this would be a very interesting department of a show, and would be the means of spreading a great deal of valuable information that many would never obtain by any other means.

There are lots of people, such as the farmer I have alluded to, who could not appreciate the merits of the thorough-bred fowls he sees on exhibition, but who could readily see the superiority of a scientifically-constructed fowl-house over the miserable hovels he has always been accustomed to see. And by teaching how to keep common mongrel hens to the best advantage, we are paving the way and creating a desire for thorough-bred stock. Rome was not built in a day, and if

we are going to teach the public how to keep thorough bred stock we must commence with A B C.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, June 9th, 1884.

### Duration of the Male's Influence.

Editor Review,

Would you be so kind as to let me know through the Review how long after separating the cock from the hens ought eggs to be good for hatching? My reason for enquiring is that this Spring I lost suddenly a very fine Light Brahma cockerel of the "Autocrat" strain, and for two weeks after he died I kept one hen separate from all my other birds, and every one of her eggs hatched.

By giving me the above information you will oblige  
Yours truly,

G. BOGUE SMART.

Brockville, May 29th, 1884.

This is a point on which there is a great difference of opinion, and the tests that have been made would go to prove that the duration of the influence of the male in a great measure depends on the subject. Some hens will retain the vitality imparted by the male much longer than others, and the average duration in some breeds is longer than in others. In several cases where the test has been made the eggs have been found clear on the fifth day, while others are recorded where the first fifteen eggs laid after separation have proved fertile. In our opinion, where hens are in good laying condition, and have been mated for some time with a lusty male, the eggs in a majority of cases will be found fertile to the sixth or eighth laying. However, no invariable rule can be laid down in this matter.—Ed.

### Wheat-Screenings.

On the bill of fare for fowls, wheat-screenings figure largely. It generally reads: corn, wheat-screenings, buckwheat, barley, etc., but seldom wheat. Why this should be so we are at a loss to understand. The majority of those who buy wheat-screenings are more influenced to do so by the bulk they get for their money than by the quality and feeding value of the article. It will probably be a surprise to them to find that one hundred pounds of screenings from the mill, costing \$1.00, does not, on an average, contain fifty pounds of matter that is of any use as chicken food; the balance being chaff or other rubbish. Screenings are not what they were some years ago. Improved machinery has enabled the miller to pretty thoroughly utilize all the wheat for flour, and only such shrivelled up grains as have little kernel in them escape the grinding. It will pay the farmer to feed the "tailings" to his fowls, but when his own supply is exhausted he will not be found buying more. He knows the value of the article. We doubt if screenings are to be had anywhere in this country that are not a great deal more expensive as food for poultry than good sound wheat. The poultryman can easily satisfy himself as to the relative value of the two articles, and we would advise all who are buying screenings to make the comparison at once.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—

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.

DIED, in Strathroy, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her son, James Fullerton, MARGARET McCANDLESS, aged 66 years.

We would advise our readers not to send their stamps to J. M. Bain, New Concord, Ohio, nor to L. L. Johnston, Fort Scott, Kansas, for instructions for making the Common Sense Hatcher. We have good reason to believe them frauds.

By an oversight the advertisement of Mr. P. J. Keller, Buffalo, N. Y., was omitted last month. Beside being a successful breeder of P. Cochins and Wyandottes, Mr. K. is an excellent engraver, making a specialty of fowls, pigeons, etc., and will do good work for any of our readers who favor him with orders. He is now engaged in preparing cuts to illustrate our July issue.

We are in receipt of a copy of G. H. Pugsley's new illustrated catalogue, which is the largest and best we have yet seen. It contains fine illustrations and descriptions of nearly all the leading varieties of fowls, dogs, etc., valuable hints to beginners, and advice for the treatment of the diseases to which fowls are most subject. It also contains a view of Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards. The price, we believe, is 50 cents.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of fanciers to the advertisement of the Toronto Industrial Association. Their Industrial Fair and Semi-Centennial Exhibition will be held from the 10th to 20th September, and we have no hesitation in saying that this will be the finest exhibition of the season, and the most attractive the society has ever held. Mr. Hill, the Manager and Secretary, has

always taken a great interest in the poultry department, and he will leave no stone unturned to promote the success of the coming show. He will be ably seconded by a live committee. Read the advertisement, provide yourselves with prize-lists, and enter your best birds before August 23rd.

## The Season and Its Lessons.

The reports from all sections, extending from Halifax, N. S., to Victoria, B. C., are of the most satisfactory kind regarding the season's hatching operations. In most of the letters received the report is the same: "Nearly all the eggs hatched, and I never saw chickens doing better." This is in strong contrast to the discouraging reports received at this time last year. Then nearly all were despondent; now all are hopeful. The hatch this year is much larger than ever before, and we may safely say it is twice as large as that of last year. Many we have heard from count their chickens by the hundreds already, and are not through with hatching operations.

Now, there must be some cause or causes for this difference between the present and last year's results, and if they can be discovered it will be a great gain for the fancy at large. It can scarcely be in the weather, for the winters and springs of the last two years have been very much alike. We believe the very unsatisfactory results of the hatching last year led poultrymen to change their mode of feeding, and led them to adopt, to a great extent, that so urgently recommended in the Review during the fall and winter: to feed the breeding stock sparingly with whole grain, avoiding the extensive use of corn and soft food. The almost universal failure of the corn crop made the advice more easy to follow. We believe the too free use of corn has been one of the main causes of the sterility of the eggs in the past, and if the experience of poultrymen convinces them of this fact, the failure of the corn crop last year will not be an unmixed evil. We hope every fancier who has had a successful season's hatching will make a note of his manner of feeding through the winter and spring, and compare with that followed in previous years when the success was not so great, and see if he can find the cause here. We think it will not be necessary to look further.

The successful hatches of this season, if taken proper advantage of, will give fanciers such an opportunity to improve their stock as will be seen and felt for years to come. The possibilities of improvement when such large flocks are the rule are so great that it is hard to estimate them. There will be no excuse for not culling severely, for the most sanguine fancier cannot hope to sell but a small percentage of his large flocks at high

prices. He should commence to cull as early as it can be done with safety, and keep at it until in the fall he has none but extra good specimens to sell, or to keep for next year's breeding. If all will follow this advice, they will find both pocket and reputation benefitted, and the standard of our fowls will be greatly elevated. It does not require great skill with figures to show that the man who has a flock of two hundred chickens confined in small yards where they cannot forage, and all their food has to be bought, will find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger in the fall if he does not reduce his stock by culling early in the season. It will take at least half a bushel of grain to feed a chicken, under these conditions, from the middle of April to the 1st of November. At that time, if not before, they must be housed, and if the housing accommodation is not ample, the breeder is "compelled to sell for want of room" just when the market is glutted, and prices lowest. The prices then realized will not more than half cover the cost of feeding. On the other hand, when the chickens are from eight to ten weeks old at this season, and in fact throughout the summer, they bring good prices as broilers; and even if a market cannot be found for them, which is seldom the case, the breeder will find them the cheapest and most toothsome meat to be had during the warm weather. All should realize the fact that what is used in their own families is not wasted. One cause for so many concluding that keeping poultry does not pay is that no credit is given for the fowls and eggs used at home; the cash realized is all that is counted.

Little permanent benefit will be derived from the successful hatch of this season if the object of breeders will be to flood the country with poor and medium stock, offering it cheap because it is plentiful. There will be plenty of good stock to fill the demand, and if breeders are alive to their interests and the general interests of the fancy, there will be nothing else to sell in the fall and winter when thoroughbred stock is in demand.

#### Now Advertisements.

Great Industrial Fair, Toronto, H. J. Hill, Manager and Secretary.

Merchants' Union Steel Barbed Fence Co., London, Ont.

Thorne & Aetzel, Seaforth, Ont.

Hurd & McKeigan, Strathroy, Ont.

L. H. Baldwin, Mashquoteh, Deer Park, Ont.

Chas. Bonnick, Toronto, Ont.

C. W. Treadgold, Clarksburg, Ont.

G. C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., U. S.

Burn the old nests.

#### Items from Correspondence.

June 2nd.—Thos. Hall, Outremont, P.Q., writes: "I have over 300 Light Brahma chicks, all doing well, and never had such fine birds before."

May 21st.—Thomas Costen, Montreal, writes "Chicks are coming out all right. Had very large sale of eggs. Although I kept over three times the breeding stock this year I did former years, I have no orders ahead of laying." May 26th.—"I forgot to tell you in my last about a somewhat unusual occurrence which I had in my hatching from a Plymouth Rock egg. It produced twins, perfectly distinct and well formed, and no attachment to each other. What is most singular about it is that it was from an ordinary sized egg, as I would not think of setting one of those large eggs."

May 30th.—S. Spillett, Lefroy, Ont.: "I have fifty out from five hens, with seven to come off yet."

May 26th.—J. W. Bartlett, Lambeth, Ont.: "My chicks are doing extraordinary well, never saw chicks growing like them in my life. They are likely to be much the best I ever raised, especially the pullets."

June 1st.—W. F. James, Sherbrooke, P. Q.: "I have some 200 fine chicks growing, and have had a good run of egg business. I have just finished my orders to-day, and commenced supplying in March. Have sent eggs all over Canada and the United States, and as far as San Francisco and Montana Territory. My customers, with one or two exceptions, report 'splendid hatches.'"

June 2nd.—C. W. Treadgold, Clarksburg, Ont.: "Eggs are hatching remarkably well with me, and my customers in all cases report a lively chicken from nearly every egg. You may use this in support of the theory advanced in Review last Fall, as I took the hint given, and have fed wheat principally, with a few oats by way of variety."

April 17th.—W. Stahlschmidt, Preston, Ont.: "I have to date orders for eggs to the amount of \$75. Everybody seems to be getting the fever."

As a preventive of gapes scatter air-slacked lime plentifully where the chickens gather at night.

New York city consumes over \$20,000,000 worth of eggs, and 100,000 tons of poultry annually. Over \$200,000,000 worth of eggs are consumed annually in the United States, and more is wanted.

#### Shows to Occur.

Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 10 to 20th Sept., 1884. H. J. Hill, Manager and Secretary, Toronto.

Virginia Poultry Association, Richmond, Va., February 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1885. Frank Lovelock, Secy., Gordonsville, Va.

**In the matter of the Circulation of The Canadian Poultry Review.**

I, James Fullerton, of the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, do solemnly declare that the actual monthly circulation of the Canadian Poultry Review during the present year has exceeded seven hundred and fifty copies each month.

That I am the publisher of the said Canadian Poultry Review, and therefore have a full knowledge of the facts.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled an Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.

**JAMES FULLERTON.**

Declared before me, at the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1884.

**JAMES NOBLE, Police Magistrate.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

**FOR SALE.**—Four first-class Plymouth Rock cockerels. Address, **THOMAS COSTEN, Montreal, P. Q.**

**FOR SALE.**—12 Black Java chicks, hatched 7th May, and 5 hens, 1 year old; cheap, for want of room. **A. A. WHITTAKER, Box 120, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**—Fox Terrier dog, very game; small, imported Yorkshire Terrier bitch, good killer; a few Fox terrier puppies, by a champion dog. **S. A. ROBERTS, London, Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**—Eggs from Wyandottes, Black Javas, Black Hamburgs, and Plymouth Rocks. **LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**—Thoroughbred Newfoundland pups, three dogs and three bitches. No better stock in the Dominion. Address **W. H. AULD, Free Press, Forest, Ont.**

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—Two good English Cocker Spaniel pups, thoroughbred stock; or will exchange for standard poultry, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, or Black Hamburgs. Address, **T. F. PORTE, Oxford St. London East, Ont.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—Two Scotch Terrier dog pups, six weeks old, bred from a 1st prize bitch and sired by a good dog. Will exchange for Langshans or offers. **WILLIAM HALL, Blacksmith, Box 106, Napance, Ont.**

**HEADQUARTERS for fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. Pit Games, "Spencer's Scalpers," Empire incubators for sale, price \$8 and upwards. 3c. for circular. 137t. **H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S.****

**FOR SALE.**—High-class Pigeons and Poultry. These birds have won prizes at Philadelphia, Toronto, Yorkville, Guelph, Brantford, Berlin, Bowmanville, and the O. P. A. My breeding stud of Black Fans is, without doubt, one of the finest in America, consisting of five pairs of old birds and a pair of young; also English Owls, Barb, Tumblers, Magpies, Turbits; the two pairs of Pouters, winners of 1st and special this winter here, for \$8.00; the trio of W. C. B. Polands that won 1st, and 14 young chicks. These will be sold at half their value, as I am going out of the fancy, not having time to attend to them properly. **THOMAS BLACK, Liberty Street, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**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.**

**BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.**

Two lines \$1.00 per an.; each additional line 50c.

**R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.,** Breeder of Light Brahmas, Houdans, and Plymouth Rocks.

**WM. R. LIKENS, (late of Toronto, Canada,) 44 Dudley Road, Northampton, England,** exporter of high-class fancy Pigeons, Land and Water Fowls, high-bred Dogs, etc.

**CHAS. MASSIE, PORT HOPE, ONT.,** Breeder of High-class Pigeons of the leading varieties.

**JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.** Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water. Toulouse Geese a specialty.

**JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE, ONT.,** Importer and breeder of Golden and Silver S Hamburgs.

**H. M. PELLATT, Box 1024, TORONTO, ONT.,** Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and Andalusians (imported). Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

**H. F. ALLING, No. 41, WALNUT-ST., NEWARK, N. J., U. S.** Breeder of Brown, Black and White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. Leghorn eggs \$2.00 per 13; Plymouth Rocks eggs \$3 per 13.

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**W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.,** Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

**HUGH BECKHAM,**

29 Cadieux Street, Montreal, P. Q.,

Breeder of

**LANGSHANS, L. BRAHMAS, & PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

At our late show in Montreal my Light Brahma hens took 2nd and 3rd prizes: Plymouth Rock cockerel, 3rd; Langshan cock, 1st; hens, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; cockerels, 2nd and 3rd; pullets, 1st and 3rd. At Sherbrooke show: Langshan cock, 1st; hens, 1st and 2nd; cockerels, 2nd and 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

Eggs for Hatching, \$2.00 per setting.

2-y

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Also a few choice Jacobin, Tumbler, and Trumpeter Pigeons, at \$4.00 per pair.

**ALBERT F. DAWES, Lake View Poultry Yard, 4-3. LACHNE, P. Q.**

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**GOBLE'S CORNERS, ONTARIO,** Breeders of the following varieties of prize-winning fowls: **P. Rocks, B. Hamburgs, Br'n, Bl'k, and White Leghorns; Black Javas, Langshans, B. B. Red and S. Duckwing Games, B. B. Red and S. Duckwing G. Bantams, Pe kin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.** Black Leghorns a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price-list of eggs free. 4-3

**MASHQUOTEK KENNELS.****WHELPS.**

WASP-BELVOIR JIM—"Mashquotek Wasp," by Mr. Richard Gibson's (Delaware) "Belvoir Jim," (Imported "Lily," by Imp. "Spigat," etc., etc., whelped one dog and one bitch on June 2nd; marking, black, white and tan head, one blackspot over the tail.

CHAMP RUBY-CHAMP FENNEL—My "Champ Ruby," (A. K. R. 741), (Viper-Judy) has been bred to Mr. Richard Gibson's "Champ Fennel"—by "Champ Spice," out of "Champ Bloom."

Apply for particulars as to price, &c., to  
L. H. BALDWIN,

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No. 98, Denison Avenue, Toronto, Ont.,

Breeder of

**Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks & White Leghorns.**

Having purchased at great expense from Richard Mackay of Hamilton, his prize winning Light Brahma cock "Jack," (winner of three 1st and two 2nd prizes,) and several pullets, which, with my own hens, form one of the grandest breeding pens in Canada, I can now supply Eggs for Hatching at \$3.00 per 18.

Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn eggs, \$2 per 18. 2-6

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Breeder of

**HOUDANS and LANGSHANS,**  
of the most noted strains.

My birds have won high honors at Chicago, Toronto Industrial, Ont. Poultry show, Montreal Bowmanville, etc. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per 18. A fair hatch guaranteed. Chicks in the Fall.



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LIGHT BRAHMAS**  
Pure.

A limited number of settings for sale from ten of my best hens and pullets, at \$4.00 for 18. Orders filled in rotation.

Cash must accompany orders.



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Breeder of  
**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**  
AND GAME BANTAMS.

I am now booking orders for eggs from Plymouth Rocks that took the following prizes. At Toronto Industrial, 1883, 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 2nd on cockerel; at Hamilton Grt Central Fair, 1883, 1st on fowl and 1st on chicks; Toronto, 1884, 3rd on cock, 2nd on hen.

Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per 18. 2-y



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**"AUROCRA" Light Brahmans,  
JAPANESE BANTS,  
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Ring Doves. 12-y



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Birds for sale at all times, and Eggs for Hatching in season. Write for wants. 5-y



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Our stock of each variety is of the very best strains in the country, and prize winners.

Eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

Italian Queen Bees for sale in season. 3to12



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**LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,  
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Prize-winners in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching in season, \$3.00 per setting.

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Breeder of

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At the Industrial, 1891, diploma on pen Spanish, do on W. Leghorns, and 2d on chicks; Industrial, Toronto, 1893, 3d on old cock; Provincial, 1893, Guelph, 1st on old pair and 1st and 2nd on chicks. At the late Ontario Poultry Show, Toronto, 1894, 1st on cockerel.

3-y



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Eggs, \$3.00 per setting; two settings for \$5.00.



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White-U, Black, G. and S. Polands,

G. and S. Spangled, S. Pencilled and Black

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African and Japanese Bants.

Prize birds for sale at all times; Eggs for hatching in season. W. C. B. Polish eggs, \$4; Japs' eggs, \$5; other varieties, \$3 per setting.

2-y



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(two yards.)

**BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,**

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Eggs and Birds for sale.

Correspondence invited.

2-y



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**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**

At the Seaforth show, 1894, I won 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, 1st on hen, special for best cockerel, and silver medal for best female in the show.

Eggs, \$2.50 per setting of 13. Chicks in the Fall.

Also, SCOTCH FANCY and GERMAN CANRAIES, good color and song.



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Write or send for my

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HAMBURGS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

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See prize lists at Battleboro and Sherbrooke for prizes won. Several B. B. Red Game Bants for sale in pairs or trios. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting.

Three yards of the finest B. B. Reds on this continent.

Send for circular.

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**J. W. BARTLETT,**

Lambeth, P. O., (late of London South,)

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Exclusively.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Breeding pens made up wholly of prize-winners. Cock from the yards of the justly celebrated P. Williams, of Taunton, Mass., U.S. Cockerel weighing ten lbs. at nine months old. These birds head my yards. Take notice, my birds have never failed to take a prize wherever shown, including 1st at the O.P.A. at Toronto. Send for circular.



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EXCLUSIVELY, (Boardman Smith's strain.)

Fine exhibition and breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures.

My stock have won 1st prizes at leading exhibitions, and stand unrivalled to day. Eggs for Hatching, \$2 per 13.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

3-3



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of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns.—Stahlschmidt's strain.

Plymouth Rocks.—Keefer and Fullerton's stock.

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We have now for sale from the above named varieties a number of fine chicks. Prices low for quality of stock. Fair dealing guaranteed. Write for wants.



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 Eggs for Hatching and Fowls for sale in season.

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*Prize-winners wherever Shown.*

Will supply eggs from now for the balance of the season at 2.50 per setting.

Chicks for sale in the Fall!

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Prize-winners at Toronto and here. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per setting. 6-tf

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TENDERS his sincere thanks to those who have purchased eggs from him this season, and begs to inform those who have not that he has no more to sell, but that he has a fine lot of chickens growing up, which were hatched early, and will have good specimens to sell in time for the Fall shows, in the following varieties:

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*Entries must be made on or before August 23rd.*

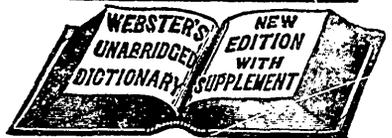
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GUELPH,  
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SHERBROOKE,  
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Chicks for sale now.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

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

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Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks, (3 pens),  
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Mammoth  
Bronze Turkeys, and Rouen  
& Pekin Ducks.

When 5½ months old my P. Rock chickens weighed on an average 15lbs per pair, and the pullets hatched April 20th commenced to lay on 16th Sept.

Eggs for Hatching—P. Rocks, \$2.50 per setting of 12, \$4.00 for two; Brown Leghorns, \$2 per sitting; Ducks, \$2.00 for 9. No Turkey eggs for sale.

A limited number of birds of the above varieties for sale in the Fall. I warrant my stock to do well on exhibition, and to stand the test of all tests—breeding.

**GOLD** for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all you want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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That will hatch every time, from the following varieties:

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

We do not claim to have the best birds on the face of the Globe, but they take the red ticket nine times out of ten wherever shown.

Plymouth Rocks, headed by Young Pilgrim and one pullet, direct from W. F. James, scored by I. K. Felch, cockerel 93½, pullet 92½, mated with four other grand hens for good results. Young Pilgrim won 1st at Battleboro, 1st and silver medal at Sherbrooke, and 1st at Montreal. Our Toulouse Geese have never been beaten in a show pen; 1st at London in 1882, and 1st and special at Seaforth, 1883. Turkeys and Ducks 1st and special at same show. We have the best breeding pens this year we have ever had.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING:**

Plymouth Rocks, Geese and Turkeys \$4.00 per 13

Ducks and Hamburgs, \$2.00 per 13.

T. BAWDEN, W. H. WATSON.  
Blyth Poultry Yards, Blyth, Ont.

**MR. HUMBERSTONE**

—CAN SPARE—

For Exhibition and Stock Purposes,

—GRAND—

LIGHT & DARK BRAHMAS, BLACK, BUFF, PARTRIDGE, and WHITE COCHINS, BLACK-RED & DUCKWING GAME, WHITE-FACED BL'K SPANISH AND HOUDANS,

ROUEN DUCKS, AND TOULOUSE GEESE.

*Eggs for Hatching,*  
*12s. 6d. per dozen.*

Birds and Eggs have been sent from this celebrated Poultry Farm to all parts of the world with the greatest success.

UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED PRIZES  
THIS YEAR  
AT THE LEADING SHOWS.

Varieties not kept procured, if required, from the best breeders.

Address,

REV. W. J. HUMBERSTONE,

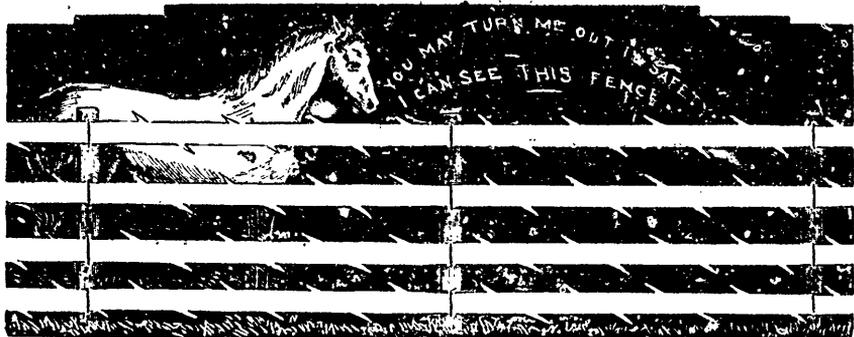
BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

England.

# MERCHANTS' UNION Flat Steel Barbed Fence Co., London, Ontario.

Send for Circular and Price List.

The BEST is

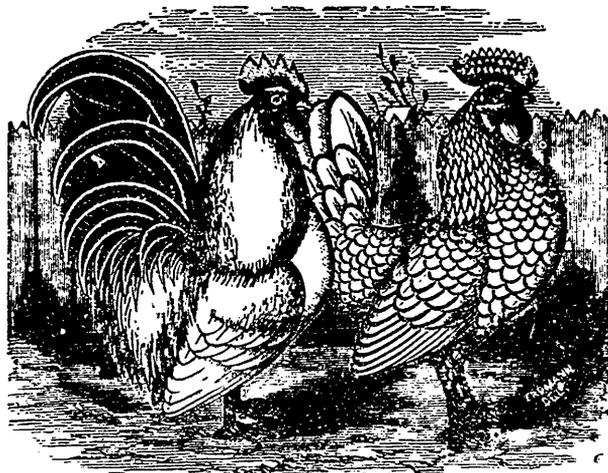


The CHEAPEST.

*This Fence took more First Prizes last year than any other Barbed Fence in the Dominion of Canada.*

6-3t

## RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.



RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of first-class Exhibition stock of the following fancy varieties:—

**Black Cochins,**  
BLACK and SILVER S. HAMBURGS,  
**GOLDEN & SILVER SEBRIGHT,**  
JAPANESE AND BLACK AFRICAN  
**BANTAMS.**

Eggs for Sale from each variety:—Blk Cochins, \$1. Hamburgs and Bantams, \$3, except Japs, which are \$5 per setting.

Chicks for sale in the Fall, and guaranteed as represented. 5-y

## JOHN RAMSAY.

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

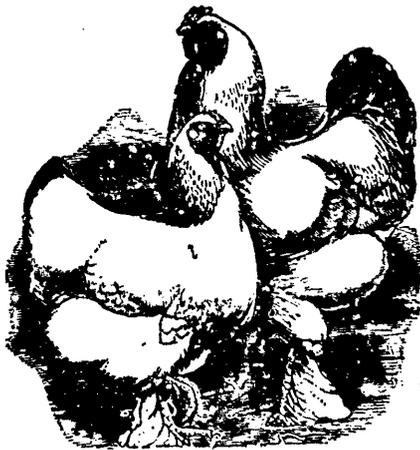
Breeder of

*Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmans, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, and White Leghorns.*



Prize birds at the show of the Poultry Ass'n of Ont., in each variety.

Two pens of Leghorns. Eggs from each variety, \$200 per 13, carefully packed in baskets. Write for wants. 4-y



**A. C. BLYTH,**  
Owen Sound, - Ontario,  
-Breeder of-  
**Light Brahmas,**  
**BLACK HAMBURGS,**  
and **Brown Leghorns.**

**BLACK HAMBURGS** my specialty.

At the late show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, held in Toronto, I made 3 entries and won 1st on cockerel and 2nd on pullet.

I am breeding from two yards of this variety:

No. 1. 1st prize cockerel at Toronto, mated with five of my best hens. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting.

No. 2. A grand old cock mated with three excellent pullets and two hens. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

Eggs from other varieties, \$2.00 per setting  
11 y.



**WM. BARBER,**  
Toronto, (214 Queen St., West,) Ontario,



-Breeder of-

**Black-B. Red <sup>AND</sup> 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. For winnings at same show, 1884, see this issue of Review.

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

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

**Mount Royal Poultry Yards.**

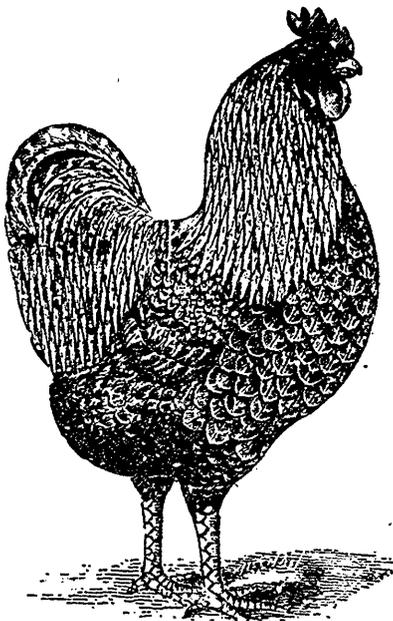
**THOMAS COSTEN,**

-Breeder of-

**Light Brahmas**

-AND-

**Plymouth Rocks.**



After 6 years of breeding P. Rocks, I have obtained a strain remarkable for their laying qualities, very fine marking in plumage, yellow legs and beak. In 1883 at the 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. In 1884: 1st and 2nd on cocks, 2nd on hen, and 1st on breeding pen.

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York and Autoerat 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.

*Eggs, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 doz. for \$4.*

Some fine birds of both varieties for sale.

THOMAS COSTEN.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

2-1f.

# ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,

*Sherbrooke, P. Que., Canada.*

—W. F. JAMES,—  
—BREEDER OF—

## Plymouth Rocks, (DOMINION STRAIN) Exclusively.

The celebrated cock "PILGRIM," (5911—American Poultry Pedigree Register) stock TO THE FRONT at the shows this season.

I challenge any breeder in Canada to show a record equal to mine at the Canadian and American exhibitions during the past four years—on Plymouth Rocks, alone

This season (1894) I won with "Pilgrim" stock three 1sts at Battleboro, Vt., every 1st prize but one at Montreal, and every 1st prize, silver cup and gold medal at Sherbrooke.

I shall not exhibit hereafter, having more than I can attend to raising standard exhibition stock to supply others.

I am breeding this season on three separate farms, where my birds have unlimited range.

EGGS from six grand yards, \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 26. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Fowls, chicks and breeding pens for sale at all times.

Send stamp for circular of largest Plymouth Rock establishment in Canada.

4-y

W. F. JAMES.

## BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

England, Ireland and the United  
perfection of

### DESCRIPTION OF

Yard 1—Headed by cock "Douglas." This bird weighs 8lbs, 9oz., has a fine long head, beautiful rich red garnet eyes, tort hackle, broad shoulders, flat back, wide set legs, whip tail, splendid station, straight limbs and toes, pure jet black under color, and the handsomest shades of red I ever looked at being latest fashionable color. In carriage he is lofty and noble. Mated with six rangy and stylish pullets.

Yard 2—Headed by stag "Monarch Jr." sired by the famous cock "Monarch," winner of 1st at Indianapolis and Chicago last season, competing against birds that had just been imported to win at these shows. This stag will outscore his sire. Mated with eight hens selected from the flock as the finest and best thereof.

EGG \$3 per setting, \$5 for two settings if ordered at the same time.



States have contributed to the  
our B. B. Reds.

### BREEDING PENS :

Yard 2—Headed by celebrated cock "Limerick Boy," winner of 1st at Chicago. He is a grand bird, we bred from him last season, and were so well pleased with his offspring that we have concluded to breed from him another year. Mated with six magnificent pullets.

Cock in Yard 1 is from John Douglas' strain, England; in yard 2 from Dr. Cooper's strain, Ireland, and in yard 3, from A. E. Picklin's strain, United States.

Orders booked for eggs on the receipt of \$1.

**Stableford Bro's,**  
Watford, Ont

## EXTENSIVE SALE

—OF—

# High Class Poultry.

Must be Sold! No Reserve!!

Having leased the farm for a term of years on which we kept our stock, and intend removing into town, we will offer all our stock, excepting Black Cochins, Golden Polands, and Black African Bantams, at HALF their actual cost. We have for sale:—1 pair Partridge Cochins, 1 Buff Cochin hen, 1 trio White Polands, 2 pairs of Golden-pencilled Hamburgs, 1 breeding pen W. C. Black Polands, 5 hens and cockerel, Bogue and McMillan strains; 1 trio Brown Leghorns, 1 pair W. Leghorns, 1 Japanese Bantam cock, 1 Silver Sebright cock, 1 Black Cochin cock, 1 silver Dorking cock, and a No. 1 Black Hamburg cock, 1st at Guelph and Hamilton, 1883; also a few pairs of young lop-eared Rabbits. Write for what you want. Remember these are our old prize winners. A few settings of Black African eggs at \$2.50, from the BEST.

3-y

BURGESS & DOUGLAS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



**OUTREMONT POULTRY YARDS,**  
**THOMAS HALL,**  
 Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class.  
**Light Brahmas**  
*and White 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 Montreal show, January 1883, 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; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

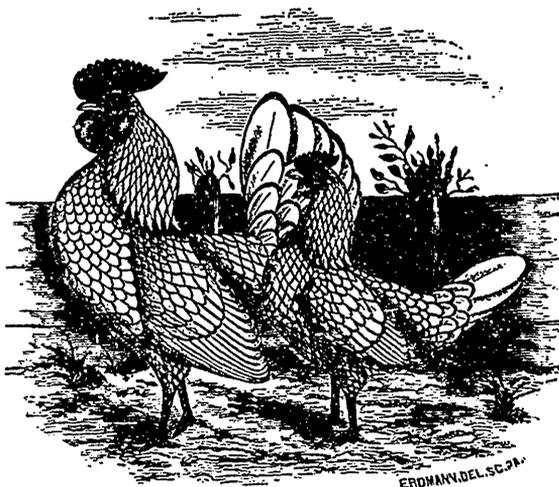
At Montreal 1884, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

At Sherbrooke, 1884, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cockerels, 1st and 2nd; pullet, 1st and 2nd. White Leghorns: cock, 3rd; hen, 1st; cockerel, 3rd.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13.

3-y

THOMAS HALL, OUTREMONT, P. Q.



**PARK POULTRY YARDS,**

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

**D. T. ROGERS,**  
 PROPRIETOR,

Breeder and Importer of the following varieties  
 of  
**HIGH-CLASS**

**Fancy Poultry,**

Rose-comb White Leghorns, . . . . .	Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.
Single " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 3.00 "
Brown " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 2.00 "
W. C. B. Polands, . . . . .	" 3.00 "
Golden " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 3.00 "
Golden Sebright Bantams . . . . .	" 2.00 "
Silver " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 3.00 "
Black African " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 3.00 "
Silver Duckwing " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 3.00 "
Black B. Red Game " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 2.00 "
Cayuga Ducks, . . . . .	" 3.00 "

I breed from exhibition stock only, and would refer parties wanting eggs from first-class stock to prize list of H. P. & P. S. A., in Feby. issue of REVIEW. Eggs packed in baskets, and shipped in rotation. Square dealing my motto.



WEDDONS' SPECIALITIES

*Jas. Q. Weddons*

Breeder of  
**FANCY PIGEONS,**  
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

## BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

Having bred the above variety of Game for upwards of fifteen years (principally exhibition birds), I have no hesitation in saying I believe I have as fine a strain of Black Red Game as any other breeder in America.

My Black Reds, at the late International Poultry Exhibition, held at Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada, won 1st and 2nd premiums on both old and young fowls, in competition with the most noted breeders of Game in Canada and the United States.

I have sold from my yards, previous years, Black Reds that have carried off *First Honors at Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Battleboro, St. Johnsbury,*

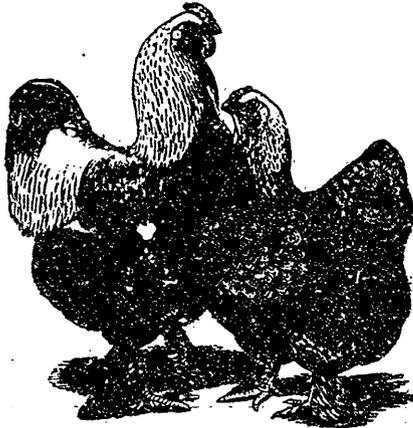
Thus establishing my strain all I claim for it.

No eggs for sale. Chicks after September 1st, \$10.00 per pair.

Address

C. J. ODELL, Sherbrooke, Que.

2-4t



**ARTHUR W. SMITH,**  
Box 143, - Simcoe, - Ont.  
Importer and Breeder of

### Fancy Poultry :

BRAHMAS, COCHINS, POLANDS, HAMBURGS,  
LEGHORNS, SEBRIGHT AND B. AFRICAN  
BANTAMS.

Eggs. Brahmas, Cochins, Poland and Bantams, \$3.00 per 13; Hamburgs and Leghorns, \$2.00 per 13.

I now offer for sale :-

2 Silver Sebright cockerels, good.

1 pair Golden Poland, very fine.

1 pair Peacocks, old birds; cock has grand tail.

2 to 12

## 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, I

*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 Sebrights 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. Train ed Ferrets and Rabbits. Shetland and wild Ponies, Italian Bees and Singing birds.

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

Write for just what you want, and address

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