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# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER, 1882.

No. 11.



## BLACK SPANISH.

Black Spanish is one of the oldest and most widely known varieties of pure-bred poultry that we have. Through all the craze for the Brahma, Cochin, Plymouth Rock, Langshan, etc., when it seemed to many as though the Spanish were forgotten, the shows now and then gave evidence that they still had their admirers, and that their improvement was going on in the hands of skillful breeders, who, if very quiet, were not idle.

There is no doubt that this variety, as its name indicates, is of Spanish origin, and was introduced into England at a very early date. To English fanciers belongs the credit of having fixed those fancy points that are now the peculiar characteristics of this breed.

Spanish will prove profitable to their keepers as egg producers without any greater care than is required by other varieties; but when intended for

exhibition they will need more attention than any other variety. If exposed too much to the sun or rough weather the face, which is their principal point, will be injured and lose its fine texture; and in winter the comb is apt to get frozen if exposed to severe cold, or lop over if their quarter are too warm. The face also requires washing occasionally to remove foreign matter which will accumulate in its folds; and to exhibit successfully the fancier must pluck from the face the hair-like feathers that grow thereon. If the beginner is prepared to take all this trouble, and feel himself amply rewarded in being the possessor of such beautiful and stately birds as good and well kept Black Spanish undoubtedly are, by all means breed them; but if not, leave them to those who have experience and patience.

Our engraving portrays a model pair of this variety, and at our Canadian shows specimens are often seen very closely approaching them in excellence. For many years Canadians have possessed the best Spanish on this continent, and they do so still. Mr. John Nunn, of Toronto, sent us a pair—to be given to the person first sending fifteen new subscribers to the Review—which would be hard to beat anywhere. They are now the property of Mr. A. McKeigan, of Strathroy, who required the necessary number of names in a few days.

### Fattening Poultry.

Some attention is now being paid to the preparation of fowls for the table, and as prizes are occasionally offered for the best specimens of this class, a few words on the preparation of such fowls may perhaps interest your readers. May I describe my own method, which is very successful, and has usually resulted in the production of remarkable fine specimens?

To begin with, a separate compartment is absolutely needful for fattening fowls. They worry and weary themselves to skeletons if allowed to see other birds at liberty. My coops are placed in an old cow-house, which has had the floor levelled and sanded, doors replaced, lattice windows introduced into the wall on one side, and the interior thoroughly whitewashed. Ventilation is provided for under the eaves of an old-fashioned thatched roof.

The sides of the house are lined with coops. These are divided into compartments  $24\frac{1}{2}$  by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Each has a barred front, which turns on hinges to form a door. The wood is deal, which is thoroughly whitewashed inside and out. A hinged flap runs along the front of the coops, 4 inches deep. This lifts up, to permit the insertion of a scraper to clean the coops. On a level with this

flap there is a projecting ledge of wood which supports the zinc troughs containing the food, a thick baize curtain hangs on an iron rod before the windows, and these are protected outside by wooden shutters.

A strong table fixed under the window, and four dozen zinc troughs, with a couple of pails and a water-can, form the only furniture. A folding slate hangs on the wall, with pencil attached. The sides are numbered 1 to 70, with parallel lines drawn across. The coops are numbered in like sequence, in order that the date of arrival of every bird be duly entered, so that the duration of fattening be regulated.

Fine earth, sand, and flour of sulphur, mixed with a little lime, are sprinkled on the floor of the coops, and constantly raked and renewed. No unpleasant smell is observable, as Sanitas powder is freely used, not only in the shed, but among the birds' feathers also.

I prefer to fatten birds at from four to five months old, when the frame is nearly set, and a generous bringing up has put a good layer of flesh on the bones. When much younger, I do not find chickens thrive so well, and certainly they take longer to bring to a condition of real fatness.

Only one bird is placed in each compartment, and I never place cockerels and pullets where they can see each other.

As to the selection of breeds, La Fleche make magnificent fat birds. Pure Dorkings of the white breed I prefer to the dark variety. Houdans and Brahma-Dorkings with various crossings of the above mentioned varieties, are what may usually be found in the fattening shed.

In breeding Brahma-Dorkings, I take great care they should be Dorking-Brahmas, always selecting large white Dorking cocks and the heaviest and shortest legged light Brahma hens procurable, preferring those with scanty leg feathering. I have bred hundreds of these, and they all prove excellent for table; most of them have no appearance of feathers on the legs, which is a great advantage. When bred with the Brahma cock and Dorking hens, I observe a preponderance of leg feathering.

After being allowed to dust themselves thoroughly, the fowls are placed in their coops, and fasted for a whole day. If given food directly after their arrival, they often turn sulky, refuse to eat, and mope. On the other hand, if made really hungry, they set to work with a ravenous appetite, and, as a rule, go on well.

The first meal is usually bread, with scalding milk poured over it, and a teaspoonful of treacle added for each fowl. This is given warm in the zinc pans before referred to; these are removed after each meal. The curtain is then drawn, and the door shut. The fowls thereupon all fall asleep

with admirable docility, and wake up quite hungry when the admission of light about an hour before next feeding time, reminds them of benefits to be received. They are fed three times a day—viz., 6:30 a. m., 1 p. m., and 7 p. m. Each time they are given as much food as they can devour, and the feeder waits till all have finished before darkening the sheds. During feeding time the windows are opened in order to admit fresh air. No water is ever given. I find the birds do much better without it. The foods vary very much, in the following order:

Sunday.—1. Bread and milk. 2. Barley meal with a little spice. 3. Toppings and maize meal mixed.

Monday.—1. Boiled rice and milk, sweetened with coarse sugar. 2. Oatmeal and milk. 3. Boiled barley, made quite soft.

Tuesday.—1. Barley and maize meals mixed. 2. Rice boiled in milk and rolled in choppings. 3. Oatmeal and potatoes mixed.

Then as before.

Skim milk (quite sweet), coarse sugar, and the cheap treacle are most useful adjuncts. The boiled grain, which is not a constant diet, is very useful in "breaking in" fowls that have not been accustomed to the soft food. In hot weather cabbage, lettuce, or grass is mixed with the food finely chopped.

To finish off birds which are approaching the end of the regimen, mutton or beef-suet, or good dripping, is given separately. A piece the size of a walnut three times a day will be eagerly devoured and materially assists in putting on fat. The duration of fattening for a bird of 5 lbs. is from thirty to sixty days; for a larger fowl, from three to three-and-a-half months. Large birds should, if put in at 7½ lbs., weigh quite 9½ to 10 lbs. at the end of their time. The troughs are soaked in clean water all night to keep them free from sourness. If a bird refuses to eat, it should not be coaxed, but starved a little; it will come round very soon. How much better is a fat, tender fowl than a hard, lean one!—*Henwife, in London Live Stock Journal.*

Another English paper treats this subject as follows:

Now-a-days it is the custom among many breeders of table fowls to finish them off with a fortnight's close feeding, which is calculated to increase their weight considerably and give them a flavor which is at the same time rich and palatable. This is done in different ways. Some raise a lot of birds together, picking them up from their runs once a week and shutting them in a house together, where they are crammed with prepared food, which generally consists of ground oats and suet, or fat

of even a cheaper kind. The birds manage to digest this soft food very well without exercise, put on flesh rapidly if in good health, and are soon ready, the period being ascertained by the feeder by handling, when they are at once killed. Some birds will not fatten, as it is called, although chickens do not really put on much fat at any time, but rather flesh, while if they are kept too long, or their food or drink be allowed to get sour, they sometimes go the other way. There are men in Sussex who are fatteners or finishers by trade, buying up hundreds of young birds from the cottagers and farmers, feeding them at home in the way described, and then killing and plucking them and sending to market. Some of these people do a tremendous trade, especially at those seasons of the year when prices rule high. They have the usual advantages enjoyed by middle-men; thus they always know the prices they are likely to obtain for their goods. The salesmen depend upon them, or always endeavor to suit them, because they are compelled to work together with men who really stand in a position as customers to them, or one which is at least as important. This being the case, the fatterer, whose business is large and money always ready, is depended upon, to a great extent, by the little people in his district, who really breed for him, and are in reality compelled to receive his prices. Thus he actually has a good margin which secures him from loss and enables him to do very well indeed. It is safe to say that as a general rule the breeders seldom get the benefit of high figures or anything more than a sensible advance when London prices are very high indeed.

Not very long ago we were at a farm where many hundreds of birds were bred each year, and a system used which differs something from the above. At about 16 weeks the chickens are taken up and put in rows in little compartments, the floors of which are composed of a few slats of wood, so that the manure could fall through into the drawer beneath, which was sawdusted. In front of each little case was a trough of wood, into which the soft food was placed, and this was composed of milk and meal boiled, or fine greaves and meal also cooked. It was given in a thin, sloppy state, in order to prevent the necessity of giving water as well; but the birds did well, although some difficulty was experienced in keeping the troughs absolutely sweet. Here some two or three hundred were caged and fed at once, and their places filled up as fast as they were taken out for market.

In France another system is adopted in some places where chickens are fattened by a machine, the invention, we believe, of M. Odele Martin. A nozzle is put into the bird's mouth, and, with a slight pressure of the foot, a quantity of soft pre-

pared food is forced into the crop. This is, of course, regulated by the length of pressure and the state and size of the bird. Each bird is placed in a similar cage to one of those above named, but it stands on a perch to which its feet are fastened by a strap, and more room is given to admit of its body being grasped by the feeder. In one large machine, however, which the maker has invented, the tiers of cages are placed in a circular form and revolve, the man taking up a position and simply pushing the cages past him as he proceeds. The food used in France is generally buckwheat meal and milk, which is very much relished, and is believed to be as good as any food which is known. We certainly believe it to be equal to ground oats, both, however, being difficult to obtain in England, although they are about the best foods for the purpose. It is difficult to know why it is the case, but except in Sussex, where ground oats are used—and they are ground up finely, husks and all, and command a good price—they are hardly to be obtained in the country, whereas buckwheat meal is sold by very few persons, indeed. Oats are cheap enough, and so is buckwheat, and if corn merchants won't sell it, we advise feeders to grind for themselves, which they can do now without any trouble, there being plenty of mills in the market suitable for the purpose. It seems strange to us and yet it is true that while breeders neglect such grand foods as the above they will give 50 per cent. more money for compounds which are not one-half their value; but the public like being gulled, and it would perhaps be easier to sell ground oats a little spiced at 20s. than at the usual price. Another good food is maize meal mixed with fine sharps—to give the nitrogen which the maize is deficient in. This is used very largely in the North of England, and is very much appreciated. If a man would succeed with his poultry he must use good food and that fresh. Stale meal is dear because many of its properties have departed; hence meal should be always fresh ground—another example of the value of a mill at home.

### Our Lefroy Letter.

JUDGES FOR SHOW OF P. A. OF ONT.

Editor Review.

I do not know what the feeling is generally among poultrymen respecting the judging of the show of the Poultry Association of Ontario at Toronto. I do not wish to dictate to those intrusted with the task of selecting a fit and proper person to perform that difficult work; but as I have no doubt that the gentlemen who have been chosen to secure the services of a judge for this show desire only to give satisfaction to the fraternity at large, independent of their own individual opinions

or inclinations, they will not object to an expression of opinion from those interested—that is, intending exhibitors—upon this subject.

It appears to me that it would be better for a number of reasons to have a regular licensed judge for this show, or one, whether licensed or not, whose frequency of appointment and successful performance of this work at a number of large shows are equivalent to, or superior to a formal license. That he be a disinterested party, either directly or indirectly, is also important; such a man, for instance, as B. N. Pearce, Esq., whose judging has been apparently attended with universal satisfaction—at least his judging has not been followed by any public averse criticisms, which is more than can be said of many of the oldest and most prominent breeders of his country, simply, no doubt, because they were either directly or indirectly interested parties.

Take I. K. Felch, Esq., for example; what show can he judge on the continent without meeting many specimens of his own strain? Of course he is not an actual exhibitor, but he has probably sold specimens for this very show, and the public are aware of the fact, and the next best thing to taking a prize himself would be to have his strain win. I do not mean to say that he would purposely prostitute his character and manhood by bestowing the honors upon unworthy objects for personal advantage, but I do say his task is not a very enviable one.

Again, how can a man be expected to work with a strain for a quarter of a century perhaps, without producing some peculiarities of style or marking,—the realization of his ideal—and these peculiarities to him mean perfection, and their absence in another strain a defect.

Now, for years our shows have been judged either by local men or by men who do a large trade into Canada. This I consider unfair to the gentlemen themselves and exhibitors; unfair to the judges, because they ought to be allowed to exhibit, and because they are expected to give satisfaction where it is nearly impossible to do so. There are other reasons why local men are more likely to fail than a stranger; as, for instance, a judge may have several neighbors exhibiting, or personal friends, with whose stock he is as well acquainted as with his own—some of the birds may have been his own previously,—and if these friends and neighbors are pretty successful it has an ugly look about it, especially if a prominent breeder or two differ with the judge in opinion, and express their opinion a little freely. I need not mention the annoyance to which a judge may be subjected by exhibitors, presuming upon friendship, pointing out the superiority of their specimens before or

after judging. I am aware that exhibitors are not allowed to be present, but some make out to be present sometimes, or if not make it up afterwards.

Again, I have no doubt that many of the exhibitors desire to have their birds scored. I am convinced that this would add largely to the success of our shows. A beginner exhibits his stock and takes no prize, though his specimens may be very little inferior to the prize-winners, which, if he had known, he would have been greatly encouraged, and stimulated to try again; but as it has been, he is very likely to be discouraged, and decides not to show again.

Again, a breeder sells a beginner a fine specimen for exhibition, which, if it fails to win, he concludes is a scrub, and dubs the breeder a fraud. Everyone who attends our large shows at present, and are qualified to judge, are aware that many splendid specimens necessarily win no prizes.

A beginner has what he considers some fine birds—he feels confident they are exhibition stock of the finest water—but recollecting that his experience is limited, cannot recommend them as such. But this method of judging gives him an opportunity of having them tested, and he can then recommend them at their real worth. I, for one, should have every bird in my best breeding yard thus tested for my own satisfaction.

Again, we have a *Pedigree Register*, in which many of our breeders desire to enter their stock, but cannot do so from the fact that they cannot have their birds scored. (Now, friend Butterfield, I give you leave to smile at the enthusiasm of your younger brother upon the subject of scoring, but you must make allowance for youth and imperfect early training.)

Still, after all, I cannot for the life of me understand how it is that if a man can judge between two fine specimens by taking both birds into his eye, so to speak, at the same time, how it is that he cannot with as great certainty estimate the comparative value of each point separately. I say comparatively, for in this case the *Standard* is in his eye—not literally, of course, but in spirit.

Some may object to this on the ground of extra expense. Well, in reply I would repeat that it will pay by bringing out many birds that would otherwise be left at home. But if there is any doubt about this let a fee be put upon each bird scored, except the winners, say 25c. each, and I am certain this will be found ample to cover the additional expense.

But I must bring my letter to a close. Hoping that some of those interested will give us their opinion on this matter, I am

Yours fraternally,  
STANLEY SPILLETT.

LeROY, Nov. 4th, 1882.

## The Tribulations of a Beginner.

Editor Review,

Every month, as the Review comes to hand, I betake myself to some quiet corner, and greedily devour and thoroughly digest its contents; and without flattery I assure you I take great pleasure in perusing its columns; but with all respect to the Review I have often thought that there was something lacking about it, and it appears to me the trouble is this: the Review seems to take it for granted that all its readers are experienced poultry keepers, and rather ignores the poor novice, who for want of advice, blunders along in his own way, which way, by-the-bye, often turns out to be the most disastrous he could have adopted, and he finally throws up the fancy in disgust.

Now, it is for such as these that I enter this plea, and presuming that the Review is intended to be as much a journal of instruction as a medium for the exchange of ideas, would make the following suggestions: That you devote a column or two every month entirely to the beginner; said column to contain plain, practical instruction as to management of yards, stock, feeding, &c., for that particular season; also, from time to time, give a description of the different breeds of fowls. Ignorance of the peculiarities of certain breeds is a fruitful cause of disappointment and annoyance to many a beginner. With these suggestions I will, as concisely as possible, state my own experience.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am one of these poor novices, and if I had only received the good advice which I am sure you are able and willing to give, I should have been spared some pecuniary loss, and a great deal of vexation.

I was attacked with a bad type of the hen-fever while attending the O. P. A. show at Brantford last February, and at once secured a few birds—my choice falling on Games. I next sent to the United States to a prominent breeder and purchased eggs, which cost me \$5 per setting, laid down in Toronto. I succeeded in raising a chick for every two eggs. So far so good; but pretty soon the trouble commenced.

I had fallen into the popular error that any old out-house is good enough to keep hens in, and neglected to provide proper quarters for my birds. After a while roup made its appearance, but as in my simplicity I was unable to detect the disease, it obtained a firm footing in my flock before I knew anything about it.

I was advised by a person, who pretended to understand the disease, to separate the birds affected, and bathe head and throat every morning with warm salt water, and give a pill, size of a marble, composed of equal parts chalk and red pepper. This advice I followed for six weeks, but instead

of getting better they became worse, and in despair, I chopped their heads off and threw them away.

After getting rid of these I thought my troubles were over, but after a while my chicks began to show symptoms of the same disease, sneezing and running at the nostrils. I at once separated the affected ones, but it was no use, and one after the other I had to chop off their heads, until my flock was reduced to a very few, and principally culls at that, and these I made up my mind to get rid of also.

I now see, or at least think I see, the cause of this disaster, viz: keeping them in a drafty house, with a roof that leaked with every shower of rain.

If course I feel very sore at my bad luck—I may use the term,—perhaps mismanagement would be more correct; but I am not quite discouraged, I am going to make a fresh start on a new plan, and with first-class stock; and I want your advice on the subject; while it benefits me, I am sure it will also be accepted with pleasure by many another novice who has met with a similar experience.

In the first place I shall erect a warm, comfortable poultry house; and this time I shall try the heavy varieties, but being ignorant of the peculiarities of the different breeds, I do not know which will suit me best. I have been thinking of trying Cochins; but I am told Cochins are most inveterate setters, and waste much time in this way that would be more profitably employed in producing eggs. The Brahmas, I believe, are not quite so bad. Then Plymouth Rocks, I understand, are objectionable on account of breeding so many imperfections. I have seen it stated in print by a prominent American poultry judge and breeder, that in order to get two or three pairs of exhibition birds it is necessary to breed a score or more of chicks.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have related my difficulties, which I am sure are not very dissimilar from those of other novices, and trust to you and the contributors to the Review to give us articles from time to time containing such information as will prevent a repetition. Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space, I will sign myself

GREENHORN.

Toronto, Oct. 30th, 1882.

We are very sorry indeed that the Review should even appear to neglect beginners, for this is the class to whom we hope to make it most useful. We are thankful to our correspondent for the hint, and it shall be acted upon. Space will at once be set apart for beginners, and hope our correspondents will assist in making it profitable to them. We will also commence a series of articles detailing the merits and demerits of each of the principal varieties, accompanying which will be good

illustrations of the breeds treated on.

With regard to your present position, we would say that you are now in proper trim to go to work successfully. Experience has taught you one of the most useful lessons the beginner can learn—that fowls, like all other stock, require good care and shelter in order that either pleasure or profit may be derived from them.

There are a few strains of the different varieties of Cochins that are not much addicted to setting, but the majority are. Light Brahmas were nearly as bad in this respect ten years ago, but constant selection for breeders of those least addicted to the habit has so reduced the desire to incubate that many strains may now almost be classed with the non-setters. We have no doubt but that selection with the same object would in a few years remove, to a great extent, this objectionable characteristic of the Cochin family.

The Plymouth Rock is a good variety, but has the objection referred to, which is a very serious one with those who, for want of room, are unable to raise chicks in large numbers. The American judge and breeder has not libelled the great majority of yards in his estimate of the number of show birds from a score of chicks.

We would be glad to hear frequently from our would-be verdant correspondent.—Ed.

### An Important and Excellent Ordinance.

The Board of Aldermen of New York city has adopted the following ordinance, and it has been approved by the Mayor:

SECTION 1. That no turkeys or chickens be offered for sale in the city unless the crops of such turkeys and chickens are free from food or other substance, and shrunken close to their bodies. That all fowl exposed for sale in violation of this ordinance shall be seized and condemned; such of them as shall be tainted shall, upon examination, be destroyed, and the rest which are fit for food shall be used in the public institutions of the city.

SECTION 2. Every person exposing for sale any chicken or turkey in controvention of this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for each chicken or turkey so exposed for sale.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect on the 1st day of October, 1882.

We would recommend the passing of a by-law somewhat similar to the above by every city and town in the Dominion. It seems to be the regular practice with farmers to gorge their fowls with pease or some other grain immediately before killing, in order to increase their weight, and then endeavor to sell the whole for poultry at so much per pound. There certainly is profit in this with grain at 1 cent or so a pound and poultry at from

six to ten cents a pound. Everyone is familiar with the objects that are on view at many poultry dealers' stands during the holidays—a couple of pounds of chicken at one end and a great bunch of putrifying grain at the other, enough to disgust one with poultry. A gentleman who for many years had dealt largely in dressed poultry informs us that when fowls are killed with full crops the flavor of the meat is affected inside of twenty-four hours, and that after forty-eight hours they are unfit for human food. There is no hardship in this by-law, as all that is necessary is to deprive the fowls of food for twelve hours before killing.

### Feather Eating.

No other habit that fowls acquire is so provoking to the fancier as that of feather-eating, and when once acquired no other is so difficult to cure. What fancier of a few years standing has not experienced the annoyance of having the looks of his best cock bird temporarily spoiled by his hackle being plucked out by his mates. There are many reasons given why fowls acquire this habit, but we think the true one is want of employment. The fact of hens very frequently contracting this habit in a few days while confined in the show pen, would point to this as being a fruitful cause. Fowls at liberty never acquire the habit in summer. When large numbers of birds are cooped in limited quarters, with little chance for exercise, the habit is most prevalent; and in many cases where a flock that has for some time been deprived of exercise and had become addicted to the habit, has been cured by compelling them to exercise in order to procure their food. If fowls in confinement are fed on corn or other large grain, with which they can fill their crops in a few moments, they will have a great deal of time in which to acquire bad habits, and their leisure will be used for no other purpose.

In summer the fowls spend a great part of the day in scratching for food in the runs, and are thus kept out of mischief. The fancier should endeavor as nearly as possible to keep up this state of things during the winter months, when the fowls are confined to their pens, and if he succeeds in keeping them busy most of the time the habit of feather-eating will not be acquired. To do this it is only necessary to cover the floors with a thick bed of dry leaves, cut straw, chaff, or better than either, finely cut clover hay, and among this every morning scatter small grain, gravel, etc. To make this effectual give no more than a half feed in the trough in the morning, and scatter the mid-day meal entirely. The evening meal should always be a full one, and should be given just before dark, so that as soon as taken the birds will go to roost

for the night. A bundle of corn-stalks or sheaf of oats tied securely in one corner will also be found to supply lots of employment.

When a hen has become such a confirmed feather-eater that this treatment will not break the habit, she should be killed if not a very valuable one, as others will soon learn from her, for fowls are very observant of the acts of each other. If a very valuable bird she should be separated from the others, and when exhibited a partition through the show pen should make it impossible for her to mutilate the cock.

### Chicken Cholera Vaccination.

Several experiments have been made during the past five years by different parties for the purpose of preventing the spread of chicken cholera by inoculation or vaccination. We have during the past two years vaccinated the fowls in 19 different yards where the cholera was prevailing badly, and in each yard we left some common fowls not vaccinated and they all died. But of the 2,000 vaccinated only 11 died, although they were in the same yard with those that were dying daily by the scores. We have every reason to believe that this chicken vaccination is as effective in preventing cholera among chickens as vaccination is in preventing small-pox among the human family. Vaccinate a hen and in eight days her system will be thoroughly inoculated. At this time her blood should be secured and poured thinly over paper to dry. When dry it forms the vaccine. A small square of the vaccine will inoculate one fowl, while that taken from one chicken will vaccinate a large flock. To vaccinate, scarify the thigh of a chicken with a pin or sharp pointed knife until the blood comes; to the scarification apply a small piece or moistened vaccine paper. It will adhere to the wound, and you need have no fear of chicken cholera. As the result of my many experiments I have now vaccine enough to inoculate 10,000 fowls, for which I have no use. If any of your readers are enough interested in poultry to try this preventive, by writing to me I will send them, free of any charge, enough vaccine to start with. All I ask is that they send immediately, before the vaccine loses its strength.

W. H. GRIFFITH.

Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 6th, 1882.

### In-Breeding.

Editor Review,

It often happens that in our search after the "true inwardness" of poultry breeding we are groping in the dark. We are told by the best authorities that nothing but failure results from in-breeding. Now, sir, an accident has proved to me



that nature when left to herself entirely disproves such theories. A year ago last August a gentleman bought a Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet at my annual auction sale. They were brother and sister. From these two he raised twenty-two chicks, and out of this number there were *twelve exhibition birds*, and *ten* of them are the finest I have ever seen. The whole flock, including the original pair, are now in my possession.

I have always believed in in-breeding to a certain extent, but not to carry it too far. If one has a perfect strain of birds mated for fine points, the blood should never be mixed. It is very easy to breed from two or three pens, and the next season mate them together, and so on. Once bring in strange blood and the result of years of careful breeding is destroyed. We have only to turn to nature to prove this assertion. Do not wild birds breed together indiscriminately in-and-in, and where will you find such true breeding to feather?

I have given the result of this *close breeding* for the benefit of your numerous readers. Mr. Ball, of Richmond, has seen the whole of the birds, and can vouch for the truth of my statement.

Yours truly,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrooke, P. P., Nov. 6th, 1882.

### Seasonable Hints.

The fine weather of this Fall has been very favorable for poultry breeders, and has given the stock a chance for out-door life they do not often enjoy so late in the season in this latitude. The careful fancier will have all his arrangements made for the care of his stock through the frost and snow of the next four months, and will be thinking of commencing preparations for the winter shows.

#### ROUP

should be a comparative stranger to the flocks this fall, as the most fruitful cause of its prevalence—cold, damp, windy weather—has been absent; but where it has appeared it should be stamped out at once, before the fowls are put into close quarters. Those affected should not be housed with the others. The poor specimens should all be killed and buried deep, and the valuable ones, supposed to be curable, should have comfortable quarters, well ventilated but free from drafts, and immediate treatment. There are a great many remedies for this disease advertised in poultry papers, and a couple in Review at the present time, both of which we are assured by several who have tried them, to be good; and anyrate the standing of the parties offering them should be some guarantee of their efficiency. The only remedy that we can speak of from experience is the following: 1 ounce

strong vinegar, 1 teaspoonful pulverized alum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful sugar of lead, all put into a vial and kept well corked; clean out the nostrils of the bird by squeezing or pressing down on them with the finger, and also clean out the cavity in the roof of the mouth; then drop two or three drops of the preparation into each nostril, and let it run into the head; rub it well around the eyes. Repeat three times a day until well. After the disease gets a good foothold, unless the bird is a very strong one, it is almost useless to work with it, and in no case is it of use to attempt a cure if the conditions which caused the disease still remain. If the birds are left to roost in drafts, or rains beat in on them, a cure will never be made, but if the quarters are comfortable, and the fowls have a good constitution, roup, if not of a very severe type or long standing will give way before very simple remedies.

#### CLEANLINES

must now be observed. Not only is this necessary for the health and comfort of the stock, but in order that the plumage may not become soiled. It is impossible to wash fowls and make them look anything like so well as those that have been kept clean. A deep bedding of cut straw, hay, leaves or chaff to scratch among, will be found just the thing to keep the feathers in good order, and a dust-bath of clean, fine sand will enable the birds themselves to remove from the plumage a great deal of the matter that soils it. This dust-bath should be large and deep, so that the fowls will not break their feathers by crowding in it; it should be placed in the sunshine if possible. As a matter of cleanliness the roosts should have a wide shelf a few inches below them to catch the droppings. This will not only keep the litter on the floor free from much filth, but the birds will not be fouled by those above them.

When iron is used in the drinking water for white fowls some means should be used to prevent the wattles from getting into it, as the drippings from these discolors the breasts of the birds. A good plan is to have the opening of the drinking dish so narrow that the wattles will hang on the outside when the bird is drinking.

Evidently the poultry interest in this country needs to be promoted, at least as far as the production of eggs is concerned. During the last three months we imported 3,396,246 dozen eggs, valued at \$465,564. It would seem as though hens enough ought to be kept, and well kept, to supply all the eggs we want at all seasons.—*Detroit Commercial Advertiser.*

One more number completes the fifth volume of Review.

### For Beginners.

As the ranks of poultry fanciers are constantly receiving recruits from classes of people who have had very little opportunity of acquiring knowledge regarding the care and management of stock, there is always the occasion on their behalf, of going back over ground that has already been travelled over—going back, as it were, to take by the hand to guide over an uncertain road those who, without such guidance, would make slow progress, and be apt to encounter many difficulties. This post of guide to the beginner the REVIEW purposes to take up, under the above heading, making monthly trips during the coming year; and it will be thankful for such assistance in the work by old travellers over this route as they will volunteer to give. The present and next month will be devoted to preliminary preparations, which will give those who have already started, or have made up their minds to start, an opportunity to secure recruits for the journey; for the larger the company the more profit will there be for both the guide and the traveller.

Nearly all grown persons have a hobby of some kind—some with a tendency to good, others with a tendency to evil. Hobbies or fancies are generally the outgrowth of a desire for change or rest after the cares and fatigues of business or study. When a man has worked hard with brain or muscle for a great part of the day he feels the need of change of occupation and thought to fill in his leisure time between work and sleep. The way in which this leisure time is spent is largely influenced by surroundings and example, and if it can be spent at home, and participated in by his family, the more keen will be its enjoyments, and the more beneficial its results; especially is this the case if instead of being a source of expense, it may be made one of profit.

The poultry fancy contains all the elements for a first-class hobby. It is one that can be indulged in by rich and poor, young and old, rugged and weak, in town or country. It adds to home attractions, gives healthful exercise and pleasant thought, promotes ambition to excel, teaches lessons of kindness to dumb creatures, and of man's power to influence their form and qualities. And in order to keep up the interest there are numerous poultry shows, at which success is measured and skill and care rewarded. And last, but not least, it is a hobby that can be indulged in without loss of time or money—it can be made a source of profit without depriving it of any of the above advantages.

Like many other businesses and fancies that of poultry breeding has at times been brought into bad odor by the misdeeds of a few of its members, but it is not right that the whole fraternity should be condemned on this account. We venture to say that were the majority of the businesses of our country carried on the same principle as it is only possible to carry on that in thoroughbred poultry and their eggs, the result would be equally unsatisfactory in either case. No person, no matter what his position, need fear entering into the fancy on this score, as he will make his own reputation in this as in any other business. If this were not the case we would not have as fanciers the many gentlemen we could name, holding the highest positions of honor and trust in the country.

We do not wish to hide the fact that difficulties

and vexatious trials beset this hobby as well as all others. Even in the hands of the oldest fanciers fowls will become sick, will die, will not always lay when wanted to, eggs will not always hatch, and they will not breed up to expectations; but to enable the beginner to reduce these drawbacks to a minimum will be our object, by giving him the experience of those who have studied the causes of such drawbacks, and the means of overcoming them.

### Cages in the Fowl House.

Every beginner—or old fancier, for that matter—should have one or more cages, similar to exhibition coops, placed in a well lighted part of his hen house, so that birds intended for exhibition can have a trial of show life before leaving home. If the birds are given a day now and then in these cages, when they reach the show room, they will feel quite at home, and not fly from side to side, destroying their plumage, at the approach of the judge or every visitor. Especially is this necessary when fowls are to be shown in pairs. By mating the birds as you intend exhibiting them they will become accustomed to the presence of each other, and if either show vicious habits you will know in time what to do with them—to change, or apply for single coops when making your entries.

It is surprising the difference there will sometimes be in the appearance of a bird free in the coop or yard and when placed in this cage. The difference is seldom in favor of the bird. When running at large it may appear almost perfect, "fit to win anywhere," but when caged in a good light the defects show themselves surprisingly. The tail may apparently have been carried quite straight when running free, but now is decidedly awry; the color on shanks, breast and under part of body may before have seemed good, but now is not right, etc., etc. It must be remembered by the fancier that when the birds are in this cage they are in a position similar to that in which they will be examined by the judge, and that his practised eye will not likely fail to discover all defects that are plain to the owner.

The cages should be raised three feet and a half from the floor, and be at least two feet high. They should be well littered with chaff or something of that sort, and furnished with dishes for water and food.

If the exhibitor will put his birds here before making his entries, he will not so frequently be disappointed with the appearance of his birds in the show room, and will save something in entry fees and express charges.

### Feed and Fertility.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—In my last I said I would, in a future article, state some of the causes of egg infertility. My reason for keeping that promise now is, that many are already laying the train of causes which will cause them much discouragement and loss in the spring—from many eggs, but few chicks. I obtained two settings of Plymouth Rock eggs from a friend, who, though an amateur as yet, has obtained an enviable position among prize-winners; I also obtained birds and eggs from one in Ontario, whose honor is unimpeachable, and whose experience is of many years, yet in each case the

result was the same—eggs non-fertile and non-vital. The birds were first-class as to points and plumage, but feeble as to constitution.

I have named the eggs as non-vital and non-fertile. Let me explain, for the benefit of beginners in our "glorious profession" (Aside—I believe that is the orthodox adjective.) Non-fertile eggs never had life; non-vital had life, but abortion was the result of attempted hatching. After about ten days hatching or setting, examine the eggs by holding them before a lamp encircled with the thumb and fore finger; the non-fertile egg will be clear to the eye, the non-vital will be cloudy, more or less—more or less according to the duration of life in the vital germ. Some live a few days, others extend all the way up to full development, so far as the eye can detect, and are found dead in the shell. But life and death have happened in the shell when only a dark, strong fluid is found there. Died in the shell is as true of the germ that just lived to die as when just ready to chip the shell the chick proved an abortion. If I am incorrect in my definition, &c., let some one correct and instruct me.

The general cause of this state is artificial breeding—or in-breeding—and over-feeding. By over-feeding I mean not only too much, but too stimulating. My young friend, fearful of having his birds too fat for breeding, fed them on "buckwheat and a mash with pepper, &c., each day!" What would be the stock-getting qualities of a stud fed three months before service on straw and ginger? Again, he was misled with the old delusion that old plaster makes well; just as the ancient task-masters imposed on the Jews in demanding "the usual number of bricks," without giving the usual amount of straw—so are good birds dealt with which are expected with such diet to produce hard shelled, vigorous eggs and robust stock. They need a generous and varied diet. The conquering men of the world are, ultimately, the men whose diet is generous and varied. Buckwheat and skim-milk never produced heroes. Beef, vegetables, fruits, well prepared, with vigorous exercise, produces, and always has produced conquerors. So with stock.

This leads me to note another error defeating the purpose of the breeder, viz., not requiring of his birds what nature demands—exercise. Most place the feed in troughs, and the result is fatness, sickness, infertility, and indolence. Hide the food in straw, chaff, or sawdust, and make them scratch or die. They wont die.

Conclusion.—To secure healthy, vigorous stock-getting birds: 1st, Be sure the parent birds are robust in constitution and well proportioned in build. Let them be of different strains, and only cross two—or rather mix two—strains.

2nd. Generous and varied diet: Different grains, vegetables, and not oftener than twice a week in winter and once a week in summer, a mash with chopped onions, and a half teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper to the dozen birds; milk all the time if you can, in any shape except too old, musty and sour,—by sour I mean when it is watery; thick milk they like; if sweet all the time all the better. As cooling cans are deservedly becoming popular, sweet milk is assured. Make them work for their living. Once more, be sure they get enough but not too fast. Breeding is not fattening. These simple rules, with warmth, high sunlight,—cleanliness, and good natured attend-

ance, will assure 90 per cent. of chicks from the 100 eggs—and chicks that will live, be hard to kill and worth keeping.

H. W. KNOWLES.

Lachine, P. Q., Nov. 6th, 1882.

P. S.—I have omitted the 3rd article, which is, plenty of air-slacked lime, or bone dust and egg shell, with, of course, unlimited quantities of pure gravel. K.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor Review,

SIR,—I notice a letter in your October issue from A. C. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass., in answer to a complaint made by Mr. Joshua Smith, of Winona. I also notice Mr. Hawkins advertisement in same number, in which he publishes a cut of "Rose" and "Chief," winners of 1st and special at Sherbrooke, January, 1881. Now, as Mr. Hawkins did not exhibit at the Sherbrooke show his statement that he does not buy his birds or pedigrees cannot be correct. Furthermore, I am in a position to prove that Mr. Hawkins does not, and never did, own the pair of birds whose score he advertises as winners of 1st at Sherbrooke.

Will Mr. Hawkins "rise and explain" this little inconsistency?

Yours, &c.,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrook, P. Q., Nov. 6th, 1882.

J. FULLERTON, ESQ.,

Dear Sir,—Through the agency of the POULTRY REVIEW I have disposed of a great quantity of my stock. I cannot see how it is that some of the oldest fancier stand in their own light by withholding a half page advertisement from you. My little ad. has paid me over and over again. It is about the best investment I have had. Wishing you lots of success in the future,

I am, yours truly,

L. THORNE.

Seaforth, Nov. 7th, 1882.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—I have a pullet that took to a clutch of twelve chickens, their mother having been killed when they were but one week old, and the pullet was then about the size of a quail. She has cared for them and reared them all, and some of them are now bigger than their foster mother. She is not full grown yet. I think this is a very remarkable case; I have never heard of a similar one.

Yours truly,

G. A. KNIGHT.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 27th, 1882.

## Shows to Occur.

New Brunswick Poultry, and Pet Stock Association, 5th annual exhibition, St John. N. B., January 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, 1883. H. W. Wilson, Secretary, St. John, N. B.

Poultry Association of Ontario, Toronto, February 7th to 13th, 18-3. Wm. Sanderson, Secretary.

Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Montreal, P. Q., 14th, 15th and 16th February, 1883. Jas. H. Cayford, Secretary, Box 1168, Montreal.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

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

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

	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page .....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

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

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

Address,  
JAS. FULLERTON,  
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

*The show of the Poultry Association of Ontario will be held in the City of Toronto from the 7th to the 13th of February, 1883.*

A great many are still in arrears for subscription to the REVIEW. We need money, and hope all will remit immediately.

We want an advertisement from every live fancier for the prize-list of the P. A. of O., which we will print in splendid shape this year. Page \$5.00; half page, \$3.00. Send in copy at once.

At the North Grey fall show, held in Owen Sound, there was a fine display of poultry. We see that the name of our advertising patron, Mr. A. C. Blyth, figures quite frequently in the list of awards. The poultry interest is growing in the north.

Mr. F. J. Grenny, of Brantford, sent us an iron drinking dish for poultry, a sample of those he is offering for sale at 50c. each. It weighs in the neighborhood of nine pounds, is made of the best charcoal iron, and has a strong wire handle. The price given is for it delivered at the Brantford express office. We consider it just the thing.

### Personals.

A. C. Blyth, Owen Sound, has changed his card for a quarter page space. He has good stock and is a good man to deal with. He was a successful exhibitor at Toronto Industrial and all the other shows he attended this season.

We would call attention to Mr. S. Spillet's quarter page ad., and also to his card. The former will show where many of the winning birds at Toronto and other shows came from, and the latter what he has to sell, and the prices. Mr. Spillet's stock is A. 1, and the man is ditto.

Mr. H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto, is desirous of clearing out all his stock of poultry and pigeons. He will sell at low figures. Get his prices.

Chas. Gammerdinger, Columbus Ohio, breeds a large number of varieties of land and water fowls, and has a large assortment of fine poultry cuts for sale, for which he solicits the custom of fanciers.

Mr Richard Mackay is offering his fine Light Brahmas at very low prices this month. They are exhibition birds.

If you want to know how the roup pills work that Mr. Gain sells, read what Mr. Ballentyne, of Tiverton says of them in advertising columns. On the same page will be found a letter from Mr. L. Thorne to Mr. Wm. Moore, London, stating what he thinks of the Brown Leghorns that gentleman is sending out. A. B. Brown, reporting the success he has had with birds purchased from Mr. W. Stahlschmidt, Preston.

Our old friend, H. M. Thomas, seems to be sweeping all before him in poultry, grain and vegetables at the Maryland and Delaware shows. A paper he sent us contains a list of awards at the Middleton (Del.) show, and he appears to have taken fully two-thirds of the prizes in the classes named, together with 1st for largest display of poultry, 1st for largest display of grain, and 1st for largest display of vegetables. He writes: "Have taken about same prizes at three exhibitions in Delaware and one in Maryland. Still alive and kicking." Success to you, old friend.

W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, won \$557 in prizes this fall at fourteen shows.

### How will the Show of the P. A. of O. be Judged?

Is the all-absorbing question at the present time. We have received numerous letters from prominent fanciers expressing the hope that a foreign judge will be employed, and that the winning birds be scored. We believe it is the wish of a great majority of the fanciers that this be done this year. The feeling being such there would be little chance of satisfaction being given by home judges, no matter how well the work might be done by them. We know the directors have no other desire than to make the show a success, and meet the views of a majority of the exhibitors, and we believe they would be thankful for such an expression of feeling in this matter as would make their duty clear.

One thing we would urge is, that if a foreign judge is appointed let us have the best to be had, and one thoroughly disinterested. We don't want one who after his appointment, will loan, rent, or sell birds at a high price on condition that they win at the show he judges.

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

- W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.  
Breeder of all varieties Land and Water Fowls.
- G. T. SIMPSON, FALKLAND, ONT.,  
Breeder of all kinds of Land and Water fowls.
- C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CAN.  
American Sebrights, Light Brahmas and Rose comb Brown Leghorns.
- JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.  
Imported G. S. Hamburgs. Eggs \$4 per 13.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY**—Payment in full from all who are indebted for their subscription to **REVIEW**. JAS. FULLERTON, Strathroy.

**FOR SALE.**—A black Spaniel dog, 11 months old; will make a fine one, \$5.  
VERN. WARDELL, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—10 Houdan cockerels, bred from the celebrated "Java Chief." They are grand bird in every respect. I will guarantee satisfaction or money returned. D. C. TREW, Lindsay, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A Newfoundland bitch pup, 6 months old, \$6.  
VERN. WARDELL, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—A few trios of Black Spanish chicks, finest birds in America; will exchange for White Leghorns or Plymouth Rocks. E. JEFFERY, Olinda, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—8 pairs Pekin Ducks, 1 cockerel and 5 pullets Brown Leghorn, 1 pair Embden geese, 1 pair Langshans, all cheap for cash.  
LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Some fine Red Pile cockerels, pair first-class Scotch fancy canaries, one year old, yellow cock, buff hen; price \$6.  
WM. HALL, Newcastle, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Have yet a few trios of Brahma chicks, which will be sold cheap before cold weather; also a few Plymouth Rock pullets.  
E. H. HURD, Strathroy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A number of extra fine White and Brown Leghorn exhibition cockerels, the finest I ever raised; price, \$8 to \$12 each.  
W. STAHLSCHEMIDT, Preston, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Brown and White Leghorn cockerels, also a few Light Brahma chicks, cheap; all A 1 stock. Write for wants.  
A BROWN, Ivy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Young Bronze Turkeys, bred from gobbler that won eight 1st prizes this fall. Price, \$6 per pair.  
W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

**SEND STAMP** for circular giving full instructions of treatment and cure of Roup.  
THOMAS GAIN, East Hamilton Poultry Yards, Hamilton, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—1 pair gray Call Ducks, two years old, very fine; price, \$4. 1 pair Aylesbury ducks, 1 year old, price \$3.  
D. T. ROGERS, Cayuga, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Partridge Cochins, 1 breeding pen of one cock, two hens and one pullet—prize winners—at a bargain.  
F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—White China and African Geese \$7 per pair; Cayuga, Rouen and Aylesbury ducks, \$5 per pair; Muscovy ducks, \$3 per pair.  
W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Thirty pairs standard White and Brown Leghorn chicks, from \$3 to \$6 a pair.  
W. STAHLSCHEMIDT, Preston, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A smooth-haired Collie bitch, ten months old, \$5; will make a good worker.  
VERN. WARDELL, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—2 trios of Golden-pencilled Hamburgs—sure winners anywhere,—from the best imported stock. Price, \$3 per trio. Address  
JOHN NUNN, 59 Robinson St., Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE,** or will exchange for breech-loading shot gun, 50 inch wheel Bicycle, black-and-tan or spaniel dog, all kinds of fancy fowls.  
H. J. ALDOUS, Berlin, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—1 pair of Plymouth Rocks, 1881 hatch, \$5; also 1 trio of Plymouth Rock chicks, \$5,—Corbin and Pugsley's stock.  
A. O. TELFER, Telfer P. O., Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Plymouth Rock cockerels, 4 very fine ones (Pitkin's strain), cheap, before going into winter quarters.  
F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—1 pair Muscovy ducks, large and fine, 1 year old; 5 Pekin ducks, bred from 1st prize birds at London, 1881; warranted pure. Write for wants.  
H. J. BLACK, Wardsville, P. O., Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—1 trio of Light Brahma chicks, \$5. Also a lot of 1 and 2 year old hens, at \$2 each; 1 one year old cock, \$3. All standard birds.  
A. O. TELFER, Telfer, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A few pairs or trios of B. B. Red Game (W. H. Ball's stock.) Write for prices; will sell cheap for want of room to winter.  
ANGUS MCKEIGAN, Strathroy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Brown Leghorn cock, "Canuck Jr.," sired by Canuck, 5134, winner of five 1sts, specials and diploma. An excellent breeder, \$5.  
WM. STAHLSCHEMIDT, Preston, Ont.

**EXCHANGE.**—Will exchange Brown Leghorn cockerels, Buff and Black Cochins pullets and cockerels (splendid color), for Brown or White Leghorn or Plymouth Rock pullets.  
L. THORNE, Seaforth, Ont.

**EXCHANGE.**—Light Brahma chicks, Plymouth Rock chicks, or white Leghorns, for Silver-spangled Hamburg or Black Hamburg cockerel, or both.  
E. H. HURD, Strathroy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Four first-class White Leghorn cockerels (Stahlschmidt's stock), good ones, score from 93 to 95 points; price, \$3 each. They are fine for winter exhibitions. Address  
S. E. HUME, Drawer B, Watford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A fine Irish Setter dog, 7 months old, from imported stock, cost \$20 when six weeks old; will sell for that price now. Reason for selling, have no time to train.  
HOMER STABLEFORD, Watford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A few Brown Leghorn cockerels and one year old hens (took 2nd prize 1881 and 1882 at London); or will exchange some for Dark Brahma hens.  
W. H. L. BARTLETT, 217 Nelson street, London, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One trio of Black Cochins; grand birds. Also a quantity of White Leghorns; cheap, to make room. D. C. TREW, Lindsay, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Some few pairs Pekin Ducks, very fine and large ones, at \$3 per pair; also Bronze Turkeys, old and young; will sell them low—write soon. F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—20 pairs Rouen ducks, from \$3.00 per pair upwards; also, 8 pairs Bronze Turkeys, from \$5.00 per pair upwards—are from 1st prize stock. Also Collies, from imported stock.

JAS. ANDERSON, Springfield Farm, Guelph.

FOR SALE.—One grand pair of Golden Duckwing Games, 1882 hatch—very fine, are said to be the best pair in Canada; perfect gems. The pullet has commenced to lay. Price for the pair, \$20.00, are cheap to any game fancier at \$50.00. Sure winners.

JOHN NUNN,  
59 Robinson St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Brown Leghorn cock "Vulcan Jr.," winner, with comb frosted, at Cleveland, 1st at Brantford, Sherbrooke, and Toronto in 1881, and 2nd at Brantford and Yorkville last winter. He was sired by "Vulcan" 5133, winner of four 1st and several specials. Price, \$8.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Preston, Ont.

FOR SALE.—50 pairs Light Brahmas, of the Felch and Duke of York strains, at from \$2 to \$5, trios, \$8; Plymouth Rocks, Sid Conger and Felch's strains, about 33 pairs—this stock took prizes at the Toronto exhibition in 1881 and 1882. I have also for sale Buff Cochins, Toulouse geese and Scotch Collie pups.

ROBT. LARGE, Orangeville, Ont.

WM. MOORE, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of seeing a pair of Brown Leghorns you sent to Seaforth last week, and I must say that it is a long time since I had the pleasure of looking at such a nice pair; and, judging from the price paid, you mean what you say in the REVIEW. "At prices that defy competition." It won't take you long to dispose of your surplus stock if you send out such birds as these. Wishing you every success, I am yours truly,

L. THORNE.

Seaforth, Nov. 10th, 1882.

MR. THOS. GAIN,

Dear Sir.—Please send me two boxes Roup Pills, and oblige. The last box I had from you answered their purpose excellent, and I can with pleasure recommend them to poultry breeders.

Yours truly,

ROBERT BALLANTYNE,  
Poultry Breeder.

Tiverton, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1882.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Esq.,

Preston, Ont.,

Dear Sir,—I took 1st prize with the Brown chicks I got from you at all the shows this Fall, and I intend to show them at the winter shows. Please send price of one of your best White cockerels, to show at Toronto this winter, and oblige.

Yours truly,

A. BROWN.

Ivy, Ont., October 27th, 1882.

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### White Leghorn Cockerel,

*The best Bird in America!*

Price, \$35.00.

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May Hatch. Good Birds.

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Have disposed of all the rest of my surplus stock this season.

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



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None but SUPERIOR STOCK used for breeding.

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My breeding stock are all prize winners. See Review for prizes this fall at Toronto and London. Chick for sale now, and Eggs in season at \$2 50 per setting. 10-y



BRANT POULTRY YARDS,  
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**LANGSHANS,**  
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**WHITE DORKINGS, BRN LEGHORNS, WHITE**  
**LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
**GAME BANTS.**

Prize birds for sale at any time, and eggs for hatching in season. 10-5-y



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Stock first-class in each variety.

Chicks for sale after 1st September.

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**First-Class Fowls**  
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Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.  
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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. 3-y



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**EXHIBITION CHICKS**  
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Also Cotswold Ram Lambs from imported stock. Send for prices. I will sell cheap. Eggs for Hatching in season. 9-ry.



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1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1883

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As I am retiring from exhibiting single birds this will be a good opportunity for parties to get new blood in their yards.

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I shall sell every bird I possess at extremely low figures to clear. The quality I keep is pretty well known, and consists of prize-winners in

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POUTERS AND FANTAIL PIGEONS.*

A great many of the above were imported from England.

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Old and young birds from

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

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At the Fall and Winter Exhibitions.

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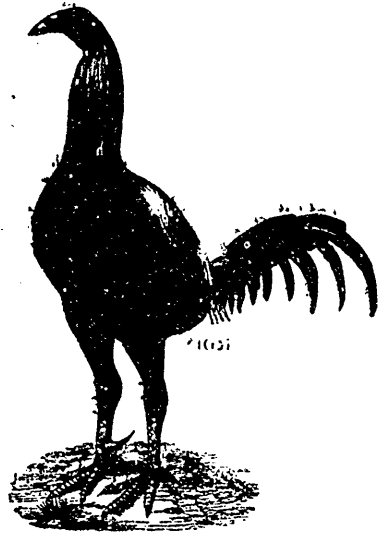
My chicks are beauties in every respect this season.

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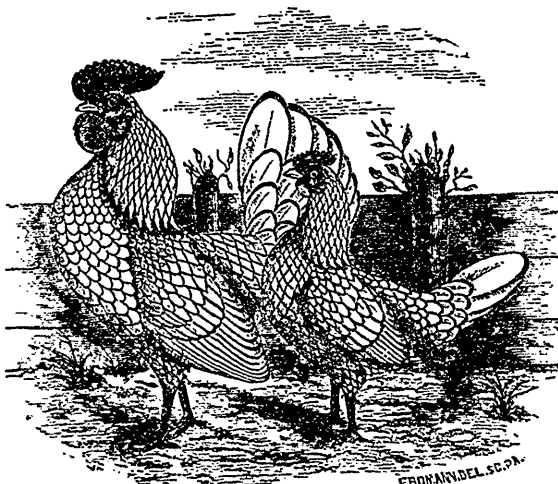
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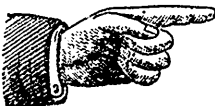
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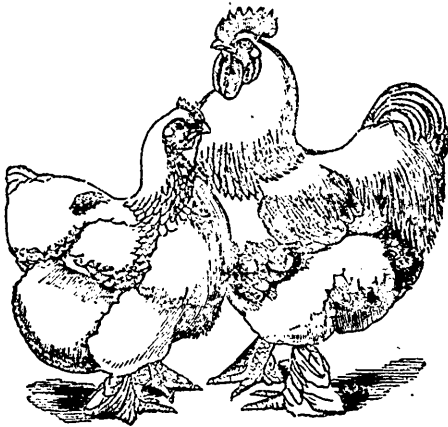


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*Black-breasted Red Games.*

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12-4-y

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

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